

# **OPERATION UPDATE**

# Pakistan | Monsoon Floods Emergency

**Emergency appeal №: MDRPK023** 

**Emergency appeal launched:** 28/08/2022

**Revised Operational Strategy published:** 17/10/2022

**Operation update #4** 

Date of issue: 10/04/2023

Operation timeframe: 16 months

(23/07/2022 - 31/12/2023)

**Funding requirements (CHF):** 

CHF 40 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal

CHF 55 million Federation-wide

Glide №:

FL-2022-000270-PAK

Timeframe covered by this update:

From 23/09/2022 to 28/02/2023

Number of people being assisted: 770,589

**DREF** amount initially allocated:

CHF 1 million

The IFRC Emergency Appeal, which seeks 40 million Swiss francs as a part of the Federation-wide ask, is 46 per cent funded up to 7 April 2023, with 18.5 million Swiss francs through confirmed hard pledges and in-kind contributions. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, with the support of IFRC, to continue with the response efforts and provide humanitarian assistance to the people affected by the floods.



"Our children started to fall sick, one after the other following the floods. We were stranded here with no roof over our heads and no access to hospitals. We were distraught and couldn't think straight." Gulistan informed, District Dadu, Sindh. (Photo: IFRC)

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

# **Description of the crisis**

Millions of people were impacted by the destructive floods and landslides resulting from substantial rainfall during the monsoon season in Pakistan. The country still continues to struggle in the aftermath of the worst flooding in decades. With more than 33 million people impacted, 90 districts declared as calamity hit and an estimated 8 million population displaced, the amount of need and assistance required continues to grow day by day as the water slowly recedes in many districts. As of 18 November 2022, the Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported over 1,700 people having lost their lives and at least 12,867 people injured. Nearly 900,000 houses have been fully destroyed, 1,391,467 partially destroyed and more than 1.1 million livestock killed<sup>1</sup>.

Even after six months since the Government of Pakistan declared a national emergency, around 1.8 million individuals are still residing close to stagnant and contaminated floodwater pools. The major concerns in this regard are shelter, food security, water and sanitation, and public health, as a considerable number of those affected by floods are still living in temporary shelters and lack access to basic necessities like food, safe water and sanitation facilities, and basic healthcare.

UNOSAT's data reveals that the number of people residing in regions with stagnant floodwater has dropped from 4.5 million in January to 1.82² million currently. The persistence of stagnant water in various districts is preventing residents from returning to their homes, which have been damaged or destroyed, and further worsening their already impoverished living conditions. This situation is particularly difficult for those who rely heavily on agriculture and livestock production for their livelihoods. According to the government's preliminary estimates, the floods will increase the poverty rate by 3.7 to 4.0 per cent resulting in 8.4 to 9.1 million people being pushed into poverty³. The inflation of food prices in rural regions has surged to an alarming 45 per cent⁴, leaving numerous individuals unable to afford sufficient food for themselves and their families. As a result, more than one million people have become reliant on humanitarian aid to meet their basic needs.

According to WHO, around 8 million flood-affected people need healthcare assistance, with risks of the number increasing as the displaced population slowly returning to their communities with damaged infrastructure, inadequate access to safe water and sanitation facilities, and stagnant water<sup>5</sup>. Families are left with no option but to consume and use potentially contaminated water as around 10 million<sup>6</sup> individuals still lack access to a secure source of drinking water. This has increased the risk of waterborne illnesses among these affected communities. More than 13,115 km of roads and 439 bridges have been reported damaged, along with 2,000 health facilities and 27,000 schools destroyed or damaged<sup>1,7</sup>. With summer approaching, the need for immediate assistance to combat the weather is dire. Access to necessities of shelter, food and household items is further heightened especially in the context of extreme temperature changes, especially in the province of Sindh.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Pakistan NDMA. 18 November 2022. NDMA Monsoon Situation Report #158

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT). Preliminary Satellite Derived Flood Evolution Assessment

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Government of Pakistan et al. October 2022. Pakistan Floods Post-Disaster Needs Assessment.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> OCHA. 09 March 2023. Pakistan: 2022 Monsoon Floods Situation Report No. 15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> WHO. 05 October 2022. WHO Emergency Appeal: Health Crisis in Flood-Affected Pakistan (September 2022 - May 2023).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> UNICEF. 21 March 2023. <u>Press release.</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> UNICEF. 03 November 2022. Press release.

# **Summary of response**

# **Key Movement-wide Indicators**

Pakistan Monsoon Floods 2022

As of 24 February 2023





Shelter

Food

Health

Hygiene











284,802 people reached with in-kind shelter assistance

285,544 people reached with food assistance

253.760 people reached through primary healthcare assistance and psychosocial support 69.456 households provided with essential hygiene materials

**42,000** people provided with access to safe drinking water

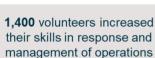
**Volunteers** 

### **Feedback**

## Hygiene **Promotion**

## **Disease Prevention**







4,145 responses received through feedback mechanism



38,874 people reached through hygiene promotion sessions



184,271 people reached through health promotion and disease prevention awareness messages

### **Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response**

Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) with its first responder capacity has been responding to the floods since its onset in July. The National Society's nationwide network of branches, diverse group of disaster response volunteers and good rapport and acceptance with the people, gives the PRCS a unique opportunity to address the challenges faced in the country and grant it access to regions other stakeholders do not have, to respond to immediate needs and build community resilience. As an auxiliary to the government, PRCS is also engaged in the government coordination mechanism to ensure PRCS response operation is developed in coordination with the government, complementing and contributing directly to the government's response plan led by the NDMA.

