

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
12 November 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. 10; Period covered: 1 - 31 October 2007; Appeal target: CHF 21.35 million (USD 18.9 million or EUR 13 million); Appeal coverage: CHF 9.05 million (42%); Outstanding needs: CHF 12.3 million (USD 10.9 million or EUR 7.5 million).

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

[<click here to go directly to the live donor response 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.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was 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: The floods operation is entering its final stages. While the operation was scheduled to continue up to end-December 2007, activities are expected to be concluded by end-November. This is mainly due to planned recovery/rehabilitation activities being cancelled due to budget constraints. Renewed provision of food, non-food and shelter items, which began during September, is continuing in Jhal Magsi and Turbat districts in Baluchistan province. Work at both locations should be finished around mid-November. In Sindh province, with food, non-food and shelter kits already provided in the area surrounding Larkana district, distributions at Dadu district were to be finished by the end of the first week of November. However, due to security reasons, distributions in Dadu were suspended on 28 October, with approximately 95 per cent of the distributions completed. The remaining items may be transferred as disaster preparedness stock to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society's (PRCS) warehouse in Karachi.



A woman receiving relief items from PRCS staff in Jhal Magsi in Baluchistan province (Federation).

Some of the emergency response units (ERUs) from Austria-Sweden, Denmark-Switzerland, Finland, Spain and the United Kingdom, deployed during the floods operation, are interested in conducting training sessions for PRCS staff and volunteers, building on their experiences during the operation. This is under discussion and was taken up at the recent partnership meeting (23-25 October) hosted by the PRCS in Islamabad. Longer-term activities are also being explored in the sectors of health and disaster management. Such actions are intended to be

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

beyond the term of the flood operation and form part of more regular programming of the Federation and national society.

Background

Flooding in late June 2007, caused by heavy rains and intensified by Cyclone Yemyin, affected approximately 2.5 million people in the southern areas of Pakistan. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) the reported death toll from the rains and cyclone was 420 (205 in Baluchistan and 215 in Sindh). Thousands of people were displaced, with 71,596 homes damaged or destroyed across 6,500 villages in the two provinces. The return of people to their villages was eventually made possible due to the recession of flood waters, further facilitated by governmental cash grants of PKR 15,000 (CHF 284 or USD 247) to targeted affected households.

Operational Developments

By early October, apart from a logistics delegate, the ERUs of Austria-Sweden (water and sanitation or water and sanitation, mass water), Denmark-Switzerland (logistics), Finland (health), Spain (water and sanitation, specialized water) and the United Kingdom (water and sanitation, mass sanitation) departed Pakistan. Health and water and sanitation equipment, along with various office supplies, were handed over to the PRCS. These materials will be used for future emergency deployments and as part of ongoing programmes, as appropriate.

Renewed provision of food, non-food and shelter items that began during September is continuing in Jhal Magsi and Turbat districts in Baluchistan. Work at both locations should be finished around mid-November. In Sindh, with food, non-food and shelter kits already provided in the area surrounding Larkana district, distributions at Dadu district were to be finished by the end of the first week of November. However, due to security reasons, distributions in Dadu were suspended on 28 October, with approximately 95 per cent of the distributions completed. The remaining items may be transferred as disaster preparedness stock to PRCS's warehouse in Karachi.



Beneficiaries queuing up for non-food items distribution in Dadu (Sindh province). Four months after the floods, the affected population is still in need of various relief items (Federation).

Residual health and water and sanitation activities being conducted by the PRCS, with Federation support, are continuing at Jhal Magsi and Turbat. These will be completed by end-November.

Some of the ERUs that were deployed during the floods operation are interested in conducting training sessions for PRCS staff and volunteers, building on their experiences during the operation. This is under discussion and was taken up at the recent partnership meeting (23-25 October) hosted by the PRCS in Islamabad. Such training, proposed during the first quarter of 2008, would include refresher sessions for those already involved in the flood operation and introductory sessions for those new to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and ERU approaches. The training would complement longer-term activities being explored as part of more regular programming of the Federation and the PRCS. Due to the time needed to finalize broader programme and training implementation, more precise details will be made available at a later date and lie beyond the term of the flood operation. These activities will be reflected in operations updates for the ongoing earthquake relief and recovery operation (appeal 05EA022).

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.

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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 provided medical assistance to a total of 7,586 patients, bringing the total number of people given health assistance since the start of the flood operation to approximately 53,668 people.

