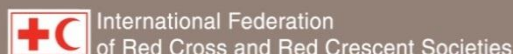


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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Pakistan: Monsoon Floods 2014



DREF Operation MDRPK010	Glide n° FL-2014-000122-PAK
Date of issue: 12 September 2014	Date of disaster: 3 September 2014
Operation manager: Shesh Kafle Disaster Management Coordinator IFRC Pakistan Delegation Email: shesh.kafle@ifrc.org	Point of contact: Ghulam Muhammad Awan Director of Operations Pakistan Red Crescent Society Email: dirops@prcs.org.pk
Operation start date: 3 September 2014	Expected timeframe: 3 months
Overall operation budget: CHF 299,798	
Number of people affected: 465,905	Number of people to be assisted: 24,500 ¹
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): As well as the national headquarters, Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) base units – 3 provincial branches and 11 district branches – are involved in the response. Some 150 volunteers and staff have been mobilized and are involved in the ongoing operations.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: At the time of launching this DREF operation, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the Movement partner actively involved in supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) response. However, PRCS is maintaining close coordination with other Movement partners with in-country presence – the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent – who are likely to support the National Society's response should the situation escalate.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), state and provincial disaster management authorities, Pakistan Army, Department of Health (DoH), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains and flooding in the four eastern rivers of Pakistan (Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, Jhelum) in the first week of September brought flash floods and caused homes to collapse in the Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK), Gilgit Baltistan (GB), and Punjab regions. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports that the floods, resulting from the late monsoon rains, have left more than 200 people dead and over 460,000 people affected across AJK, GB and Punjab. These preliminary figures are likely to rise as the situation becomes clearer over the coming days. With hundreds of villages submerged, thousands of people living in communities on the periphery of the rivers have been displaced. Major public health concerns include an increase in acute respiratory illnesses, diarrhea and skin diseases in the flood-affected population. The NDMA also reports damage to houses, loss of cattle and crops².

Although mainly dry weather is expected over most parts of the country in the coming days, isolated thunderstorms are forecast and the impact of riverine and flash floods is expected to cause losses in southern parts of Punjab and Sindh. The disaster is evolving and humanitarian needs are likely to increase. The NDMA has issued flood warnings across the country, advising that the River Indus is likely to attain a 'high to very high' flood level in parts of Punjab by mid-September. These areas are likely to be inundated and are already under high alert. Local authorities have been warned to take all necessary measures to avoid any loss of life and property.

¹ 3,500 families (7 persons per family)

² Government of Pakistan, Climate Change Division, National Disaster Management Authority, Monsoon Weather Situation Report 2014; 7 September 2014 - <http://www.ndma.gov.pk/new/Documents/sitrep-8-9-2014.pdf>