A comprehensive assessment of recovery needs in four provinces of Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) is currently in progress. The assessment results will help determine the medium to long-term recovery needs of across 19 districts of Pakistan. Based on the results of the assessment, PRCS with the support of IFRC and in-country Participating National Societies (PNSs) will devise a recovery plan of action as well as revise the emergency appeal as appropriate. Since the beginning until the end of January 2023, other international health organisations were on ground to assist the affected population on primary health care, psychosocial support and nutrition. For example, World Health Organization (WHO) has established Nutrition Stabilization Centres (NSC) in the public hospitals at district level in different districts of Sindh province. Some other local organizations have also assisted in various areas such as providing free medical camps. For the health education, UNICEF was present at different district level.

IFRC launched a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operation at the end of July 2022, expanding the operation with a second allocation request in August. As the situation continued to aggravate, IFRC launched an IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal of 25 million Swiss francs to expand PRCS response to reach over 320,000 people in 34 flood-hit districts across the country over the period of 16 months, which included a third DREF allocation to the total DREF loan to 1 million Swiss francs. In early October 2022, IFRC revised its Emergency Appeal to 40 million Swiss francs (IFRC Secretariat) and 55 million Swiss francs (Federation-wide), aiming to reach over 1 million people affected by the floods.

PRCS with Movement-wide support has reached over 770,589 people through immediate response assistance in Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan (GB). IFRC continues to facilitate a Movement-wide approach for coordinated assistance with in-country partners including the German Red Cross (GRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross), Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) and ICRC, effectively utilizing the Red Cross and Red Crescent resources and existing expertise to ensure critical gaps are covered when millions are requiring aid.

PRCS efforts have largely focused on providing immediate relief, shelter, health, water and sanitation assistance to vulnerable households in the most flood-affected districts during the last six months. To date, PRCS has reached 284,802 people through the provision of tents and household items. 285,544 people have been reached through 40,792 food parcels, hot meals for 207,944 individuals, 69,456 hygiene kits, 73,872 mosquito nets and 239,110 through in-kind support such as kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets, mattresses and blankets.

To expand its assistance to address challenges experienced by the flood-affected population in accessing basic healthcare services and clean water in the provinces of Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), PRCS has so far assisted 253,760 people through primary healthcare assistance provided by mobile health units (MHUs), medical sites, first aid services, and psychosocial support in hard-to-reach areas. PRCS also increased access to clean water by deploying 13 water treatment plants in Sindh, Balochistan, and KP provinces, producing and distributing 13.3 million litres of water until end of January, reaching an average 42,000 people daily.

The PRCS is now transitioning to the recovery phase for which a comprehensive recovery assessment was planned and is being carried out to determine the most deserving areas, sectors, and needs across the flood-affected regions of Pakistan. The PRCS is engaging with various key stakeholders to identify sustainable initiatives and adopt a phased approach to support the flood-affected population by targeting the areas worst affected by the floods in the initial phase of recovery interventions.

**IFRC**, with the support of its partners, is supporting PRCS in providing assistance in the form of WASH (154,219 people), health (101,433 people), shelter (193,025 people), multi-purpose cash (4,767 people), and in-kind support (123,228 people) to over half a million flood-affected individuals across Pakistan, meeting the immediate needs of the flood-affected population. IFRC is supporting the recovery assessment and planning process.

**German Red Cross (GRC)** aims to reduce negative effects of sudden-onset disasters and crises through in-kind assistance, including food parcels, kitchen sets, and hygiene kits. The response reached 14 districts of Sindh, KP and Punjab and assisted 20,200 families with food parcels, 15,300 families with kitchen sets, and 26,000 families with hygiene kits. 1,936 Hygiene awareness sessions were conducted to prevent the spread of diseases and were also focused on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). Key lessons surfaced during a workshop were importance of coordination with district administration, community engagement and accountability, engagement of support services personnel, and joint monitoring. Under the flood's response, GRC planned to distribute an additional 1,000 food parcels in district Khairpur, Sindh where the registration process of the people to reach is completed whereas, the distribution is anticipated to be done in the coming week.

**Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross)** supports PRCS in health and WASH interventions, deployed 11 MHTs in Sindh & KP. As of 20 February 2023, 87,033 patients have been treated and 61,034 people were provided with health & hygiene promotion session for behavior change and disease prevention. NorCross has provided 15,050 hygiene kits, 15,050

jerry cans and 15,050 buckets, 909 safe delivery kits, conducted group psycho-socio support sessions with 4,055 people and provided 453 individuals counselling. Furthermore, 15,000 hygiene kits, buckets and jerry cans have been sent to PRCS KP for distribution among the vulnerable families. NorCross has provided 2,000 rapid dengue testing kits to PRCS KP to further distribute in health facilities through District Health Officers (DHO). Cash support of PKR 20,000 will be provided to each vulnerable household to rehabilitate 400 identified damaged latrines in D.I Khan, Swat and Nowshera. Health Facility Assessment of 15 government facilities have been completed in the vulnerable districts including D.I Khan, Swat and Nowshera of KP province.

**Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)** provided in-kind support through items such as household hygiene kits, mosquito nets, jerry cans, tents, blankets, mattresses, and standard food packages. TRC distributed 808 tents, 1,800 hygiene kits, 1,500 mosquito nets, 600 jerry cans, and 5,750 food items in collaboration with the PRCS in the provinces of Sindh, Balochistan, and KP.

ICRC supported PRCS in flood operations through joint programs, addressed primary healthcare needs through 12 MHUs for 27,661 consultations, provided 10,000 blankets to pregnant women in KP and Balochistan, donated 3 burns and 5 injectables sets as well as provided emergency shelter and essential items to 250 families in KP province. ICRC also provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) free phone call services to 32 families and provided mobile top-up cards to 1,700 families. It provided technical support to joint information dissemination campaign for flood affected communities and raised awareness related to explosive hazards by distributing 50,000 leaflets, 15,000 posters and disseminated messages through radio. ICRC is also supporting the procurement of medicines for PRCS MHUs, upon request of IFRC and NorCross.

