



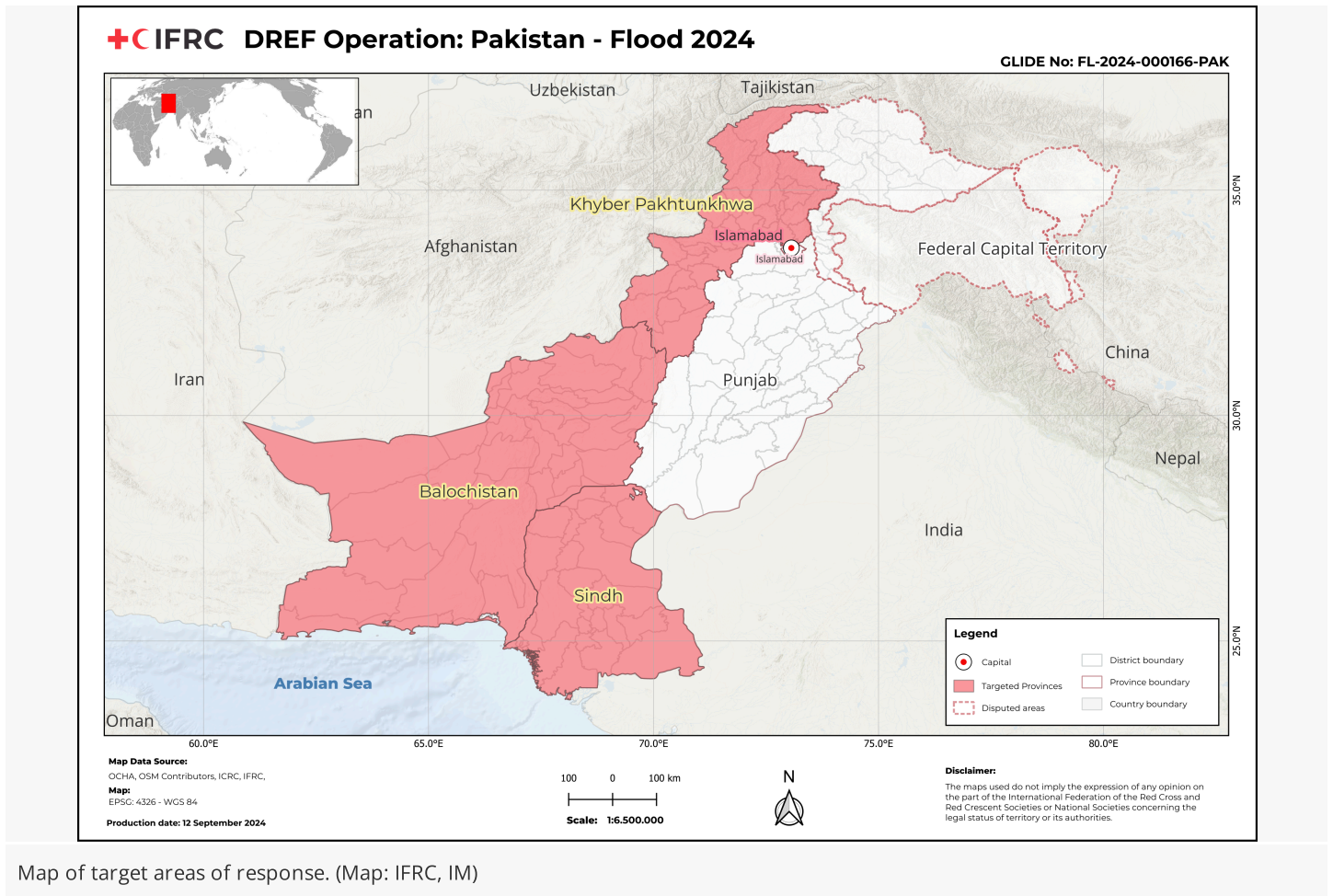
Residents take shelter under trees, resting on makeshift wooden platforms as floodwaters inundate areas in Sohbatpur, Balochistan. (Photo: PRCS)

Appeal: MDRPK026	Country: Pakistan	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 440,161	
Glide Number: FL-2024-000166-PAK	People Affected: 326,788 people	People Targeted: 5,600 people	
Operation Start Date: 14-09-2024	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 31-12-2024	DREF Published: 15-09-2024
Targeted Areas: Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh			

Description of the Event

Date of event

01-09-2024



Map of target areas of response. (Map: IFRC, IM)

What happened, where and when?

Pakistan has experienced an unusually intense and prolonged monsoon season, resulting in widespread infrastructure damage, numerous casualties, and significant injuries. The season, which began in July 2024, continued through August, with particularly heavy rainfall recorded throughout the month. The latest significant weather spell, from 26 August to 1 September 2024, exacerbated the situation. During this period, the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) issued forecasts of additional heavy rainfall, worsening the already critical conditions.