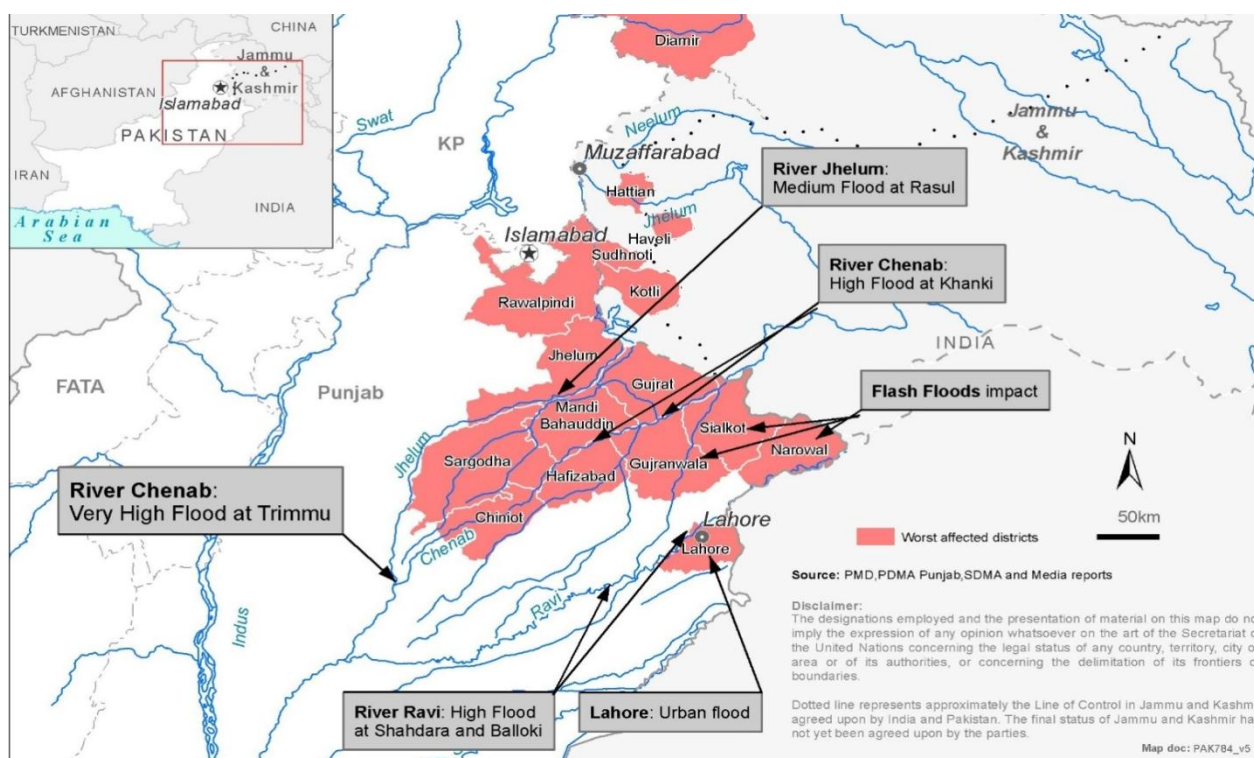


Figure 1. Map showing flood-affected areas (embedded in pink)³

Based on the information obtained at this stage, the most critical needs include:

- Emergency shelter
- Safe water
- Sanitation
- Food
- Health care

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Disaster Management is a core activity of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS). Within the past ten years, the National Society has trained a core group of disaster response team members at national, provincial and district levels, equipping them with skills to effectively carry out response activities. PRCS also has an updated contingency plan for monsoon, itemizing the organization's human resource capacity and pre-positioned stock available to respond rapidly and appropriately to the current situation. Furthermore, over the recent years, the National Society has launched responses to both large and small scale disasters with the support of the IFRC. Of note are the large-scale operations in response to the [2005 earthquake](#) and [2010 floods](#). There have also been a number of DREF-supported operations in response to smaller, more localized disasters.

The PRCS has a national headquarters in Islamabad, and strong presence in each of the flood affected regions, with volunteers and staff at state, provincial and district levels. The PRCS national headquarters has been coordinating the assessment and response efforts from its operational room in Islamabad, to facilitate coordination with provincial and regional branches as well as Movement partners with in-country presence.

Based on preliminary assessment reports, the National Society is planning to support 3,500 affected families in GB, Punjab and AJK with food and non-food items, emergency health services as well as emergency shelter. This figure is likely to increase as additional information becomes available from the field.

So far, PRCS is supporting 62 families in Punjab while rapid assessment teams have been deployed to affected districts in Punjab and AJK. The AJK State branch of the National Society is coordinating with the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) and has deployed teams from the districts of Bagh and Poonch to conduct assessments. Based on the assessment undertaken in Bagh district, distribution of relief packages to 51 affected families is underway. The content of the relief package includes tents, tarpaulin sheets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, blankets.

³ UN OCHA Monsoon Update; Issue 5 Dated 8 September 2014

The Punjab provincial branch of PRCS, in coordination with its district branches, deployed assessment teams to affected areas in Punjab. The branches are also coordinating with local disaster management authorities. At the request of the Gilgit Disaster Management Authority, the GB branch of PRCS is providing relief assistance to affected families in Daiosai, Astore district.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in-country

In addition to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), in-country Movement partners include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Canadian Red Cross Society, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent. The partners are ready to support the National Society's response should the situation escalate.

The IFRC has a Country Delegation office in Islamabad and receives technical support, when needed, from the South Asia Regional Delegation in New Delhi, India, as well as the Asia-Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Since the first week of September, IFRC has been closely monitoring the rainfall and flooding situation, providing technical support to the PRCS and has contributed to the development of an [information bulletin](#) on the IFRC response to monsoon floods in the South Asia region.