All in-country partners are in the process of planning possible support for the operation's recovery phase with needs identified during the ongoing recovery assessment. In addition, during the initial phase of the response, the Kuwait Red Crescent, Red Cross Society of China, Iranian Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Italian Red Cross have extended their support in the areas of human resources (HR) and in-kind contributions.

# **Needs analysis**

During the initial phase of relief operation, the priority needs assessed through initial assessments, of the flood-affected communities were access to food, shelter, healthcare, safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Most families have lost their homes and can still be seen living in the open, on elevated parts of the land by roadsides. The relief assessments are showing that people are still in need of emergency shelter, food, and household items particularly in Sindh province. In KP and parts of Balochistan, people are now returning to the remanent of their abodes. There is still a need of early recovery support for shelters, livelihoods and essential support including access to safe water and primary healthcare assistance. Multipurpose cash assistance is needed to respond to basic needs where markets are functional. The impact of the presence of displaced people on host communities has yet to be assessed and may also exacerbate the situation.

Water and vector-borne diseases, as well as acute respiratory illnesses, continue to be a major public health crisis in flood-affected areas of Sindh and Balochistan, particularly amongst children and the elderly. Poor living conditions and stagnant water continue to be breeding grounds for bacteria and parasites, increasing cases of typhoid, diarrhoea, hepatitis A, malaria and dengue in communities and camps. As displaced people move back into their homes, they are at risk of disease transmission due to deteriorated living conditions, stagnant water and insufficient sanitation facilities. In addition, stocks of essential medicines and medical supplies have been affected and are critically low, while the damage to transport infrastructure has impeded access to essential health services. Furthermore, severe acute malnutrition among children under five has been reported to be high in flood-affected areas in Sindh and Balochistan<sup>8</sup>.

5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> UNICEF. 21 October 2022. Press release.

Water, sanitation and hygiene face new challenges due to water infrastructure destruction and scarcity of safe water for bathing, cooking and drinking. As a result, many families are compelled to consume contaminated water on a daily basis. Clean water is sparsely available to the majority of affected individuals residing in communities away from the main access roads. There is a further need to mitigate the increasing risk of disease transmission through hygiene promotion as well as promoting water treatment and safe storage methods at the household level, together with risk communication, community engagement, and the provision of hygiene kits and solid waste management. In the absence of protection systems set in place, women and children are also further exposed to risks of sexual exploitation and abuse, and child marriages. Existing referral pathways for child protection services continue to be limited and/or nonexistent in many of the affected districts to combat the growing needs.

In addition, the country's precarious financial situation, exacerbated by monsoon floods, presents significant threats to local ecosystems and food supply chains. There is an urgent need to support the recovery of livelihoods to address growing food insecurity. Support is needed particularly on agriculture and livestock based on the multi-sectoral rapid needs assessment findings. While the plans of other humanitarian partners are foreseen mainly for emergency and early-recovery needs over six to nine months, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement assistance will add value to immediate relief assistance by providing long-term recovery support over 16 months to address livelihood needs, enhance adaptation capacity through nature-based solutions, restore critical landscapes to build the resilience of communities and support both communities and partners in developing early warning and early action plans while integrating climate risks across health and hygiene programmes.

# **Operational risk assessment**

The operating environment risk assessment remains the same since the publication of the Operational Strategy. IFRC carried out a security assessment focusing on Sindh province in consultation with PRCS. Sukkur district has been identified as the base for the IFRC field hub, with an IFRC office in Karachi to coordinate directly with PRCS Provincial Headquarters. As the operational activities have progressed, Sukkur has remained the hub for the Northern Zone and Hyderabad has become the hub for the southern zone activities. IFRC has identified the minimum-security requirements for operating in the area and has protocols in place to safeguard the movement of personnel within areas where activities are being implemented.

Risks to the overall emergency response operation were discussed and identified through extensive consultations among IFRC country delegation and in country partners, keeping in view IFRC experience in managing large scale disasters in Pakistan. Risks associated to the emergency operation remained around the scale of the disaster, funding and resource challenges, response and HR 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. The management controls were implemented in a timely manner to mitigate the likelihood and impact of the identified risks.

IFRC was quick to launch a global emergency appeal to support the disaster and bring required resources and donor attention to the crisis at hand. To address response capacity risks, IFRC response tools were activated through the deployment of rapid response personnel, Emergency Response Units (ERU) and emergency recruitment of short term and long-term national staff. Logistics supply chain and procurement plan was quickly put in place with a Mobilization table launched at global level with local procurement carried out in tandem to avoid delays. IFRC and trained PRCS staff and volunteers were regularly briefed by IFRC staff on disaster Code of Conduct, PSEA and PGI standards and informed how these need to be integrated in the overall response. Targeted population feedback mechanism has been ensured by enabling dedicated lines to address feedback and complaints received.

Close coordination has been maintained internally through regular weekly and monthly meetings with PRCS HQ and Provincial branches and externally with UN, National Disaster Management Authority, Provincial Disaster Management Authority's and District Disaster Management Authority's to avoid duplication of efforts and mitigate risks associated with coordination.

Security situation in the operational environment has been regularly monitored and reported. IFRC minimum security requirements in combination with additional security resources put in place at field level helped to ensure timely communication and information sharing with all personnel.

The operational risks are outlined in the risk register along with mitigation measures. IFRC is working closely with PRCS to put in place control measures to address the identified risks and is continuously monitoring and reviewing the risk mitigation plans. In addition, IFRC is undertaking operational procurements and providing direct sectoral technical support to PRCS to alleviate pressures on the National Society staff, helping to fill the gaps and mitigate delays in planned interventions.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

# **Update on the strategy**

The <u>Operational Strategy</u> was revised on 17 October 2022. The revised Operational Strategy reflects a Federation-wide plan, integrating all membership efforts under one plan led by the PRCS, ensuring complementarity and collaboration. The 16-month strategy addresses both immediate needs as well as recovery and resilience-building of the affected population, aiming to reach 1 million people.

