

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

PAKISTAN: CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Appeal No. MDRPK001
GLIDE no. FF-2007-000082-PAK
and TC-2007-000084-PAK
9 October 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations update no. 9; Period covered: 1 to 31 September 2007; Appeal target: CHF 21.35 million (USD 18.2 million or EUR 12.8 million); Appeal coverage: 43%; Outstanding needs: CHF 12.11 million (USD 10.3 million or EUR 7.3 million).

[<click here to go directly to the attached interim financial report¹>](#)

[<click here to go directly to donor contributions list>](#)

Appeal history:

- [Preliminary Appeal](#) launched on **4 July** 2007 for **CHF 10.38 million** (USD 8.5 million or EUR 6.2 million) to assist 14,000 families for six months.
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) launched on **17 July** 2007 for **CHF 21.34 million** (USD 17.3 million or EUR 12.9 million) to assist 51,500 families for six months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: **CHF 250,000** on **2 July** 2007.

Operational Summary: With emergency needs receding, the flood operation has passed its pivotal stage. The Emergency Response Units (ERUs) of the British, Finnish and Spanish Red Cross Societies, involved in sanitation, health, and specialized water provision in Sindh province, ended their interventions in mid-September. The Austrian-Swedish Red Cross ERU, conducting large-scale water delivery, is in the midst of wrapping up its activities - dismantling and the packing of materials for handover to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) is expected to be finished by the end of the first week of October. A final logistics delegate of the Danish-Swiss Red Cross logistics ERU will remain in place throughout October, to facilitate the storage of ERU equipment being donated to the PRCS and to support general relief distributions that resumed during mid-September.

The renewed provision of food, non-food and shelter items is expected to last until mid-October in Jhal Magsi and Turbat districts in Baluchistan province. In Sindh, food and non-food distributions are complete around Larkana district, with shelter kits to be made available during the first week of October. Distributions around Dadu district will take place after the month of Ramadan in late October. The work of mobile health teams, now being done exclusively by PRCS and Federation staff, is continuing in Baluchistan and Sindh.

Complementing the ERU presence, and as part of the flood operation, attention is being directed toward reinforcing PRCS's community based disaster preparedness activities. With recently donated ERU equipment, a pool of talent of volunteers and staff engaged during the last two months, as well as plans for post-operation training, securing the effectiveness of future emergency deployments has become the priority for the PRCS and the Federation.

Background

Severe flooding resulting from heavy rains, made worse by Cyclone Yemyin in late June 2007, affected 2.5 million people in the southern areas of Pakistan. According to the National Disaster Management Authority, (NDMA) the reported the death toll is 420 (205 in Baluchistan province and 215 in Sindh province).

¹ Interim financial report attached does not reflect in-kind donations. For most current financials, please refer to donor contributions list, located [here](#).

In Baluchistan, 23 out of 29 districts were hit (affecting two million people), while five of Sindh's 25 districts were affected (affecting 500,000 people). The NDMA reported that 71,596 homes were damaged or destroyed (reduced from earlier estimates of over 88,000 homes) across 6,500 villages in the two provinces. As of 24 September 2007, there were 26 shelter camps (21 in Baluchistan and five in Sindh) remaining, with a population of 7,547. At the peak of the disaster, there were 119 camps with 35,000 residents.

The majority of the displaced population are in the process of returning to their areas or origin. The priority of the provincial governments and district authorities in Sindh and Baluchistan is to move people out of the collective centres in schools and provide them with return packages. According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), 35,380 families, out of 36,827 identified, have received cash grants of PKR 15,000 (CHF 291 or USD 247) in Baluchistan, while 23,391 out of 29,587 received cash grants in Sindh.

Operational Developments

By early September, it was clear that emergency needs were receding at locations where the PRCS/Federation flood response was operating. For example, consumption at temporary water points was decreasing dramatically each day, and those displaced by the floods were returning home. ERU staff members were tracking daily the number of temporary shelters, mostly tents, disappearing from roadsides. There may still be pockets of people displaced, but their numbers throughout the month have undoubtedly decreased. Living conditions might continue to be difficult for some, but the emergency phase following Cyclone Yemyin has drawn to a close.

In response to population movements and a lack of emergency demands, the ERUs of the British, Finnish and Spanish Red Cross Societies, involved in sanitation, health, and specialized water provision in Sindh province, ended their interventions in mid-September. The Austrian-Swedish ERU, which has been conducting large-scale water delivery, is in midst of wrapping up its activities. By the end of the first week of October, its equipment will be packed and ready for storage. A final logistics delegate of the Danish-Swiss Red Cross logistics ERU will remain in place throughout October, to facilitate the storage of ERU equipment being donated to the PRCS and to support general relief distributions that resumed during mid-September.



