

# OPERATION UPDATE

## Pakistan | Monsoon Floods Emergency

<b>Emergency appeal №: MDRPK023</b> <b>Emergency appeal launched: 28/08/2022</b> <b>Revised Operational Strategy published: 17/10/2022</b>	<b>Glide №:</b> <b>FL-2022-000270-PAK</b>
<b>Operation update # 5 (12-month Summary)</b> <b>Date of issue: 23/10/2023</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 23/09/2022 to 31/08/2023
<b>Operation timeframe: 28 months (23/07/2022 – 31/12/2024) – extended</b>	<b>Number of people being assisted: 546,163</b> (Secretariat)
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 40 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 55 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1 million

The IFRC Emergency Appeal, which seeks 40 million Swiss francs as part of the Federation-wide ask, is 59.82 per cent funded up to 31 August 2023, with approximately 24 million Swiss francs through confirmed hard pledges and in-kind contributions. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), with the support of IFRC, to continue with the flood response efforts and provide humanitarian assistance to the people affected by the floods.



“Through support provided by IFRC/PRCS, we received Non-Food Items (NFIs), food assistance, and health support” says Jannat Bibi from District Larkana, Sindh. (Photo: PRCS)

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis

Severe flooding and landslides caused by 2022 monsoon rains devastated Pakistan and affected millions of people. The flooding, one of the worst in decades, has impacted over 33 million people across 90 districts, displacing around eight million. The Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported over 1,700 deaths and more than 12,800 injuries as of November 18, 2022. Hundreds of thousands of homes have been destroyed, and over a million livestock have been killed<sup>1</sup>.

It has been 12 months since the government declared a National Emergency, approximately 1.8 million individuals are still living near stagnant, polluted floodwaters, which is a serious health hazard. Key concerns include shelter, food security, water, sanitation, and public health, as many flood survivors are still living in temporary shelters without access to essentials such as food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and basic healthcare.

Data from UNOSAT shows that the number of people in areas with stagnant floodwater has decreased but continues to remain a significant issue. Stagnant water prevents residents from returning to their damaged or destroyed homes, particularly affecting those reliant on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods<sup>2</sup>. The floods are predicted to increase the poverty rate by 3.7 to 4.0 per cent, pushing between 8.4 and 9.1 million people into poverty<sup>3</sup>. Food prices in rural areas have surged by 45 per cent<sup>4</sup>, leaving more than one million people dependent on humanitarian aid.

Approximately eight million flood-affected individuals require healthcare assistance, with risks increasing as displaced populations return to communities with damaged infrastructure, limited access to clean water, and stagnant water sources<sup>5</sup>. Lack of access to safe drinking water has raised the risk of waterborne illnesses. Moreover, extensive damage to roads, bridges, health facilities, and schools has occurred<sup>6</sup>. Immediate assistance is crucial, especially with winter approaching and the need for shelter, food, and household items intensifying, particularly in Sindh province.

## Summary of response

### Overview of the host National Society and the transition from response to recovery

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has actively responded to the devastating floods of July 2022. With a nationwide network of branches, a diverse cadre of disaster response volunteers, and with strong and continued community engagement, and having access to hard-to-reach regions, PRCS effectively responds to small to medium scale disasters, and addresses challenges faced by the target communities across Pakistan. As an auxiliary to the Government of Pakistan, PRCS also actively coordinates with the government to ensure alignment with the government's plans to compliment governments efforts in responding to disasters on as and when needed basis.

In addition, PRCS receives support from partners, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), German Red Cross (GRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross), Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), and ICRC. These partners provide both technical and financial assistance to PRCS enabling it to respond to the needs of over half a million flood-affected individuals in the sectors of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), healthcare, shelter, and livelihoods including provision of cash, agricultural inputs, and livestock.

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<sup>1</sup> Pakistan NDMA. 18 November 2022. [NDMA Monsoon Situation Report #158](#)

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT). [Preliminary Satellite Derived Flood Evolution Assessment](#)

<sup>3</sup> Government of Pakistan et al. October 2022. [Pakistan Floods Post-Disaster Needs Assessment](#).

<sup>4</sup> OCHA. 09 March 2023. [Pakistan: 2022 Monsoon Floods Situation Report No. 15](#).

<sup>5</sup> WHO. 05 October 2022. [WHO Emergency Appeal: Health Crisis in Flood-Affected Pakistan \(September 2022 - May 2023\)](#).

<sup>6</sup> UNICEF. 21 March 2023. Press release.

UNICEF. 03 November 2022. Press release.

## Key Movement-wide Indicators

Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2022



### Shelter

### Food

### Health

### Hygiene

### Water



317,072 people reached with in-kind shelter assistance

320,544 people reached with food assistance

315,037 people reached through primary healthcare assistance and psychosocial support

69,456 households provided with essential hygiene materials

69,050 people provided with access to safe drinking water

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## Relief Phase

IFRC launched a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation in July 2022 to what seemed to be a medium scale disaster. However, with the increase in scale and devastation, in August 2022 an IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal was launched, aiming to respond to the needs of over one million flood-affected people in 34 districts. As of the reporting period, PRCS, with support from various stakeholders, has reached a total of **930,734 people** with immediate response assistance, of which **546,163 people** received support through IFRC's financial and technical assistance.

The Immediate response efforts focused on relief, shelter, health, water, and sanitation, including the distribution of tents, food parcels, hot meals, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, and household items. PRCS also provided primary healthcare through mobile health units (MHUs), and improved access to clean drinking water through installation of water treatment plants.

## Recovery Phase

Following the conclusion of a ten-month emergency relief phase on 31 May 2023, PRCS initiated the much-anticipated recovery phase, targeting the most affected districts. In the transition to the recovery phase, a comprehensive assessment was conducted in four provinces: Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, covering 19 districts. Based on the findings of the assessment, PRCS, with support from IFRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs), developed a comprehensive recovery plan of action and budgets. Keeping in view of the changed environment since the launch of IFRC's revised Appeal in November 2022, IFRC/PRCS intend to revise, update, and contextualize the operational strategy outlined in the emergency appeal.

In-country partners are now planning their support for the recovery phase based on the identified needs from the assessment. Additionally, various international Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have extended their support, including human resources and in-kind contributions.

## Needs analysis

### Immediate Needs

During the initial flood response phase, affected communities' primary needs were identified as access to food, shelter, healthcare, safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene. Many families had lost their homes and were living in makeshift settlements along roadsides. Current assessments show that people in Sindh province require emergency shelter, food, and household items. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and parts of Balochistan, some are returning to what remains of their homes, but early recovery support is needed for shelter, livelihoods, access to safe drinking water, and primary healthcare assistance. Multipurpose cash assistance is crucial, especially where markets function. Assessing the presence of displaced people in host communities is also necessary, as it may strain resources further.

Public health remains a major concern in flood-affected areas, especially in Sindh and Balochistan. Water and vector-borne diseases, along with acute respiratory illnesses, pose significant risks, particularly to children and the elderly. Poor living conditions and stagnant water create breeding grounds for diseases such as typhoid, diarrhoea, hepatitis A, malaria, and dengue. As displaced people return home, they face the risk of disease transmission due to poor living conditions, stagnant water, and inadequate sanitation facilities. Stocks of essential medicines and medical supplies are critically low, and damaged transport infrastructure hampers healthcare access.

The WASH sector faces challenges due to damaged water infrastructure and lack of safe drinking water for daily requirements. Many families are forced to consume contaminated water which affects their health. Safe drinking water is scarce, especially for those living away from main roads, as well as families who have returned to their native areas. There is a need to address the increasing risk of disease transmission through hygiene promotion, water treatment, and safe storage practices at household and community levels. Risk communication, community engagement, provision of hygiene kits, and solid waste management are also essential components of this effort. The absence of protection systems leaves women and children vulnerable to sexual exploitation, abuse, and child marriages. Child protection services are limited or non-existent in many affected districts, making it difficult to respond to these growing needs.