The revised strategy aims to scale up activities in all sectors including shelter, health, WASH and livelihoods recovery, while further strengthening the protection, gender and inclusion aspects of the operation. In addition, the strategy focuses on strengthening the response capacity and readiness of PRCS in the affected communities. IFRC is coordinating with the membership to work together in ensuring the effective utilization of resources and a cohesive Movement-wide approach.

In March 2023, IFRC and PRCS conducted a recovery assessment that investigated the way forward of the strategy and activities to be carried out in the recovery phase. The final report of the recovery assessment is still being finalized and data collected will provide recommendations for future planning within the Operational Strategy.

# C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

## STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



### Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Objective:	Respond to the immediate and longer-term shelter needs of flood-affected people by providing emergency shelter items, winterisation kits and sustainable shelter assistance to affected families			
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement- wide Reach
	# of people reached with in-kind assistance	193,025	140,000	284,802

PRCS has distributed 31,539 family tents, 56,275 tarpaulins and 9,147 shelter toolkits to the families whose houses were fully destroyed due to the damages and had not received any shelter assistance from the government and/or any other organization in the districts of Sindh, Balochistan, KP and GB provinces. Of the total 31,539 family tents, IFRC has supported 20,778 tents, 48,099 tarpaulins and 6,797 shelter toolkits, which were distributed in Sindh, benefitting 36,683 people.

With floodwater slowly receding, PRCS has re-assessed its shelter strategy to increase shelter assistance with the provision of additional tents, shelter toolkits and tarpaulins as people are starting to return to their homes. 32 distribution volunteers were trained in Sindh to conduct shelter toolkit sessions and disseminate Build Back Safer key messages before the distribution of shelter items.

In addition, PRCS has distributed other household items including 73,872 long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs), 69,456 hygiene kits, 62,880 jerry cans, 37,236 kitchen sets and 119,129 blankets to flood-affected households. Out of these, IFRC multilateral support has contributed 58,828 LLINs, 41,778 jerry cans and 19,086 kitchen sets. This included in-kind contributions from the British Red Cross and the Government of Canada. IFRC have procured 5,000 hygiene kits and 5,000 dignity kits for distribution planned for recovery phase.

Furthermore, IFRC has supported these relief distributions in the Sindh province through Relief ERU presence. The first and second rotations of the IFRC Relief ERU, based in the IFRC hubs of Sukkur and Hyderabad, worked closely with the PRCS Sindh branch. The ERU has supported PRCS in strengthening the digitalization of existing relief distribution processes, to ensure that effective and efficient approaches are used. The Relief ERU has trained PRCS relief distribution teams in the field on the revised registration forms tailored to ensure a more inclusive and targeted approach to reach vulnerable groups in the targeted communities, distribution methodologies, feedback mechanisms and post-distribution monitoring. These processes and tools were developed with technical support from IM, PMER and CEA. The same relief response approach is to be replicated by PRCS in other provinces. This common approach will ensure standardized and unified processes for relief assistance to increase the response efficiency of PRCS through common digital tools and SOP.



## Livelihoods

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	0	
	# of people reached with food assistance <sup>9</sup>	0	24,000	285,544	

PRCS has reached a total of 207,944 people through the provision of hot meals in Sindh and KP as well as supported the distribution of 40,792 families (285,544 individuals) food parcels in Sindh, Balochistan, KP, Punjab and GB. However, the indicator only measures the number of people who received food assistance through dry

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Indicator definition is currently being reviewed for relevance and will be further clarified in the next update

ration food parcels that is 40,792 families (285,544 individuals), IFRC has not supported any kind of food support activities as of February 28, 2023.

PRCS is currently focusing on immediate response and relief activities. Depending on further donor funding, livelihood activities will be implemented in the recovery phase of the operation using a conditional cash modality. IFRC is considering the possible provision of livelihood and homestead/kitchen gardening supports for farmers (seeds, fertilizer and tools), affected populations (livestock) and income generation activities through grants (small-scale enterprises). All these will support the medium to long-term recovery of the population affected by floods.



## **Multi-purpose Cash**

Objective:	Address immediate basic needs and contribute to restoring the purchasing power of targeted households through the provision of multipurpose cash grants.			
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement- wide Reach
	# of people benefitted from cash and voucher assistance	4,767	350,000	4,767

PRCS registered 2,600 households with the aim to provide unconditional cash grants of PKR 16,000 (CHF 73), which was calculated based on the PRCS Monsoon Contingency Plan. Cash assistance has been provided to 681 households approved out of 2,600 registered for cash assistance. Cash disbursement to the remaining 1,919 households is in process of approval and disbursement. The earmarked donor funding through IFRC has been confirmed to provide additional unconditional multipurpose cash grants to approximately 3,000 targeted households. NorCross is providing cash assistance to 400 households for rehabilitation of damaged latrines in KP, under the movement wide reach.

PRCS is in the process of re-evaluating its cash assistance strategy for the operation to provide assistance to the most vulnerable households that meet the selection criteria for multipurpose cash distribution. The selection criteria will include people whose houses were fully and severely damaged (non-liveable) from the floods, low-income households, and those who are identified by the community as the most vulnerable (namely the elderly, orphans/child-headed households, persons with disabilities, widows/women-headed households, internally displaced persons (IDPs)/refugees/migrants, large families, transgender and members of minority or socially excluded groups) with preference given to households who have never received any similar aid previously from any organisation.

The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office is providing technical support to PRCS for the approval and contracting of both financial service providers (bank and mobile operator) to support the programme. In addition, discussions are ongoing regarding how cash and voucher assistance (CVA) can support other sectors such as health (including medicine, equipment and etc.), shelter and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH).