Distributions of non-food relief items in Kambar-Shahdad Kot, Sindh province (Federation)

The renewed provision of food, non-food and shelter items is expected to last until mid-October at Jhal Magsi and Turbat districts in Baluchistan. In Sindh, food and non-food item distributions are complete around Larkana district, with shelter kits scheduled to be made available during the first week of October. Distributions around Dadu district are slated during the latter half of October, after Ramadan.

The work of mobile health teams, now being performed exclusively by PRCS and the Federation national staff, is continuing in Baluchistan and Sindh. Efforts now are less emergency-oriented in nature and focusing on preventive and more general health care. Ideally, the Federation and PRCS would like to keep the health teams running until late December - the approximate end of the current Appeal - but sustaining them will depend on ongoing needs within communities and financial support. The ability to provide funds through the flood operation for mobile health teams is being reviewed closely each month.

With the departure of the ERUs, water and sanitation activities in Sindh have drawn to a close. They will, however, continue in Baluchistan at Jhal Magsi and Turbat during October. By the end of the month, however, it is anticipated that efforts there, too, will be finished.



A member of the Swedish-Austrian water and sanitation ERU in Dadu, Sindh province, instructs staff on testing water purity (Federation).

Looking ahead, complementing the ERU presence and as part of the legacy being built by the flood operation, attention is being directed toward reinforcing PRCS's community based disaster preparedness activities. With recently donated ERU equipment, a pool of talent of the volunteers and staff engaged during the last two months, as well as plans for post-operation training, securing the effectiveness of future emergency deployments has become the priority for the PRCS and Federation.

Meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) conducted a field trip to Turbat and Gwadar for restoring family links, in late August. In Turbat, there are no reports of missing persons and the authorities have not confirmed any reports of unaccompanied children and women in the camps for internally displaced persons. The PRCS/Federation

teams working in the camps have confirmed that there are no such cases. A training workshop on tracing is being planned by the ICRC, to be held in Quetta for PRCS staff.

In early August, the ICRC donated two complete water distribution units and one extra bladder, with three trucks for distribution purposes, to the PRCS in Jhal Magsi. In early July, ICRC distributed 150 tents in Sibi (Baluchistan), in coordination with the PRCS's district branch in Sibi, and donated 5,000 kilograms of high protein biscuits (BP-5) to PRCS national headquarters. ICRC also financed four mobile health teams from the PRCS in the first week after the floods in Sindh.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action - Objectives, Progress, Impact

Goal: To provide humanitarian assistance to flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces and support their early self-recovery to contribute to the restoration of their basic living conditions.

Specific Objective 1 (Health): The health status of 144,000² flood-affected people in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces is improved through provision of basic preventive health and curative care for six months.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

During the reporting period, PRCS mobile health teams and the Finnish Red Cross basic health ERU provided medical assistance to a total of 14,303 patients, bringing the total number of people given health assistance since the start of the operation to more than 40,000 people. The Finnish Red Cross ERU ended its emergency activities during the first week of September. Plans are underway, however, to provide continued health services in the more remote parts of Kambar-Shahdad Kot and Dadu districts of Sindh, with a PRCS mobile health team for each area.

Table 1: Breakdown of number of patients

Health Team	Location	Up to 31 August	1-31 September	Total
PRCS mobile health teams/ BHU	Karachi, Thatta, Dadu, Pasni & Ormara	9,476	(work completed)	9,476
PRCS mobile health teams	Turbat	9,247	5,709	14,956
PRCS mobile health teams	Jhal Magsi	8,938	6,887	15,825
Finnish Red Cross health ERU	Kambar-Shahdad Kot	5,153 ³	672*	5,825
Total		31,779	14,303	46,082

*Ceased operation as of 5th September.

Expected Result 1: Improved access to basic healthcare services among the flood affected population, especially by women.

² The number of targeted people has been revised from 152,500, as outlined in the Revised Appeal of 17 July 2007, based on available Red Cross/Red Crescent capacities.

³ Patient numbers increased from 4,118 for August, as stated in previous ops update, due to late data.

Turbat (Baluchistan): During September, the two PRCS mobile health teams operating around Turbat conducted 5,709 outpatient consultations. The teams covered 18 villages in two union councils. Each team is comprised of a doctor (a man in one team and a woman in the other), a dispenser, a woman health visitor, and a volunteer. The health teams visited two villages per day. The main ailments tended to be respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and diarrhoea. In addition to providing primary health care, the teams promote hygiene aimed at reducing the incidences of diarrhoea and problems associated with limited quantities of safe drinking water.

Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan): Two PRCS mobile health teams continued to visit locations in the Jhal Magsi and Barija union councils, conducting a total of 6,887 outpatient consultations during September. The patient breakdown was 25 per cent male adults, 30 per cent female adults and 45 per cent children. Each team consists of a man doctor, woman doctor, a nurse/woman health worker, a dispenser and a health/hygiene promoter. While the general health situation is improving, there is still a need for health services especially for malaria and skin infections resulting from stagnant water. Eye and ear infections are also increasing due to the use of flood water for bathing and washing.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh): During its last operational week at the beginning of September, the Finnish Red Cross basic health ERU operated in the Hamal area, providing health services to 672 patients in three villages. The ERU was deployed for seven weeks and treated a total of 5,825 patients, of which 56 per cent were men and 44 per cent women. The most common conditions treated were scabies and other skin diseases (24 per cent) and heat syndrome (14 per cent). There was a marked increase in malaria cases in recent weeks.

The Finnish Red Cross recommends the need for mobile health teams to continue in the area. It recommends that an optimal set-up should include two clinics, comprising two men and two women doctors, four assistants/nurses to assist the doctors and six volunteers for registration functions and crowd control. For any ERU deployment, the recruitment and training of local volunteers and staff, and development of their skills for immediate and longer term application must be a priority. 'Learning by doing' worked well as part of the flood response by building a base of talent for future operations and forming an integral part of bringing health services to remote places where people generally lacked access.

With reference to the provision of mosquito nets through health teams rather than as part of general relief distributions, it was confirmed that there must be enough human resources on hand to handle the various tasks involved, such as crowd control and basic distribution functions. With so many people potentially lining up, or crowding, to demand receipt of mosquito nets, it must be done in an organized and calm way that tends to require a lot of staff. Alternately, if mosquito nets are to be distributed simply by general relief teams outside of the health domain, those performing the duty should have some knowledge about the set-up and potential benefits of the items so recipient-beneficiaries are informed about their use.

Before departing Pakistan, equipment of the Finnish Red Cross ERU was donated to the PRCS's Sindh branch to contribute to its future operations and reinforce its disaster preparedness and response capacities. Efforts are now underway, with the Finnish Red Cross, to develop and conduct post-operation training with volunteers and staff of the Sindh branch. A one-week training session with classroom instruction, to be held in Karachi, along with a field-based component, will most likely take place in late November.

Expected Result 2: Increased awareness of health issues and disease control among the affected population.

The Finnish Red Cross ERU and its local staff provided sensitization lessons to a total of 1,870 people. Topics included the importance of clean water, personal hygiene, birth control, breast feeding and prevention of malaria.

Since 17 August, the health team and a woman health motivator based at Turbat have been carrying out hygiene promotion and health sessions in one village every day. During the reporting period, 1,345 people attended these sessions bringing the total to 1,787. Topics taught so far have included the boiling of water for safer consumption, advantages of vaccination, HIV/AIDS, waste disposal, malaria prevention, mother and child care and diarrhoea.

Constraints

While a number of good efforts on health and hygiene promotion have been made during the last two to three months, the dissemination and transmission of messages requires a constant investment to ensure they are

understood, internalized and become regular practices within a community. One also needs a monitoring regime in place for a long-term timeframe, to track or measure the adherence to health and hygiene messages in order to fully validate programme aims and identify adjustments, if needed.

Specific Objective 2 (Water and sanitation): The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases has been reduced through provision of sustainable access to safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion and education for 19,000⁴ families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces for up to six months.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

By mid-September, the British Red Cross mass sanitation ERU (Module 20) and Spanish Red Cross specialized water ERU (Module 15) ended their missions in the Kambar-Shahdad Kot district in Sindh and handed over their equipment to the PRCS. The Austrian-Swedish mass water ERU (Module 40) has recently completed its emergency interventions around Dadu, also in Sindh, and is in the midst of packing its equipment that will be handed over to the Punjab branch of the PRCS.

In Baluchistan, PRCS water and sanitation teams in Jhal Magsi and Turbat are continuing to operate. Their activities are foreseen to be completed by end-October. However, German Red Cross support at Jhal Magsi on a bilateral basis could require an extended time period for some efforts.

The activities of the water and sanitation ERUs has had successes, as well as presented challenges, during the operation. These can be summarized as follows:

Successes

- The ERUs met goals for the provision of assistance to targeted beneficiaries.
- Positive acceptance by communities - Cultural/religious issues which have proved to be challenges in the earthquake operation in North West Frontier Province were not a problem in Sindh. The eight women among the 29 expatriate ERU staff were well received by communities.
- On-the-job theoretical and practical training of PRCS staff and volunteers increased local capacities. It is hoped this can be followed-up with further training.
- Enhancing the PRCS water and sanitation 'hardware' capacity with handover of equipment to the Sindh and Punjab branches.

Challenges

- Transport and terrain limited access to communities. Water treatment capacity was greater than the logistical distribution capacity.
- Coordination with government and non-governmental agencies to gain an overview of water and sanitation needs.
- The need for greater integration of water and sanitation and health activities at the national society level. This issue is being addressed as part to the ongoing development work under the earthquake water and sanitation project.