### Long-term Recovery Needs

Furthermore, Pakistan's already fragile financial situation, worsened by the monsoon floods, poses significant threats to local ecosystems and food supply chains. Urgent support is required to help communities recover their livelihoods and address growing food insecurity, particularly through agriculture and livestock initiatives based on rapid needs assessments.

While other humanitarian partners are primarily focused on emergency and early-recovery needs over six to nine months, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement aims to provide long-term recovery support over 16 months. This support will help address livelihood needs, enhance adaptation capacity through nature-based solutions, restore critical landscapes to build community resilience, and assist in developing early warning and early action plans while integrating climate risks into health and hygiene programmes.

A recent recovery assessment identified the needs and gaps in the response, emphasizing a comprehensive and integrated approach to post-flood recovery and rehabilitation efforts in Pakistan. Key takeaways and suggested actions:

- **Integrated Programming:** Base recovery activities on integrated programming, tailored to the specific needs and capacities of affected communities. Prioritize communities in priority districts and the most affected households.
- **Community Prioritization:** Prioritize communities based on the immediate flood-related needs and underlying multidimensional poverty levels. Additionally, Coordinate with other organizations to avoid duplication and maximize impact.
- **Cash-Based Programming:** Prepare for future cash-based programming by establishing necessary tools and systems to enhance assistance delivery effectiveness and efficiency.
- **Risk Reduction and DRR:** Implement risk reduction and disaster risk reduction (DRR) interventions early to support sectoral activities and build long-term resilience by Identifying and addressing risks in communities.
- **Cross-Sectoral Approach:** In destitute regions like Sindh and KP, consider an integrated cross-sectoral approach, addressing multiple sectors, including livelihoods, WASH, health, shelter, protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA), concurrently.
- **Targeting and Scale:** While the assessment provides general guidance on sectoral targeting and scale, it's important to note that targets may vary from province to district based on the level of destruction and specific needs in each area. Adapt interventions accordingly.
- **WASH and Health Interventions:** Given challenges related to water quality and sanitation facilities, prioritize WASH interventions. Additionally, there is an overlap between global health sector priorities and assessment results, emphasizing the need to prevent the spread of communicable diseases and provide maternal and child health support.

In summary, the report highlights the need for tailored, integrated, community-driven recovery efforts in Pakistan. Addressing poverty levels, existing organizations, and multifaceted community needs is crucial for effective and sustainable recovery efforts.

## Operational risk assessment

The operational environment risk assessment has remained consistent since the publication of the Operational Strategy. IFRC conducted a security assessment in consultation with PRCS in Sindh province. Sukkur district was identified as the base for the IFRC field hub, enabling direct coordination with PRCS at provincial and district levels. Minimum security requirements and protocols are in place to ensure the safety of personnel involved in recovery phase activities.

Various risks to the overall emergency response operation have been discussed and identified through extensive consultations among IFRC and in-country partners and based on IFRC's experience in managing large-scale disasters in Pakistan. These risks include concerns related to the scale of the disaster, funding and resource challenges, response and human resources capacities, logistics and supply chain, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Protection, PGI, CEA, coordination, and security. Management controls have been implemented to mitigate the likelihood and impact of these identified risks.

To address response capacity risks, IFRC activated response tools such as rapid response personnel, Emergency Response Units (ERUs), and emergency recruitment of short-term and long-term national staff. Logistics, supply chain, and procurement plans are in place to ensure the timely delivery of resources. Training and awareness programmes have been conducted to educate IFRC and PRCS staff and volunteers on disaster Code of Conduct, PSEA, and PGI standards, and how to integrate these into the overall response. Mechanisms for gathering feedback and addressing complaints from the affected population have been established.

Close coordination is maintained internally through regular meetings with PRCS HQ and provincial branches, as well as externally with relevant authorities and organisations, including UN agencies and disaster management authorities. This prevents duplication of efforts and mitigates coordination-related risks.

The security situation in the operational environment is continuously monitored and reported. IFRC's security measures, in combination with additional resources at the field level, support effective communication and information sharing with all personnel.

Operational risks and mitigation measures are documented in the risk register, and IFRC collaborates closely with PRCS to implement control measures and continuously review risk mitigation plans. IFRC also assists with operational procurements and provides technical support to PRCS to address staffing gaps and prevent delays in planned interventions.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

The existing [Operational Strategy](#) has been adapted and updated based on the outcomes of the recovery assessment. **Annex 1** at the end of this report presents the summary of adjustments to the strategy of this operation. The updated strategy serves as a comprehensive plan, encompassing all efforts across the Federation, with PRCS taking the lead to ensure synergy and cooperation among all members. The overarching goal is to address both **immediate needs** and **long-term recovery** and **resilience building efforts** for the affected communities, aiming to reach one million people.

The updated strategy entails expanding activities across various sectors and interventions, including temporary shelter, healthcare, WASH, and livelihoods recovery. It places a strong emphasis on enhancing the aspects of protection, gender inclusivity, and social inclusion within the operation. Furthermore, it focuses on strengthening PRCS' response capabilities and preparedness. Collaboration with IFRC members is central to ensure efficient resource utilization and a unified approach throughout the Movement.

To provide a better understating of the events leading to the strategy update, the relief phase of the operation was extended until 31 May 2022 based on the on-ground needs of the flood affected people. A comprehensive recovery assessment conducted at the end of relief phase identified the most critical needs. As a result, a detailed recovery plan was developed, spanning from June 2023 to June 2024. Notably, the assessment highlighted the urgent need for constructing secure and stable housing for flood affected families. Accordingly, PRCS requested IFRC technical and financial support for constructing 40 model houses to serve as fundraising examples for a broader housing construction programme, with preliminary work already underway. This initiative will empower the National Society to seek additional funding beyond the IFRC appeal, with the goal of constructing 2,000 houses in the long-term for the most vulnerable flood-affected families.

It is worth highlighting that the adjustments mentioned earlier, including the construction activity of permanent model houses, in principle, still align with the broader sectoral objectives of the existing Operational Strategy. Therefore, this Operational Update serves to inform the **12-month progress** of the operation and **introduce needs-based changes** to the strategy's priority interventions and targets, especially the recovery needs of the targeted population.

The operation's **timeframe** and Operational Strategy will also be **extended until 31 December 2024**. Nevertheless, after 31 December 2023, the emergency appeal will be **integrated into the ongoing operations as part of the Unified Plan 2024**. This integration is to ensure appropriate operation oversight by optimising resources. Following this integration, notably the operation's reporting will adhere to the Unified Plan 2024 reporting mechanism on a bi-annual basis.

 <b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	<b>People targeted (Secretariat)</b>	140,000 (Male: 71,400/Female: 68,600)
	<b>People reached (Secretariat)</b>	241,367 (Male 123,097;Female 118,270) <sup>7</sup>

**Objective:** *Respond to the immediate and long-term shelter needs of flood-affected people by providing emergency shelter items, winterisation kits and sustainable shelter assistance to affected families*

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
		<i># of people reached with in-kind assistance</i>	241,367	140,000

PRCS has provided essential shelter assistance families whose houses were completely destroyed and who have not received any housing support from the government or any other organization, reaching out to more than 200,000 people with emergency shelter assistance and essential household items/non-food Items. PRCS distributed 39,844 family tents, 59,979 tarpaulins and 11,452 shelter toolkits; out of which 27,231 tents, 48,099 tarpaulins, and 7,250 shelter tool kits were supported by IFRC multilaterally and distributed among the flood affected communities.