The monsoon rains have been exceptionally severe, with rainfall levels reaching up to 318 per cent above normal in some areas. Regionally, Balochistan received 239 per cent more rainfall than usual, Sindh 318 per cent, Punjab 111 per cent, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) 25 per cent. This unprecedented volume of rainfall, coupled with unusually high temperatures, accelerated snowmelt in KP, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), leading to catastrophic flash floods and landslides. The persistent and intense rainfall has repeatedly affected many regions.

The ongoing floods have exacerbated vulnerabilities and introduced new risks to already affected communities. Areas such as Jacobabad, Naushahro Feroz, Ghotki, Sukkur, Sanghar, Dadu, Shaheed Benazirabad, and Kashmir have faced heavy rains, resulting in substantial damage to homes and infrastructure. In district Sanghar, the Deputy Commissioner reported a massive breach in the Rohri Canal that created numerous water bodies in Taluka Tando Adam, inundating over 35 villages and displacing 9,500 people who are now residing in relief camps. Although the canal breach has been repaired, stagnant water remains in the villages, and 356 houses in Sanghar have been damaged, prompting the Deputy Commissioner to declare an emergency.

The recent spell from 26 August to 1 September intensified the damages from the previous spell in July. On 1 September alone, the rain caused 13 fatalities, 15 injuries, and damaged over 1,000 houses. In response, the government has declared 13 districts in Balochistan as

calamity-hit and had previously declared an emergency in Chitral district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The stagnant water in low lying areas and accessibility to health services due infrastructure damages in flood affected poses health risks for the affected population.



PRCS volunteers in action during assessment. (Photo: PRCS)

Scope and Scale

The monsoon season has had a severe regional impact, with Sindh, KP, Punjab, and Balochistan being the hardest-hit areas:

- Sindh: Urban flooding in cities like Dadu, Naushahro Feroz, Jacobabad, and Sukkur has caused widespread damage to homes and infrastructure.
- KP: Flash floods in Chitral and Mansehra have damaged homes, schools, and shops.
- Balochistan: The province has been heavily affected, with 13 districts suffering from flash floods and landslides. Emergency declarations have been issued in 12 districts, including Mastung, Qila Abdullah, Jaffarabad, and Pishin.
- Punjab: Riverine floods and hill torrents have caused extensive crop damage and isolated villages, particularly in the D.G. Khan division.

As of 2 September 2024, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports that the floods have damaged 40 bridges, 119 kilometers of roads, and 20,653 houses. There have been 306 fatalities, 584 injuries, and approximately 9,500 people displaced in Sindh alone. In Balochistan, the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) has declared 13 districts as calamity-hit, affecting 109,602 people, including 42,203 in Sohbatpur and 45,664 in Jafarabad.

The floods have destroyed approximately 58,789 acres of cultivated land, including key crops such as rice, tomatoes, chickpeas, sorghum, and various vegetables, severely impacting farmers' livelihoods. Additionally, 1,100 livestock have perished, worsening the economic challenges for rural communities.

Immediate needs include Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services, emergency shelter, Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), dewatering of stagnant water, clean drinking water, medical camps, cash assistance for small farmers, and livestock fodder.

The situation remains critical, with more heavy rainfall expected. The NDMA and PMD have warned of an increased risk of flash floods, landslides, and urban flooding across Pakistan, especially in Balochistan, KP, Sindh, Punjab, AJK, and GB. The threat of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) in KP and GB is also significant due to continued rainfall and rising temperatures. The NDMA has emphasized the need for public awareness, robust emergency preparedness, and coordinated rescue operations to address both current and potential

impacts.

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) is actively responding to the disaster in Chitral, Punjab, GB, and other affected regions, working closely with local authorities, including District Administrations and Disaster Management Authorities at the national and provincial levels. PRCS has conducted rapid needs assessments in severely impacted areas, revealing extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, and basic services, including the collapse of numerous houses, disruption of water supply systems, and significant loss of life. In KP and Punjab, particularly in Chitral and DG Khan, there is considerable damage to housing and agriculture, underscoring the urgent need for clean water, shelter, jerry cans, and LLINs.

Challenging terrain and poor road conditions have complicated relief efforts, making PRCS's coordination with local authorities and humanitarian organizations critical. Provincial branches have identified Sohbatpur (Balochistan), Chitral (KP), and Badin (Sindh) as some of the worst-affected districts. PRCS plans to provide immediate relief, focusing on temporary shelters, safe drinking water, essential non-food items, and health services, including deploying mobile health teams to support the most affected communities.

