

OPERATION UPDATE

Pakistan | Monsoon Floods Emergency

Emergency appeal №: MDRPK023 Emergency appeal launched: 28/08/2022 Revised Operational Strategy published: 17/10/2022	Glide №: FL-2022-000270-PAK
Operation update # 6 (16-month summary) Date of issue: 02/02/2024	Timeframe covered by this update: From 23/09/2022 to 31/12/2023
Operation timeframe: 28 months (23/07/2022 - 31/12/2024) - extended	Number of people being assisted: 735,871 (secretariat)
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 40 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 55 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million

The IFRC Emergency Appeal, which seeks 40 million Swiss francs as part of the Federation-wide ask, is 59.68 per cent funded up to 31 December 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.



Muhammad Saleh from Wali Muhammad Khaskheli in Dadu district informs that the 2022 floods damaged his house and he had to sell his livestock and motorcycle to survive. (Photo: PRCS)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Severe flooding and landslides triggered by the 2022 monsoon rains have wrought havoc in Pakistan, causing widespread devastation and affecting millions of people. This flooding, characterized as one of the most severe in decades, has left an indelible impact on over 33 million individuals across 90 districts, leading to the displacement of approximately eight million people. According to the Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the toll includes over 1,700 reported deaths and more than 12,800 injuries as of 18 November 2022. The calamity has resulted in the destruction of hundreds of thousands of homes, while the loss of over a million livestock adds to the extensive and dire consequences of this natural disaster¹.

According to UNICEF, after 16 months since the government declared a National Emergency, approximately 1.8 million individuals continue to reside in close proximity to stagnant and polluted floodwaters, posing a severe health hazard². The primary concerns persist in areas such as shelter, food security, water, sanitation, and public health. Many survivors of the flood are still enduring life in temporary shelters, lacking access to essential necessities like food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and basic healthcare.

According to data from UNOSAT, the number of people in areas with stagnant floodwater has decreased, but the issue persists as a significant challenge. Stagnant water continues to hinder residents from returning to their damaged or destroyed homes, impacting particularly those who rely on agriculture and livestock for their livelihoods.³ According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) the floods damaged or destroyed more than 2.3 million homes and wiped out over 1.7 million hectares (4.4 million acres) of crops, while over 800,000 livestock perished, pushing more than 8 million people into poverty⁴. Food prices in rural areas have surged by 45 per cent, leaving more than one million people dependent on humanitarian aid.

Government of Pakistan, Finance division's damage assessment report⁵ estimates the damage and loss due to floods 2022 as, the damage is estimated at US\$14.9 billion, the loss to the GDP at US\$15.2 billion, and the total needs of rehabilitation at US\$16.3 billion. The sectors that suffered the most damage is housing at US\$5.6 billion; agriculture, food, livestock, and fisheries at US\$3.7 billion; and transport and communications at US\$3.3 billion.

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.⁶ Latest UN News reports that over 540,000 malaria cases have been reported as of November 2023. Lack of access to safe drinking water has increased the risk of waterborne illnesses. Moreover, extensive damage to roads, bridges, health facilities, and schools has occurred⁷. Immediate assistance is crucial, especially with winter ongoing and the need for shelter, food, and household items intensifying, particularly in Sindh province.

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

² <https://www.unicef.org/emergencies/devastating-floods-pakistan-2022>

³ United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT). [Preliminary Satellite Derived Flood Evolution Assessment](#)

⁴ <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/pakistan/revise-pakistan-2022-fl>

<https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/pakistan/revise-pakistan-2022-floods-response-plan-final-report-issued-15-dec-2023>

⁵chrome-

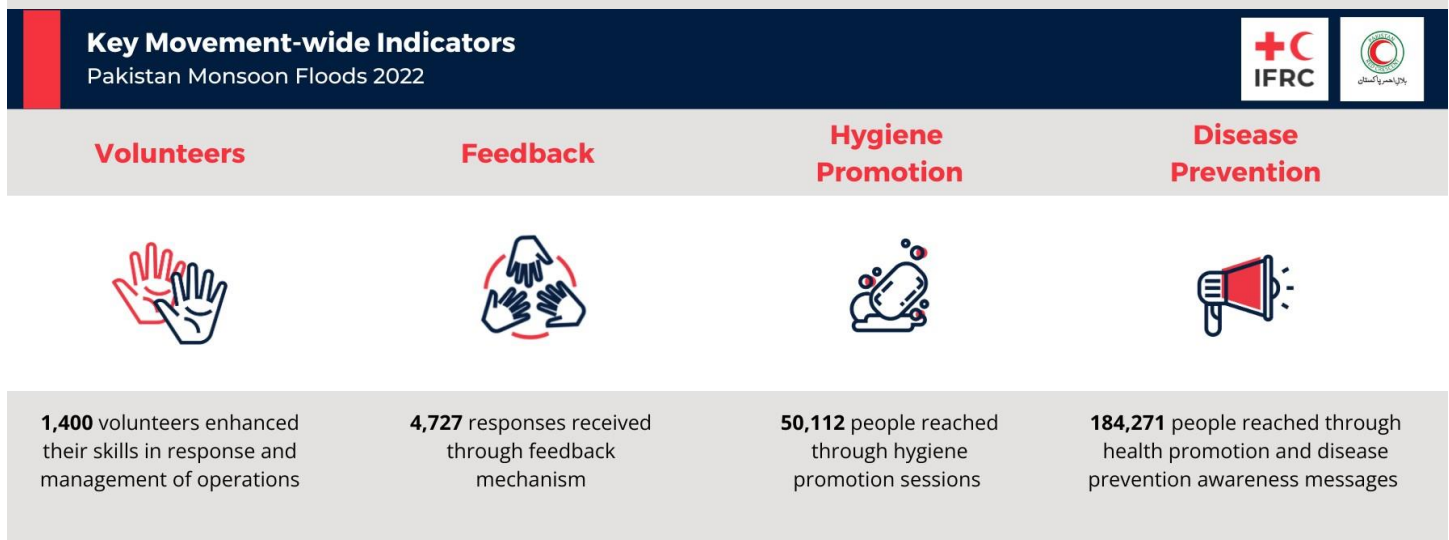
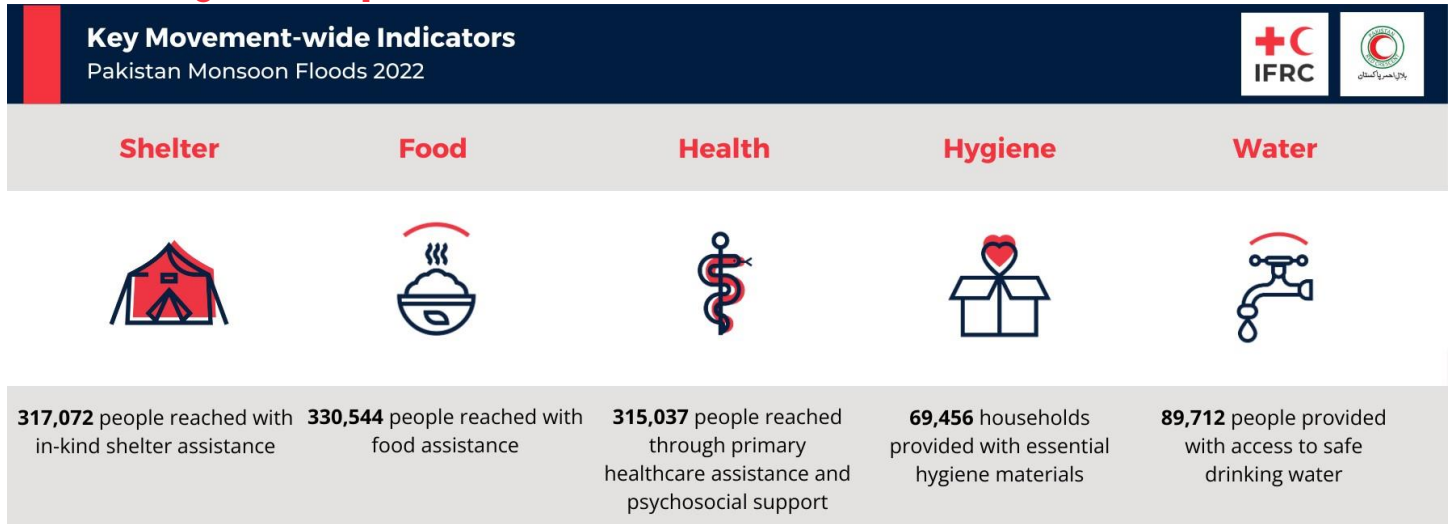
extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcjpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_23/Annex_III_Pakistan_Floods_2022.pdf