#### **Health & Care**

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

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 building their long-term resilience.

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement- wide Reach
	# of people reached through primary healthcare assistance and psychosocial support	101,433	108,000 <sup>10</sup>	253,760
	# of people reached through awareness messages on health promotion and disease prevention	106,463	239,360	184,271
	# of LLINs (long-lasting insecticide-treated nets) distributed	58,828	41,000	73,872

IFRC has supported PRCS to deploy nine Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) in Thatta, Sangar, Dadu, Mirpurkhas, Khairpur, Larkana, Jacobabad<sup>11</sup>, Qambar Shadad Kot (KSK), and Shikarpur. These MHTs in Sindh reached 80,985 individuals (43,806 females, 37,179 males, 29,929 children) through primary healthcare assistance in flood-affected communities from September 2022 until the end of February 2023. Furthermore, 88,291 people (23,581 men, 36,027 women, 13,843 boys under 18, and 14,840 girls under 18) have been reached through health promotion and awareness sessions conducted by trained social mobilizers. A total of 32,194 information, education and communication (IEC) materials have been distributed covering common communicable diseases, hygiene and psychosocial support. In addition, 1,219 people received psychological first aid through the social mobilizers.

In September 2022, the Movement-wide Health Technical Committee was activated by PRCS to streamline the health response to floods, to standardize services, prevent duplications of planned interventions, and ensure a

complementary approach. Meetings are conducted on a needs basis. NorCross expanded its MHTs coverage by deploying 11 MHTs across in Sindh and KP. ICRC supported the response by deploying 12 MHTs in Balochistan and KP. The plan is to continue the MHT activities until 31 March 2023 to meet the needs of the affected communities. There is an increased focus on public health including health promotion and awareness as well as psychosocial support, and basic first aid. As such, staff and volunteers are to be trained in psychological first aid, epidemic control and public health in emergencies to be further applied in the field through service provision and social mobilization. The trainings on psychological first aid for staff and volunteers were planned and initiated in the Sindh province. 38 social



A doctor volunteering with PRCS at an MHU in Dadu is providing consultancy to an elderly community member. (**Photo: IFRC**)

10

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The IFRC target was revised to reflect the reach through 9 MHTs in Sindh instead of 20 MHTs stated in the operational strategy as NorCross and ICRC will be complementing the services and covering needs in Balochistan and KP.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> MHT in Jacobabad have been taken over by NorCross from January 2023 onwards and IFRC moved to Kashmore.

mobilizers and volunteers from the MHTs have been trained on Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) including Community Based Surveillance (CBS), Community Case Management of Cholera (CCMC) and PGI.

After conducting a feasibility assessment for deployment, the Community Case Management for Cholera (CCMC) ERU decided against deployment based on epidemiological, clinical, and contextual findings. However, the CCMC ERU team trained 47 PRCS staff and volunteers on cholera preparedness, particularly on setting up and implementing oral rehydration points, which can be activated for early response in the community in case of future outbreaks. PRCS is also taking steps to mitigate the spread of vector-borne diseases in flood-affected areas of Sindh province, where malaria was endemic, by distributing LLINs to households. These LLINs were given as part of an integrated assistance package that included shelter and non-food items. Additionally, IFRC is providing support for the distribution of 1,500 LLINs to pregnant and lactating women and children under five years old through MHTs in Sindh. Furthermore, as part of the health activities, PRCS's team also referred children in need of further evaluation for malnutrition and immunization to the nearest relevant government facilities at district level.

Between January and March 2023, the IFRC has been supporting the ICRC MHTs, while ICRC has been providing medicines for the OPD services in Balochistan and KP.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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 services.

Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC Reach	IFRC Target	Movement- wide Reach
	# of people provided with access to safe drinking water	56,070	89,000	56,070
	# of emergency and permanent latrines constructed	186	600	186
	# of households provided with essential hygiene materials	900	5,000	69,456
	# of people reached through hygiene promotion sessions	28,053	35,000	38,874 <sup>12</sup>
	# of staff and volunteers trained in WASH	111	500	500

In order to identify the immediate and longer-term recovery needs, IFRC conducted a joint WASH need assessment in Sindh in early October 2022, together with PRCS Water Supply Rehabilitation (WSR) ERU, Module-15 (M15) ERU and sanitation engineer for sanitation. As a result, three WASH ERUs (without equipment) were deployed including WSR, Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS), M15 and a sanitation engineer, with the purpose of developing and scaling up WASH interventions. The aim of these WASH ERUs was to complement each other and utilize shared resources to obtain deeper and wider impact, through hygiene promotion and water quality monitoring. In order to ensure effective community engagement and inclusion of vulnerable segments of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Previously, the figure reported was higher because in the last OU people reached were reported based on the consolidated movement wide field report including the health sessions, both from partners and PRCS. This time, only hygiene sessions are being reported whereas the health sessions are reported under health section.

affected population, community engagement and accountability (CEA), and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) were incorporated as cross-cutting themes.

An initial plan was developed to construct, rehabilitate, and/or upgrade shallow boreholes and hand pumps as well as water supply systems in eight to ten districts (including 260 shallow boreholes fitted with hand pumps and 18 solar pumping water systems). This plan was devised in consultation with the vulnerable community members (both male and female) to ensure safe and dignified accessibility to the water sources. Hygiene promotion community sessions for targeted 35,000 individuals were planned and designed to be integrated with household water treatment and distribution of household water filters.

PRCS has deployed a total of 13 water treatments plants, seven in Sindh province (Dadu, Larkana, Sujawal, Jacobabad, Nawabshah and Sehwan), four in Balochistan (Jhal Magsi, Jaffarabad, Naseerabad, and Sohbatpur) and two in KP (Karak and Tank). The water treatment plant has produced over 13.3 million litres of potable water benefiting 42,000 individuals daily. As the flood water started to recede during December 2022, with people returning to their native places and their previous water sources. Therefore, an exit strategy for the water treatment plants was developed. Three boreholes were constructed before retrieving the water treatment plants to consolidate the access to water points. Then, household water treatment and safe storage methods were adopted to maintain the quality of the drinking water at the household level.