Recent data shows that in Sindh, 141,601 people have been displaced in flood-affected districts, including Mirpurkhas, Sanghar, Badin, Matiari, Khairpur, Qambar Shahdadkot, Sajawal, Dadu, Jacobabad, and Umerkot. In Balochistan, 168,041 people have been affected, while in Punjab, the affected population stands at 10,146. In KP, Upper Chitral remains among the worst-affected areas, with more than 7,000 people impacted.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Flash Updates#8	https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/pakistan/pakistan-monsoon-2024-flash-update-8-latest-monsoon-developments-and-response-efforts-09-september-2024
2. National disaster Management Authority	http://www.ndma.gov.pk/storage/sitreps/September2024/VLVfvR8le7D1SComdXvy.pdf
3. UNOCHA	https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/pakistan/pakistan-monsoon-2024-flash-update-7-latest-monsoon-developments-and-response-efforts-02-september-2024

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Based on previous operation(s), PRCS has identified several important lessons learned, which will be taken into account for this IFRC-DREF operation:



1. **Early Deployment and Compliance:** The early deployment of trained teams in past flood operations has proven highly effective, significantly supporting affected populations. Future operations should continue to prioritize early deployment to ensure timely pre-emptive evacuations and better preparedness of affected communities.
2. **Efficient Resource Deployment:** The strategic location of PRCS Provincial warehouses near Branches facilitated the rapid deployment of Water Treatment Plants (WTP) and dewatering pumps from the Karachi Warehouse. Future responses should leverage this logistical advantage and consider activating nearby PRCS Branch staff for rotational support. This approach will address resource constraints and ensure operational continuity. Additionally, conducting debriefing sessions for all involved personnel will foster learning and reflection.
3. **Real-Time Financial Monitoring:** Implementing real-time financial monitoring is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency responses.
3. **Procurement Efficiency:** The expedited procurement process achieved through the MoU between PRCS and IFRC highlights the value of formal agreements in streamlining procurement during emergencies. Future responses should replicate this approach to mitigate procurement-related challenges and improve operational efficiency.
4. **Monitoring and Implementation:** Direct monitoring by IFRC, including the establishment of a field office in Sukkur, was essential in addressing monitoring challenges and ensuring smooth implementation of activities. Future operations should maintain this level of oversight to support effective program execution.
5. **Dedicated PMER Staff:** The involvement of dedicated PMER staff from both PRCS and IFRC has been vital in ensuring that reporting complies with IFRC standards, maintaining high quality and timeliness. Future operations should continue to prioritize dedicated PMER resources to support effective communication and accountability.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

01-07-204

<p>Coordination</p>	<p>PRCS is actively coordinating with government officials, including local district authorities and the District Coordination Officer (DCO), to gather comprehensive information in the event of flooding. This collaboration ensures that all details regarding damages and accessibility issues in affected areas are promptly collected. Additionally, PRCS National Headquarters is working closely with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) to obtain regular updates on weather forecasts and to assess the specific needs of impacted communities, enabling a timely and well-informed response. Furthermore, the national society participates in National Emergency working group meetings regarding the floods and other emergencies.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>To address the challenges posed by the heavy rains and floods in various parts of Pakistan, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) is fully prepared. With a dedicated team of trained volunteers, PRCS stands ready to provide immediate and effective assistance to affected communities. The National Society has strategically positioned relief stock across key locations, ensuring swift relief during emergencies. Additionally, the Provincial Headquarters has well-stocked warehouses, allowing for the rapid deployment of additional relief items if necessary.</p> <p>A significant improvement in PRCS's capability for rapid field operations has been achieved through the training of over 76 staff members and volunteers as part of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT). Furthermore, PRCS has conducted eight Disaster Management Response Teams (DDRT) training sessions in some of the hardest-hit districts, under its recovery program during the 2022-23 monsoon season.</p> <p>PRCS's ability to respond quickly is further strengthened by established framework agreements with financial service providers (FSPs) and trained personnel using KOBO</p>