Expected Result 1: Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the affected population has been improved.

Turbat, Baluchistan (target population 7,500 families):

So far, a total of 5,000 families have benefited from the improved access to water in Turbat. During the reporting period, the PRCS water and sanitation team in Turbat installed a total of 268 latrines, with one latrine to be shared by two to three families. The plan is to build a total of 750 latrines. The water filtration plant in Nasirabad, donated by the French government and handed over to the PRCS by the NDMA, became functional on 5 September. During the reporting period, the plant distributed an average of 20,300 litres of water per day to approximately 1,400 people (200 families⁵).

The PRCS water and sanitation team in Turbat continues to provide 20,000 litres of chlorinated water to people in Danok through a hired tanker, sufficient for 1,330 people (190 families). Repair work on a well in Kosh Kalat was also completed, which will supply water to 238 people (34 families). Out of the planned 11 wells, three have been

⁴ The beneficiary target has increased from 17,500 families due the addition of activities in Dadu district, Sindh.

⁵ Based on the approximate calculation that a family consists of seven individuals.

rehabilitated to date for 833 people (119 families), i.e. fitted with a water motor pump and a plastic tank.

Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan (target population 4,000 families):

So far, approximately 21,000 people have benefited from the improved access to water in Jhal Magsi. The water and sanitation activities are being implemented by German Red Cross and PRCS teams on a bilateral basis, since 16 August. The water and sanitation team continued to distribute chlorinated water at an average of 51,500 litres per day. The team also did vector control spray in 179 houses and 23 ponds.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot, Sindh (target population 4,000 families):

The Spanish Red Cross's specialized water ERU finished its water purification and distribution efforts at Qubo Saeed Khan on 31 August and Kachi Pul on 4 September. A handover of equipment to the Sindh branch was done on 7 September and ERU team members departed Pakistan on 13 September.

Interventions	Number of beneficiaries
Water distribution through bladder tanks and tap-stands	1,852
Water supply by trucking (other organizations)	7,500
Jerry cans distributions	1,680
Hand-pumps installations	960
Total number of beneficiaries	11,992

The total number of direct beneficiaries of the Spanish Red Cross ERU interventions was approximately 12,000. The water purified from with the ERU equipment was stored through six bladder tanks, tap-stands at the site of the plants and through trucking-distribution by other organisations such as the Sindh Rural Support Organization, Mercy Corps and Muslim Aid. As part of its activities, the ERU team distributed jerry cans to facilitate water pick-up and transport by beneficiaries. Forming outgoing, longer-term support, the Spanish Red Cross ERU and local staff repaired and installed hand-pumps at various villages so that people could resume or have better access to regular water supplies through existing infrastructure, since flood waters had receded. The Spanish Red Cross ERU was boosted by two water and sanitation-trained staff co-opted from the Indonesian Red Cross Society. This was in line with the concept of utilizing personnel from the wider Asia region.

With the completion of its emergency interventions, the British Red Cross mass sanitation ERU handed over its equipment to PRCS's Sindh branch and departed Pakistan on 11 September. During its mission, the ERU had worked in schools in the Warah and Kambar area that served as temporary shelters for those displaced by the floods. The British Red Cross, and its locally-engaged staff conducted activities in about 25 schools and assisted 1,069 families or approximately 9,100 people. Up to 495 hygiene kits and 681 soap packs (containing bathing and laundry soaps) were distributed among 13 schools. Ten defecation fields were constructed - four for men and six for women - as well as ten hand-washing facilities and six bathing and laundry facilities for women. Drainage of standing water around shelter areas and insecticide spraying was also done by the ERU. Discussions are now underway with the British Red Cross to determine prospects for post-operation training.

Dadu, Sindh (target population 4,000 families): The Austrian-Swedish Red Cross mass water ERU (Module 40) in Dadu distributed an average of 75,000 litres of water during its seven-week mission, with the last day of field operations on 23 September. The ERU provided water for drinking purposes to 39,035 people (approximately 5,500 families) in villages of two union councils of Khairpur, Nathan Shah and Mehar. The reason for providing only drinking water was that the beneficiaries received alternative water from different sources for washing and other purposes.

Expected Result 2: Awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population has increased.

Overall, beneficiary knowledge about water treatment has improved where health, ERU and water and sanitation teams have been providing instruction on issues such as general hygiene, the boiling of water and use of items being distributed such as chlorine sachets. Around Dadu and in the Kambar-Shahdad-Kot districts, however, large distributions of chlorine sachets did not take place since the ERUs were already providing purified water and there were parallel concerns about the understanding and beneficiary-household implementation of the items (as distribution of chlorine demands intense accompaniment of instructions so beneficiaries are not adversely affected by its use).

