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# Emergency appeal operations update

## Pakistan: Monsoon Floods 2015

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal MDRPK011</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2015-000090-PAK</a></b>
<b>Operations update n° 1</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 12 to 31 August 2015
<b>Date of issue:</b> 24 September 2015	<b>Date of disaster:</b> July 2015
<b>Operation Manager:</b> George Gigiberia Programme Coordinator IFRC Pakistan Delegation	<b>Point of contact:</b> Ghulam Muhammad Awan Director of Operations Pakistan Red Crescent
<b>Operation start date:</b> 12 August 2015	<b>Operation end date:</b> 29 February 2016
<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 1,486,227 <b>Current coverage:</b> CHF 110,099 ( <a href="#">donor response</a> ) <b>Funding gap:</b> CHF 1,376,128	<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 223,756
<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 39,900 people (5,700 families)	
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) is responding through volunteers and staff at 14 district branches, 4 provincial headquarters (KP, GB, Punjab, Sindh) and national headquarters (Islamabad).	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the Movement partner actively involved in supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) response. However, PRC is maintaining close coordination with other Movement partners with in-country presence. The Canadian Red Cross Society has contributed to the appeal, while Danish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Societies are supporting the national society bilaterally.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), state and provincial disaster management authorities, Pakistan Army, Department of Health (DoH), and United Nations agencies (WFP, UNICEF, WHO). Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) leads inter-agency coordination through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings.	

### Summary:

Heavy monsoon rains together with glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) which started in mid-July caused 238 deaths across Pakistan with highest number of deaths recorded in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) (109 people died as per Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) report). Overall, the affected provinces included KP, Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh.

According to national statistics, KP and Punjab are amongst the worst hit with an increased number of affected people in Sindh over the past weeks. The flooding caused damaged to houses, crops and infrastructure, and left over one million people affected.

According to the latest figures provided by NDMA dated 13 September 2015, 1,572,191 people are affected by the recent floods in more than 4,111 villages, with 238 reported deaths and 232 people injured. More than one million people were evacuated with 835 relief camps established, out of which 210 are still operational in Sindh. Assessments in Sindh and KP are still on going and the consolidated figures do not include the total number of houses damaged in Sindh, villages affected in Baluchistan and, villages and population affected in KP.

The current situation in each of the affected regions is presented below.

	<b>Deaths</b>	<b>Injured</b>	<b>Houses Damaged</b>	<b>Villages Affected</b>	<b>Population Affected</b>
<b>Punjab</b>	58	11	3,096	586	463,902
<b>Sindh</b>	-	-	Being Assessed	3,203	1,001,696
<b>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</b>	109	148	4,799		Being Assessed
<b>Balochistan</b>	16	34	1,176	Being Assessed	69,976
<b>AJ&amp;K</b>	26	5	408	17	-
<b>Gilgit Baltistan</b>	10	21	812	286	35,717
<b>FATA</b>	19	13	425	19	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>10,716</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>1,572,191</b>

According to the latest reports from Pakistan Meteorological department, a trough of low pressure area lies over the region. Though the monsoon is expected to continue till October, it is predicted that the weather will remain hot and dry in most parts of the country. In addition, all the major rivers are in a state of normal flow.

The PRC has developed an overall emergency plan of action (EPoA) for CHF 1.5 million to address the immediate needs of the flood affected population. The IFRC has supported PRC to implement response actions focused on health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, shelter and settlements and food security and nutrition.

**Table 2: Pakistan monsoon floods 2015 - Summary of PRC response operation covering period from 12-31 August**

<b>Health and Care</b>	<b>3,630</b> people in affected districts of Sindh reached through services delivered by the mobile health unit
<b>Water, sanitation &amp; hygiene promotion</b>	<b>800</b> household water filters and <b>790</b> buckets transported to Chitral (KP) for distribution
<b>Shelter &amp; settlements</b>	<b>1,863</b> families (13,041 people) provided with non-food items
<b>Short-term food assistance</b>	<b>2,000 61kg food packs</b> being procured for distribution to flood-affected families

#### **Appeal history:**

- **12 August** - Emergency Plan of Action for DREF launched to support **2,880** people for **4 months** with **CHF 223,756** to replenish essential household and emergency shelter items already distributed.
- **27 August** - **Emergency Appeal** launched to support **39,900** people for **6 months** with provision of emergency health services, food, water and sanitation services, emergency shelter and essential household assistance. The IFRC is seeking **CHF 1,486,227** to support the operation.