	Collect for mobile data collection. This "Cash-Ready" status enables PRCS to deliver timely and efficient support in any current crisis.
Assessment	<p>National Society deployed trained staff to carry out assessment in the flood affected districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Balochistan, Sindh, GB, AJK, and Merged areas of KP.</p> <p>Based on the assessment carried out by national society, a proposed plan of action of value CHF 3.4 million developed for addressing the affected population needs across the country. The national society is making efforts to mobilize resources for its plan of action.</p>
Resource Mobilization	PRCS National Headquarters is actively updating Movement Partners within the country on the current situation, seeking their support as needed. Three movement coordination meetings have been conducted to seek possible support. Simultaneously, the National Society plans to launch a fundraising campaign on its social media platforms to mobilize donations and resources from a broader audience, further enhancing its response capabilities if required.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	As an active National Society in the region, the PRCS regularly updates its Monsoon Contingency Plan annually. The National Society has proactively outlined response actions and formulated response SOPs as integral components of this plan. In the current context, the PRCS has swiftly put its Contingency Plan into action by activating Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) both at the NHQ and at the Provincial branches. In addition, deployed trained NDRT members for assessments in flood affected areas as per the guidelines of contingency plan.
National Society EOC	PRCS has activated its EOCs at NHQ and relevant Provincial Branches since 1st July 2024 to monitor the situation closely and respond to the needs of affected population due to any disaster in Monsoon season.
Other	PRCS has an active simplified Early Action Protocols for Kabul River basin. The team continuously monitored the forecast during the monsoon season, team remained on standby and coordinated the readiness activities for the potential activation of early actions such as supporting the government efforts of evacuation, facilitating evacuating families with multipurpose cash grants and dissemination of early warning messages. However, the trigger did not reach to the early actions activation level at that particular river-basin.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating with national society and providing technical support • Coordination and participation in national Emergency Working Group meetings • Closely monitoring the situation, coordinate and facilitate the national society efforts in addressing the needs of the affected population • Coordinating with National Disaster Management Authority, and UNOCHA for coherent responses
Participating National Societies	PRCS has organized 03 Movement Coordination meetings involving all PNSs, who have expressed their interest in gaining a deeper understanding of the current situation and PRCS's response efforts.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present in Pakistan however is not operating for this situation.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since 1st July 2024, government has assisted the affected population with some food items, non-food items, tents, assisting people in evacuation, medical camps, de-watering, vaccinated their livestock and taking measures to ensure accessibility.• The DDMA has provided food to ensure food security for the displaced individuals living in relief camps in Sindh.• Emergency Working Group meetings held frequently at national and provincial level.• The national disaster management authority is collecting the data to further assess the needs and damages and share it regularly with response agencies.
UN or other actors	UNOCHA has activated the National Contingency Plan in consultation with NDMA, and closely coordinating with National Disaster Management Authority and Provincial Disaster Management Authority for sharing regular updates.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Movement Coordination Mechanism for RCRC & Cluster/sectoral Coordination for UN and other agencies. In addition, Emergency Working Group is also functional that includes NDMA, UNOCHA, IFRC, PRCS, UN Agencies, and other organisations.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The recent floods and rainfall have damaged over 37,000 houses across the country (NDMA update no. 107*). In Chitral, an assessment by an international organization highlighted shelter as a key need, revealing that more than 700 houses were damaged. In Balochistan, floods have destroyed over 17,000 houses, while in Sindh, more than 7,700 houses have been affected. The assessment report emphasizes the urgent need for shelter provisions in these areas.

Although the government has provided tents in some locations, there remains a significant need to assist the affected population with additional family tents and kitchen sets. The national society plans to support the most vulnerable families by distributing 800 tents and 800 kitchen sets. This intervention will help ensure that affected individuals can remain safe, protect their privacy, and maintain their dignity as they work to rebuild or repair their homes following the devastation caused by the monsoon rains and floods.

*<http://www.ndma.gov.pk/storage/sitreps/September2024/1UbvNeiNBbm4R7RmDqPA.pdf>



Health

Based on available reports, the recent floods have inundated large areas and contaminated water sources in various locations, increasing the population's vulnerability to numerous diseases. This situation poses significant health risks, including waterborne diseases like diarrhea, giardiasis, and dysentery, along with injuries and the spread of vector-borne illnesses such as malaria and dengue fever. Stagnant water creates ideal breeding grounds for disease-carrying vectors, while disrupted sanitation facilities exacerbate poor hygiene conditions. To address these immediate health concerns, mobile health units, sufficient medical supplies, including basic first aid, mobile clinics, medications, and hygiene kits, are critical.

In addition to physical health, the psychological well-being of affected individuals must be prioritized, highlighting the need for mental health support services. The flooding has also restricted access to health services, and many facilities are overwhelmed. In response, mobile health units will be deployed for one month in remote districts of Sindh, such as Badin, to provide health services at accessible locations and mitigate health risks.

Moreover, distributing LLINs is essential to prevent the spread of vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue. The PRCS plans to distribute 1,600 LLINs to 800 vulnerable families as part of its intervention to safeguard public health in the affected areas.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In the flood-affected areas across all provinces, the absence of a proper sewerage system exacerbates the challenges related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The national society assessment suggests the need of drinking water in Sohbatpur district of Balochistan. To ensure the potable drinking water supply to the affected communities in Sohbatpur as floodwaters have contaminated existing water sources, PRCS will distribute 2 jerry cans to each household for water collection and storage. In addition, a SETA Water treatment and Filtration Plant will be deployed in district Sohbatpur to provide access to approx. 400 to 500 HHs with potable water on daily basis for one month. Furthermore, hygiene promotion session will also be ensured in district Sohbatpur.