In water and sanitation areas of operation in Sindh, it was observed that there was pre-existing high level of awareness about water safety. Communities knew about the needs to cover water, and to boil water for drinking. There were no significant increases in drinking water related illnesses in these areas. In Jhal Magsi, the water and sanitation team distributed 250 chlorine sachets between 16 to 31 August. No additional distributions were carried out since people were then being provided with chlorinated water from treatment facilities. There have been plans to distribute chlorine sachets to 1,000 families not benefiting from the German Red Cross/PRCS intervention but, due to the concerns mentioned above, implementation has not been finalized. At Turbat, however, the water and sanitation team distributed 35,036 chlorine sachets of 5 grams each to 3,422 families in between July and August. No more sachets are intended for distribution since it was foreseen as being an emergency-only activity and no ongoing needs are evident.

Expected Result 3: Hygiene practices within the target population have improved.

Hygiene promotion, as a basic function of water and sanitation activities, is continuing in Baluchistan and Sindh. In Turbat, the team imparted hygiene promotion and health education to 1,750 people during the reporting period, bringing the total number of people who received hygiene promotion to approximately 3,750 people, which would further hopefully reach catchments of 26,250 people through passing on knowledge to other family members.

The British Red Cross ERU also provided hygiene promotion to people in the schools covered and reached out to 1,069 families during its mission. During the reporting period, the ERU team also distributed 160 hygiene kits among the same group of people staying in the schools, bringing the total number of hygiene kits distributed to 495.

Constraints

As part of its mass sanitation efforts, the British Red Cross initially intended to provide hygiene kits to those displaced by the floods but it was found that the materials, when provided in closed environments such as schools, tended to create tension and competition among beneficiaries. As a result, maintaining staff safety became a concern. In order to resolve the dilemma of item provision and security, the British Red Cross provided only soap to shelter occupants as it was the most needed item for their personal hygiene. The receipt of soap was appreciated by beneficiaries and it resolved concerns related to the appropriateness of hygiene kit contents, helping to ensure greater staff and beneficiary security during distributions.

Specific Objective 3 (Non-Food Items): The ability of 18,000 flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces to cope in a post-flood situation is improved through provision of non-food relief items for one month.

Expected Result 1: Targeted flood affected families have received essential non-food items.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

PRCS-Federation relief teams distributed non-food items to 4,000 families around Kambar-Shahdad Kot/Larkana in Sindh, between 12 to 18 September, completing the planned distribution for these areas. Each family received two blankets, one kitchen set, two sleeping mats, two jerry cans and a hurricane lamp. Food parcels were also distributed to each household. Distributions at Jhal Magsi and Turbat in Baluchistan began in late September and will continue for about three weeks until around mid-October. Due to logistical constraints, distributions around Dadu in Sindh are scheduled for late October, following the end of Ramadan.

Table 3: Targeted families under the appeal

District and Province	Tehsil	Families
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkhalat, Gokdan	6,000 (ongoing)
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija	4,000 (ongoing)
Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdad Kot	4,000 (completed)
Dadu (Sindh)	KN Shah, Mehr	4,000 (commence Oct)
TOTAL: 4 Districts	12 Tehsils	18,000

In addition to the above planned distributions, non-food items were drawn from existing disaster preparedness stocks from the outset of the disaster. From the first response at the end of June through to the end of August, approximately 12,200 families received some form of non-food assistance. These included distributions to

communities in Pasni and Kharan in Baluchistan which are in addition to the areas listed above. Goods recently purchased by the Federation will still be used for the distributions scheduled for September, but some will be used to replenish PRCS stocks.

Table 4: Breakdown of the total number of items distributed since the beginning of the operation

District (Province)	Hygiene kits	Hurricane lamps	Stove	Jerry cans	Blankets	Bed sheets	Plastic sheeting	Mosquito nets	Buckets	Kitchen sets
Turbat	5,063	3,489	2,954	5,322	4,482	1,482	2,516	955	2,127	581
Jhal Magsi	2,230	1,595	2,380	2,338	3,828	-	-	4,492	-	-
Kharan	1,000	-	-	1,000	2,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Pasni	700	-	199	200	-	-	200	-	-	228
Kambar-Shahdad Kot	738	4,000	137	7,768	8,652	6,000	100	-	-	4,361
Dadu	405	-	-	100	850	-	405	-	-	369
TOTAL	10,136	9,084	5,670	16,728	19,812	7,482	4,221	5,447	2,127	5,539

Constraints

As mentioned in previous operations updates, the unforeseen slow pace of local procurement due to lengthy discussions needed to finalize the nature of relief items, the multitude of goods to be sourced by a limited number of experienced staff and delivery time from suppliers has meant that the overall distribution schedule has taken longer to implement than foreseen in the Federation appeal. Logistical constraints in Sindh have also prevented distributions from being done concurrently around Dadu and Larkana.