**Appeal coverage:** To date, this appeal is seven per cent covered through hard pledges. While there are a few more pledges to be registered, the funding gap is still significant. As such, additional financial support from partners to the interventions is encouraged. Analysis of the situation on the ground is on-going. This, together with the current and predicted funding situation will be assessed, and will highly likely lead to a revision of the emergency plan of action in October.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.ndma.gov.pk/new/Documents/NDMA\\_Monsoon\\_Daily\\_Sitrep\\_No\\_62\\_13th\\_September\\_2015.pdf](http://www.ndma.gov.pk/new/Documents/NDMA_Monsoon_Daily_Sitrep_No_62_13th_September_2015.pdf)

## Coordination and partnerships

The PRC national headquarters has been coordinating the assessment and response efforts from its operational room in Islamabad, and has been in constant communication with provincial and regional branches as well as in-country Movement partners. So far two coordination meetings have been convened by PRC for the in-country Movement partners, one in late July and other in early August to provide an update on the current floods situation, the immediate response operation and planned activities. In addition, regular situation updates are shared with Movement Partners and other organizations. IFRC Pakistan delegation shares updates with PNSs through bilateral and PNS meetings.

Since the onset of the disaster, the IFRC Pakistan Delegation has been communicating with the PRC, providing technical guidance, supporting with updating of the Disaster Management Information System (DMIS), drafting a PRC EPoA and facilitating the launch of Disaster Relief Emergency Fund Plan of Action and an Emergency Appeal.

In addition, IFRC Pakistan Delegation maintains good communication with UNOCHA, the Humanitarian Country Team and the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF).

At the national level, NDMA took the lead in coordinating the response, and undertaking relief activities, while at provincial and district levels; the response is being coordinated by the respective provincial, state and district disaster management authorities. Provincial and district branches of the PRC are working closely with the provincial and local government authorities in the planning and implementation of activities. The Pakistan Army and the Punjab Emergency Service – Rescue 1122 – supported life-saving search and rescue responses in affected districts.

## Operational implementation

### Overview

The PRC immediately mobilised its trained staff and volunteers at each tier to respond to the critical situation. The assessment teams visited the most affected areas in KP, Punjab, GB, Sindh, Balochistan and FATA to assess the damages and the emergency needs. Under the guidance of PRC monsoon contingency plan for 2015 and assessment reports from the branches, an EPoA was developed and appeal was launched to request financial assistance in supporting the flood affected communities.

To avoid duplication of service delivery and maximise resources, the PRC has coordinated with local authorities in the identification of operational areas.

The Emergency Appeal for Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2015 focused on four specific intervention areas:

- health and care
- water sanitation and hygiene promotion
- shelter, and
- short-term food assistance

The PRCS has over ten years of past experience in relief operations, an updated monsoon contingency plan and a pool of trained disaster response team members (both staff and volunteers). One mobile health unit is working in Sindh to provide emergency health services to the flood affected people, NFIs are being distributed and procurement process of food parcels for distribution and NFIs for replenishment has begun.

Quality Programming		
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
<b>Output 1.1</b> Continuous needs assessment is updated following consultation with beneficiaries, and plan of action is updated as necessary to reflect needs.	Conduct rapid and continuous assessments to identify target areas, key humanitarian needs and target population.	100%
	Develop and update emergency plan of action to achieve operation objectives, clearly outlining activities to meet specific beneficiary needs.	100%
Outcome 2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
<b>Output 2.1</b> Monitoring information informs revisions of plan of action and the findings of evaluations lead to adjustments in on-going or future planning	Monitor the response operation (process and results monitoring)	In process
	Analyse information and revise the EPoA accordingly.	Analysis ongoing
	Conduct final evaluation of response operation	0%
	Incorporate learning from evaluations in future planning	0%

#### Progress:

With the onset of GLOF and monsoon flooding, PRC conducted rapid damage and need assessments in the affected provinces. These were followed by detailed assessments including identification and selection of beneficiaries for the distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items. The target areas of intervention were selected in consultation and coordination with relevant local authorities.