In flood-affected areas across all provinces, the absence of a proper sewerage system has intensified the challenges related to WASH. Assessment conducted by the National Society indicates an urgent need for drinking water in the Sohbatpur district of Balochistan, where floodwaters have contaminated existing water sources. To address this, the PRCS will distribute two jerry cans to each household for water collection and storage.

Additionally, a SETA Water Treatment and Filtration Plant will be deployed in Sohbatpur to provide approximately 400 to 500 households with potable water daily for one month. Hygiene promotion sessions will also be conducted in the district to improve sanitation practices and reduce health risks.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The recent heavy rains and floods have significantly worsened the vulnerabilities of affected communities, particularly in the areas of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

Critical gaps have been identified in addressing the protection needs of vulnerable groups, including women, men, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, who are at heightened risk of exploitation, abuse, and neglect during emergencies. There is an urgent need for gender-sensitive approaches to ensure equitable aid distribution, protection from harm and abuse, privacy, and access to basic services for all community members.

The lack of robust community feedback mechanisms has also limited affected populations' ability to voice concerns, participate in decision-making, and influence response efforts. Strengthening PGI and CEA approaches is essential for enhancing accountability, tailoring interventions to community-specific needs, and ensuring that all voices are heard and respected throughout the response and recovery process.

Access to basic necessities and services is particularly challenging for vulnerable population groups, such as women and girls, children, displaced people, migrants and refugees, persons with disabilities, and religious and ethnic minorities. Pre-existing cultural barriers and conservative gender roles, rooted in the patriarchal social structures of the affected areas, further restrict women's coping mechanisms, including their mobility. These challenges also increase the risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), making it critical to establish referral pathways for SGBV services. Detailed assessments must be sensitive to PGI considerations to address these issues effectively.

In response, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) plans to conduct a detailed needs assessment in the flood-affected areas of Balochistan, Sindh, and KP, ensuring the collection of sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADD). PRCS is committed to deploying gender-balanced volunteer teams at every stage of the operation—including assessments, distributions, awareness activities, and post-distribution monitoring—to ensure the needs of marginalized communities, including women, children, the elderly, religious minorities, and other vulnerable groups, are addressed.

To further support these efforts, a one-day PGI training session will be organized to train staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards (DAPS). Through regular orientation and technical support, PGI minimum standards will be upheld across all sectors during the response.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Keeping in view the scale of operation at three different districts and in remote areas, addressing the needs for community engagement and accountability is paramount. Establishing effective communication channels is crucial, ensuring that information about the operation, including emergency contacts and relief distribution points, is clearly disseminated. Active community participation is essential, with a focus on involving the affected population in decision-making processes related to the response efforts.



In PRCS flood response operations in severely flood-affected areas, attention will be given to community engagement and accountability. This involves sharing of selection criteria, establishing effective communication channels, ensuring active community participation, and implementing robust feedback mechanisms. Cultural sensitivity and empowerment programs are pivotal, aiming to align interventions with local customs and traditions while equipping communities for self-recovery and fostering long-term resilience.

To achieve effective community engagement and accountability, PRCS will organize regular community meetings, disseminate information through various channels, and actively involve local volunteers from the affected community. Transparent accountability mechanisms will be established, allowing the community to hold PRCS and IFRC accountable for the quality and effectiveness of the flood response. These measures collectively ensure a more inclusive, responsive, and accountable flood response operation across the country.



Environment Sustainability

PRCS is committed to ensuring environmental sustainability throughout the flood response operation, adhering to the fundamental principle of 'Do No Harm.' In the context of environmental considerations, this commitment extends to employing eco-friendly practices during the response efforts, minimizing the ecological footprint of operations, and prioritizing the preservation of local ecosystems.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Although the national society conducted assessments in different flood affected areas, however, upon completing the assessment and data collection process, more rainfall occurred, and further damages reported from the same areas. As the water from the high-altitude areas will flow to low lying areas of the country therefore further damages are expected.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This IFRC-DREF allocation aims to support 5,600 people in flood affected areas, by providing family tents, kitchen sets, Mobile Health Units, LLINS, water treatment plant, jerry cans and by ensuring CEA and PGI in district Chitral Upper in KP, Sohbatpur in Balochistan and in district Badin of Sindh for three months.