Specific Objective 4 (Shelter): The ability of 18,000 floods-affected families in Balochistan and Sindh provinces to cope in a post-flood is improved through provision of shelter items for one month.

Expected Result 1: Targeted flood affected families have received essential shelter items.

Linked with food and non-food item provisions, as of the end of September, shelter kit (consisting of eight bamboo poles, one 20 meter rope, one bucket, two plastic sheets, four tight woven mats, one shovel, one saw and one string/twine roll) distributions have begun at Jhal Magsi and Turbat in Baluchistan. These have been completed for the targeted 2,000 families in Kambar-Shahdad Kot/Larkana in Sindh. The distributions in Dadu will commence from mid-October, as outlined above in the non-food item section.

Table 5: Details of targeted areas for shelter kit distributions

District & Province	Tehsil	Families
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkhalat, Gokdan	3,000 (ongoing)
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija	2,000 (ongoing)
Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdad Kot	2,000 (completed)
Dadu (Sindh)	KN Shah, Mehr	2,000 (commence Oct)
TOTAL: 4 Districts	12 Tehsils	9,000

In addition to the shelter kit distributions, 5,700 tents were distributed during the emergency phase.

Constraints

Please see comments regarding constraints under the section on non-food items.

Specific Objective 5 (Supplementary Food): The immediate supplementary food needs of 15,000⁶ flood-affected families in Balochistan and Sindh provinces are met within one month, thus supporting them to focus on rebuilding their lives.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Distribution of food parcels around Larkana in Sindh began on 12 September, and at Jhal Magsi in Baluchistan on 16 September. In late August, due to delays in commodity provision, it was determined that food parcels were not needed for distribution at Turbat.

⁶ The beneficiary target number has increased from 11,000 households as per the Revised Appeal of 17 July due to the addition of eventual distributions in Dadu.

Expected Result: Targeted families have received adequate food rations for one week to cope with the effects of floods in dignified conditions.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

During September, 7,207 families (4,000 in Kambar-Shahdad Kot and 3,207 in Jhal Magsi) received supplementary food items of a one-week food ration. The food items distribution in Kambar Shahdad Kot was conducted along with the distribution of non-food items. Against the targeted 15,000 families to receive a one-week food ration, a total of 10,207 have now been reached. Distributions in Turbat and Kambar-Shahdad Kot have been completed, while distribution is almost completed in Jhal Magsi. Planned distributions in Dadu will commence mid-October due to logistical constraints outlined in the non-food item section.

Table 6: Summary of food distribution

Location	Target	Completed	Other	Total
Turbat	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Jhal Magsi	4,000	3,207	2,094	5,301
Kambar-Shahdad Kot	4,000	4,000	2,207	6,207
Dadu	4,000	Nil	2,602	2,602
Kharan	-	-	1,000	1,000
Pasni	-	-	4,000	4,000
Gadaab (Karachi)	-	-	500	500
TOTAL	15,000	10,207	12,403	22,610

During the initial emergency phase, in addition to the targeted 15,000 families, food assistance was provided at various locations directly from PRCS stocks and local procurements (not under the appeal 'plan of action'). The total number of families assisted from the beginning of the emergency response in late June is 22,610.

Constraints

Please see comments regarding constraints under the section on non-food items.

Specific Objective 6 (Communications): The profile of the Red Cross/Red Crescent response to the floods has been increased thus contributing to effective communication of the needs of the most vulnerable flood-affected people.

Expected Result: Awareness of flood relief and recovery efforts has been raised locally and internationally through the media, thus enhancing funding support, and the PRCS is providing sufficient communications support.

During the reporting period, the Federation communications team produced a two-page update brochure outlining the PRCS/Federation response so far. An estimated 200 copies of the brochure were widely distributed amongst various embassies/high commissions, UN agencies non-government and international non-government organizations. The brochure has also been widely distributed to the local media. The communications team has also produced and published nine web stories on the Federation's website (www.ifrc.org), profiling Red Cross Red Crescent activities in the floods affected areas. These stories have been disseminated to various non-government and international non-government organizations and media stakeholders through emails to increase the awareness of the national society.

Furthermore, a total of nine operations updates (including this one) have been posted since the start of the operation. Apart from being posted on the Federation's website, these updates have been e-mailed directly to national media, partner national societies, the UN and non-government and international non-government organizations. The updates are also posted on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee floods information website (<http://pfic.webexone.com/login.asp?loc=&link=>).

While working together, links between the PRCS and journalists covering the flood operation in Baluchistan and Sindh has improved, so that the national society will be better able to handle media coverage independently in the future. In September, media interest in the floods operation has predictably waned with the passing of the emergency phase. However, the communications team remains engaged with the media, providing updates and background materials.