To date 1,863 families have received emergency shelter and essential household items, while 2,000 food parcels are being procured to be distributed in Punjab. A monitoring plan has been developed by PRC aligned with the distribution plan of food parcels and the remaining emergency shelter and non-food items distribution. The monitoring tools that will be applied include post distribution beneficiary satisfaction surveys, interviews with beneficiaries as they exit the distribution site, and a checklist for distribution process monitoring. For emergency shelters and essential household items that were distributed in July to meet the immediate needs of the flood affected families, a post distribution beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted. The PRC is still monitoring the situation which will inform the changes in the revised emergency appeal for floods 2015.



*NDRT trained staff and volunteers mobilised for conducting rapid need assessment to the flood affected areas. Photo: PRC*

**Challenges:**

- At the start of the operation, access to operational areas as well as movement within these areas by the assessment teams was a challenge due to the presence of flood waters, and in some areas, significant damage to infrastructure such as roadways and bridges. At the time of reporting, accessibility was improved.

**Food security**

**Population to be assisted:** 5,000 flood affected families in five districts – Layyah and Rajanpur of Punjab (2,000 families) and Khairpur, Jamshoro and Badin of Sindh (3,000 families) provinces.

<b>Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met.</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
<b>Output 1.1 Appropriate food rations are distributed to flood affected households.</b>	Undertake local procurement, quality testing and inspection of food parcels	<b>50%</b>
	Transport food parcels from PRC warehouses to distribution sites	<b>0%</b>
	Select and verify target families, involving the community	<b>5%</b>
	Distribute food parcels to target families	<b>0%</b>

**Progress:**

The PRC planned to reach 5,000 families with standard 61 kg food packs. One thousand food packs will be distributed in the districts of Khairpur, Jamshoro and Badin in Sindh province and Layyah and Rajanpur in Punjab province. The beneficiary selection process has been completed in both districts of Punjab - Layyah and Rajanpur. The distribution plan will be finalized based on the delivery schedule of food packs given by the supplier. Beneficiary selection in all three districts of Sindh Province is in process. Procurement of 2,000 food packs has been initiated with available funds. After completion of food inspection, it is expected that the 2,000 food packs will be delivered to the respective target areas by mid-October, 2015.

**Shelter and settlements (and household items)**

**Population to be assisted:** 2,700 flood-affected families in nine districts – Layyah and Rajanpur of Punjab (1,000), Khairpur, Jamshoro and Badin of Sindh (1,000), Chitral of KP (600), Gilgit, Ghanche, Diamir of GB (100) provinces.

<b>Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
<b>Output 1.1 Emergency shelter and essential household items provided to 2,700 affected families</b>	Select and verify target families, involving the community	<b>69%</b>
	Mobilize existing stocks from PRC warehouses to distribution sites	<b>100%</b>
	Distribute emergency shelter and essential household items to target families	<b>69%</b>
	Replenish PRC emergency shelter materials and NFI stocks	<b>15%<sup>2</sup></b>

<sup>2</sup> To date, 15% of the NFI procurement process has been completed.

**Progress:**

With the support of the IFRC, by the end of August, PRC distributed non-food items to a total of 1,863 families (13,041 people). These NFIs were distributed in the districts of Chitral in KP, Layyah and Rajanpur in Punjab, Khairpur in Sindh and Gilgit, Ghanche and Diamir in GB. The distribution of the remaining NFIs in Chitral (KP) and Badin and Jamshoro (Sindh) is expected to be completed by the end of September, 2015. A joint team of PRC and IFRC staff will be conducting monitoring visits to the distribution sites to verify beneficiary selection against the set criteria and distribution process.