Operation strategy rationale

The PRCS, with support from IFRC, is implementing a comprehensive strategy to address the urgent needs of flood-affected communities across three provinces. In response to the discrepancies in reported numbers of affected families and specific needs identified by PRCS assessments, this strategy focuses on delivering immediate assistance while strengthening ongoing relief efforts. Key areas of focus include shelter, healthcare, and water access, with an emphasis on gender inclusivity, risk reduction, and early recovery to foster long-term community resilience and sustainability. Multipurpose Cash Grants (MPCG) assistance was not selected as a modality in this operation, as PRCS assessments highlight greater needs for Shelter, WASH, and Health interventions. Below are the key components of the strategy:

(A) Shelter, Housing, and Settlements

To address the immediate shelter needs, PRCS will assist 800 households (5,600 people) by distributing 800 tents and 800 kitchen sets in the most severely affected districts. Beneficiary Identification and Registration (BIR) will target the 800 families, ensuring that each household receives one tent and one kitchen set. Distribution will be organized at accessible points for timely delivery. The available stock of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets (LLINs), kitchen sets, jerry cans, and tents in PRCS warehouses will be used, with replenishment managed through joint procurement with IFRC. This approach addresses the extensive damage to homes, especially in remote areas where government-provided shelters are insufficient, ensuring that the most vulnerable households receive needed support.

(B) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

To address urgent WASH needs, PRCS aims to reach 500 households (3,500 people). A water filtration plant will be deployed in Sohbatpur, and 1,000 jerry cans will be distributed to aid in safe water storage. BIR will target 500 households for WASH interventions, with each family receiving two jerry cans. Replenishment of WASH items will be coordinated through PRCS/IFRC procurement. The strategy addresses the contamination of water sources due to flooding, ensuring access to safe drinking water and promoting proper hygiene practices through educational sessions.

(C) Health

PRCS plans to assist 800 households (5,600 people) with emergency healthcare and the distribution of LLINs. In response to health risks



posed by stagnant floodwaters, one Mobile Health Team (MHT) will be deployed in Badin district to provide healthcare to approximately 4,500 individuals. The initiative includes conducting BIR for distributing 1,600 LLINs, with each household receiving two. Medicines and operational costs for the MHT will be supported through DREF, while an in-country partner will supply necessary pharmaceuticals. The MHT will also conduct medical camps and raise awareness of preventing water and vector-borne diseases. This approach ensures both immediate health services and long-term disease prevention.

(D) Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

The PGI strategy integrates protection, gender, and inclusion standards across all response sectors. PRCS will train 30 volunteers on PGI Minimum Standards and conduct a child safeguarding risk assessment. The focus will be on ensuring the inclusion of elderly individuals, women, transgender individuals, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with disabilities in all activities. Collection and analysis of Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) will support comprehensive operational analysis, ensuring that vulnerable populations are adequately protected, and interventions are in line with PGI principles.

(E) Migration and Displacement

The PRCS response strategy includes support for 100 migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Identification and registration will be conducted to tailor relief efforts to these groups. By incorporating refugees and IDPs into the response, PRCS ensures their specific needs are met, providing targeted support to some of the most vulnerable populations affected by the floods.

(F) Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

To strengthen community engagement and accountability, PRCS will establish a multi-channel feedback system, including hotlines, feedback boxes, and face-to-face methods. This system will ensure that complaints and feedback are addressed appropriately. Staff and volunteers will receive orientation on feedback mechanisms and accountability to beneficiaries. Additionally, PRCS will conduct orientation sessions on CEA and climate adaptation in eight communities to ensure the effective implementation of response activities that are aligned with community needs. This approach allows beneficiaries to voice concerns, contribute input, and inform improvements in response efforts.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The PRCS flood response will target the following groups in rain and flood affected areas:

1. **Flood-Affected Families:** Direct assistance will be provided to families who have been adversely impacted by the flooding, addressing their immediate needs for health, shelter and clean water.
2. **Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups:** Special attention will be given to vulnerable and marginalized populations within the affected areas, including women, children, elderly individuals, and those with specific needs, to ensure their unique requirements are met.
3. **Community Members at Risk:** The broader community residing in flood-prone regions will be targeted through risk reduction initiatives, focusing on health, WASH and shelter response.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for targeting in the PRCS flood response operation is based on a combination of vulnerabilities, needs and risk considerations. The response aims to prioritize those who are most in need and at risk, ensuring that the operation addresses their immediate and short-term challenges. The following criteria will guide the selection process:

1. **Geographic Location:** Priority will be given to individuals and families residing in areas directly affected by the monsoon rains and flooding. Geographic mapping and assessment will help identify the most impacted districts to ensure a relevant response.
2. **Displacement and Impact:** Families experiencing displacement due to flooding are prioritized, with special attention to those facing severe consequences such as loss of shelter, limited access to clean water and heightened health risks.
3. **Vulnerability:** Vulnerable groups, including women, children, elderly individuals and people with specific needs, will be identified and targeted to ensure that their unique vulnerabilities are addressed in the response efforts.
4. **Needs Assessment:** PRCS will carry out a detailed needs assessments to identify the specific requirements and immediate needs of the affected population. Priority will be given to families or individuals who haven't received any support from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private organizations and/or the local government.