So far, a total of 67 new boreholes handpumps have been constructed with improved design and specification to enhance adequate access to water in the affected communities in line with the IFRC standards for PGI. Following an integrated approach, in the same communities where water facilities have been installed, household water treatment and safe storage is being promoted. 14,070 individuals are directly benefitting from the newly constructed water points/handpumps.

The WASH intervention also includes delivery of hygiene sessions through skilled volunteers to pursue behavioural change at community level as well as to ensure the community engagement to participate. A total of 64 volunteers and 10 staff members were trained in the targeted districts of Sindh. So far, PRCS conducted 1,039 hygiene promotion sessions in 19 communities in eight districts. These sessions were attended by a total of 28,053 people (7,112 male, 10,240 female and 10,701 children). The training covered topics such as household water treatment, personal hygiene, disease transmission routes, handwashing and use of latrines. GRC simultaneously conducted hygiene sessions in 414 sessions in 5 districts of Sindh (Sanghar, Jamshoro, Dadu, Khairpur and Larkana).



PRCS volunteers engaging children from a community in Badin to promote cleanliness during hygiene sessions. (Photo: IFRC)

These sessions were attended by 10,821 people (6,548 male and 4,273 female) and covered topics on personal hygiene, basics of menstrual hygiene management and orientation on hygiene kits. Additionally, IFRC/PRCS also supported distribution of household water filters, jerry cans, Furthermore, during the reporting period, 1,670 household water filters, 3,340 jerry cans have been distributed. In addition to these household water filters and jerry cans, 15,030 soaps (9 bars per household) were distributed as of 28 February 2023. The target for soap distribution is 30,000 till the end of April 2023. To ensure sustainability of these new constructed water supply systems, operation and maintenance, training is planned with provision of plumbing toolkits to WASH committees at community level.

For sanitation, 172 emergency latrines were constructed reaching 8,600 people, out of 500 initially planned emergency latrines. During post construction monitoring, feedback from communities were received and sanitation team suggested to start permanent latrine construction instead of emergency latrines, as people were reluctant to use emergency latrines due to privacy issues. Pre-construction and on job trainings were planned and conducted in Larkana, Jacobabad and Shikarpur district of Sindh province. 14 masons and 24 volunteers were trained on construction of latrines resulting in construction of 14 permanent latrines with septic tank for the most vulnerable households (including female headed households and elderly), benefitting approximately 350 individuals.



# **Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

# of community members who received PGI messages

protection in place

PRCS has a common referral pathway for SGBV and child

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	
	# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI, PSEA, Child protection and SGBV referral services	200	500	

500

Yes

3,000

Yes

The PGI and DAPS frameworks' minimum standards have been considered to ensure that the operation recognizes diverse needs and reduces protection risks. PGI is being implemented among flood-affected communities through PRCS interventions.

The PRCS has set up an internal mechanism for reporting, which includes the provision of a safeguarding committee and designated focal persons at its NHQ. 73 staff and volunteers received training on PSEA and child protection in Sindh province. The aim was to reinforce the National Society's overall capacity to handle delicate cases across all levels of the organizational structure, and to enhance its internal protection systems to ensure compliance with safeguarding measures during operations. Organizations and government agencies providing specialized services for gender-based violence and child protection issues have been mapped and identified. The referral pathway for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and child protection is in place in Sindh, KP, and the NHQ in Islamabad.

In addition to the capacity building initiatives and training of staff and volunteers, the identification of people to reach and registration processes were improved to ensure a more inclusive and focused approach towards assisting vulnerable groups within the targeted communities. Assistance was prioritized for the most disadvantaged and marginalized populations, such as women-headed households, child-headed households, socially excluded groups, and households with individuals with disabilities etc.



## **Community Engagement and Accountability**

## **Objective:**

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

# Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of feedbacks/comments/complaints received through feedback mechanisms <sup>13</sup>	4,145	1,600
# of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	180	97

IFRC has supported PRCS in feedback collection and handling, capacity building, and establishing linkages with other stakeholders in the humanitarian sector. Feedback on flood operation have been collected through national and provincial hotlines and exit surveys on distribution sites. A total of 4,145 feedbacks were received, 367 of these were received on the national hotline, and 3,778 feedbacks at distribution sites. Through the hotline, people have largely inquired about eligibility criteria for receiving aid. Feedback received from the distribution sites primarily indicated overall satisfaction with the process.

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

With the aim of fostering a forum for humanitarian 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, which is overseen by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). IFRC has also activated CEA technical committee to discuss CEA as a subject within the movement, involving Participating National Society and IFRC. The committee is extending support to PRCS in improving and strengthening the CEA mechanism.

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



# 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Indicator has been revised to cover a wider scope and coverage of CEA instead of only focusing on complaints received.

Vov	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of people reached by RCRC through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation activities	0	150,000

PRCS is currently focusing on immediate response and relief activities. The planned risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery activities will be implemented in the early recovery and recovery phase of the operation.

# **Enabling approaches**



## **National Society Strengthening**

Objective:	Establish, strengthen, and reinforce PRCS structures and capacity to run the operations at the provincial and district branch levels inclusive of their volunteer base, while improving service delivery and PRCS footprints at the community level.			
Vov	Indicator	Actual	Target	
Key indicators:	# of strategically located branches in the flood-affected regions offered capacity-building support	16	26	
	# of volunteers recruited/registered for supporting the NS response	3,244	5,200	
	# of volunteers involved in the response operation that have increased their skills in response and management of operations	1,400	2,000	

PRCS is supporting the ongoing flood response through its national headquarters (NHQ) in Islamabad, provincial headquarters (PHQ), and district branches across Pakistan. The overall response so far covered around 57 flood affected districts across the country in the province of Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan including the support provided by the RCRC partners, external support and own support by the respective branches. The IFRC and its federation partners are in the process of planning for the recovery phase in the districts that have been most affected by floods, using the insights obtained from the recovery assessment.