A standard PRC non-food item (NFI) kit includes one tent, two tarpaulin sheets, one kitchen set, one hygiene kit, two mosquito nets, two jerry cans, one stove, and seven blankets. However, for floods 2015, these NFI kits were contextualized based on the identified needs specific to each province.

**Table 3: Families receiving non-food & emergency shelter items**

Province	District	No. families reached	NFI Contents	General Remarks
KP	Chitral	463	Tent 1, Tarp 2 Jerry can 1 Mosquito Net 2, Blankets 8, Hygiene Kit 1, Kitchen Set 1, Stove 1, Shelter Tool Kit 1, and Hurricane Lamp 1	8 blankets are distributed in KP as the family size in this province is larger than other areas of Pakistan. Mosquito nets are not part of the package distributed in GB because they are not needed in such high altitude areas.
Punjab	Layyah Rajanpur	400 600	Tent 1, Tarp 2 Jerry can 1 Mosquito Net 2, Blankets 7, Hygiene Kit 1, and Kitchen Set 1	
Sindh	Khairpur	300	Tarp 1, Stove 1, Mosquito Net 2, Hygiene Kit 1, Jerry Can 1	
GB	Gilgit Ghanche Diamir	26 24 50	Tent 1, Tarp 2, Jerry can 2, Blankets 7, Hygiene Kit 1, Hurricane Lamp 1, Stove 1 and Kitchen Set 1.	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,863</b>		



*Distribution of Non Food Items and Emergency Shelter. Photo: PRC*

## Health and care

**Population to be assisted:** Approximately 10,000 people will be assisted through deployment of 3 mobile health units (MHUs) in Rajanpur (Punjab), Badin (Sindh) and Chitral (KP). The MHUs will help to improve access to health services as they will be established on the perimeter of the affected villages to provide consultative and preventive services. The gap in the human resource at 2 health facilities in Chitral (KP) will be filled by volunteer doctors.

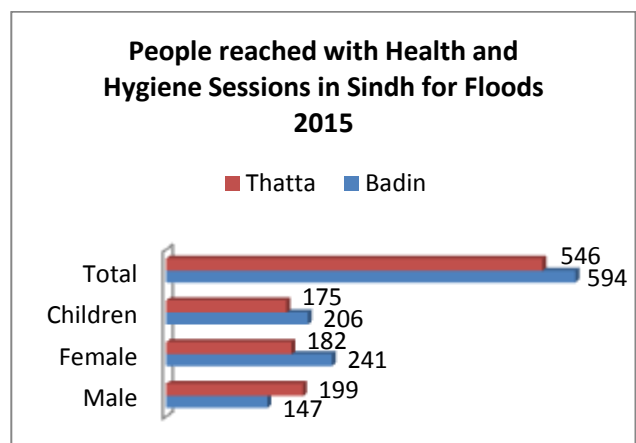
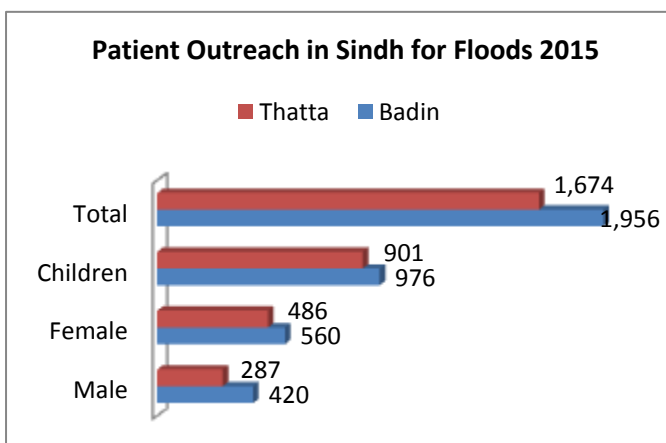
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
<b>Output 1.1 Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</b>	Coordinate and consult with District Health offices to identify affected villages.	100%
	Deploy 3 MHUs (1 each at Rajanpur, Badin and Chitral)	33%
	Fill gaps for medical doctors at identified health facilities in Chitral	In process
	Transport and store medicines/equipment for the deployed MHUs	100%
	Procure/replenish medicines for the deployed MHUs	50%