IFRC also supported PRCS in the preparation of this DREF request and the response outlined will be led by the Host National Society with technical support from IFRC.

Movement coordination

On 9 September 2014, PRCS convened its first briefing session for Movement partners on the current flood situation, the immediate response actions, and planned activities. The meeting was chaired by the National Society's director operations. Representatives from PRCS, IFRC, ICRC, and Partner National Societies participated. A second briefing session is scheduled for 11 September 2014.

If the situation warrants larger international support, IFRC will assume the coordination role in support of PRCS, including the mobilization of international disaster response tools as may be required.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At the national level, the Government of Pakistan, through the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), has taken the lead in coordinating the response, and undertaking relief activities including provision of food, potable water, emergency shelter and non-food items. At provincial and district levels, the response is being coordinated by the respective provincial, state and district disaster management authorities.

The table below summarizes the relief provided by NDMA thus far.

Relief items distributed	Region			
	AJK	GB	Punjab	Islamabad Capital Territory
Tents	3,000	275	10,000	200
Plastic mats	1,500			
Blankets	3,000			1,000
Boats			31	3
Life jackets			100	

The Pakistan Army is leading search and rescue efforts, while the Punjab Emergency Service – Rescue 1122 – is undertaking life-saving responses in affected districts⁴. As at 8 September 2014, NDMA has coordinated the deployment of 9 helicopters and 538 boats from the Army and district administrations, evacuated 18,227 persons, and housed over 2,500 persons in camps in AJK and Punjab.

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is issuing situation updates to humanitarian actors on a regular basis while the World Health Organization (WHO) has issued a health situation report on the flood emergency, outlining the public health concerns, the health needs, priorities and gaps.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

The NDMA is providing daily updates on the damages and losses caused by the floods. The figures released at this stage are preliminary and are likely to rise as the situation becomes clearer over the coming days.

⁴ UN OCHA Monsoon Update Pakistan; Issue 5; 8 September 2014

As at 8 September 2014, the damages and losses in AJK, GB and Punjab were as follows:

Region	Deaths	Injured	Houses destroyed or damaged	Villages affected	People affected	Crop area affected	Livestock lost
AJK	64	109	5,748	120	29,406	848	1,792
GB	11	5	2				
Punjab	128	270	1,433	1,053	436,499	325,647	772
Total	203	384	7,183	1,173	465,905	326,495	2,564

WHO, in its first health situation report⁵, has identified the following as the major health concerns:

- Increase in acute respiratory infections (ARI), diarrhoea, and skin diseases in affected population
- Damage to roads and infrastructure thus compromising access to information and health services
- Shortage of essential medicines due to substantial magnitude of problem
- Damage to crops and stored grains thus resulting acute shortage of food for both human and livestock
- Accidents and injuries
- Shortage of anti-snake venom and anti-rabies vaccines
- Interruption of routine vaccination activities.

The report also cites other priority areas, such as:

- Shelter for flood-affected population
- Provision of safe water for affected population
- Appropriate sanitation and disposal services
- Supplies for water purification and chlorination
- Food and nutrition
- Maternal, neo-natal and child health (MNCH) services
- Transportation and referral services
- Vaccination for commonly-occurring diseases and routine Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

At present, communities on the periphery of the rivers are most affected. As the floodwater move further south, it is highly likely that communities in southern Punjab and Sindh will also be affected. The NDMA has already advised that the River Indus is likely to attain a 'high to very high' flood level in parts of Punjab by mid-September. These areas are likely to be inundated and are already under high alert. Local authorities have been warned to take all necessary measures, including pre-emptive evacuations, to avoid preventable loss of life and property.

The NDMA has identified the worst affected districts to be Hattian Bala, Haveli, Sudhnoti and Kotli (in AJK), Diamir (in GB), and Sialkot, Narowal, Lahore, Gujranwala, Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Chiniot, Sargodha and Rawalpindi (in Punjab).