In addition to the emergency shelter assistance mentioned earlier, PRCS has also distributed other household items, including 76,982 Long-Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets (LLINs), 77,611 hygiene kits, 66,386 jerry cans, 39,088 kitchen sets and 119,129 blankets among total 317,072 flood-affected households. This distribution adhered to regular quality checks, equitable distribution protocol and beneficiary feedback mechanism. Of these, IFRC multilateral support contributed 58,234 LLINs, 42,684 jerry cans, and 19,086 kitchen sets, including in-kind contributions from the British Red Cross and the Government of Canada. IFRC has procured 5,000 hygiene kits and 5,000 dignity kits, ensuring these items meet safety and usability standards, for distribution planned for the recovery phase.



*Mithal from Miax Bux Laghari village in Dadu district shares that his house was washed away during the 2022 floods. He is living in a tent provided by PRCS. (Photo: PRCS)*


For the recovery phase, PRCS intends to construct around 2,000 housing units across the flood-affected areas of Pakistan. They have received a soft commitment from the Government of Qatar to support PRCS in constructing 1,000 housing units. PRCS is working to build 40 model houses to showcase them and attract funding to build the remaining 1,000 units. PRCS has recently constructed one model house in district Larkana, Sindh, to discuss the

<sup>7</sup> The gender breakdown for people reached is based on Pakistan’s population census ratio i.e., 51% Male and 49% Female.

model, housing plan, and to get the cost estimate, which was completed and handed over to one of the beneficiaries in June 2023.

The construction of 40 model shelters is part of IFRC’s initial shelter recovery programme. IFRC requested support from the Canadian Red Cross to provide technical support in assessing the project feasibility and on the design and approach for the construction of these model shelters. A Snr. Technical Advisor for Shelter from IFRC Geneva visited Pakistan in July 2023 and provided his technical inputs in the construction of these 40 model shelters, its detailed implementation plan, and the process for contractor-driven approach.

Currently, the tendering documents of these 40 model shelters are in the final stage, along with its drawings and Bill of Quantities (BOQs). The tendering process will be initiated in October 2023.

 <b>Livelihoods</b>	<b>People targeted (Secretariat)</b>	234,000 (Male: 119,340/Female: 114,660)
	<b>People reached (Secretariat)</b>	-

**Objective:** *Contribute to the immediate and long-term recovery needs of the flood-affected population through the provision of hot meals and resources to protect and start rebuilding livelihood assets.*

<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>IFRC Reach</b>	<b>IFRC Target</b>	<b>Movement-wide Reach</b>
		<i># of people reached with livelihood assistance</i>	0	234,000
	<i># of people reached with food assistance</i>	0	24,000	320,544

PRCS has reached a total of 207,944 people through the provision of hot meals in Sindh and KP and has also supported the distribution of food parcels among 45,792 families (320,544 people) in Sindh, Balochistan, KP, and Punjab provinces and GB region. However, the above indicator only measures the number of people who received food assistance through dry ration food parcels that is 45,792 families (320,544 people).

During the recovery phase, PRCS has developed a comprehensive collection of livelihood initiatives. These include support for agriculture activities, such as homestead/kitchen gardening, support for farmers (seeds, fertilizer, and tools), livestock rehabilitation, and income-generating opportunities. These activities are complemented by the provision of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to address immediate livelihood needs of the affected communities in the targeted areas.

PRCS Recovery Plan of Action (RPoA) for the 2022 floods is focused on the revitalisation of the livelihoods of affected communities by supporting them with the opportunities to generate income. This includes the provision of loader rickshaws and livestock, aimed at alleviating the immediate challenges faced by the communities.

Within the framework of the RPoA, PRCS aims to positively impact approximately 225,000 people by improving their livelihood prospects, in addition to the people supported to-date. Presently, an active process of beneficiary identification and registration is underway, along with baseline activities. The anticipated conclusion of these activities is projected to be completed by the close of September 2023.



## Multi-purpose Cash

**People targeted  
(Secretariat)**

350,000 (Male:  
178,500; Female:  
171,500)

**People reached  
(Secretariat)**

33,368 (Male: 17,017;  
Female: 16,351<sup>8</sup>)

**Objective:**

*Address immediate basic needs and contribute to restoring the purchasing power of targeted households through the provision of multipurpose cash grants.*

**Key indicators:**

**Indicator**

**IFRC Reach**

**IFRC Target**

**Movement-wide Reach**

*# of people benefitted from cash and voucher assistance*

33,368<sup>9</sup>

350,000

33,369

Based on the PRCS Monsoon Contingency Plan, as of 31 August 2023, PRCS has supported 4,767 households (35,000 people) with cash assistance of 16,000 PKR to meet their immediate needs including food, medical, education, etc. The criteria for selection of these individuals is as follows:

- those affected by the 2022 floods;
- inhabitants of the affected village living under makeshift homes/hosted shelter with income less than 10,000 PKR per month;
- women headed households, widows, elderly, and People Living with Disabilities (PLWD);
- households with more than seven family members;
- minorities.

Additionally, PRCS with the support of IFRC has planned to provide additional multipurpose cash support to around 29,500 Households in total, in 19 flood affected districts, while in first phase of recovery programme, it is planned to start the implementation in 8 most flood affected districts, targeting 9,500 households with the scope of scaling up, based on available time and resources.

During the initial phase of response, the amount determined for cash voucher assistance (PKR 16,000) was based on the PRCS monsoon contingency plan to support a household of seven individuals on average, as well as by considering the HH minimum food basket for one month.

For the recovery phase, based on PRCS recovery needs assessment, and the MEB calculated by CWG in 2022, PRCS has also revised the strategy for the multipurpose cash assistance for the communities in the flood-affected areas and has revised the amount from PKR 16,000 to 32,000 PKR (100 CHF approximately) to address price hike and inflation in the country.

PRCS is having a framework service agreement with “Telenor Microfinance Bank” as a third-party Financial Service Provider to transfer cash to beneficiaries with its mobile cash transfer application, which uses biometric verification along with beneficiaries’ Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) for verification, provides the cash, and reports to PRCS accordingly.

<sup>8</sup> The gender breakdown for people reached is based on Pakistan’s population census ratio i.e., 51% Male and 49% Female.

<sup>9</sup> Since the cash assistance has been provided to individuals as a family support for up to seven people per family. The number of people reached is 33,369 people (4,767 HHs). Therefore, the actual reach may be considered as 33,369 people against the indicator.



**Health & Care** (Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

**People targeted (Secretariat)**

700,860  
(Male:357,438;  
Female: 343,422)

**People reached (Secretariat)**

266,724 (Male:  
136,029; Female:  
130,695<sup>10</sup>)

**Objective:**

*Reduce immediate morbidity and mortality, to prepare for, prevent, and rapidly contain emerging health risks in targeted districts across four provinces in flood-affected communities and building their long-term resilience.*

**Key indicators:**

Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
# of people reached through primary healthcare assistance and psychosocial support	101,433	108,000 <sup>11</sup>	315,037
# of people reached through awareness messages on health promotion and disease prevention	106,463	239,360	184,271
# of Long-Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets (LLINs) distributed	58,828	41,000	73,872

IFRC has supported PRCS to deploy nine Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) in Thatta, Sangar, Dadu, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Larkana, Jacobabad<sup>12</sup>, Qambar ShadadKot (KSK), and Shikarpur districts. These MHTs in Sindh have reached 80,985 people (43,806 females, 37,179 males, and 29,929 children) through primary healthcare assistance in flood-affected communities from September 2022 until the end of February 2023.