Table 1: Breakdown of number of patients

Health Team	Location	Up to 30 September	1-31 October	Total
PRCS mobile health teams/basic health units	Karachi, Thatta, Dadu, Pasni & Ormara	9,476	-	9,476
PRCS mobile health teams	Turbat	14,956	2,370	17,326
PRCS mobile health teams	Jhal Magsi	15,825	5,216	21,041
Finnish Red Cross ERU	Kambar-Shahdad Kot	5,825	-	5,825
Total		46,082	7,586	53,668

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

Turbat (Baluchistan): The two PRCS health teams operating at Turbat provided assistance to 2,370 people in October. Programme descriptions can be found in previous Operations Updates. The PRCS office in Turbat was closed from 8-17 October for Eid holidays.

Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan): The two PRCS health teams at Jhal Magsi provided assistance to approximately 5,200 people during October. Programme descriptions can be found in previous Operations Updates. The PRCS office in Jhal Magsi was closed from 8-18 October for Eid holidays.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh):

With the departure of the Finnish Red Cross ERU in September, no additional health interventions are being carried out in Sindh as part of the flood operation. Longer-term health activities, envisioned as lying beyond the scope of the flood response and forming part of regular national society programmes are, however, being investigated by the PRCS's Sindh branch and the Federation. The PRCS office in Kambar-Shahdad Kot was closed from 13-17 October for Eid holidays.



A PRCS doctor treating a child in the Jhal Magsi rural health centre. Since the start of the operation, PRCS along with its Movement partners have treated approximately 50,000 people (Federation).

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

Since mid-August, hygiene teams and a female health motivator from PRCS have been carrying out hygiene promotion and health sessions among the affected population. Details are discussed under the hygiene promotion section.

Specific Objective 2 (Water & 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 19,000³ families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces for up to six months.

By mid-September, the British Red Cross mass sanitation ERU and Spanish Red Cross specialized water ERU ended their missions in Kambar-Shahdad Kot district in Sindh and handed over their equipment to the PRCS. The Austrian-Swedish mass water ERU finished its emergency interventions around Dadu district, in Sindh, in early

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

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October and handed its equipment over to the Punjab branch of the PRCS. Water and sanitation activities are continuing in Baluchistan at Jhal Magsi and Turbat, conducted principally through the national society.

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):

In Turbat, the PRCS water and sanitation team, with technical and financial support of the Federation, has been working in the areas of Kosh Kalat and Gokdan, which were highly affected by the breaking of the Mirani Dam that caused rapid flooding and severe damage. Interventions have included the construction of latrines, running a water treatment plant, well rehabilitation and hygiene promotion.

So far, PRCS has distributed 33,000 'water maker' sachets at the field level to the affected population identified through initial needs assessments (with each five-gram unit being utilized for 20 litres of water). Distributions were done at the household level, with volunteers going door-to-door to hand over items and explain their use. Chlorine sachet distribution was seen as an interim emergency intervention until other water activities could be implemented, such as water trucking, well rehabilitation and the repair of pipe schemes.

After the floods, a water treatment plant in Nasir Abad village was donated to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) by the NGO Premiere Urgence. Since the donation was only accompanied by a short hand-over, the NDMA was not able to operate the plant by itself and requested assistance from the PRCS. The municipal administration runs a 5,000 litre tanker, filled once or twice per day at the treatment plant, delivering water at the household level in the area. As of 30 September, an estimated one million litres of purified drinking water had been distributed. As part of a general exit strategy, the permanent water supply system in the village is being rehabilitated and the work should be finished by mid-November. The treatment plant will be operated until the affected population can use the water supply system again.

As a parallel activity throughout the flood operation, the PRCS and the Federation identified 11 villages where community wells were severely affected and reconstructed these, securing water supply for these villages. Well rehabilitation work should be finished by end-November.

The PRCS water and sanitation team, with the support of the Federation, is also supplying water to the affected population in the village of Danok in Gokdan union council. Transport is provided through a rented water truck with a capacity of 10,000 litres that does two trips each day to fill 1,500 litres and 2,000 litres plastic storage tanks. In addition, the truck distributes water at the household level to those with jerry cans and small home-based plastic tanks. Up to 200 households, or 1,400 people, benefit from this water supply, entailing a per-head availability of 14 litres that meets Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) standards.

As water trucking is only an intermediate measure, the two tanks are now being filled and an additional 2,000 litres tank will be connected to rehabilitate wells at Danok, to ensure a more permanent system. As a result, 126 of the 200 families targeted by water trucking will benefit from the rehabilitation of the three Danok wells. The other 74 families have access to household related wells that they are cleaning themselves. The latest reports indicate that private well cleaning is largely finished, while rehabilitation of the three wells at Danok is also almost complete - water trucking activities will soon end.