Risk assessment

Relief efforts and assessments in affected areas are constrained by access challenges because stagnant water has blocked roads. It is expected that access will improve in the coming days when floodwater recedes. Mobilization of trained staff and volunteers is pre-requisite to the success of this intervention. PRCS senior management will ensure that the mobilization of volunteers and staff will be done in a timely manner and on regular basis. As a major portion of the budget is allocated to the procurement of relief items, standard procurement procedures will be followed in order to complete the operations in the stipulated timeframe.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall objective is to ensure that **the immediate needs of flood-affected populations are met through provision of emergency health services, food, emergency shelter and essential household item assistance.**

Based on the existing capacities of PRCS, this DREF-supported intervention targets to deliver assistance to 3,500 families in the provinces of Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK), Gilgit Baltistan (GB) and Punjab. PRCS rapid assessment reports indicate the need for food, emergency shelter, essential household items and emergency health and care services. It is worth noting that other provinces – that face flooding threat – may be incorporated in the response.

⁵ Health Situation Report # 1, Flood Emergency 2014, Pakistan September 8, 2014

Proposed strategy

PRCS – in consultation and coordination with the NDMA and respective disaster management agencies in the state and affected provinces – has initiated rapid assessments and implementation of immediate response operations. The mobilization of staff and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT), from the national headquarters and affected provinces respectively, is ongoing.

This monsoon flood response 2014 is hinged on PRCS involvement in the following areas of response while ensuring proper coordination at all tiers of the organization:

- Distribution of food, emergency shelter and essential household items
- Provision of emergency health services

These reflect some of the National Society's major response sectors as outlined in its 2014 contingency plan for monsoon. While water, sanitation and recovery interventions are not included in the current strategy, there are substantial pointers that the response may need to be scaled up and an Emergency Appeal launched in the coming days. The Emergency Appeal operation would include these components. PRCS has readied its water purification and distribution units and alerted trained volunteers and staff with expertise to operate the facilities to be on standby for possible deployment to address any gaps in provision of safe drinking water.

Beneficiary selection

At the district level, PRCS branches take part in district coordination meetings (DCM), which are hosted by respective district coordination officers. Based on the preliminary situation analyses, the DCM assign the geographical areas to be covered by different humanitarian organizations, including PRCS. The National Society's sectoral departments then are engaged in the initial damage and needs assessment and planning for the relief and response operations.

Although PRCS has sector-specific criteria for beneficiary selection, the following broad considerations will be taken into account in the selection of beneficiaries in the target areas:

- Unaccompanied elders and elderly couples
- Sick or people with disabilities and/or family members with disability
- Pregnant or lactating mothers
- Unaccompanied orphans/destitute children
- Families that have lost the life of family members
- Families who have lost the "bread earner"
- Families headed by divorcees or widowed persons without a source of income
- Families that have lost all properties – houses/crops damaged
- Families that have received no support from other organizations
- Families that have lost the "bread earner"

Operational support services

Human resources

No new paid staff will be engaged for this operation; implementation will be supported by volunteers and staff members existing in both PRCS and IFRC Country Delegation. Volunteer and staff per diem are covered in the operational budget. PRCS has already insured 500 volunteers who will be mobilized for this operation. As such, volunteer insurance costs are not included in the budget.

The PRCS director of operations will manage the response through the relevant departments and sectors, while the director of the health department will be responsible for execution of health-related interventions.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support will be provided following IFRC procedures to source and procure relief items needed, and to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation. Non-food relief items are being sourced from pre-positioned stocks and will be replenished following IFRC procurement procedures. Replenishment of non-food items will be done using funds mobilized outside of this DREF allocation.

Food parcels are the items that will be covered by this DREF allocation. A joint IFRC and PRCS committee for food procurement is already in place; it had been established well before the flooding started – as part of preparedness measures – in order to shorten the time for procurement and delivery. Procurement of food items will follow the preparedness measures agreed within the PRCS and IFRC procedures framework.

Communications

During a disaster situation, the PRCS media and communication department works in close coordination with the departments handling and supervising the overall response operation.

Emergency communications activities include:

- Keeping updated 'Talking Points' in place as guidance for urgent media interview requests
- Designating a trained media spokesperson for interviews
- Designating a media contact person
- Taking local and international media teams to the field to highlight PRCS emergency response activities and the needs of the affected communities
- Providing the media with stories and issuing press releases on major developments
- Accompanying hired teams (video and still photography) to gather first-hand on-the-ground information and video footage of PRCS activities
- Training and placement of volunteers for information gathering for stories and photography
- Updating the PRCS website on a regular basis.

Communications support to the National Society will also be provided by IFRC communications staff available at the Country Delegation, South Asia Regional Delegation and Asia Pacific Zone office, upon the request of PRCS.