⁶ WHO. 05 October 2022. [WHO Emergency Appeal: Health Crisis in Flood-Affected Pakistan \(September 2022 - May 2023\)](#).

⁷ UNICEF. 21 March 2023. Press release.

UNICEF. 03 November 2022. Press release.

Summary of response



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

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has been actively responding to the devastating floods since their onset in July 2022. Leveraging a nationwide network of branches, a diverse group of disaster response volunteers, and strong community rapport, PRCS effectively addresses challenges and accesses regions that other stakeholders may struggle to reach. The organization collaborates with the government's coordination mechanism to ensure a cohesive response aligned with the government's plan.

IFRC, in partnership within-country Participating National Societies (PNS) such as the German Red Cross (GRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross), Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), PNSs and ICRC, supports PRCS in providing various forms of assistance, including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, shelter, cash, and in-kind support to over half a million flood-affected individuals in Pakistan.

Transitioning into the recovery phase of operations, a comprehensive recovery assessment was conducted in four provinces: Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, covering 19 districts. Based on the outcome of this assessment, PRCS, with support from IFRC and PNS, developed a comprehensive recovery plan and revised the related operational strategy.

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

As soon as the floods hit the country, IFRC launched a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation in July 2022, expanding it with additional allocations in August 2022. Subsequently, an IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal was launched to reach over one million flood-affected people across 34 districts. With financial and technical support from IFRC, PRCS has reached over **735,871 people** with immediate response assistance, focusing on relief, shelter, health, water, and sanitation. PRCS distributed tents, food parcels, hot meals, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, and various household items. Additionally, PRCS provided primary healthcare assistance through mobile health units (MHUs) and increased access to clean drinking water with water treatment plants. Following the conclusion of a ten-month-long emergency relief phase on 31 May 2023, PRCS initiated the much-awaited recovery phase operations in October 2023, targeting the most affected districts. As of 31 December 2023, a total of **189,708** people have benefitted through the recovery phase interventions in addition to **546,163** people assisted during the initial phase of the response.

Needs analysis

In the initial phase of the flood response, the foremost needs of affected communities included access to food, shelter, healthcare, safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene. Many families, having lost their homes, sought refuge in makeshift settlements along roadsides. Current assessments persist in highlighting the urgent requirements of people in Sindh province, emphasizing the need for essential livelihood support, shelter, food, health and WASH support. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and certain areas of Balochistan, most of the people have returned to the remnants of their homes; however, early recovery support remains imperative, addressing shelter, livelihoods, safe drinking water, and primary healthcare assistance. Multipurpose cash assistance plays a vital role, especially in areas where markets are functional. The presence of displaced people in host communities necessitates assessment, anticipating potential strain on resources.

Public health remains a significant concern in flood-affected regions, particularly in Sindh and Balochistan, with water and vector-borne diseases, along with acute respiratory illnesses, posing considerable risks, especially to vulnerable groups like children and the elderly. Unfavourable living conditions and stagnant water created breeding grounds for diseases such as typhoid, diarrhoea, hepatitis A, malaria, and dengue. As displaced individuals returned to their homes, the risk of disease transmission heightened due to substandard living conditions, stagnant water, and insufficient sanitation facilities. Critically low stocks of essential medicines and medical supplies, coupled with damaged transport infrastructure, exacerbated the lack of access to healthcare services. The absence of protection systems renders women and children vulnerable to sexual exploitation, abuse, and child marriages. Child protection services are either limited or non-existent in many affected districts, creating challenges in responding to these growing needs. Strengthening community support systems, MHPSS interventions and social networks can provide a protective buffer against the psychological impacts of displacement and enhance resilience within communities.

The WASH sector encounters challenges due to damaged water infrastructure and an inadequate supply of safe drinking water for daily needs. Many families are compelled to consume contaminated water, adversely affecting their health. Safe drinking water remains scarce, particularly for those residing away from main roads and families returning to their native areas. Addressing the escalating risk of disease transmission involves implementing hygiene promotion, water treatment, sanitation and safe storage practices at household and community levels. Effective risk communication, community engagement, provision of hygiene kits, and solid waste management are crucial components of this effort.

Moreover, Pakistan's already fragile financial situation, exacerbated by the monsoon floods, poses significant threats to local ecosystems and food supply chains. Urgent support is necessary to help communities recover their livelihoods and address escalating food insecurity, particularly through agriculture and livestock initiatives based on the needs assessments. While other humanitarian partners predominantly focus 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 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. The design of the recovery phase much-needed interventions is based on a thorough assessment conducted before the initiation of the recovery operation.

Operational risk assessment

The operational environment risk assessment has maintained consistency since the Operational Strategy's publication. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) collaborated with PRCS to conduct a security assessment in Sindh province. Sukkur district emerged as the IFRC field hub base, facilitating direct coordination with PRCS at provincial and district levels. Rigorous security protocols and minimum requirements are in place to safeguard personnel involved in the recovery phase activities.

Various risks to the overall emergency response operation have been thoroughly discussed and identified through extensive consultations among IFRC and in-country partners, drawing on IFRC's experience in managing large-scale disasters in Pakistan. These risks encompass concerns related to the disaster's scale, funding and resource challenges, response and human resources capacities, logistics and supply chain, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), coordination, and security. To mitigate the likelihood and impact of these identified risks, management controls have been implemented. The level of these risks varies from province to province, and hence the severity of these risks varies from province to province. For instance, the severity of risks related to PGI and PSEA, have been managed so far by emphasizing hotline establishment and utilization, orientations at various levels etc. Similarly, the risks related to CEA, are also being managed through the functioning of an efficient CEA feedback mechanism in Sindh. While the General Elections (GE) pose a serious security risk across the country in 2024, the risk matrices are being reviewed and updated for the upcoming year. Since the EA has been integrated into the unified country plan, therefore the risk matrices are being updated as such.

To address response capacity risks, IFRC activated tools such as rapid response personnel, Emergency Response Units (ERUs), and emergency recruitment of short-term and long-term national staff. Comprehensive logistics, supply chain, and procurement plans are in place to ensure the timely delivery of resources. Training and awareness programmes have educated IFRC and PRCS staff and volunteers on the disaster Code of Conduct, PSEA, and PGI standards, integrating them into the overall response. Mechanisms for gathering feedback and addressing complaints from the affected population have been established. In addition to this, experienced and dedicated sectoral specialists along with PRCS counterparts, lead the recovery phase activities, enhance the in-house capacities of PRCS and have continuous oversight of the ongoing implementation process.