Furthermore, 88,291 people (23,581 men, 36,027 women, and 13,843 boys under 18, and 14,840 girls under 18) have been reached through health promotion and awareness sessions conducted by trained social mobilisers. A total of 32,194 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials have been distributed covering common communicable diseases, hygiene and mental health and psychosocial support. In addition, 1,219 people have received psychological first aid through social mobilisers.

Efforts have been made to streamline and enhance the health response to the floods through collaborative efforts within the Movement:

**Movement-wide Health Technical Committee:** In September 2022, PRCS activated the Movement-wide Health Technical Committee to ensure a standardised and complementary approach to health services, prevent duplication of interventions, and provide a streamlined response to the floods. Meetings are held on need basis to coordinate health-related activities.

<sup>10</sup> The gender breakdown for people reached is based on Pakistan’s population census ratio i.e., 51% Male and 49% Female.

<sup>11</sup> The IFRC target was revised to reflect the reach through nine MHTs in Sindh instead of 20 MHTs stated in the operational strategy as NorCross and ICRC will be complementing the services and covering needs in Balochistan and KP.

<sup>12</sup> MHT in Jacobabad have been taken over by NorCross from January 2023 onwards and IFRC moved to Kashmir.

**Deployment of Mobile Health Teams (MHTs):** IFRC and NorCross expanded their MHTs coverage by deploying 11 teams (IFRC 9, Norcross 2) in Sindh and KP, while ICRC supported the response by deploying 12 MHTs in Balochistan and KP till January 2023. The same MHTs were supported by IFRC for an additional three-month duration. These MHTs play a crucial role in providing essential healthcare services in the flood-affected areas. The MHT activities continued until March 31, 2023, to meet the ongoing healthcare needs of the affected communities.



*A doctor inspects a flood affected person at a medical camp during flood emergency response phase (Photo: IFRC)*

**Public Health Focus:** There has been an increased focus on public health aspects, including health promotion and awareness, psychosocial support, and basic first aid. To strengthen these areas, staff and volunteers have been trained in psychological first aid, epidemic control, and public health in emergencies. Trainings on psychological first aid for staff and volunteers have been initiated in Sindh province for the recovery phase.

**Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA):** Social mobilisers and volunteers from MHTs have been trained in Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), including Community-Based Surveillance (CBS), Community Case Management of Cholera (CCMC), and PGI. This training equips them with essential skills to provide health-related services and engage with the communities effectively.

**Cholera Preparedness:** While the Community Case Management for Cholera (CCMC) Emergency Response Unit (ERU) had decided against deployment based on assessments, they provided training to 47 PRCS staff and volunteers on cholera preparedness. This training included setting up and implementing oral rehydration points for early response in the community in case of future cholera outbreaks.

**Vector-Borne Disease Mitigation:** PRCS has taken steps to mitigate the spread of vector-borne diseases, particularly malaria, in flood-affected areas of Sindh province. LLINs have been distributed to households as part of an integrated assistance package that also includes shelter and non-food items.

**Child Health and Immunization:** PRCS's team has been referring children in need of further evaluation for malnutrition and immunisation to relevant government facilities at the district level to ensure their well-being.

**Collaborative Support:** Between January and March 2023, IFRC has been supporting ICRC's MHTs, while ICRC has provided medicines for Outpatient Department (OPD) services in Balochistan and KP, enhancing healthcare provision in these regions.

These collaborative efforts and the focus on public health and community engagement have contributed to a comprehensive health response to the floods and the well-being of the affected populations.

After the successful conclusion of the initial response phase, PRCS/IFRC conducted a comprehensive recovery assessment. The assessment findings suggested addressing some key public health issues, i.e., MNCH and nutrition, and mental health issues identified. To ensure integrated support to the flood-affected communities, public health interventions are planned to be executed in collaboration with the WASH component of the recovery operation. To this end, communities have been identified and a comprehensive list of potential interventions has been developed for implementation to start during September 2023.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**People targeted  
(Secretariat)**

180,000 (Male: 91,800;  
Female: 88,200)

**People reached  
(Secretariat)**

112,183 (Male: 57,213;  
Female: 54,970)<sup>13</sup>

### Objective:

*Sustainably reduce the risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in the targeted communities through increased access to affordable, appropriate, accessible, safe, and environmentally sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services.*

### Key indicators:

Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
<i># of people provided with access to safe drinking water</i>	69,050	89,000	69,050
<i># of emergency and permanent latrines constructed</i>	186	200	186
<i># of households provided with essential hygiene materials</i>	4233	5,000	69,456
<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions</i>	38,603	35,000	49,424 <sup>14</sup>
<i># of staff and volunteers trained in WASH</i>	111	500	500

During the response period IFRC collaborated with PRCS to deploy 13 water treatment plants in Sind, KP and Balochistan, these plants collectively produced over 28 million liters of potable water and reached over 42,000 people daily for four months, ensuring access to drinking water for the affected population. Three ERUs were deployed including WSR, HHWT and M15 (without equipment).

These ERUs played crucial role in complementing the response team and scaling up the operation. Across eight districts of Sindh, WASH interventions reached over 200,000 peoples with wide range of WASH activities including flood prone Hand pump construction, emergency and HH latrine construction, distribution of WASH NFI and hygiene promotion. Significant efforts were made to improve access to clean water and promote proper hygiene practices in flood-affected communities,

**Borehole Handpumps:** A total of 98 new borehole handpumps have been constructed, adhering to improved design and specifications that align with IFRC standards for PGI. These handpumps have enhanced access to clean water in affected communities. Additionally, household water treatment and safe storage practices are being promoted in the target communities. Around 27,050 individuals directly benefit from these newly constructed water points.

**Solar Water Filtration Systems:** As part of the recovery programme, plans are in-place to construct 23 solar water filtration systems across all targeted provinces. During the initial response period, four new solar water filtration systems have been successfully constructed in various districts. These facilities are designed to serve

<sup>13</sup> The gender breakdown for people reached is based on Pakistan's population census ratio i.e., 51% Male and 49% Female.

<sup>14</sup> Previously, the figure reported was higher because in the last OU people reached were reported based on the consolidated movement-wide field report, including health sessions, both from partners and PRCS. This time, only hygiene sessions are being reported, whereas the health sessions are reported under the health section.

approximately 500 families daily, reaching an additional 2,000 households (14,000 people). Pre-construction and on-the-job trainings have been conducted to ensure the proper construction and operation of these systems.

**Latrine Construction:** Training programmes for masons and volunteers on latrine construction were conducted in several districts of Sindh province. As a result, 14 permanent latrines with septic tanks have been built for vulnerable households, including those headed by females and the elderly. This initiative benefits around 350 people. The recovery programme aims to support the construction of additional 1,500 permanent latrines in targeted communities to reduce the risk of sanitation-related diseases and promote open defecation-free environments.

**Distribution of Household Water Filters and Jerry Cans:** IFRC/PRCS supported the distribution of household water filters and jerry cans. During the reporting period, 3,980 household water filters and 5,780 jerry cans have been distributed. Additionally, 30,000 bars of soap (9 bars per household) have been distributed, and 16 new handwashing facilities have been constructed in targeted communities.

**Hygiene Promotion:** Hygiene sessions were conducted in collaboration with the German Red Cross (GRC) in five districts of Sindh. These sessions covered personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene management, and orientation on hygiene kits. A total of 10,821 people (6,548 male and 4,273 female) attended these sessions.

**Volunteer-Led Hygiene Promotion:** PRCS, with IFRC support, trained 101 volunteers and 10 staff members in targeted districts of Sindh. These trained volunteers conducted 1,202 hygiene promotion sessions in 19 communities across eight districts during the initial response period. The sessions addressed topics such as household water treatment, personal hygiene, disease transmission routes, handwashing, and the use of latrines, reaching a total of 38,603 people (8,785 male, 14,325 females, and 15,493 children).