Latrine construction began as of the second week of September with an intention to construct 750 units. The project targets 18 villages and two tent villages within Kosh Kalat. Clusters of two to three houses, comprising 15 to 25 people, share one latrine. So far, a total of 573 latrines have been constructed.

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

In addition to the support from the Federation, bilateral assistance from the German Red Cross at Jhal Magsi has been carried out. The German Red Cross had deployed a water and sanitation delegate for four weeks to bolster assessments, promote interventions, set up activities and guide German funding. Following the departure of the delegate, a Federation water and sanitation delegate began to oversee activities at Jhal Magsi as part of operation-wide responsibilities.

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At the outset of the flood response, the Federation dispatched chlorination products from its earthquake operation stocks to meet immediate demands for safe drinking water. Distributions included the provision of approximately 7,200 water purification sachets, each unit being good for 10 litres of water. Distributions were accompanied by explanations to beneficiaries on how to use the sachets. As an interim measure, the sachets were provided in areas targeted for the eventual erection of water storage and supply tanks.

The population of three villages and their surroundings benefited from the repair of two water supply systems in the area. During the repair period, drinking water for people was secured through water trucking to existing concrete storage tanks accompanied by use of chlorination products. Work on a third pipe scheme was finalized on 22 September. In eight other villages, no alternative water sources were available within a reasonable distance, so water supply was secured through trucking (using two flat-bed vehicles equipped with 10,000 litres bladder tanks). The trucks were made available by the International Committee of the Red Cross from its Kashmir operation, and will be returned after completion of flood interventions.

As part of an exit strategy, the PRCS is replacing 14 bladders being used as storage tanks with more durable plastic tanks. The public health department has offered to connect the plastic tanks to their water supply system and contribute installation material. In addition, seven plastic tanks (two 4,000 litre and five 6,000 litre) are also being provided by the PRCS, with the support of the Federation, for more permanent water storage. A traditional mud hut, composed of a wire netting superstructure covered with mud, will be built around the tanks by the PRCS team, with German Red Cross financial support.

As there is no permanent PRCS branch at Jhal Magsi, the existing office at Jaffarabad will take care of the permanent water supply tanks and other materials, in coordination with the Federation water and sanitation coordinator, in the aftermath of the flood operation.

As supplementary points, it is worth highlighting work in vector control and latrine construction that has been done as part of the flood response at Jhal Magsi. For vector control, the water and sanitation team worked closely with the health team to identify locations that are most prone to malaria outbreaks and where increases of malaria cases have been reported. As part of initial water and sanitation assessments, findings also showed a need for latrine construction to improve the generally poor sanitation and hygiene situation in communities. Due to competing programme priorities, latrine construction could only begin after Ramadan, around mid-October. The intent is to target the same areas as other water and sanitation interventions by providing two latrines - one male and one female - for small household clusters of approximately five families each. The plan is to build 300 latrines. The work is expected to last about four weeks – from mid-October to mid-November. Another 200 latrines could be constructed, should resources and time permit.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh - target population 4,000 families): The total number of direct beneficiaries of the Spanish Red Cross specialized water ERU is approximately 12,000 people. The Spanish Red Cross ERU completed its water purification and distribution efforts on 4 September, handed over equipment to the PRCS's Sindh branch on 7 September and departed Pakistan on 13 September. The British Red Cross mass sanitation ERU, which wound up its operation in the first week of September, assisted approximately 1,100 families (9,100 people). See previous operations updates for details.

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 being 23 September. Please see the previous operations update for details.

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

Please see the previous operations update for details.

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

In Turbat, hygiene promotion activities are carried out by four women and two men volunteers, led by a woman team leader. When starting to work in a new village, the team leader develops initial contact with community leaders, after which an evaluation is done to determine knowledge about different health and hygiene issues before wider interventions are carried out. After this phase, all six hygiene promotion volunteers target one village for a

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complete day. Two teams of women volunteers gather the women and children of a cluster of houses while the two men volunteers visit the mosques and other places where men gather during the day to hold a lecture for them. The information is conveyed orally and supported by illustrations. The hygiene promotion teams cover topics related to personal and community hygiene, food safety, family planning, mother and child care, vaccinations, and HIV and AIDS, among others. The timeframe between visits to the same village is about three weeks.

The hygiene promotion team at Turbat reports that community members show an interest in these hygiene lectures and participate actively by posing specific questions and problems. After over two months of intervention, the hygiene promotion team recognizes an improvement in peoples' hygiene practices and the general hygiene situation in the targeted villages.