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

The security situation in the operational environment undergoes continuous monitoring and reporting. IFRC's security measures, combined with additional resources at the field level, support effective communication and information sharing with all personnel.

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

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy


The initial Operational Strategy was first revised in October 2022. Following a comprehensive recovery assessment, the Operational Strategy was further adapted and updated in October 2023, as informed through the 12-month [Operation Update](#). It represents a comprehensive plan that unifies all efforts across the Federation, with PRCS leading 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, targeting one million people. The revised strategy involves an expansion of activities across various sectors, including temporary shelter, healthcare, WASH, and livelihoods recovery. It places a strong emphasis on enhancing protection, gender inclusivity, and social inclusion within the operation. Additionally, it focuses on reinforcing PRCS' response capabilities and preparedness within the affected communities, emphasizing collaboration with IFRC members to ensure efficient resource utilization and a unified approach throughout the Movement. Based on the on-ground needs of the flood-affected people, the relief phase of the operation was extended until 31 May 2022. Toward the end of the relief phase, a comprehensive recovery assessment was conducted to identify the most critical needs of the affected communities. A detailed recovery plan of action was crafted based on these findings, with a timeline spanning from June 2023 to June 2024.

Additionally, the recovery assessment underscored the urgent requirement for constructing shelters to provide secure and stable housing for flood-affected families. PRCS, in light of the strong recommendation from the recovery assessment, requested technical and financial support for the construction of 40 model houses. These houses will serve as examples for fundraising efforts aimed at a broader housing construction program. Preliminary initiatives on the implementation procedures have commenced after IFRC agreed to support the construction of these 40 model houses. This initiative will empower the national society to seek additional funding, ultimately aiming to construct 2,000 houses in the long term for the most vulnerable families affected by the floods.

As informed through the 12-month update, the operation's timeframe/Operational Strategy has been extended until 31 December 2024. However, after 31 December 2023, the emergency appeal will be integrated into the ongoing operations as part of the IFRC Unified Plan 2024 for Pakistan. This integration aims to ensure appropriate operation oversight by optimizing resources. Following this integration, the operation's reporting will adhere to the Unified Plan 2024 reporting mechanism on a bi-annual basis. Therefore, this report serves as the last operations update through the normal IFRC Emergency Appeal reporting mechanism, and subsequent updates on recovery phase activities will be reported on a semi-annual basis under the Country's Unified Plan six-monthly reporting process.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People targeted (Secretariat)	140,000 (Male: 71,400/Female: 68,600)
	People reached (Secretariat)	241,367 (Male: 123,097/Female: 118,270) ⁸

⁸ The gender breakdown for people reached is based on Pakistan's population census ratio i.e., 51% Male and 49% Female. This estimation is used for estimating gender breakdown in the report, unless detailed information is available.

Objective:	<i>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</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
	<i># of people reached with in-kind assistance</i>	241,367	140,000	317,072

During the initial 16-month operation PRCS has reached **241,367 people** with people with emergency shelter assistance and essential household items/non-food items assistance through the support of IFRC.



A model house constructed by PRCS with technical and financial support from IFRC in Larkana district. Some 40 model houses will be constructed under the Floods Recovery Programme across Pakistan and will be given to the most vulnerable communities affected by 2022 monsoon floods. (Photo: PRCS)

PRCS has played a crucial role in delivering vital relief to families affected by floods, distributing 39,844 family tents, 59,979 tarpaulins, and 11,452 shelter toolkits to those whose homes were fully destroyed and had not received assistance from the government or any other organization. Notably, IFRC contributed 27,231 family tents, 48,099 tarpaulins, and 7,250 shelter toolkits in Sindh province.

Additionally, PRCS distributed 76,982 Long-Lasting Insecticide-treated Nets, 77,611 hygiene kits, 66,386 jerry cans, 39,088 kitchen sets, and 119,129 blankets to affected households, with IFRC's multilateral support including 58,234 nets, 42,684 jerry cans, and 19,086 kitchen sets. This assistance, which includes contributions from the British Red Cross and the Government of Canada, reflects a comprehensive effort to address the immediate needs of flood-affected communities. IFRC has further procured 5,000 hygiene kits and 8,000 dignity kits for distribution in the recovery phase.

In preparation for the recovery phase, PRCS aims to construct approximately 2,000 housing units in the flood-affected regions of Pakistan. The Government of Qatar has expressed a soft commitment to supporting PRCS in building 1,000 housing units. To attract funding for the remaining units, PRCS is actively working on the construction of 40 model houses. In district Larkana, Sindh, PRCS completed and handed over one model house in June 2023. This model serves as a showcase for the housing plan, allowing PRCS to discuss the model and its associated cost estimates with potential stakeholders and contributors.

As part of IFRC's initial shelter recovery programme, the construction of the 40 model shelters involves technical cooperation from the Canadian Red Cross. Laxman Chhetry, Senior Technical Advisor, visited Pakistan in July 2023 to provide technical support in assessing project feasibility, designing the model shelters, and outlining the construction approach.

The tendering process for these model shelters is currently in its final stages, with technical and financial bid openings completed. The procurement team is working on the Comparative Bid Analysis document, anticipating local and international approvals from KL and Geneva by the end of January 2024. The Award of Contract and subsequent construction activities are scheduled to commence in the latter half of February 2024.

Engaging beneficiaries is done through the beneficiary identification and registration process, and the selection of beneficiaries is based on set criteria with the help of community-based organizations in any given community. The recommended designs of model houses were then shared with the selected beneficiaries and their requirements (such as moving latrines to the backside instead of constructing it in the front side etc.) were also considered before its finalization. Moreover, the shelter sector coordination team with in-country partners including the Sindh People Housing for Flood Affectees (SPHF) have been informed and consulted.

Furthermore, the IFRC is actively assisting PRCS in replenishing its Disaster Preparedness Stock. This stock, comprising essentials such as Tents, Tarpaulins, and Shelter Tool Kits, was utilized during the initial response period. The strategic replenishment initiative is designed to fortify the National Society's capacity, ensuring a robust and effective response to potential future disasters, to support approximately 6,500 families.

The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) of the emergency Shelter Assistance revealed significant insights into its impact on beneficiaries:

Gender Breakdown:

The demographic distribution among beneficiaries shows a gender breakdown, with 71 per cent being male and 29 per cent female.

Distribution Process Satisfaction:

An overwhelmingly positive response is noted regarding the distribution process, with 98.6 per cent of beneficiaries reporting that the distribution was conducted safely and respectfully. This high level of satisfaction reflects the effectiveness of the distribution logistics and emphasizes the importance of maintaining dignity and safety in emergency relief efforts.

Utility of Emergency Tents:

A substantial 84.4 per cent of beneficiaries reported actively using the emergency tents provided. However, 7 per cent reported that the tents were used and subsequently destroyed, highlighting the need for durable and resilient shelter solutions.

Another 4 per cent mentioned keeping the tents without utilizing them, indicating potential gaps in understanding or communication about the purpose and proper use of the provided shelters. Despite these challenges, approximately 90 per cent of beneficiaries expressed satisfaction, rating the tents from average to very useful. This suggests a positive impact on the well-being of those receiving emergency aid.



Livelihoods

**People targeted
(Secretariat)**

234,000 (Male:
119,340/Female:
114,660)

**People reached
(Secretariat)**

10,000 (Male:
5,100/Female: 4,900)

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.

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement-wide Reach
		# of people reached with livelihood assistance	0	234,000
	# of people reached with food assistance	10,000	24,000	330,544

PRCS has played a pivotal role in providing essential assistance during the recovery phase. Hot meals have been delivered to a total of 207,944 individuals in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), and food parcels have been distributed to 45,792 families (330,544 individuals) in Sindh, Baluchistan, KP, Punjab provinces, and the GB region. Notably, this figure exclusively pertains to those who received food assistance through dry ration food parcels.