5. Risk Exposure: Communities in the flood-prone areas are prioritized for risk reduction, this includes those at higher risk due to geographical factors, inadequate infrastructure, or a history of recurrent flooding.

6. Community Engagement: PRCS works closely with the local communities and authorities to understand the context and nuances of the disaster. Community engagement helps in refining the selection criteria, ensuring that the response is culturally sensitive and aligned with local priorities and needs.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,613	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	1,075	Urban	0%
Men	1,747	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	1,165		
Total targeted population	5,600		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Stagnant water in flooded areas can lead to waterborne diseases, posing health risks to the affected population.	Prioritize the distribution of clean water, and jerry cans and conduct regular hygiene promotion through awareness campaigns.
Lack of understanding or misinformation regarding PRCS's operations may lead to community resistance, hindering the effectiveness of response operations	Conduct regular community meetings to address concerns, and involve community leaders in decision-making processes. Implement an ongoing community engagement strategy to build trust and understanding.
Lengthy procurement processes	With the technical support of IFRC CD and APRO, PRCS will complete the replenishment of stocks within the operation timeframe.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The National Society's security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will be applicable. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Staff and volunteers to be briefed on the security situation and reactions in emergency before deployment in the operational area."

In 2024, Balochistan experienced a significant surge in violence, particularly in August, which became the deadliest month of the year. The region saw a dramatic increase in militant attacks, with a 277% rise in incidents and a staggering 938% surge in deaths compared to the previous month. Similarly, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) faced severe security challenges, accounting for 51% of all fatalities in Pakistan due to extremist attacks and counter-terror operations during the first quarter, making it one of the most affected provinces alongside Balochistan. While Sindh saw a 47% rise in violence in the same period, overall fatalities remained relatively low compared to Balochistan and KP, which bore the brunt of the violence in Pakistan.

To ensure effective risk management, rapid security assessments and analyses will be conducted regularly to keep the security risk register updated. These assessments will support the continuous revision of security plans across all operational areas, addressing



evolving threats and implementing necessary mitigation measures.

The IFRC Country Delegation (CD) Security Focal Point will work closely with PRCS in monitoring the security situation, providing safety and security-related inputs for the operation. Field missions undertaken by IFRC personnel will follow the IFRC travel approval process and adhere to the latest security advisories. The IFRC Security Team will monitor the security context and regularly update personnel on the prevailing risks, as well as the required prevention and mitigation measures if the situation worsens.

The National Society's security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will be applicable. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Staff and volunteers to be briefed on the security situation and reactions in emergency before deployment in the operational area.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 385,562

Targeted Persons: 5,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people provided with essential household items	5,600

Priority Actions

1. Beneficiary Identification and Registration (BIR) for shelter assistance in 3 districts of 800 families.
2. Provision of 1x family tent and 1x kitchen set to 800 families.
3. Replenishment of tents and kitchen sets through a joint procurement process by PRCS and IFRC.



Health

Budget: CHF 18,408

Targeted Persons: 4,500

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of mobile health service units functional to provide quality primary health care	1
Number of people reached, assisted with emergency health care and medical treatment through RCRC primary healthcare services	4,500

Number of people receiving LLINs (Long Life Insecticide Treated Nets) distributed by RCRC Movement in emergencies	1,600
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Priority Actions

1. BIR of 800 households for LLINs distribution.
2. Provision of 2x LLINs to each targeted family
3. Deployment of 01 Mobile Health Team (MHT) in district Badin for one month. (Medicines to be provided with the support of in-country movement partner)
4. Medical examination during medical camps, providing essential medicines, community awareness sessions about prevention from the Water-borne diseases and Vector-borne diseases.
5. PRCS and IFRC joint procurement for replenishment of PRCS stocks of LLINs.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 14,210

Targeted Persons: 3,500

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached by WASH assistance	3,500
Number of litres of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply	450,000
Number of Jerry cans distributed	1,000

Priority Actions

1. Beneficiary Identification and Registration (BIR) of 500 households for WASH interventions
2. Provision of 2x jerry cans to each household.
3. Provision of safe drinking water through deployment of a water filtration plant in Sohbatpur
4. Joint replenishment of Jerry cans



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 832

Targeted Persons: 5,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people trained on implementing the PGI Minimum Standards	30
Number of child safeguarding risk assessment conducted	1

Priority Actions

1. Impart PGI knowledge among 30 volunteers through orientation sessions.
2. Integration of IFRC minimum standards for PGI in emergencies, as well as building capacity of relevant staff on applying a PGI lens across the different sectors.
3. Inclusion of all segments of society including elderly, women, transgenders, Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) and Persons with