### Progress:

After the onset of disaster PRC Sindh branch established an MHU in district Badin on 18 August 2015 for seven days. Later the MHU was shifted to district Thatta and it remained operational till end of August. In Sindh, the affected villages were identified in close coordination and consultation with the district health department. The MHU provided preventive and curative health services. According to the PRCS provincial branch, there was no immediate gap after August and the government has resumed the role of providing continuous health and care in the affected areas.

A total of **3,630** people were reached with MHU services in both districts of Sindh. Most of the patients were children. Overall, the most frequently reported ailments were skin infections, upper respiratory tract infections, anemia and acute watery diarrhoea.

The MHU also conducted health sessions in the operational areas educating people on making homemade oral rehydration solution (ORS) and preventive measures against diarrhea, anemia and hepatitis B & C. A total of **1,140** people were reached with these health and hygiene sessions including men, women and children.



In district Chitral (KP), though the initial coordination and consultation with the district health authorities identified need for one MHU and medical officers for two Basic Health Units (BHU); as the situation evolved it became apparent that there was no need for deployment of an MHU. However, surge support (HR) to existing medical facilities is still being planned. The medicines were dispatched from the NHQ and are being utilized at the government health facilities.

In Punjab, medicines have been sent from NHQ to district Rajanpur the, while the establishment of MHU is in process.

The medicines for the flood affected areas were sent from the existing stocks at NHQ to ensure the efficient service delivery for one month. These medicine stocks will be replenished within three to four months to maintain the required stock level at NHQ. The procurement process involves not only purchase of the required medicines, but also a rigorous quality testing process which takes up to two and a half months. For this reason, it takes three to four months for the medical warehouse to be restocked.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Population to be assisted:** Households receiving NFIs and short-term food assistance will also be reached with hygiene promotion activities. Household filters will be distributed along with NFIs and water purification tablets will be distributed with the hygiene promotion activities. Clean up campaigns will be complemented with hygiene promotion sessions, including sharing of information on solid waste management and the effects of open defecation. In all, hygiene promotion activities are expected to reach 39,900 people (5,700 families).

<b>Outcome: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.</b>			
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>	
<b>Output 1.1</b> <b>Daily access to safe drinking water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.</b>	Register beneficiaries (with NFI beneficiaries selection)	<b>800 water filters dispatched to Chitral for distribution but no other activities undertaken</b>	
	Release and transport HH water filters from PRC existing stock		
	Distribute HH water filters and water purification tablets (with NFI distribution)		
	Provide orientation on use of HH water filter at distribution sites		
	Collect data and report on distributions		
<b>Output 1.2</b> <b>Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards is provided to target population.</b>	Mobilize local volunteers to facilitate clean-up campaigns		
	Mobilize community members for clean-up campaigns		
<b>Output 1.3</b> <b>Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.</b>	Conduct trainings for local volunteers on hygiene promotion activities		
	Conduct emergency hygiene promotion activities in flood-affected areas		
	Distribute water purification tablets during hygiene promotion activities and clean-up campaign (on need basis)		
	Conduct awareness sessions on the correct use of HH water filters (at NFI distribution point)		
	Replenish distributed water purification tablets.		

#### Progress:

The ongoing operation of floods 2015 is focusing on responding to the most urgent needs for water and sanitation by distributing household water filters and water purification tablets, while at the same time, implementing hygiene promotion activities. During the reporting period, 800 household water filters and 790 buckets were transported to Chitral (KP) for distribution. These items will be distributed along with the food items in October.

Other activities planned under this component may be subject to revision based on the evolving situation and the existing needs in the flood affected areas.

## Contact information

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

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Please send all pledges for funding to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

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## How we work

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

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



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and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.