The occurrence of another cyclonic storm in the already flood-affected areas of Sindh province added to the challenges faced by the affected population. In response to the immediate needs arising from this additional crisis, PRCS, with the support of IFRC, undertook the distribution of 10,000 dry ration packs among the affected families. The assistance provided was in the form of dry ration packs, addressing the critical need for food. The distributed food packs were designed to be sufficient for an average household size of seven members. The provision was intended to cover the nutritional needs of the affected families for one month. This rapid response to the emerging crisis showcases the adaptability and agility of the relief efforts, ensuring that immediate needs, exacerbated by the cyclonic storm, were promptly addressed.

In the recovery phase, PRCS has planned a comprehensive suite of livelihood initiatives, covering support for agriculture activities, livestock rehabilitation, and income-generating opportunities. This involves providing conditional cash assistance to farmers for the procurement of seeds, fertilizer, and tools. The selection of these specific beneficiaries is based on the predetermined eligibility criteria, considering factors like 2022 flood-affected people, residents of targeted areas and communities, having their own piece of land, crops damaged/destroyed during the floods, income level, debt amount, land size, and farming experience. A pre-assessment, re-verification and feasibility Survey is planned to review these aspects in early February 2024. The final beneficiary list will be prepared and designed after this exercise. The incorporation of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) aims to address the immediate livelihood needs of affected communities in targeted areas. The PRCS Recovery Plan of Action (RPoA) for the 2022 floods strategically aims to rejuvenate the livelihoods of affected communities through income-generating avenues like loader rickshaws and livestock, with a targeted positive impact on approximately 225,000 individuals.

Integrated beneficiary identification and registration were successfully concluded in October 2023, employing specific criteria for each sector. A pre-assessment and re-verification exercise assessed the financial conditions, feasibility, and willingness for the recommended support, focusing on the most vulnerable and affected households identified for Livestock and Auto-Rickshaw Loader Carts. Following this exercise, finalized and approved lists have been established for the planned support. The tendering process for the procurement of livestock and Auto-Rickshaw Loader Carts is underway, with bids evaluated technically and financially. Local approval has been obtained, and the case is pending further approval from IFRC APRO. Distribution is anticipated to commence by the end of January 2024 or the first week of February 2024.

Simultaneously, the programme team has initiated the development of tools for pre-assessment and re-verification of beneficiaries (farmers) receiving Conditional Cash Assistance, particularly those who incurred losses in the floods of 2022 and are in debt due to crop damage. This activity is scheduled for the latter half of January 2024 or the first half of February 2024, with the overall assistance concluding by mid-March, enabling farmers to plan for the sowing season of Khareef crops.

The originally planned schedule for this activity aimed at implementing it in September-October 2023. Unfortunately, delays in the Beneficiary Identification and Registration process, along with challenges in identifying beneficiaries for this specific initiative, resulted in the commencement of the sowing season before the activity could take place. Acknowledging the impracticality of providing timely assistance for planning during that season, a decision was made to defer the activity to the upcoming sowing season in March- April 2024. This rescheduling ensures a more opportune time, specifically aligned with the cultivation of Khareef crops, allowing for a more effective and impactful implementation of the initiative.



Multi-purpose Cash

**People targeted
(Secretariat)**

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

**People reached
(Secretariat)**

189,392 (Male:
96,590/Female: 92,802)

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
<i># of people benefitted from cash and voucher assistance</i>	189,392 ⁹	350,000	189,392

During the initial 16-month operation PRCS has reached 189,392 people with multi-purpose cash assistance through the support of IFRC.

⁹ Although the cash assistance has been provided to individuals as a family support for up to seven people per family. The number of people reached directly remains 27,056, however, the assistance has been provided to cater for one month's livelihood requirements for average seven people in a household. Therefore, the actual reach may be considered as 189,392 people against the indicator.



PRCS Assistant Director for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) distributing cash to a flood survivor during the flood recovery phase (Photo: IFRC)

As of 15 December 2023, the PRCS has been making significant strides in its Monsoon Contingency Plan, aiming to mitigate the impact of the 2022 floods on affected communities. PRCS successfully assisted 4,767 households, benefiting 35,000 individuals, by providing cash assistance of 16,000 PKR each, addressing immediate needs such as food, medical, and education. The selection criteria prioritize those affected by the floods, inhabitants of affected villages living in makeshift homes with monthly incomes below 10,000 PKR, women-headed households, widows, the elderly, People Living with Disabilities (PLWD), households with more than seven family members, and minorities.

Building on this success, PRCS, with the support of the IFRC, has extended assistance to a total of 22,289 targeted households (156,023 individuals) in Sindh and Baluchistan provinces, completing the disbursement of the first tranche (50 per cent) of multipurpose cash support (PKR 32,000). The disbursement of the second tranche of PKR 16,000 to these beneficiaries is currently underway.

Furthermore, PRCS, in collaboration with IFRC, is in the process of transferring the first tranche of PKR 16,000 to provide cash assistance to 5,300 households (37,100 individuals) in Dera Ismail Khan district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province and Dera Ghazi Khan district in Punjab. The above-mentioned figure of a total 27,589 beneficiaries in all four provinces, also includes the households who are receiving support through various sectors i.e. livelihoods, WASH, Health, DRR etc. under the recovery phase i.e., through an integrated approach.

To enhance the efficiency and accessibility of fund transfers, PRCS has signed agreements with FSPs. In addition to the existing framework service agreement with "Telenor Microfinance Bank," PRCS has established a new agreement with 'Habib Bank Limited KONNECT,' another reputable financial service provider with widespread branches. Utilizing biometric verification and Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) validation, both service

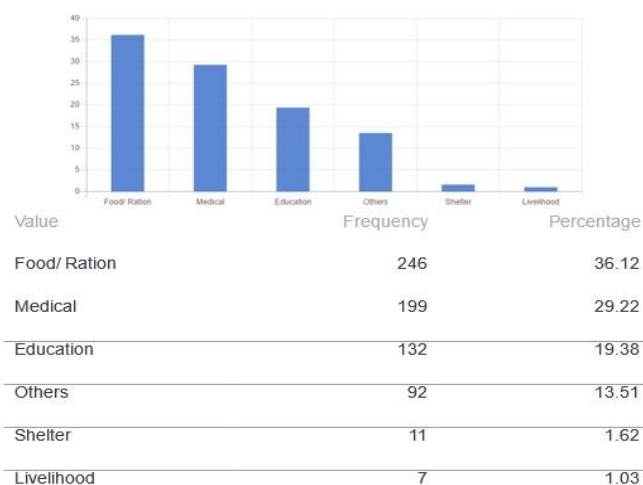
providers facilitate secure cash transfers and accurate reporting, contributing to PRCS's capability to transfer funds through third-party service providers with increased liquidity and accessibility.

To ensure the usefulness, adequacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the MPC support provided to deserving people/households, regular rounds of PDM were also conducted. Round 2 of such PDM for the cash support provided to 4,767 people was conducted in September 2023. Some of the key findings from round 2 of the PDM show that the MPC reveals positive feedback and diverse utilization patterns among the beneficiaries:

Adequacy of Assistance:

- 71 per cent of CVA recipients reported that the provided amount was sufficient to meet their daily needs for a month.
- This positive perception indicates that most beneficiaries find the assistance amount to be satisfactory for addressing their immediate requirements.

How did you utilize the cash voucher assistance? (e.g., food, shelter, medical expenses)?