These efforts collectively contribute to improved water access, sanitation, and hygiene practices in flood-affected areas, promoting better health and well-being within the communities.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Ensure that Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) for all is considered in the response through the strengthening of PRCS PGI mechanisms and capacities inclusive of PGI mainstreaming in each technical sector and PGI specific activities focusing on inclusion and protection.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on PGI, PSEA, Child protection and SGBV referral services</i>	73	500
	<i># of community members who received PGI messages</i>	500	3,000
	<i>PRCS has a common referral pathway for SGBV and child protection in place</i>	Yes	Yes

The PGI and Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) frameworks' minimum standards have been considered to ensure that the operation recognises diverse needs and reduces protection risks. PGI is being implemented among the flood-affected communities through PRCS interventions.

To ensure PGI in emergency response, conscious efforts were made to recruit a diverse group of volunteers, including men and women from various social identities, for needs assessment and response. This approach aimed to identify and assist the most vulnerable groups with their actual needs and provide culturally appropriate responses. As a result of these efforts, support was provided to women-headed households, children-headed households, widows, pregnant women from religious minorities, elderly and people with disabilities.

The PRCS has set up an internal mechanism for reporting, which includes the provision of a safeguarding committee and designated focal persons at its NHQ. 73 staff and volunteers received training on PSEA and child protection in Sindh province. The topics covered in the training includes introduction of basic concept of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, basic definitions of sexual and gender-based violence, safeguarding, Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety. The aim was to reinforce the National Society's overall capacity to handle delicate cases across all levels of the organisational structure, and to enhance its internal protection systems to ensure compliance with safeguarding measures during operations. Organisations and government agencies providing specialised services for sexual and gender-based violence and child protection issues have been mapped and identified. The referral pathway for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and child protection is in-place in Sindh, KP, and PRCS NHQ in Islamabad.

The details/directory of SGBV providers have been developed and disseminated among staff and volunteers at the PRCS PHQ and branches to ensure that SGBV cases can be promptly referred to the appropriate services. For institutional strengthening, a dedicated team for PGI at NHQ and PHQ is planned to be recruited to ensure PGI is implemented in each sector of the recovery plan.

PGI has been mainstreamed into all the sector plans, including health, WASH, livelihood, Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA), and shelter. All these sectors have ensured the implementation of DAPS framework during emergency responses to prevent further harm. Assistance was provided to the flood-affected communities, particularly to the most vulnerable groups, with dignity and in a respectful manner.

After the relief operation, PRCS, with the support of IFRC, has planned the recovery operation phase. In this regard, assessment tools have been developed, and questions related to PGI have been included. The aim is to understand the prevailing situation of vulnerable groups, their dignity, access, participation and safety, along with SGBV-related issues in the communities. Similarly, PGI questions are embedded into all sectors, including health, WASH, shelter, CVA, and livelihood. Based on the assessment findings and data analysis, interventions will be designed to ensure that PGI framework (DAPS) is upheld and practically implemented during the recovery phase. Furthermore, newly hired staff and existing staff and volunteers shall be trained on the PGI minimum standard tools, and ongoing field support shall be provided by PRCS and IFRC staff.



## **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

**Objective:** *Ensure the operation is integrating meaningful community participation, timely, open, and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen, respond to and act on feedback to collaboratively understand and address community needs, priorities, and the context.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of feedbacks/comments/complaints received through feedback mechanisms<sup>15</sup></i>	4,145	1,600
	<i># of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability</i>	180	97

IFRC has supported PRCS in feedback collection and handling, capacity building, and establishing linkages with other stakeholders in the humanitarian sector. Another crucial element of community engagement and accountability involves establishing a feedback and complaint mechanism. Communities were informed about this platform and encouraged to share their feedback to enhance the quality of services provided to them. They were also encouraged to report any behavioral issues, exploitation, or abuse they may have encountered during the relief operations. In addition to that, feedback on flood operation has been collected through national and provincial hotlines and exit surveys on distribution sites. A total of 4,145 feedback was received, 367 of these were received on the national hotline, and 3,778 at the distribution sites. Through hotline, people have largely inquired about the eligibility criteria for receiving aid. The feedback received on the distribution sites have expressed satisfaction over the process.

In terms of capacity building, IFRC has trained 180 staff and volunteers on CEA during the current reporting period. Six out of eight trainings were conducted in Sindh province, where IFRC’s response was concentrated. Staff and volunteers were trained on tools and techniques of feedback collection to integrate CEA in the flood response. A two-day Training of Trainers was organised with the objective of equipping a group of trainers on CEA, who could then conduct training sessions at various levels for both staff and volunteers.

With the aim of fostering a forum for humanitarian organisations to engage in discussions on CEA as a cross-cutting subject and exchange insights, IFRC has supported PRCS in gaining membership of the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Working Group, which is overseen by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). IFRC has also activated CEA Technical Committee to discuss CEA as a subject within the movement, involving Participating National Society and IFRC. The committee is extending support to PRCS in improving and strengthening the CEA mechanism.

In addition to these, IFRC is also in the process of supporting dedicated CEA officers at national and provincial levels of PRCS.

As part of the RPoA, the recruitment of volunteers and dedicated staff will take place at the NHQ and PHQ level. These personnel will undergo training to effectively receive and handle general as well as sensitive feedback, and to refer cases to the appropriate SGBV service providers while ensuring closure of the feedback loop. Additionally, complaint boxes will be strategically installed in the respective villages, and communities will receive orientation on how to utilise these channels to share their opinion, concerns, complaints, and suggestions. This proactive approach aims to enhance the quality of assistance and ensure its appropriateness.

<sup>15</sup> Indicator has been revised to cover a wider scope and coverage of CEA instead of only focusing on complaints received.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery

### Objective:

*To strengthen the resilience of targeted communities through enhanced climate smart risk reduction initiatives using an integrated programming approach.*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

*# of people reached by RCRC through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation activities*

0

150,000

PRCS has focused on immediate response and relief activities during the reporting period. The planned risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery activities will be implemented in the recovery phase of the operation.

## Enabling approaches



## National Society Strengthening

### Objective:

*Establish, strengthen, and reinforce PRCS structures and capacity to run the operations at the provincial and district branch levels inclusive of their volunteer base, while improving service delivery and PRCS footprints at the community level.*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

*# of strategically located branches in the flood-affected regions offered capacity building support*

16

26

*# of volunteers recruited/registered for supporting the NS response*

3,244

5,200

*# of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations*

1,400

2,000

PRCS supports the ongoing flood response through its NHQ in Islamabad, PHQ, and district branches across Pakistan, initially covering around 57 flood-affected districts across the country in the province of Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Punjab, and Gilgit Baltistan region. The response includes the support provided by the Movement-wide partners, external support, and own support by the respective branches.

In Sindh, the flood emergency response is managed by the PHQ in Karachi and 13 active district branches (Qambar Shahdadkot, Jamshoro, Jacobabad, Sanghar, Thatta, Tharparkar, Badin, Khairpur, Shikarpur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Mirpur Khas).

In KP, the response is coordinated through the PRCS PHQ in Peshawar and district branches. PRCS KP has 10 active district branches namely D.I. Khan, Bannu, Kohat, Lower Dir, Mansehra, Kohistan, Shangla, Chitral, Swat, and Battagram.

The PRCS Punjab has an honorary set up across 18 districts, however, currently there are five active branches that include Faisalabad, Sargodha, Gujranwala, Gujrat, and Jhelum. Similarly, in Baluchistan, the response efforts are coordinated from the PHQ in Quetta through regular field visits and local active volunteers from the respective districts. Since the start of the flood operation, the PRCS has provided assistance in 13 districts of Balochistan, mainly through provincial headquarter in Quetta.