Coordination

The Federation delegation made a presentation on the floods operation to a combined UN cluster coordination meeting in Islamabad on 14 September. The information was incorporated into an overall presentation made to the

NDMA. The PRCS operations director from national headquarters is attending bi-weekly NDMA meetings (on Mondays and Thursdays), scaled down from the initial daily meetings.

The completion of ERU interventions has involved a substantial handover of water and sanitation and health equipment to the PRCS. Materials were provided to PRCS's Sindh branch from the British mass sanitation ERU, Finnish health ERU and Spanish specialized water ERU. The Austrian-Swedish mass water ERU's equipment will be given to the Punjab branch of the national society in Lahore, following its dismantling at Dadu in Sindh.

It is planned that the storage and maintenance of equipment will be accompanied by post-operation training by ERU-donating countries in the months ahead. Comprehensive introductory training for volunteers and staff of the PRCS plus 'refresher' training for those already involved in the flood response is intended to bolster the means of the national society and its work in developing and promoting community-based disaster preparedness.

Monitoring and Evaluation

During September, a variety of donor visits and evaluations were hosted by flood operations staff. The Islamabad-based representative of ECHO met with the Austrian-Swedish ERU at Dadu on 17 September. The main plant for water collection and filtration was seen along with documentation regarding distribution plans. Discussion was held regarding modalities of work on behalf of the Red Cross Red Crescent, coordination with other actors in the area and the phasing out of the Austrian-Swedish ERU. An excursion to the area of Jageer was organized to reinforce that there are no longer overt emergency conditions at hand, moving on to longer-term, more general development. Reflecting on the broader aim of the flood response in promoting community-based disaster preparedness, the capacity-building component of the work of the ERU with higher-level PRCS disaster management staff was highlighted as part of the effort to ensure a sustainable contribution to the national society, apart from emergency support.

A detailed update on the floods operation was made to a United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) review team on 17 September in Islamabad. The team was briefed by the Federation head of field office in Karachi. They also visited the Austrian-Swedish ERU at Dadu and were shown how the ERU purification system works. They had the opportunity to talk with a volunteer from a nearby village and local trolley driver, to get firsthand impressions of living conditions from flood-affected people.

A United Nations for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) inter-agency real-time evaluation of the humanitarian floods response was conducted over 17 to 29 September. The team was led by the British Red Cross chief executive officer. The Federation assisted with organizational and logistical support and provided extensive briefing materials for the team leader. The evaluation focused on the implementation of humanitarian reform principles, particularly in the areas of fundraising and coordination. The objectives of the evaluation were to (1) assess the overall relevance, effectiveness and coherence of the response in the context of humanitarian reform, and (2) to provide feedback to support senior management decision-making and to facilitate planning and implementation. The findings of the evaluation are available on request.

The head of the evaluation team met with the Federation head of delegation, head of field operations, and the secretary of the PRCS's Sindh branch. In addition to providing insights about the PRCS-Federation flood response, questions were answered about coordination through the 'cluster system' as well as UN and other actors. The importance of community-based disaster preparedness as a national society activity, and aim of the flood operation as part of its legacy was also stressed.

Logistics

With the departure of most ERU logistics staff, the flood operations will be relying on more direct, in-house support from the Federation delegation and PRCS to support ongoing activities. This will be challenging as human resources are already stretched. It is still expected that residual ERU equipment pieces can be transported where needed, and relief distributions underway in Baluchistan and Sindh will be completed during October. However, fewer field-based staff will mean less room to accommodate unforeseen activity adjustments.

Security

Although relief distributions at Dadu are scheduled for the latter half of October, the arrival in Karachi of a former Prime Minister, slated for 18 October, could adversely impact the dispatch of relief commodities from the Sindh

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods; Appeal No. MDRPK001 (Revised); Operations Update No. 09

provincial capital. The mass mobilization of the electorate, population movements and possibly protests could have a negative effect on transport or security among targeted communities.

At one point, it was hoped that distributions around Dadu could be done earlier, prior to 18 October, but so far it is not considered possible due to ongoing efforts at Larkana/Kambar-Shahdad Kot. Running two distributions in parallel has proven to be logistically heavy. The holiday of Eid at the end of Ramadan (approximately 13 October) also means that volunteers and staff are generally unavailable to support distributions at that time.

For additional security updates, please contact the Federation security delegate in Pakistan: Thor Thorbro; Mobile: +92.300.555.4506; Thuraya: +88.216.898.04431; email: thor.thorbro@ifrc.org.