Utilization Patterns:

- The distribution analysis demonstrates a diversified utilization pattern among the beneficiaries.
- 36.12 per cent of beneficiaries directed the support towards meeting food and ration needs, indicating a significant focus on essential sustenance.
- 29.22 per cent allocated the funds for medical expenses, emphasizing the importance of health-related needs.
- 19.38 per cent used the assistance for education-related costs, showcasing a commitment to supporting educational pursuits.
- 13.5 per cent directed the funds towards other requirements, reflecting the flexibility of the programme to address various needs.
- Notably, 2 per cent of beneficiaries allocated funds for the maintenance and repair of the shelter, indicating a range of essential priorities addressed by the MPC assistance.

For the MPC support provided to 22,289 people in Sindh and Baluchistan provinces during November and December 2023, the teams are currently collecting data from the field for the PDM (round 3) of the assistance provided so far.



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)

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 ¹⁰	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

During the initial 16-month operation PRCS has reached 266,724 people with health and care assistance through the support of IFRC.



PRCS volunteers sensitize community members in Shikarpur district, Sindh, on Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) (Photo: PRCS)

People reached through primary healthcare assistance and psychosocial support

IFRC had collaborated with PRCS to deploy nine Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) across Thatta, Sangar, Dadu, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Larkana, Jacobabad, Qambar Shadad Kot (KSK), and Shikarpur districts. From September 2022 till the end of February 2023, Mobile Health Teams in Sindh provided primary healthcare assistance (preventive care (enhanced OPD services) PFA, emergency care and first aid) to 80,985 individuals (43,806 females, 37,179 males, and 29,929 children) in flood-affected communities.

IFRC and NorCross extended their coverage by deploying 11 teams (IFRC 9, NorCross 2) in Sindh and KP. Simultaneously, ICRC supported the response with 12 MHTs in Balochistan and KP until January 2023, with additional

¹⁰ 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.

support from IFRC for an extra three months. These MHTs played a vital role in delivering essential healthcare services (prenatal and postnatal checkups, PFA, First AID, referral, diagnostics), in the flood-affected regions. These activities continued until March 31, 2023.

PRCS's teams also referred children in need of further evaluation for malnutrition and immunization to relevant government facilities at the district level, ensuring their overall well-being. Immunization campaigns are expected to start in January 2024 at the communities level in Sindh (Larkana, Khairpur, Shikarpur, Dadu and KSK) and in Jaffarabad (Baluchistan).

People reached through awareness messages on health promotion and disease prevention:

Moreover, health promotion and awareness sessions conducted by trained social mobilizers have reached 88,291 people (23,581 men, 36,027 women, 13,843 boys under 18, and 14,840 girls under 18). The distribution of 32,194 Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials has covered topics such as common communicable diseases, hygiene, and psychosocial support. Additionally, 1,219 individuals have received psychological first aid through the efforts of social mobilizers.

Public Health Focus: Increased attention has been given to public health aspects, encompassing health promotion, awareness, psychosocial support, and basic first aid. Strengthening these areas involved training staff and volunteers in psychological first aid, epidemic control, and public health during emergencies. Initiatives for psychological first aid training for staff and volunteers have been initiated in Sindh province for the recovery phase and approximately 100,233 individuals were provided with PFA during the response phase.

Movement-wide Health Technical Committee: In September 2022, PRCS activated the Movement-wide Health Technical Committee, ensuring a standardized and complementary approach to health services. This initiative aimed to prevent duplication of interventions and facilitate a cohesive response to the floods. Meetings are convened on a need basis to coordinate health-related activities effectively.

Deployment of Mobile Health Teams (MHTs):

Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA): Social mobilizers and MHT volunteers underwent training in CBHFA, covering Community-Based Surveillance (CBS), Community Case Management of Cholera (CCMC), and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI). This training equipped them with essential skills to provide health-related services and effectively engage with the communities.

Cholera Preparedness: Although the Community Case Management for Cholera (CCMC) Emergency Response Unit (ERU) opted against deployment based on assessments, they provided training to 47 PRCS staff and volunteers on cholera preparedness. This included setting up and implementing oral rehydration points for an early community response to potential cholera outbreaks.

Long-lasting insecticide-treated Nets (LLINs) distribution:

PRCS has taken proactive measures to mitigate the spread of vector-borne diseases, particularly malaria, in flood-affected areas of Sindh province. 11,200 Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) have been procured for the replenishment of PRCS stocks as a part of preparedness for effective response activities under the recovery plan, to enhance PRCS capacity to respond to any future disasters effectively.

Collaborative Support: From January to March 2023, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) collaborated with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to reinforce ICRC's Mobile Health Teams (MHTs). IFRC provided crucial HR support (medical doctors, LHV's and social mobilizers) as well as

contributed to Outpatient Department (OPD) services. Concurrently, ICRC supplied essential medications for OPD services in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), significantly enhancing healthcare provisions in these regions."

These collaborative efforts, coupled with a 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.

Following the successful conclusion of the initial response phase, PRCS/IFRC conducted a comprehensive recovery assessment. The findings highlighted key public health issues such as MNCH and nutrition, as well as mental health concerns. To ensure integrated support for the flood-affected communities, public health interventions are planned collaboratively with the WASH component of the recovery operation. Communities have been identified, and a comprehensive list of potential interventions (capacity building of the staff and volunteers, social mobilisation, health systems strengthening including upgradation of basic health units and provision of essential medical supplies) has been developed for implementation starting in September 2023.

In October 2023, a comprehensive assessment was undertaken for 22 Basic Health Units (BHUs) in Sindh, aiming to discern the community's needs. Subsequently, efforts have been directed towards the provision of essential medical equipment and implementing minor enhancements within the Basic Health Units (BHUs) to better cater to the identified requirements.

Additionally, in December 2023, based on the agreed plan of action, a CBHFA training of Trainers (ToT) for staff and volunteers was completed in Larkana for 32 people (10 females and 22 males) from the field. These trainers further imparted the same knowledge and skills to over 750 people from the communities in Sindh and Baluchistan were trained in Larkana, Dadu, Shikarpur, Khairpur, KSK and Jaffarabad on community-based health and first aid.

As a part of the Health and Care recovery programme interventions 5,000 hygiene kits and 8,000 dignity kits have been procured under health by the end of December 2023.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**People targeted
(Secretariat)**

180,300 (Male: 91,953/
Female: 88,347)

**People reached
(Secretariat)**

133,867 (Male: 68,272/
Female: 65,595)

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
		# of people provided with access to safe drinking water	89,712	89,000

# of emergency and permanent latrines constructed	486	500 ¹¹	486
# of households provided with essential hygiene materials	4233	5,000	69,456
# of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions	39,291	35,000	50,112 ¹²
# of staff and volunteers trained in WASH	145	500	500

During the 16 months of the operation, PRCS, with IFRC and partners' support, has made commendable progress in WASH interventions across flood-affected regions in Pakistan.



The Essa Hullio village in Larkana district was severely affected during the 2022 floods as houses and latrines were washed away. Through support provided by IFRC/PRCS, latrines are being constructed in this village for improved access to WASH facilities (Photo: PRCS)

Specifically, a strategic deployment of 13 water treatment plants has significantly contributed to the relief efforts. These plants were distributed across seven locations in Sindh, four in Balochistan, and two in KP provinces, ensuring a broad coverage of affected areas. The cumulative output of these plants, producing over 13.3 million liters of potable water daily, has been instrumental in meeting the critical needs of approximately 42,000 individuals.

¹¹ 500 emergency latrine construction was planned as per operation strategy, which was revised to 200 emergency latrines and added 300 permanent latrines instead.

¹² 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.