The PRCS hygiene promotion team giving hygiene lessons to the women in Jhal Magsi in Baluchistan province (Federation).

At Jhal Magsi, the water and sanitation team does not carry out any hygiene promotion activities by itself due to the lack of trained personnel and absence of women volunteers, who are the key to a successful hygiene promotion campaign. The health team does, however, carry out hygiene promotion through its engagement at the rural health centre, basic health unit and while conducting mobile clinics in two villages per day. All three forms of intervention include health education, hygiene promotion and cover the localities of Jhal Magsi and Barija. A woman health promoter and four women volunteers carry out hygiene promotion and health education activities, addressing women and children. Lectures are supported by illustrations and charts developed by the health team.

Constraints

At Turbat, latrine construction is intended to be finished by mid-November. However, a late start in construction work due to delayed receipt of materials and lack of community participation in the digging of pits could lead to delays. While more local labourers may be engaged, the construction effort might last until end-November.

Further, due to competing programme priorities, latrine construction started later than planned at Jhal Magsi. In order to proceed with implementation, the number of water and sanitation volunteers is being increased from one to 17, by engaging former relief team volunteers. However, they are still occupied with food, non-food items and shelter kit distributions. Adopting a participatory approach, whereby community members are motivated to dig pits for latrines, might still not be enough to compensate for a larger lack of human resources. There is also the possibility that community latrines do not end up gaining wide acceptance as open defecation remains a practice and any existing latrines tend to be household-specific. This will be addressed through ongoing hygiene promotion that ensures community involvement in the maintenance of community latrines.

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

Distributions of the non food items are underway around Jhal Magsi and Turbat in Baluchistan, with 95 per cent distributions completed in Turbat and 92 per cent distributions completed in Jhal Magsi. Distributions will be completed by mid-November. Distributions are finished around Larkana in Sindh. There were nearly completed in Dadu until the suspension of activities due to security reasons in late October.

Table 2: Details of targeted areas for non-food items distribution

District & Province	Tehsil	Families
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkalat, 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)

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Dadu (Sindh)	KN Shah, Mehr	4,000 (commenced Oct)
TOTAL: 4 Districts	12 Tehsils	18,000

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 staff, approvals required and, finally, delivery times from suppliers has meant that the overall distribution schedule has taken longer to implement than foreseen in the Federation Appeal. Logistics constraints in Sindh also prevented distributions from being done concurrently at Dadu and Larkana. Security issues which arose in late October at Dadu meant the suspension of activities in those locations.

Specific Objective 4 (Shelter): 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 shelter items for one month.

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

Distributions are underway around Jhal Magsi and Turbat in Baluchistan and are expected to be completed by mid-November. Totals will be presented in the next operation update. Although distributions are finished around Larkana in Sindh, they were in the midst of being completed at Dadu when security issues meant a suspension in activities from 28 October. Final totals for Dadu will be available in the next operations update.

Table 3: Details of targeted areas for shelter kit distribution

District & Province	Tehsil	Families
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkalat, 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 (near completion)
TOTAL: 4 districts	12 tehsils	9,000

Constraints

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

Specific Objective 5 (Supplementary Food): The immediate supplementary food needs of 15,000⁴ flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces are met within one month, thus supporting them to focus on rebuilding their lives.

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

Distributions are underway around Jhal Magsi (with 96 per cent completed) in Baluchistan and are expected to be finished by mid-November. Totals will be presented in the next operations update. Although distributions are completed around Larkana in Sindh, they were in the midst of being completed at Dadu when security issues meant a suspension in activities from 28 October. Final totals for Dadu will be available in the next operations update. Supplementary food distributions were completed earlier than October in Turbat (Baluchistan) and Kambar Shahdad Kot (Sindh).

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.

⁴ 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: 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.

Through the recent partnership meeting in Islamabad hosted by the PRCS, the flood operation was discussed with national society participants and issues reviewed relating to those affected by the emergency. As an evolving outcome, efforts are continuing to develop post-operation activities for Baluchistan and Sindh between the Federation, PRCS and national societies from abroad.

Coordination

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. Equipment of the Austrian-Swedish mass water ERU, following its dismantling at Dadu in Sindh, has been provided to PRCS's Punjab branch in Lahore.

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 to undertake emergency interventions in the future and reinforce its aims in developing and promoting community based disaster preparedness.