Across the country, around 480 volunteers (170 females and 310 males) were initially engaged in the response, and around 920 volunteers were on standby and timely utilised to support the flood operations. As part of the flood response, PRCS has registered a total of 3,244 volunteers (1,946 male and 1,298 female) to increase the pool of volunteers. During the flood response, these volunteers have been provided capacity building training along with integrated sessions on Disaster Management, First Aid, Restoring Family Links, Psychological First Aid, and Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC).

The overall PRCS relief operation included volunteer recruitments, branch and district-level inductions and orientation on the RCRC Movement along with opportunities for training under the different thematic areas which were focused during the relief phase. The capacity building opportunities under the different thematic areas such as emergency relief, shelter, WASH, CEA, PGI, and first aid enabled the volunteers to ensure a more principled response and contributed to the image building of PRCS and the overall RCRC Movement.

PRCS is devising its strategy for integrating National Society Development (NSD) in the ongoing operation for the recovery plan, and for long-term NSD support to strengthen PRCS' capacities. The IFRC and its federation partners are in the process of planning for the recovery phase in the districts that have been most affected by floods, using the insights obtained from the recovery assessment.

As a result of the PRCS recovery assessment, the NSD needs are reflected in the PRCS recovery plan, and as a result, a detailed implementation plan was prepared that covered the NSD activities. During the recovery phase, the focus is on improving interprovincial coordination and systematically addressing NSD's needs through a detailed scoping mission across the districts where the recovery phase is underway. The aim will be to improve the planning process across PRCS at all tiers and bring closer the PRCS district branches with the provincial chapters and NHQ for a more coordinated response.

To provide further capacity building opportunities and to improve youth engagement, the focus is to organise further recruitment drives, inductions, orientations on RCRC Movement and further promote the Youth as Agent of Behavior Change (YABC) and Y-ADAPT approaches in all provinces and districts thereby benefitting the vulnerable communities.

To strengthen the PRCS recovery response, systematic HR support will be provided as per need at the district, provincial, and national level, and the recruitment process will be completed in the coming weeks. While reinforcing the existing HR structure, the PRCS has also secured support from other partners and these include areas such as Health, PGI, CEA, and other critical areas.



## Coordination and Partnerships

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Strengthening coordination within the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhancing cooperation with external partners.</i>		
<b>Key indicator:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>Movement coordination mechanism is described and active</i>	Yes	Yes

For the recovery phase, partners played a crucial role in the assessment process, and their involvement is coordinated with joint planning and reporting efforts. Regular meetings are held at the country office to ensure better coordination for field implementation. To enhance this coordination approach, partners have been encouraged to provide input for necessary revision of the emergency appeal and the operation strategy. They can suggest modalities that could be incorporated into the operation, ultimately contributing to the operation's long-term improvement.

In the field, the Federation teams provide operational and administrative support to partners. Until January 2023, WASH, Logistics, and Assessment ERUs were available to assist partners with household item distribution upon request. The IFRC conducts weekly coordination meetings at its country office with in-country partners, facilitating the exchange of planning, updates, and insights from the ongoing operation. Furthermore, joint movement coordination meetings with PRCS are led by the Federation to promote a synchronized approach to the operation.



## Secretariat Services

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Enable effective international disaster management coordination, strengthen the PRCS for enhanced response in the current disaster and over the longer-term to benefit the National Society with enhanced support for its future operations.</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	<i>% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures</i>	90%	100%
	<i>% of operational staff for IFRC receive a security briefing</i>	100%	100%
	<i>Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements</i>	Yes	Yes
	<i># of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency response</i>	1	2

### Finance

Since the beginning of 2022 monsoon floods response operations, PRCS has received 4,479,460 CHF support from IFRC to cater for the response needs. Overall, the expenditures report received by the IFRC Country Finance Unit are of 4,121,236.43 CHF during the reporting period, primarily for the relief activities support. In addition to the 4.4 million

CHF already transferred to PRCS, a procurement support of one million Swiss francs for recovery phase activities has also been provided by IFRC as of 31 August 2023.

### **Security**

As part of security requirement and regulations, an IFRC welcome pack is shared with all new delegates prior to arrival and upon confirmation of visa approval for Pakistan, including the risk disclosure. Following arrival in country, all delegates receive a detailed security and safety briefing at the Pakistan Country Delegation on first day in office or within 24 hours of their arrival at Islamabad and Sindh (Sukkur). The briefing entails country specific details, IFRC Security structure, critical incident response, relocation and medical evacuation procedures applicable. IFRC Security disseminates location and situation-specific advisories to keep all staff abreast of the evolving situation and mitigation measures as the situation warrant. The advisories are shared through emails and WhatsApp groups.

### **Logistics**

IFRC's procurement team supports the National Society in their procurement operations. IFRC works in coordination with PRCS procurement team to ensure the compliance of the IFRC Procurement Policies and Procedures in all procurement activities. During the emergency response phase, IFRC finalized the delivery of medicines for the smooth running of MHTs. IFRC procured and handed over CHF 239,894 worth medicines to PRCS to replenish their stock of medicines supporting them in their preparedness towards any emergency.

IFRC continuously provides technical support to the PRCS team in their procurement activities, These included 6,000 family tents, 21,000 water filter cartridges, 1,500 tarpaulin sheets, 1,500 shelter tool kits, 1,550 latrines, 11,200 mosquito nets, 250 handpumps, 18 solarized water filter plants, and 6,000 hygiene kits etc.

Furthermore, IFRC has been coordinating with the PRCS logistics team regarding the import, transportation, and storage of relief items. IFRC has facilitated PRCS in balancing out the stocks between their warehouses and planning for forwarding the supplies from their warehouses to the beneficiary sites. Good collaboration between IFRC regional and country teams and PRCS logistics teams has made it possible for the rapid replenishment of relief items to the warehouses and delivery to the affected areas. Shipments have been transported via road, air, and sea freight.

For the upcoming recovery phase, the IFRC country team and PRCS logistics team possess adequate resources to provide the necessary logistics services for the operation.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

Efforts have been made to ensure effective planning, monitoring, and reporting throughout the flood response operation:

*Revised Operational Strategy:* The [Operational Strategy](#) was revised and published on 17 October 2022 to align with response priorities and coordination efforts. This strategy guides the overall approach to the flood response.

*Movement-Wide Coordination:* IFRC has coordinated Movement-wide planning in consultation with PRCS and other Movement partners. This collaborative approach ensures a unified and effective response to the flood situation.

*Regular Reporting:* To demonstrate the collective impact of RCRC members with in-country presence, a total of 12 weekly Federation-wide Situation Reports have been published since the beginning of the flood response. Additionally, six movement-wide reports have been published since January 2023 to provide ongoing updates on the operation and partner support. Furthermore, regular operational updates have also been developed and subsequently published.

*Monitoring and Reporting Frameworks:* Individual sectoral monitoring and reporting frameworks, as well as an overall framework for Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER), are being developed and rolled out. These frameworks include tracking of Movement-wide indicators through PRCS.

*Technical Support:* IFRC has provided technical support to PRCS in various aspects, including planning and conducting recovery assessments, rounds of post-distribution monitoring for relief distribution, and conducting a WASH baseline survey in eight districts targeted for interventions in Sindh.

*Mid-Term Review:* A [mid-term review](#)<sup>16</sup> of the response was conducted during April and May 2023 to assess the progress and make necessary adjustments to the flood operations.

*Accountability Efforts:* Pledge-based reporting is in-progress to keep partners informed about the status of support and resource utilisation, ensuring transparency and accountability in the response.

These mechanisms and frameworks collectively contribute towards effective planning, monitoring and reporting, and enabling a well-coordinated and responsive approach to the needs of flood-affected communities.