As the floodwaters began to recede in December 2022, signalling the return of people to their native areas, a well-thought-out exit strategy was implemented for the water treatment plants. This strategy involved the construction of three boreholes strategically placed to consolidate water access. The purpose was to establish a sustainable and decentralized water supply infrastructure.

Furthermore, recognizing the importance of continued access to quality drinking water at the household level, the intervention included the promotion and adoption of household water treatment and safe storage methods and hygiene promotion. This proactive approach ensures that communities can maintain access to safe drinking water even after the conclusion of the operation, promoting long-term resilience and self-sufficiency.

To identify immediate and long-term recovery needs, IFRC conducted a joint WASH assessment in Sindh in early October 2022. This collaborative effort involved IFRC/PRCS, Water Supply Rehabilitation (WSR) ERU, Module-15 (M15) ERU, and a sanitation engineer. The synergistic goal of these WASH ERUs was to complement each other and maximize impact through shared resources, focusing on hygiene promotion, water quantity and quality monitoring, and sanitation emergency and permanent HH latrine construction. Ensuring effective community participation and the involvement of vulnerable segments in the planning and decision-making process, cross-cutting themes of community engagement and accountability (CEA), and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) were incorporated.

An initial early recovery/ recovery plan for WASH interventions was devised, aiming to construct, rehabilitate, and/or upgrade shallow boreholes, hand pumps, and water supply systems across eight to ten districts. This comprehensive plan, developed in consultation with vulnerable community members, includes the construction of 350 shallow boreholes fitted with hand pumps and 23 solar water filtration systems. Notably, construction efforts have resulted in the creation of 98 new boreholes, hand pumps, and 6 solar water filtration plants, enhancing adequate water access in line with IFRC standards for PGI. The integrated approach extends to promoting household water treatment and safe storage in communities with newly installed water facilities, directly benefiting 35,112 individuals through water points/hand pumps and 12,600 individuals via solar water filtration systems which include the centralized disinfections including Sand filter, carbon filter 2 jumbo filters, UV and chlorine dosages.

The WASH intervention extends beyond infrastructure to encompass hygiene sessions delivered by skilled volunteers, aiming for behavioural change at the community level and fostering community engagement. A total of 145 staff and volunteers have been trained, with PRCS conducting 1,214 hygiene promotion sessions in 25 targeted communities, attended by 39,291 people. Simultaneously, GRC conducted hygiene sessions in 414 sessions across 5 districts, attended by 10,821 people. The distribution of household water filters, jerry cans, and soaps during the reporting period further underscores the commitment to improving hygiene conditions. To ensure the sustainability of newly constructed water supply systems, plans for operation and maintenance training, along with plumbing toolkits for WASH committees at the community level, are in progress.

In the scope of sanitation, the initial plan was to construct 500 emergency latrines which was revised later to 200 emergency latrines construction. During the response phase, 172 emergency latrines were constructed, reaching 8,600 people, post-construction monitoring and community feedback led to a strategic shift towards permanent latrine construction, addressing privacy concerns. Training programmes for latrine construction were conducted in Larkana, Jacobabad, and Shikarpur districts of Sindh, resulting in the construction of 314 permanent latrines with septic tanks. Notably, these efforts were supported by NorCross WSR and specifically targeted the most vulnerable households, including female-headed households and the elderly, benefiting approximately 2,539 individuals. Additionally, 16 handwashing facilities have been installed at communal places, contributing to improved hygiene practices in the communities served.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Objective: *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.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on PGI, PSEA, Child protection and SGBV referral services</i>	209	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 teams at the National Headquarters (NHQ) and Provincial Headquarters (PHQ) have been successfully recruited. These newly recruited team members have been provided orientation on the Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP), as well as their roles and responsibilities while implementing the DIP under the Recovery Program. Comprehensive sessions on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion, along with PGI minimum standards; Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety (DAPS), including local examples and cultural context, have been discussed with the teams.

Furthermore, comprehensive sessions were conducted to sensitize district field staff on matters pertaining to protection, gender, and inclusion. Emphasis was placed on adhering to the “Do No Harm” policy throughout the execution of the flood recovery program. Addressing the critical issue of protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), detailed implementation plans were shared with field teams to ensure the integration of PGI principles across all stages of the recovery program.

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 extended to women-headed households, children-headed households, widows, pregnant women, religious minorities, the elderly, and people with disabilities.

A total of 177 field staff, managers, and volunteers received training on PGI/PSEA in Sindh and Baluchistan. These trainings and orientation sessions were conducted during September, October and December 2023. The same training is planned for provincial and field staff in Punjab and KPK. It is worth mentioning that PRCS is not providing specialized services to SGBV survivors due to its limited technical capacity and resources in the flood-affected areas. However, there is a good opportunity to collaborate with organizations already working in these districts that provide services to SGBV survivors. Thus, SGBV service providers mapping has been conducted in five districts of Sindh. A similar exercise is planned in Punjab, KPK, and Baluchistan. In this regard, a one-day detailed orientation on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), gender inequalities, and their impact on women, girls, men, and boys was organized for 34 field staff and volunteers. Participants of the training were sensitized about the importance of establishing referral pathways. The orientation took place on 19 December 2023 at district Larkana.

IFRC, in coordination with PRCS teams, have mapped and identified organizations and government agencies providing specialized services for sexual and gender-based violence and child protection issues. In this regard, validation workshops with government departments and NGOs are planned, along with the production of a referral directory for all the flood-affected districts. Additionally, a dissemination plan has been developed. This initiative aims to assist field teams in safely referring and connecting SGBV cases to the appropriate services while maintaining records. Linkages have been established with the health department, women's development units, safe houses, social welfare organizations, women and child protection cells under the police department, and NGOs providing free legal advice and aid, creating an effective referral mechanism.

In the past months, changes have been made in the PGI detailed implementation plan, strategically introducing economic empowerment initiatives after consultations with the Australian Red Cross for vulnerable women in flood-affected communities. These changes have been initiated considering the current situation of gender-based violence and community resistance towards discussing gender equality and sexual and gender-based violence. The PGI team at IFRC and PRCS, in close coordination with other sectoral leads, has planned orientation sessions and training for field staff working in different sectors to integrate PGI and implement economic empowerment interventions alongside other components of the recovery programme.



Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Objective:	<i>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.</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of feedback/comments/complaints received through feedback mechanisms¹³</i>	4727	1,600
	<i># of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability</i>	275	97

The 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 through hotline number 1030 at the National Headquarters (NHQ) to enhance the quality of services provided to them. They were also encouraged to report any behavioural issues, exploitation, or abuse they may have encountered during the relief operations. In addition to that, feedback on flood operations has been collected through national and provincial hotlines and exit surveys at distribution sites.

¹³ Indicator has been revised to cover a wider scope and coverage of CEA instead of only focusing on complaints received.

A total of 4,727 pieces of feedback were received during the emergency response as well as recovery phase, with 949 of them received on the national hotline and 3,778 at the distribution sites. Through the hotline, people largely requested support in food, clothing, shelter, WASH, and dignity kits. They also inquired about the eligibility criteria for receiving aid. The feedback received at the distribution sites expressed satisfaction with the process.

The Flood Recovery Programme has a detailed plan of activities for Community Engagement and Accountability. To implement the plan, IFRC is supporting a dedicated Assistant Director CEA position and two officers at the national and provincial levels of PRCS respectively. This is in addition to supporting four interns designated at NHQ hotline number 1030. Staff and volunteers are trained to receive calls, register information, and respond to queries accordingly. Moreover, frequently asked questions for WASH, CVA, and Health have been developed and shared with designated staff to respond to the queries of communities.