This flood emergency response in Sindh is covered through provincial headquarters (PHQ) at Karachi and 13 active district branches (Qambar Shahdadkot, Jamshoro, Jacobabad, Sanghar, Thatta, Tharparkar, Badin, Khairpur, Shikarpur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Mirpur Khas).

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

The PRCS Punjab has an honorary set up across 18 districts, however, currently there are 5 active branches that include Faisalabad, Sargodha, Gujranwala, Gujrat, and Jhelum. Similarly, in Balochistan, the response efforts are coordinated from the provincial headquarters in Quetta through regular field visits and local active volunteers

from the respective districts. Since the start of the flood operation, the PRCS has provided assistance in 13 districts of Balochistan, mainly through provincial headquarter in Quetta.

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

PRCS is devising its strategy for integrating National Society development (NSD) in the ongoing operation, for recovery plan and for long-term NSD support to strengthen PRCS capacities. The PRCS has advertised around 31 different vacant positions, which include positions related to the flood operation as well. However, recruitment of some positions has been completed. To reinforce the existing structure, the PRCS KP has recruited different staff under NorCross support. This includes positions related to Health, PGI, CEA, HR and other key areas.

As per the initial plan, PRCS has been working on mapping out HR needs in pre-existing district branches and the new branches to be established in target districts where presence is limited, However, to date, no new branch or office has been established in the areas where PRCS operates and the hiring of positions under NSD has not been initiated.



# **Coordination and Partnerships**

Objective:	Strengthening coordination within the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhancing cooperation with external partners.		
Key indicator:	Indicator	Actual	Target

Partners are involved in the assessment process for the recovery phase. The whole exercise is being done in coordination with the operation through a coordination approach comprising of joint planning and reporting. Regular meetings take place at the country office with a view to ensuring better coordination at the field level for implementation.

Yes

Movement coordination mechanism is described and active

To strengthen this approach, partners are invited to share their input for the revision of the emergency appeal and the operation strategy, where they can suggest and recommend modalities, which will be reflected in the revised emergency appeal and ultimately contribute to the improvement of the operation in the long run.

At the field level, the Federation teams on the ground provide operational and administrative support to the partners. Until January 2023, WASH, Logistics, and Assessment ERUs were available to facilitate the partners' household items distribution on request.

Yes

The IFRC holds weekly coordination meetings at its country office with in-country partners, to exchange planning, updates and insights gained from the ongoing operation. Additionally, the Federation leads joint movement coordination meetings with PRCS to promote a more synchronized approach to the operation.



# **Shelter Cluster Coordination**

**Objective:** 

Ensure active and close coordination with shelter actors to provide shelter assistance to those impacted

As at the end of the reporting period, there has been no decision for formal activation of the Shelter Cluster coordinated which now been dropped. As such, going forward, this activity will no longer be reported.



## **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
% of financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures	90%	100%
% of operational staff for IFRC receive a security briefing	100%	100%
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes
# of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency response	0	2

### **Finance**

PRCS has submitted approximately 90 per cent of the expenditure for the first working advance of 1 million Swiss francs for acquittals. These are still in the process of review and approval prior to being processed in the system. In addition to the first working advance, a payment of 0.476 million Swiss Francs was transferred to the PRCS for the food items support provided to the flood affected people. PRCS is in the process of compilation and reconciliation the expenditure incurred during the relief phase of the operation.

As PRCS and IFRC's revised HR structures are being operationalized, training for PRCS staff in the targeted provincial and district branches will be conducted in the coming month on IFRC financial procedures and standards

to ensure understanding and compliance. Additionally, PRCS and IFRC will develop and follow a joint monitoring plan to ensure frequent monitoring is taking place by programmes, PMER as well as finance staff.

### Security

IFRC newly joining Staff and Delegates are being briefed within 24 hours upon arrival/joining in the country on the current security and political situation both in the Islamabad office and further in the field hub in Sindh. IFRC security welcome pack is being shared with delegates once their visa is confirmed to provide initial information about the country before deployment. The IFRC security advisories and security alerts are being sent as it occurs, and mitigation measures are applied.

### Logistics

IFRC has engaged a procurement team to support the National Society in their procurement operations. IFRC is in coordination with PRCS procurement team to ensure the compliance of the IFRC Procurement Policies and Procedures for all procurement activities.

IFRC is finalizing the delivery of medicines and medical equipment for the smooth running of MHTs. Final delivery of the medicines will be completed in April 2023. IFRC is also facilitating the PRCS in the procurement of 6,000 family tents.

The IFRC logistics has been coordinating with the PRCS warehouse in Haripur and Karachi regarding transportation, importation and storage of relief items. Relief items have been delivered from PRCS warehouses and directly from suppliers utilizing available free freight and commercial transportation solutions. Good collaboration between IFRC regional teams, IFRC country team and PRCS logistics teams has enabled rapid replenishment of distributed relief items and deliveries to the affected areas. Shipments have been conducted via road, air and sea freight.

The IFRC country team and PRCS logistics team possess adequate resources to provide the necessary logistics services for the ongoing operation.

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

The <u>Operational Strategy</u> was revised and published on 17 October 2022. IFRC has coordinated Movement-wide planning based on the response priorities of PRCS and in consultation with Movement partners. A total of 12 weekly Federation-wide Situation Reports were published since the beginning of the flood response to demonstrate the collective impact of Red Cross Red Crescent members with in-country presence. Since January 2023, movement-wide reports are being published to give a snapshot of ongoing operation and partners support.