How we work

All International Federation 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](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned under a Global Agenda which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

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- Federation South Asia regional delegation in India: Mr. Al Panico (Head of regional delegation), email: al.panico@ifrc.org; phone: + 91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128.
- Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit: Ilir Caushaj (Regional logistics coordinator); email: ilir.caushaj@ifrc.org; phone: + 60.1.2628.2707; fax +60.3.2168.8573 or Jeremy Francis (Regional logistics delegate); email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org, phone: + 60.1.2298.9752; Kuala Lumpur disaster management unit (DMU): Mr. Latifur Rahman (Regional disaster management delegate), email: latifur.rahman@ifrc.org; phone: + 60.3.2161.0892, mobile: +60.1.2975.0144.
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[Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK001 - PAKISTAN - CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/8
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/1
Appeal	MDRPK001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		21,349,000				21,349,000
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross		233,700				233,700
Australian Red Cross		1,005,700				1,005,700
British Red Cross		854,000				854,000
Canadian Red Cross		114,840				114,840
Czech Red Cross		5,634				5,634
Danish Red Cross		102,814				102,814
Finnish Red Cross		495,000				495,000
Hong Kong Red Cross		78,080				78,080
Icelandic Red Cross		39,308				39,308
Irish Government		247,500				247,500
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund		165,000				165,000
Japanese Red Cross		301,473				301,473
Monaco Red Cross		16,500				16,500
Netherlands Red Cross		820,298				820,298
Norwegian Red Cross		1,032,500				1,032,500
Other		76				76
Swedish Red Cross		179,400				179,400
C1. Cash contributions		5,691,823				5,691,823
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Australian Red Cross		23,356				23,356
Canadian Red Cross		562,815				562,815
Irish Government		164,400				164,400
Irish Red Cross		49,320				49,320
New Zealand Red Cross		50,000				50,000
Singapore Red Cross		25,714				25,714
Swiss Red Cross		100,000				100,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		975,605				975,605
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
Other		394,472				394,472
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		394,472				394,472
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Other		5,573				5,573
C5. Inkind Personnel		5,573				5,573
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		7,067,474				7,067,474
D. Total Funding = B + C		7,067,474				7,067,474

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		7,067,474				7,067,474
E. Expenditure		-3,205,285				-3,205,285
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		3,862,188				3,862,188

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK001 - PAKISTAN - CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/8
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/1
Appeal	MDRPK001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		21,349,000					21,349,000	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	4,860,000		656,365				656,365	4,203,635
Clothing & textiles	1,366,660		524,523				524,523	842,137
Food	429,000		267,879				267,879	161,121
Seeds,Plants	5,400,000							5,400,000
Water & Sanitation	90,300		23,133				23,133	67,167
Medical & First Aid	674,800		993				993	673,807
Utensils & Tools	980,640		600,405				600,405	380,235
Other Supplies & Services	4,119,200							4,119,200
Total Supplies	17,920,600		2,073,297				2,073,297	15,847,303
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles			394,472				394,472	-394,472
Computers & Telecom	56,000		28,494				28,494	27,506
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	20,000		5,426				5,426	14,574
Others Machinery & Equipment	10,000							10,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	86,000		428,392				428,392	-342,392
Transport & Storage								
Storage	100,534		22,123				22,123	78,411
Distribution & Monitoring	228,400		49,721				49,721	178,679
Transport & Vehicle Costs	481,000		68,753				68,753	412,247
Total Transport & Storage	809,934		140,597				140,597	669,337
Personnel Expenditures								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	504,000		36,819				36,819	467,181
Regionally Deployed Staff	22,410							22,410
National Staff	173,400		23,321				23,321	150,079
National Society Staff	123,060		22,351				22,351	100,709
Consultants	30,000							30,000
Total Personnel Expenditures	852,870		82,491				82,491	770,379
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	30,000							30,000
Total Workshops & Training	30,000							30,000
General Expenditure								
Travel	55,600		54,020				54,020	1,580
Information & Public Relation	13,600		8,547				8,547	5,053
Office Costs	119,000		67,520				67,520	51,480
Communications	54,000		21,843				21,843	32,157
Professional Fees	7,800		1,024				1,024	6,777
Financial Charges	7,200		4,373				4,373	2,827
Other General Expenses	4,711		5,138				5,138	-427
Total General Expenditure	261,911		162,464				162,464	99,446
Program Support								
Program Support	1,387,685		188,015				188,015	1,199,670
Total Program Support	1,387,685		188,015				188,015	1,199,670
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			130,028				130,028	-130,028
Total Operational Provisions			130,028				130,028	-130,028
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	21,349,000		3,205,285				3,205,285	18,143,715
VARIANCE (C - D)			18,143,715				18,143,715	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK001 - PAKISTAN - CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/1-2007/8
Budget Timeframe	2007/1-2008/1
Appeal	MDRPK001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Project Details

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
Disaster Management							
PPK009	Pakistan : Cyclone Yemyin/Floods	0	7,067,474	-3,205,285	3,862,188	21,349,000	18,143,715
Sub-Total Disaster Management		0	7,067,474	-3,205,285	3,862,188	21,349,000	18,143,715
Total	PAKISTAN - CYCLONE YEMY	0	7,067,474	-3,205,285	3,862,188	21,349,000	18,143,715