Furthermore, eligibility criteria for selecting beneficiaries to receive assistance in different sectors have been compiled and translated into local languages. Brochures with a hotline number have been designed for dissemination among all communities so that they are well informed about the criteria for selecting beneficiaries. Secondly, this allows them to easily share their opinions, concerns, or suggestions on the interventions being carried out in the flood recovery program.

During the reporting period, IFRC provided technical support to the PRCS and trained 275 staff and volunteers on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). Of the eight training sessions, six were conducted in the Sindh province, where the PRCS response was concentrated. The training focused on empowering staff and volunteers to engage with communities effectively. Participants learned how to listen to community suggestions and ensure their participation not only during the distribution of assistance but also right from the inception of the recovery program, including designing, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Moreover, the training covered tools and techniques for collecting feedback and responding to community queries to enhance satisfaction in the flood recovery program. To propagate this knowledge further, a two-day Training of Trainers was organized. The objective was to equip a group of trainers in CEA, enabling them to conduct sessions at various levels for both staff and volunteers.

With the aim of fostering a forum for humanitarian organizations to engage in discussions on CEA as a cross-cutting subject and exchange insights, IFRC has supported PRCS in gaining membership in the Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) Working Group, overseen by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). IFRC has also activated a CEA Technical Committee to discuss CEA as a subject within the movement, involving Participating National Societies and IFRC. The committee is extending support to PRCS in improving and strengthening the CEA mechanism. In addition to these initiatives, CEA SPOs have been developed by the CEA technical committee members and incorporated the feedback of all PNSs. It is currently in the process of approval at PRCS.

To handle and refer sensitive cases of sexual and gender-based violence, a service providers mapping exercise has been conducted in five districts in Sindh. This exercise involved gathering information on free legal aid and advice, safe houses, women's complaint cells, police stations, women and children protection units, and mental health and psychosocial support services provided by government departments and NGOs. At the next level, validation workshops will be conducted to ensure that the collected information is accurate, and the services are appropriate.

As part of the Recovery Plan of Action (RPOA), four interns and volunteers have been recruited at the NHQ. These volunteers 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 utilize these channels to share their opinions, concerns, complaints, and suggestions. This proactive

approach aims to ensure that community voices are heard while making decisions for assistance and enhance the quality of services.

Similarly, twelve community engagement officers/social mobilizers have been recruited in Sindh and Baluchistan under the health component. IFRC and PRCS have organized general orientation sessions, providing training on health and hygiene, community engagement, accountability, and protection. Sessions on gender and inclusion have also been arranged for them. In addition, these field staff have planned health and hygiene awareness sessions for the community. Separate sessions with women and adolescent girls on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) will be conducted by female social mobilizers. However, the hiring of community engagement officers/social mobilizers for Punjab and KPK is currently in process. Once the hiring is complete, training will also be organized for field staff to further disseminate knowledge on health and hygiene in communities.



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

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

Actual

0

Target

150,000

During the initial phase of the integrated recovery programme, PRCS with the support of IFRC has completed the selection of targeted communities in each target district, accompanied by thorough sectoral assessments. This approach ensures a nuanced understanding of the specific needs and vulnerabilities present in each community. Simultaneously, meetings have been conducted to identify and prioritize vulnerable schools within these communities. Through targeted meetings, schools have been identified as pivotal points for DRR intervention. Additionally, orientation sessions for Field Officers and Volunteers, have been conducted to ensure that each district has a dedicated team equipped to execute various recovery activities effectively. Moreover, Village Committees received orientation on the Integrated Recovery Programme, aligning local leaders and stakeholders with the overarching strategy.

In the targeted communities of Sindh and Baluchistan affected by the floods 2022, PRCS successfully mobilized 25 communities and established and built its rapport. In the target communities of Sindh and Baluchistan, 40 vulnerable schools within these communities were engaged through meetings, highlighting, and emphasizing the importance of community-school collaboration. The formation of village committees has been completed in 30 villages of Sindh and Baluchistan by the PRCS, achieving a significant milestone, and signed Terms of Partnership (ToP) to ensure a coordinated approach to the recovery process with the help of PRCS.

Furthermore, PRCS completed five out of 40 planned Community Awareness Campaigns and Evacuation Drills in the recovery programme, enhancing community preparedness for potential risks in the flood recovery program. The PRCS team conducted five Awareness Campaigns at schools and School Evacuation Plans Drills out of the planned 30 in Sindh, contributing to the safety and resilience of educational institutions. The PRCS commitment to capacity-building was evident as PRCS successfully oriented the Field Officers and Volunteers in each district, providing them with essential skills to execute activities effectively. All 40 planned orientation sessions for Village Committees on the Recovery Programme were completed in Sindh and Baluchistan, reinforcing their understanding of the recovery process.

Additionally, the Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT) training has been completed in KP, while in Baluchistan, Sindh and Punjab are scheduled to be completed by the end of February 2024. The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training on the IFRC revised curriculum is being planned for March 2024.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>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.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of strategically located branches in the flood-affected regions offered capacity-building support</i>	16	26
	<i># of volunteers recruited/registered for supporting the NS response</i>	3,244	5,200
	<i># of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations</i>	1,400	2,000

PRCS responded to the flood response operations through its NHQ in Islamabad, PHQ, and district branches across Pakistan. Initially covering approximately 57 flood-affected districts in Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, and the Gilgit Baltistan region, the response involved support from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners, external support, and PRCS's own contributions.

The flood emergency response in Sindh was coordinated through PHQ in Karachi and 13 active district branches. In KP, the response was led by PRCS PHQ in Peshawar and 10 active district branches. PRCS Punjab has 18 districts but focused on five active branches, while in Baluchistan, the response efforts were coordinated through PHQ in Quetta and local active volunteers.

Around 480 volunteers initially participated in the response, with an additional 920 on standby, contributing to various areas like disaster management, first aid, restoring family links, psychological first aid, and youth engagement. PRCS registered a total of 3,244 volunteers during the flood response, providing them with capacity-building training.

As the focus shifted to the recovery phase, PRCS integrated National Society Development (NSD) into its strategy. NSD needs were identified through a recovery assessment, resulting in a detailed implementation plan and budget. Youth and Volunteer officers were recruited at the national, provincial, and district levels in Sindh and Punjab, with ongoing recruitment in KP and Balochistan. Some of the planned Youth and Volunteer activities have already commenced in five districts of Sindh, involving volunteer inductions, formation of youth clubs, and various activities.

To enhance youth engagement, a national-level Youth as Agents of Behavioral Change (YABC) Peer Educators training was conducted, training 25 staff and volunteers from all provinces, from December 26 through 30 in Islamabad Pakistan.

In order to strengthen PRCS's recovery response implementation, desired HR support has been systematically provided at the district, provincial, and national levels. In addition, support from partners has also been secured in critical areas such as health, PGI, CEA, and others to ensure that the ongoing recovery operation is implemented without any hiccups.



Coordination and Partnerships

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

During the recovery phase, in-country partners have played a pivotal role in the assessment process, and their involvement is well-coordinated through joint planning and reporting efforts. Regular meetings are conducted at the IFRC country office to ensure effective coordination for field implementation.

To enhance this collaborative approach, partners actively contributed their inputs during the revision of the emergency appeal and the operational strategy. Their suggestions regarding modalities were incorporated into the revised emergency appeal, contributing to the long-term improvement of the operation.

At the field level, the Federation teams provided much-needed operational and administrative support to partners. Up until January 2023, IFRC WASH, Logistics, and Assessment Emergency Response Units (ERUs) were available to assist partners with household item distribution upon request.