Individual sectoral monitoring and reporting frameworks as well as overall framework for PMER for the response operation is being developed and in the process of being rolled out with tracking of Movement-wide indicators through PRCS. Furthermore, IFRC provided technical support to PRCS in planning and conducting recovery assessment, and post-distribution monitoring of relief distribution. The PMER team also led the planning, training and data collection of WASH baseline survey in eight districts targeted for WASH and public health interventions in Sindh. Mid-term review of the response is planned to be conducted during April 2023. The team is also proactively involved in providing support to the team for recovery planning. Moreover, as a part of accountability efforts, pledge-based reporting is in progress to update partners on the status of support and resource utilization.

#### **Communications**

To elevate the communication efforts related to the emergency response, Emergency Communications Delegate was onboarded in February 2023. With the PRCS Communication Department, a communication plan and content collection strategy were developed for February and March to mark the sixth month of the catastrophic floods.

A joint field visit with PRCS was conducted to cover the ongoing health and WASH activities in Sindh province, the worst-hit region in the country. Photos, videos and B-rolls were collected and shared with broader movement along with a press release and key messages via Newswire. IFRC's global social media channels were utilised to highlight the impact of floods and the support provided until now during the response phase. A professional videographer was also hired to document how floods exacerbated by climate change are affecting the lives of residents repeatedly. The video is planned to be published on all IFRC accounts at the end of March 2023. Social media posts highlighting the Red Cross Red Crescent response continued to be promoted from IFRC Asia pacific channels.

# D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %		
Total hard pledges + in kind	18,514,859	21,485,141	46%		
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 is currently **46 per cent covered** up to 7 April 2023, comprising hard pledges and in-kind contributions. The latest donor response list can be found <u>here</u>. 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: <a href="mailto:peter.ophoff@ifrc.org">peter.ophoff@ifrc.org</a>
- Abdul Nasir Khan, Operations Manager; email: nasir.khan@ifrc.org

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

- Nikola Angelovski, Operations Coordinator; email: opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org
- Afrhill Rances, Regional Communications Manager; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org
- Sumitha Martin, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; email: <a href="mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org">PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org</a>
- Alice Ho, Head of PMER and Quality Assurance; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org

#### **Reference documents**

#### Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Operational Strategy
- GO Platform

### How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere 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 INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

 Selected Parameters

 Reporting Timeframe
 2022/T-2023/2
 Operation
 MDRPK023

 Budget Timeframe
 2022/T-2023/12
 Budget
 APPROVED

Prepared on 03 Apr 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

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

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,366,000
AOF2 - Shelter	11,949,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	11,444,000
AOF4 - Health	4,208,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	3,059,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	551,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strenghten 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 03 Apr 2023	19,084,232
Appeal Coverage	47.71%

### **II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation**

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	22,376	-22,376
AOF2 - Shelter	9,005,360	2,570,658	6,434,703
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	934,492	648,490	286,002
AOF4 - Health	1,244,872	430,430	814,442
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	2,173,999	166,739	2,007,261
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	239,571	9,283	230,287
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strenghten National Societies	57,738	9,281	48,457
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	36,434	731,885	-695,451
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	17,897	1,197	16,700
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	438,684	-438,684
Grand Total	13,710,363	5,029,022	8,681,340

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/02

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	17,266,245
Expenditure	-5,029,022
Closing Balance	12,237,223
Deferred Income	854,292
Funds Available	13,091,515

### IV. DREF Loan

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



Emergency Appeal INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

 Selected Parameters

 Reporting Timeframe
 2022/7-2023/2
 Operation
 MDRPK023

 Budget Timeframe
 2022/7-2023/12
 Budget
 APPROVED

Prepared on 03 Apr 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

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

### 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	282,516				282,516	
Australian Red Cross	166,395				166,395	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	1,953,105				1,953,105	
Bloomberg	31,504				31,504	
Boston Scientfic	46,334				46,334	
British Red Cross	2,046,355	497,006			2,543,360	
Bulgarian Red Cross	1,500				1,500	
Canadian Government		162,603			162,603	
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	
Estonia Government	48,323	,			48,323	
European Commission - DG ECHO	198,510				198,510	
Finnish Red Cross	101,384				101,384	
French Red Cross	- ,	165,300			165,300	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	24,976	,			24,976	
Irish Government	338,800				338,800	
Irish Red Cross Society	49,239				49,239	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	482,925				482,925	
Italian Red Cross	99,255				99,255	
Japanese Government	422,117				422,117	565,443
Japanese Red Cross Society	376,551	2,552			379,103	000,110
Jefferies Financial Group	107,911	2,002			107,911	
Johnson & Johnson foundation	200,266				200,266	
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	99,000				99,000	
Liechtenstein Red Cross	50,000				50,000	
Lithuania Government	29,634				29,634	
Luxembourg Government	492,229				492,229	
3	94,292					
Luxembourg Red Cross  New Zealand Government					94,292	
	275,772				275,772	
Norwegian Red Cross	151,945				151,945	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	1,717,588				1,717,588	
On Line donations	4,973				4,973	
Red Cross of Monaco	19,771				19,771	
Singapore Red Cross Society	94,493				94,493	000 040
Spanish Government	0				0	288,849
Swedish Red Cross	480,302				480,302	
Swiss Red Cross	200,000				200,000	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	35,015	40.555			35,015	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	1,157,577	10,555			1,168,131	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	1,559,321				1,559,321	
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	



Emergency Appeal INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

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

Prepared on 03 Apr 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRPK023 - Pakistan - Monsoon Floods

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

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Total Contributions and Other Income	16,313,881	952,364	0	0	17,266,245	854,292
Total Income and Deferred Income					17,266,245	854,292