Security

No situations of conflict exist in the flood-affected areas. PRCS and IFRC security focal persons continue to monitor the situation. Any security concerns will be handled with local authorities as per the existing security framework.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

In the current PRCS setup, the PMER department is responsible for leading the monitoring function. Although the extent and frequency of monitoring is dependent on the length and intensity of specific disaster events, for the given scenario and timeline, a single integrated monitoring exercise after start of distributions may be planned.

Response narrative reporting is done on standard PRCS emergency reporting templates and their frequency depends on the duration of the operation. PMER officers at provincial level support disaster management teams by compiling and disseminating situation reports. At the national headquarters level, the PMER teams assist the disaster management team in refining situation reports, which they then disseminate.

In its 2014 contingency plan for monsoon, PRCS has outlined how monitoring of response activities will be carried out. This involves regular monitoring visits (process and result monitoring) to ensure that activities are implemented in compliance with established check-lists, and conducting surveys to measure beneficiary satisfaction with the services delivered. In addition, the National Society has planned a review workshop during which key persons from all tiers involved in the response will reflect on what went well and identify recommendations to be considered for future response operations to ensure organizational learning.

A [regional information bulletin](#) was issued on 9 September 2014, covering four countries affected by floods in South Asia. A DREF update will be issued within the first month of the operation to report on progress. At the end of the operation, an internal review will be conducted to capture the lessons learnt and for use in future reference – with the view of promoting better programming. A final report will be available 90 days after the end of operation.

Finance and administration

Operational expenses such as volunteer per diem, transportation, communication and coordination activities are factored in. Procurement of food items will be done following IFRC procedures. Finance and administration support to the operation will be provided by PRCS national headquarters, with backing from the finance team of the IFRC Country Delegation.

3. Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Outcome 1: The emergency shelter and essential household needs of 3,500 flood-affected families (approximately 24,500 people) are met.													
Output 1.1: 3,500 flood-affected families (approximately 24,500 people) have received emergency shelter and essential household items.													
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Select and verify 3,500 families, involving the community in planning and distribution process		x	x	x	x								
Mobilize existing disaster preparedness stocks from PRCS warehouses to distribution sites in accordance with the distribution plan		x	x	x	x	x							
Distribute emergency shelter and essential household items to 3,500 families		x	x	x	x	x							
Promote awareness on best practice techniques for emergency shelter (at distribution sites)		x	x	x	x	x							

4. Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome 1: The basic food needs of 3,500 flood-affected families (approximately 24,500 people) are met.													
Output 1.1: 3,500 flood-affected families (approximately 24,500 people) have received food parcels.													
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Undertake local procurement of food parcels following IFRC procurement procedures						x	x	x	x				
Undertake food quality testing and inspection						x							
Transport food parcels from PRC warehouses to distribution sites in accordance with the distribution plan						x	x	x	x				
Distribute food parcels to 3,500 families (see annex 1 for the composition of a food parcel)						x	x	x	x				

Annex 1: Dry Food Parcel (61 Kg)

Sr.#	Items	Packing weight	Unit of measure	Calories per unit	Calories per packing size (per 15 days)	Calories per day (for family of 7)	Calories per day (per person)
1	Wheat Flour (20)	20	KG	3,390	67,800	4,520	645.71
2	Rice	15	KG	3,650	54,750	3,650	521.43
3	Lentils (Daal Channa)	6	KG	1,091	6,546	436	62.34
4	Lentils (Daal Masoor)	6	KG	3,460	20,760	1,384	197.71
6	Ghee	5	KG	8,760	43,800	2,920	417.14
7	Sugar	7	KG	3,970	27,790	1,852	264.67
8	Tea	1	KG	10	10	0.67	0.10
9	Salt	1	KG		-	-	-
Total		61		24,331	221,456	14,763.73	2,109.10

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**

DREF OPERATION

09/09/2014

MDRPK010 Pakistan : Monsoon Floods 2014

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Food	185,500
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	185,500
Distribution & Monitoring	17,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	61,500
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	78,500
National Society Staff	12,000
Volunteers	3,000
Total PERSONNEL	15,000
Workshops & Training	1,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,000
Communications	1,500
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	1,500
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	18,298
Total INDIRECT COSTS	18,298
TOTAL BUDGET	299,798