Weekly coordination meetings are conducted at the IFRC country office with in-country partners, facilitating the exchange of planning, updates, and insights from the ongoing operation. Additionally, joint movement coordination meetings with PRCS are led by the Federation to promote a synchronized approach to the operation. This collaborative effort ensures a more effective and streamlined recovery phase.



Secretariat Services

Objective:

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.

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
<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 commencement of the 2022 monsoon floods response operations, PRCS has received support amounting to 6,035,950 CHF from IFRC to address the response needs. The expenditures report received by the IFRC Country Finance Unit shows a total expenditure of 5,907,888.97 CHF during the reporting period, primarily allocated to support relief activities. In addition to the initial 6.035 million CHF transferred to PRCS, additional procurement support of one million Swiss francs for recovery phase activities has been provided by IFRC as of 31 December 2023. Alongside the financial updates, coordination is underway with the National Society (NS) on planned capacity strengthening activities for PRCS, with a focus on financial development. These activities are expected to be expedited in the first quarter of 2024.

Security

As part of security requirements 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 the country, all delegates receive a detailed security and safety briefing at the Pakistan Country Delegation on their 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 warrants. Sindh is politically volatile and reacts with little or no warning, necessitating a review and reinforcement of MSR strategies to reduce risk. A review and update of the Sindh relocation and contingency plan is in progress and shall be completed in due time. and staff informed accordingly.

Logistics

Continuous technical support is provided by IFRC to the PRCS team in various procurement activities. These include the procurement of family tents, mosquito nets, dignity kits, hygiene kits, latrines, handpumps, solarized water filter plants, rickshaw loaders, and livestock (buffaloes), among other items. The collaboration between IFRC

regional and country teams and PRCS logistics teams has facilitated the rapid replenishment of relief items to warehouses and their subsequent delivery to the affected areas.

IFRC's procurement team is actively supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in their procurement operations, ensuring compliance with IFRC Procurement Policies and Procedures. During the ongoing recovery phase, IFRC has successfully delivered First Aid Kits for individuals and communities, as well as personal protection equipment under the flood recovery plan to replenish PRCS's stock, contributing to their preparedness for any future emergencies.

Apart from the above, teams of both PRCS and IFRC are planning NDRT logistics to build the capacity, along with the provision of IT equipment to meet the needs of basic infrastructure and to upgrade the warehouses. Both the IFRC country team and PRCS logistics team have sufficient resources to provide the necessary logistics services during the recovery phase of the flood 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 initial [Operational Strategy](#) was revised and published on 17 October 2022 to align with response priorities and coordination efforts. This strategy was presented as a guide to the overall approach to the flood response. In 2023, the operation strategy was further adapted and updated following a recovery assessment and informed to stakeholders through a 12-month update in October 2023. Highlights of the 12-month update included operation timeframe extension from 31 December 2023 to 31 December 2024 and transition of the operation into Unified Plan 2024 for Pakistan.

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. As mentioned earlier, this latest report serves as the **last operations update through the normal IFRC Emergency Appeal reporting mechanism**, and subsequent updates on recovery phase activities will be reported on a semi-annual basis under the Country's Unified Plan six-monthly reporting process.

Monitoring and Reporting Frameworks: Individual sectoral monitoring and reporting frameworks, as well as an overall framework for Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER), have been 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 as well as Health Facilities Assessment for recovery phase interventions.

Mid-Term Review: A [mid-term review](#)¹⁴ of the response was conducted during April and May 2023 to assess the progress and make necessary adjustments to the flood operations. Moreover, a final evaluation will be conducted

¹⁴ <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=726562>

by the end of the operation timeframe, as per IFRC evaluation guidelines to evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, impact and sustainability of the interventions carried out under the operation.

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 recovery phase, two field visits were organised for content gathering from 28 August to 1 September 2023 and 31 October – 4 November 2023.

One short video was produced to highlight the plight of flood-affected communities, which has been uploaded on IFRC’s YouTube account and can be accessed [here](#). Similarly, pictures from the field have been uploaded on shaRED platform.

A feature story (exposure story) on the devastation caused by the 2022 floods and the efforts of IFRC/PRCS in providing humanitarian assistance was published on IFRC’s website, which can be accessed [here](#). Presence on social media was also ensured for awareness raising- (see example: [link](#)) of the flood recovery programme and to highlight the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence (view [here](#)).

As the flood recovery activities have begun, the communications team of IFRC/PRCS will undertake field visits to Sindh to document the dissemination of various interventions such as the construction of model houses, WASH activities including construction of latrines, hygiene promotion sessions, and distribution of hygiene kits, etc. This will lead to the development of short videos, documentaries, exposure stories, social media posts, and IEC material, among other knowledge products. Media engagement activities such as capacity-building workshops and field visits will be organised, and documentaries in collaboration with electronic media will be produced in the coming weeks.

D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Total hard pledges + in kind	23,873,489	16,126,511	59.68%
Federation-wide Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Total FW contribution (bilateral + IFRC)	22,509,338	32,490,662	41%

The IFRC funding ask of 40 million Swiss francs in this appeal until December 2023 has a coverage of **59.82 per cent**. This comprised of both hard pledges and in-kind contributions. The latest donor response list can be found [here](#). The Federation-wide funding ask (multilateral and bilateral contributions) is 41 per cent covered. The interim financial report is attached at the end of this report.

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

In the IFRC Country Delegation for Pakistan:

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

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis unit; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- Felipe Delcid, Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters; email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- Naimatullah Akbari Operations Coordinator; email: opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org
- Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Global Humanitarian Service & Supply Chain Management. email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org
- Afrhill Rances, Communications Manager; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At IFRC Geneva:

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer Operations Coordination; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Salinthip Tangpanjapon; Senior Officer- Relationship; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org/joyce.tangpanjapon@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Regional Logistics Manager; email: nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator, email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [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.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/7-2023/12	Operation	MDRPK023
Budget Timeframe	2022/7-2024/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 31 Jan 2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Jul 2022 to 31 Dec 2024; 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
Total Funding Requirements	40,000,000
Donor Response* as per 31 Jan 2024	23,873,489
Appeal Coverage	59.68%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	492,227	59,828	432,399
AOF2 - Shelter	4,458,041	4,609,114	-151,073
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3,431,732	2,204,588	1,227,144
AOF4 - Health	2,086,545	1,514,797	571,748
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	1,934,293	917,960	1,016,333
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	298,342	17,962	280,380
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	433,099	108,401	324,698
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0	26	-26
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	1,197	-1,197
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	9,180,740	4,660,385	4,520,355
Grand Total	22,315,018	14,094,258	8,220,760

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/12

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	23,724,294
Expenditure	-14,094,258
Closing Balance	9,630,035
Deferred Income	122,891
Funds Available	9,752,926

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	1,000,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

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V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
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	5,570,066	497,006			6,067,071		
Bulgarian Red Cross	1,500				1,500		
Canadian Government		162,603			162,603		
CENO Company Ltd.	1,190				1,190		
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	615,650				615,650		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	482,925				482,925		
Italian Red Cross	95,899				95,899		
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	90,084				90,084		
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		
Sales				0	0		
Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy	10,000				10,000		
Singapore Red Cross Society	94,493				94,493		
Spanish Government	165,958				165,958	122,891	
Swedish Red Cross	480,302				480,302		
Swiss Red Cross	200,000				200,000		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	38,780				38,780		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	1,159,095	10,555	14,219		1,183,869		

Emergency Appeal

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Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	1,652,962				1,652,962	
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	
Total Contributions and Other Income	22,757,710	952,364	14,219	0	23,724,294	122,891
Total Income and Deferred Income					23,724,294	122,891