- Disabilities (PWDs) in response interventions for an inclusive response.
- 4. Collection of SADD data for the operation for a comprehensive analysis, aligning with PGI minimum standards.
- 5. Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis
- 6. PGI orientation for 30 PRCS volunteers (10 each in 03 districts)



Migration And Displacement

Budget: -

Targeted Persons: 700

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of Migrant (HoH) included in PRCS response activities	100

Priority Actions

1. Include migrants in the response activities/assistance
2. Identification and registration of Migrants for relief assistance during BIR process
3. Provide tents, Kitchen sets, LLINs and medical assistance to the identified migrants
4. Record the needs of the migrants other than the IFRC-DREF interventions and share with thematic leads of PRCS/IFRC



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: -

Targeted Persons: 5,600

Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of received complaint/feedback addressed	95
Percentage of community members, including marginalized and at-risk groups, who know how to provide feedback or make a complaint about the operation	60

Priority Actions

1. Ensure community consultations during assessment to determine that community needs, and concerns are incorporated into the response.
2. Develop basic understanding of the staff and volunteers on the use of feedback mechanisms and accountability to beneficiaries through orientation/training session.
3. Cross-sectoral multi-channel feedback system (e.g., hotline, feedback boxes and face-to face feedback) to monitor, address and act on community questions, suggestions, concerns, disclosure and misinformation to adapt and improve the response.
4. Maintain feedback logs for analysis and informed decision-making during project timeframe.
5. Orientation sessions for 08 communities on CEA and climate adaptation, with a particular focus on the feedback mechanism.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 6,490

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of IFRC staff engaged to support the PRCS in implementing the response activities	10
Number of movement/membership coordination meetings	2
Number of monitoring visits conducted by IFRC staff	3
Number of surge deployed	1

Priority Actions

1. Provide regular technical support to PRCS staff for timely implementation of the planned operational activities.
2. Ensure movement/membership coordination mechanism is in place for complementarities across the response.
3. Conduct IFRC monitoring visits to support the operation.
4. One month deployment of surge support for PMER activities including PDM, LLW and final reporting.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 14,657

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of monitoring visits conducted by PRCS staff	6
Number of lessons learned workshop conducted	1
Number of volunteers mobilized to support the operation	60

Priority Actions

1. Engage and mobilize PRCS staff and volunteers for supporting the PRCS Flood operation in the target districts
2. Provision of insurance coverage during the response timeline to the volunteers engaged in the operation.
3. Regular monitoring by PRCS staff of the implementation of flood planned activities.
4. Lessons Learnt Workshop (LLW) to share and identify challenges, best practices and recommendations for future responses
5. Optimize transportation routes and schedules to ensure timely and cost-effective delivery of NFIs to distribution sites.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

Staff from the National Society NHQ, PHQ and district branches will be involved. The number of staff at all levels will be around 20, however it will be aligned as per the need of the operation. In addition, 20 volunteers will be engaged at each district, however the number will vary as the operation proceeds. PRCS has a pool of trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT), District Disaster Response Teams (DDRTs) and Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRTs) across the country ready to be deployed for emergency response, as and when needed.

To ensure effective response by the PRCS staff and volunteers throughout the operation, the volunteers will be provided proper



orientations and refresher trainings. This initiative will help in properly accomplishing their role in the assessment, distribution, coordination, CEA, Information Management, accountability and monitoring and evaluation of the response.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Surge support will be required for one month with the PMER profile to support with PDM, Lesson Learnt Workshop (LLW) and developing the final report before the end of the operation timeframe.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The distribution will be carried out from the existing stock of the national society. However, Procurement of relief items to replenish PRCS stocks will be carried out jointly by IFRC within the DREF operational timeline, following the standard IFRC procurement standards and guidelines.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored by both provincial headquarters as well as National headquarters. Regular monitoring visits will be conducted to the operation areas. In addition, IFRC will also conduct monitoring visit.

Post distribution monitoring will be carried at each location and lesson learned workshop will be conducted.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC will be supporting PRCS communications capacity through the communications teams in the country delegation in Islamabad and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur. More precisely, IFRC will aid in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to promote advocacy messages through the global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will support in managing reputational risk at the country level and will ensure that the Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust towards partners, donors and other stakeholders. For visibility, PRCS will ensure that staff and volunteers of PRCS will uphold the visibility of PRCS and IFRC.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Pakistan Red Crescent Society
Flood August 2024

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	419,014
Shelter and Basic Household Items	385,563
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	18,408
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,211
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	832
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	21,147
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	6,490
National Society Strengthening	14,657
TOTAL BUDGET	440,161

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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

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IFRC Project Manager: Manzar Hussain, Program Manager, manzar.hussain@ifrc.org, +92 308 555 9072

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Olof Collin, Operations Coordinator, opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