Monitoring and Evaluation

A review of efforts was undertaken during October by the outgoing Federation water and sanitation delegate before departing Pakistan. The findings of the review are summarized in this report. Work scheduled to continue during November will be overseen by the water and sanitation coordinator from the Federation's Pakistan delegation, in addition to responsibilities related to the earthquake operation in the north of the country.

Logistics

With the departure of final ERU logistics staff by early November, the flood operation will be relying on in-house support from the PRCS and the Pakistan delegation to support residual activities. This presents a challenge as human resources are generally stretched.

Security

The arrival of a former Prime Minister on 18 October, combined with subsequent convoy attacks during her first day in Pakistan, forced the temporary closure of the Federation office in Karachi as a precautionary measure. Otherwise, Federation flood operation activities in Sindh have continued without interruption during the month.

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.

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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	2007/7-2007/9
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2008/2
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 (received)</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		603,405				603,405
Czech Red Cross		5,634				5,634
Danish Red Cross		102,814				102,814
Finnish Red Cross		495,000				495,000
German Red Cross		76				76
Hong Kong Red Cross		78,080				78,080
Icelandic Red Cross		39,308				39,308
Irish Government		411,900				411,900
Irish Red Cross		49,320				49,320
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund		165,000				165,000
Japanese Red Cross		301,473				301,473
Liechtenstein Red Cross		3,334				3,334
Monaco Red Cross		16,500				16,500
Netherlands Red Cross		820,298				820,298
New Zealand Red Cross		49,980				49,980
Norwegian Red Cross		1,032,500				1,032,500
On Line donations		14,250				14,250
Swedish Red Cross		179,400				179,400
Swiss Red Cross		80,000				80,000
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		60,150				60,150
C1. Cash contributions		6,601,822				6,601,822
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Australian Red Cross		24,418				24,418
Singapore Red Cross		25,542				25,542
Swiss Red Cross		20,000				20,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		69,960				69,960
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport (received)</u>						
Austrian Red Cross		50,329				50,329
British Red Cross		50,329				50,329
Finnish Red Cross		293,814				293,814
Greenstar		2,821				2,821
Swiss Red Cross		50,000				50,000
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		447,293				447,293
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
German Red Cross		9,973				9,973
C5. Inkind Personnel		9,973				9,973
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		7,129,048				7,129,048
D. Total Funding = B +C		7,129,048				7,129,048

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK001 - PAKISTAN - CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2007/9
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2008/2
Appeal	MDRPK001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		7,129,048				7,129,048
E. Expenditure		-4,107,612				-4,107,612
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		3,021,436				3,021,436

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK001 - PAKISTAN - CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/7-2007/9
Budget Timeframe	2007/7-2008/2
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		480,678			480,678	-51,678	
Seeds,Plants	5,400,000						5,400,000	
Water & Sanitation	90,300		43,808			43,808	46,492	
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		370,989			370,989	3,748,211	
Total Supplies	17,920,600		2,677,761			2,677,761	15,242,839	
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		6,429			6,429	13,571	
Others Machinery & Equipment	10,000						10,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	86,000		429,395			429,395	-343,395	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	100,534		46,948			46,948	53,586	
Distribution & Monitoring	228,400		54,222			54,222	174,178	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	481,000		170,637			170,637	310,363	
Total Transport & Storage	809,934		271,808			271,808	538,127	
Personnel Expenditures								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	504,000		60,310			60,310	443,690	
Regionally Deployed Staff	22,410						22,410	
National Staff	173,400		64,553			64,553	108,847	
National Society Staff	123,060		59,254			59,254	63,806	
Consultants	30,000		23,050			23,050	6,950	
Total Personnel Expenditures	852,870		207,167			207,167	645,703	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	30,000						30,000	
Total Workshops & Training	30,000						30,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	55,600		68,779			68,779	-13,179	
Information & Public Relation	13,600		8,961			8,961	4,639	
Office Costs	119,000		83,800			83,800	35,200	
Communications	54,000		23,615			23,615	30,385	
Professional Fees	7,800		-90			-90	7,890	
Financial Charges	7,200		4,466			4,466	2,734	
Other General Expenses	4,711		9,451			9,451	-4,741	
Total General Expenditure	261,911		198,982			198,982	62,928	
Program Support								
Program Support	1,387,685		243,479			243,479	1,144,206	
Total Program Support	1,387,685		243,479			243,479	1,144,206	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			79,020			79,020	-79,020	
Total Operational Provisions			79,020			79,020	-79,020	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	21,349,000		4,107,612			4,107,612	17,241,388	
VARIANCE (C - D)			17,241,388			17,241,388		