### **Communications**

For the effective visibility of the flood emergency response and recovery phase, a Communications Manager for IFRC Pakistan has been recruited, who joined the delegation in August 2023.

To mark the one-year anniversary of Pakistan Monsoon Floods Emergency Appeal, a dedicated communications plan was developed to commemorate the anniversary of the floods for awareness raising. In this regard, a content gathering field visit to Sindh was organised in collaboration with PRCS from 28 August to 1 September 2023. The communications teams of IFRC and PRCS met the flood-affected communities and PRCS volunteers in Larkana, Qambar Shahdadkot, and Dadu districts in Sindh province. The communities were interviewed on how the floods impacted them and the support extended by IFRC/PRCS. The focus was on communities who received Non-Food Items (NFIs), food assistance, CVA, health and WASH support.

In addition, based on a request from the British Red Cross (BRC), photos, videos and B-rolls were gathered and shared with BRC to promote the one-year anniversary of monsoon floods in Pakistan for awareness raising among the UK public. The pictures and videos will be used by the communications team of IFRC (Pakistan and KL office) to produce short videos and an exposure story. A press release was also [issued](#) on the floods anniversary and its subsequent social media promotion was also done on IFRC's [social media accounts](#). IFRC's global social media channels were also utilised to highlight the impact of 2022 floods and the support provided during the response phase (see [example](#)).

## **C. FUNDING**

<b>IFRC Secretariat Coverage</b>	<b>Amount Raised (CHF)</b>	<b>Funding Gap (CHF)</b>	<b>Coverage %</b>
Total hard pledges + in kind	23,930,236	16,089,248	59.8%

The IFRC funding ask of 40 million Swiss francs in this appeal is currently **59.8 per cent covered** up to 31 August 2023, comprising hard pledges and in-kind contributions. The latest donor response list can be found [here](#). The interim financial report is attached at the end of this report.

<sup>16</sup> <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=726562>

## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

### In the Pakistan Red Crescent Society

- Muhammad Abaid Ullah Khan, Secretary General; email: [npc@prcs.org.pk](mailto:npc@prcs.org.pk)

### In the IFRC Country Delegation for Pakistan

- Peter (Piwi) Ophoff, Head of Country Delegation; email: [peter.ophoff@ifrc.org](mailto:peter.ophoff@ifrc.org)
- Abdul Nasir Khan, Operations Manager; email: [nasir.khan@ifrc.org](mailto:nasir.khan@ifrc.org)

### In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
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- Afrhill Rances, Communications Manager; email: [afrhill.rances@ifrc.org](mailto:afrhill.rances@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Maz Afiqah Mohammad Khairul Azmi, Partnerships-in-Emergencies; email: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

### For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator; email: [mursidi.unir@ifrc.org](mailto:mursidi.unir@ifrc.org)

## Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal and updates](#)
- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)
- [GO Platform](#)

## 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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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.

## ANNEX 1: Summary of Changes to the Strategy

Current strategy	Target	Revised strategy	Revised targets <sup>17</sup>
<b>Livelihood:</b> <b>Priority Actions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide livestock support to households across 19 affected districts in the recovery phase.</li> </ul>	<b>234,000 people</b>	<b>Continue with the same strategy</b> <b>Revised Overall Target</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide livestock support to households across 19 affected districts in the recovery phase. First phase will cover 8 targeted districts in Sindh, KP, Punjab and Baluchistan with the scope of future scaling up to 19 districts.</li> </ul>	Revised Target <b>121,510<sup>18</sup> people</b>
<b>Multipurpose Cash Assistance</b> <b>Priority Action:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide multipurpose unconditional cash grants to households in selected flood-affected districts for one-month worth PKR 16,000 (CHF 72) based on the PRCS monsoon contingency plan. This cash amount was determined based on an average of the support being offered by other actors as well as the Pakistani government prioritising food assistance.</li> </ul>	<b>350,000 people</b>	<b>Continue with the same strategy</b> <b>Add Priority Action:</b> with revised MPCA mount of PKR 32,000 and Revised target. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the recovery programme, 31,969 Households will be provided with PKR 32,000 (CHF 100) as multipurpose cash grant based on the increasing prices and inflation in the country.</li> </ul>	Revised Target <b>239,869<sup>19</sup> people</b>

<sup>17</sup>

The targets have been adjusted based on the recovery and sectoral assessments conducted before finalizing the recovery plan of action. This adjustment aims to avoid duplicating support provided and to align with the scope of the RPoA. In the initial phase of recovery, we will focus on eight out of the 19 worst-affected districts (including Sindh 5, and one each in Baluchistan, KP, and Punjab), with an average community size of 300 households, as per data from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics' latest population census.

<sup>18</sup> In April 2023, PRCS conducted a comprehensive recovery assessment. Based on the assessment findings and the specific needs of the affected communities, a set of strategic activities was developed for the recovery phase. These activities aim to empower beneficiaries by promoting immediate sustainability, facilitating instant income generation, relieving their debt burdens, and reducing their future dependency on external assistance. Notable initiatives include providing livestock and distributing auto-loader carts (loader-rickshaws). This initiative has been carefully tailored to align with the unique local context and aims to enhance the financial well-being of entire households. It also seeks to diversify income sources, especially in anticipation of potential future climate-related crises. To ensure the successful implementation of these recommended activities while adhering to budget constraints, adjustments were made to the initial targets. For example, the provision of livestock support was scaled down from the originally planned 15,000 households to 1,140 households, and income generation activities were revised from 2,000 households to 665 households. Consequently, other associated targets were also adjusted, resulting in an overall reduction in the number of beneficiaries reached. However, it's important to note that while there is a reduction in the total numbers reached, this adjustment is anticipated to have a significant positive impact on the resilience and long-term sustainability of the targeted affected communities.

<sup>19</sup> Based on the revised MPCA amount from PKR 16,000 to PKR 32,000 (revised MEB by CWG due to increasing prices and inflation in the country) the targets have been revised.

<p><b>Health</b> <b><u>Public Health/Preventive/Promotive Care</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community mobilization, information dissemination and awareness sessions on health promotion and disease prevention.</li> <li>2. Distribution of 10,200 Mosquito nets</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Capacity Building</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Trainings for staff and volunteers on Psychological First Aid (PFA), basic first aid (Also for community members), epidemic control, public health in emergencies, ORP, PGI and CEA.</li> </ol>	<p>Target: <b>700,860 people</b> Female: 343,422 Male: 357,438</p>	<p><b><u>Public Health/Preventive/Promotive Care:</u></b> <i>Continue with the same strategy with addition of MNCH services</i></p> <p>Community mobilisation, information dissemination and awareness sessions on health promotion, <b>MNCH</b> and disease prevention.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Add CBHFA to priority actions:</b> Integrate CBHFA with PHAST and WASH programs.</li> <li>2. Distribute 10,200 mosquito nets, <b>first aid kits for community as well as for individual, hygiene kits, and women’s dignity kits.</b></li> </ol> <p><b><u>Capacity Building:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Trainings for staff and volunteers on Psychological First Aid (PFA), basic first aid <b>and CBHFA</b> (also for community members), epidemic control, public health in emergencies, ORP, PGI and CEA.</li> </ol>	<p>Revised Target: <b>478,759 people</b> Female:234,595 Male: 244,164</p>
<p><b>WASH</b></p> <p><b><u>Access to safe water</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water quality monitoring in public water sources and at the household level in 15 districts.</li> <li>2. Deploy and maintain 15 water treatment plants for four months in 15 most affected districts providing safe drinking water to 6,000 HHs.</li> <li>3. Construct, rehabilitate and/or upgrade new boreholes/hand pumps and water supply systems in 15 districts (10 solarised water pumps, filtration plants, 100 hand pumps, new or rehabilitated, and 100 boreholes;) in consultation with both male and female community members to ensure accessibility to all.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Access to sanitation and hygiene</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construct 3000 emergency and permanent latrines in targeted districts with consideration for cultural preferences, safety, access for children and persons with disabilities, anal cleansing practices, menstrual hygiene management and national standards.</li> <li>2. Distribute 5,000 hygiene kits and dignity kits sufficient for two months to 35,000 people.</li> </ol>	<p>Target <b>80,000 people</b></p>	<p><b><u>Continue with the same strategy</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Access to safe water</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water quality monitoring in public water sources and at the household level in <b>19</b> districts.</li> <li>2. Deploy and maintain 15 water treatment plants for four months in 15 most affected districts providing safe drinking water to 6,000 HHs <b>42,000 people daily.</b></li> <li>3. Construct, rehabilitate and/or upgrade new boreholes/hand pumps and water supply systems in 15 districts (23 solarised water pumps, treatment plants, 250 hand pumps boreholes, in consultation with both male and female community members to ensure accessibility to all.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Access to sanitation and hygiene</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construct <b>200</b> emergency and 3000 permanent latrines in targeted districts with consideration for cultural preferences, safety, access for children and persons with disabilities, anal cleansing practices, menstrual hygiene management and national standards.</li> <li>2. <b>Add:</b> Support the construction of the institutional water and sanitation facilities in 20 Health and Schools in the targeted communities with consideration of PGI and PLWD need.</li> <li>3. Distribute 5,000 hygiene kits and dignity kits sufficient for two months to 35,000 people; and <b>procure 2,000 Hygiene kits</b> for stock replenishment.</li> </ol>	<p>Revised Target <b>363,028 people</b> Male: 185,144 Female: 177,883</p>

		4. <b>Add:</b> Conduct organize awareness sessions on MHM with the support of Health and PGI for proper usage of sanitary pads and its dispose of, Training and raw material will also be provided for stitching of the reusable sanitary pad at community level to support the income generation for widows in the targeted communities.	
<b>Shelter:</b> <b>Objective:</b> Respond to the immediate and longer-term shelter needs of flood-affected people by providing emergency shelter items, winterisation kits and sustainable shelter assistance to affected families.	<b>140,000 people</b>	<b>Continue with the same strategy.</b> <b>Objective:</b> Respond to the immediate and longer-term shelter needs of flood-affected people by providing emergency shelter items, winterisation kits and sustainable shelter assistance <b>to withstand future disasters</b> , to affected families.  <b>And Priority Action as:</b> 1. Provision of permanent shelters: Provide/re-construct the houses for 40 HHs, worst flood-affected families and their security re-established through the provision of permanent Shelters over the next 12 months.	Revised Target <b>250,000 people</b>
<b>National Society Strengthening:</b>	<b>189,200 people</b>	<b>Continue with the same strategy.</b> <b>Add Priority Actions:-</b> <b>National Society Development:</b> 1. Carryout Fact Finding PRCS/IFRC joint missions to the target districts/PHQ to assess further concrete NSD needs. 2. Organize Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment Refresher TOT for PRCS Staff (Refresher for staff having already availed TOT including new staff 3. Conduct BOCA exercise in selected districts. <b>Volunteer Management and Development:</b> 1. Volunteer Induction and Orientation sessions in 40 x Communities 2. Establishment of Junior/Youth RCRC clubs in Educational Institution (1x Male & 1x female School in each community) 80 schools (5 Districts in Sindh, 1 in KP, Punjab and Balochistan each 3. YABC Peer Educators Training at the Provincial and district level for PRCS Volunteers 4. Roll out of Y ADAPT trainings in the selected districts of Sindh, KP, Punjab and Baluchistan	No Change ( <b>189,200 people</b> )
<b>NO changes proposed for other thematic areas and enabling approaches</b>			

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2023/8	Operation	MDRPK023
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Sep 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 28 Aug 2022

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,366,000
AOF2 - Shelter	11,949,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	11,444,000
AOF4 - Health	4,208,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,059,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	551,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	3,242,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	1,207,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	974,000
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>40,000,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 29 Sep 2023</b>	<b>23,910,752</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>59.78%</b>

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	22,608	-22,608
AOF2 - Shelter	4,087,554	4,061,607	25,947
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3,040,137	969,364	2,070,773
AOF4 - Health	1,825,812	1,147,647	678,165
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,243,390	510,495	732,896
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	128,660	12,123	116,537
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	141,686	9,283	132,404
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0	539	-539
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	1,197	-1,197
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	6,768,565	2,751,169	4,017,396
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>17,235,805</b>	<b>9,486,032</b>	<b>7,749,773</b>

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/08

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	23,823,229
Expenditure	-9,486,032
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>14,337,197</b>
Deferred Income	107,007
Funds Available	14,444,204

## IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	1,000,000	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2023/8	Operation	MDRPK023
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2023/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29 Sep 2023

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### MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 28 Aug 2022

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Opening Balance					0	
ABB	500,000				500,000	
Accenture Inc.Foundation	490,809				490,809	
American Red Cross	626,432				626,432	
Australian Red Cross	166,395				166,395	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	960,556				960,556	
Bloomberg	31,504				31,504	
Boston Scientific	46,484				46,484	
British Red Cross	5,654,720	497,006			6,151,726	
Bulgarian Red Cross	1,500				1,500	
Canadian Government		162,603			162,603	
CENO Company Ltd.	1,205				1,205	
Ceridian	1,870				1,870	
Charities Aid Foundation (from Cisco*)	611				611	
Croatian Government	98,758				98,758	
Danish Red Cross		114,349			114,349	
Ericsson	61,842				61,842	
Estonia Government	48,323				48,323	
European Commission - DG ECHO	214,406				214,406	
Finnish Red Cross	101,384				101,384	
French Government	973,068				973,068	
French Red Cross		165,300			165,300	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	24,976				24,976	
Irish Government	1,328,156				1,328,156	
Irish Red Cross Society	63,882				63,882	
Islamic Development Bank IsDB	617,377				617,377	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	482,925				482,925	
Italian Red Cross	95,591				95,591	
Japanese Government	987,560				987,560	0
Japanese Red Cross Society	376,000	2,552			378,552	
Jefferies Financial Group	107,911				107,911	
Johnson & Johnson foundation	200,266				200,266	
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	99,318				99,318	
Liechtenstein Red Cross	50,000				50,000	
Lithuania Government	29,634				29,634	
Luxembourg Government	492,229				492,229	
Luxembourg Red Cross	90,812				90,812	
New Zealand Government	275,772				275,772	
New Zealand Red Cross	48,059				48,059	
Norwegian Red Cross	151,945				151,945	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	1,717,588				1,717,588	
On Line donations	21,340				21,340	
Red Cross of Monaco	19,771				19,771	
Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy	10,000				10,000	
Singapore Red Cross Society	94,493				94,493	
Spanish Government	181,842				181,842	107,007
Swedish Red Cross	480,302				480,302	
Swiss Red Cross	200,000				200,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	35,015				35,015	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	1,157,577	10,555	14,219		1,182,351	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	1,654,481				1,654,481	

# Emergency Appeal

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

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Prepared on 29 Sep 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2023; appeal launch date: 28 Aug 2022

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	513,723				513,723	
The OPEC Fund for International Development	998,780				998,780	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	243,059				243,059	
United States - Private Donors	197				197	
World Remit	26,105				26,105	
Yelp Inc	95				95	
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>22,856,645</b>	<b>952,364</b>	<b>14,219</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,823,229</b>	<b>107,007</b>
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>23,823,229</b>	<b>107,007</b>