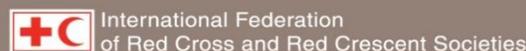




Operation Updates Report Pakistan: Monsoon Floods



DREF n° MDRPK019	GLIDE n° FL-2020-000185-PAK
Operation update n° 1; Date of issue: 6/10/2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 10/08/2020 – 07/09/2020
Operation start date: 10/08/2020	Operation timeframe: 6 months; End date: 28/02/2021
Funding requirements (CHF): DREF second allocation amount CHF 339,183 (Initial DREF CHF 259,466 - Total DREF budget CHF 598,649)	
N° of people being assisted: 96,250 (revised from the initially planned 68,250 people)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC Pakistan Country Office is actively involved in the coordination and is supporting Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in this operation. In addition, PRCS is maintaining close liaison with other in-country Movement partners: International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), German Red Cross (GRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross) and Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) – who are likely to support the National Society's response.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs), District Administration, United Nations (UN) and local NGOs.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

Another round of continuous heavy rains started in most part of the country on the week of 20 August 2020 until 3 September 2020 intermittently. The second round of torrential rains caused urban flooding in the Sindh province and flash flooding in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). New areas have been affected by the urban flooding including the districts of Malir, Karachi Central, Karachi West, Karachi East and Korangi (Sindh), and District Shangla, Swat and Charsadda in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This Operation Update is issued to inform stakeholders of revisions made to the DREF Operation and second allocation of the budget of CHF 339,183 based on current immediate humanitarian needs and priorities identified from government and PRCS rapid needs assessments that are still ongoing in the areas affected by the Monsoon Flood. This comprises the following changes:

- **Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH):** inclusion of water and hygiene promotion interventions, distribution of hygiene kits and household water filters to additional targeting to 14,350 people (2,050 HH) in KP and Sindh provinces.
- Replenishment of 1,500 hygiene kits and 2,050 household water filters.
- **Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA):** additional target to a total of 28,000 people; 17,500 people in five most affected districts in Sindh Province and 10,500 in KP for cash assistance for one-month period.
- Expand the coverage to support 28,000 more people (4,000 HH) in addition to the 68,250 people initially covered under the first allocation of this DREF Operation. Keeping in view the evolving situation and geographical locations, PRCS aims to extend the DREF timeline to six months.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

First spell of heavy rainfall started in Sindh and Baluchistan Province from 6 August and continued until 7 August 2020 with intermissions. Continuous rain over a period of 24 hours caused massive flooding in Karachi, Hyderabad, Shaheed

Benazirabad and Dadu districts of Sindh province, with Tehsil Johi in Dadu district as the area greatly affected by flash floods. It has been reported that floods are not only damaging infrastructures and houses but also destroyed crops in Johi Tehsil. Government of Sindh has declared 80 villages in Dadu district as “Calamity Affected Areas”.

The floods also hit different parts of Baluchistan including Kacchi, Sibbi, Harnai, Naseerabad, Jafferabad and Jhal Magsi districts where Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad districts as the most affected areas according to the rapid need assessment report. On 18 August 2020, the Government of Baluchistan also declared emergency in Jhal Magsi district. Besides the recent floods, COVID-19 outbreak is also a threat to the affected population. However, the number of positive cases reported so far in the targeted district are on lower side. As of 7 September 2020, Dadu district reported 1,184 positive cases, Jhal Magsi and Jaffarabad (Baluchistan) 328 and 71 reported positive COVID-19 cases respectively.



PRCS Volunteers helping evacuation in Sindh. (Source: PRCS RNA team)

Another heavy spell of Monsoon rain started in most part of the country on 20 August 2020 and continued until 3 September 2020 with intervals. This resulted in urban flooding in Karachi and other parts of Sindh, while flash floods reported in district Shangla, Swat and flooding in Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Karachi experienced heaviest rains in almost a century, killing at least 41 people in the city. Thousands of people were trapped due to waterlogging in low-lying slums. In some part of the city people were without electricity for days as urban flooding badly affected infrastructure. The second spell of flooding has displaced hundreds of thousands of people. Despite the best efforts of the government, the living conditions of the displaced are appalling, with very limited access to safe water and food and with limited shelter. In the meantime, they have no safe water or livelihoods.

Dadu district, Sindh

Dadu district is located at the border between Baluchistan and Sindh. It is the worst hit area in recent monsoon floods. Multiple breaches reported in ‘Flood Protection Embankment’ on Saturday, 8 August 2020, evening local time which triggered flooding in at least 200 villages in Johi Taluka (Tehsil), Dadu district. Most of the residents of the affected villages spent the night under the open sky after being rendered homeless. Four breaches – one major and three minors – had inundated almost whole Tehsil Johi, Dadu district, affecting most of the population residing in 200 villages. The breaches were caused by a hill torrent that overflowed due to heavy rainfall during the past few days at the catchment area in Baluchistan. Villages in Union Councils (UC) of Pat Gul Muhammad, Drig Bala, Wahi Pandhi, Rahim Khan, Sawro, Chini and Kamal Khan were badly affected.

According to the data collected from Revenue Department at Taluka Revenue Office Johi by PRCS teams, 109 villages in 84 Dehs (villages) of seven Union Councils (UCs) (out of total 14 UCs) of Taluka Johi were hit by flood/flash flood. Total population in these affected UCs is approximately 136,520 which is scattered, and the type of topography makes them more vulnerable and inaccessible.

The roads were washed away after the breach of ‘Flood Protection Embankment’ on the upper side of Johi City. Access to the most affected area is still very difficult and use of boats is also not feasible for most of the villages as water level is not that high and the crops/plants inundated in water are creating problems for motorboats. The Pakistan Armed Forces’ helicopters carried out rescue operation and food distribution in some areas of Tehsil Johi, Dadu district.

It has been reported by Taluka Revenue Officer that the flood is affecting almost 90 per cent of the standing crops in plane areas (pakka) of paddy, cotton, jantar (fodder) and sugarcane in the affected villages. Actual data of damages of houses will be collected after the access to most of the affected areas. The water supply scheme of Johi City is also damaged due to flooding in the source area and lines are also damaged according to information. The clean drinking water is not available for the residents and the temporarily displaced affected families. The floods hit Tehsil Johi so hard that the Government of Sindh declared 80 villages as “Calamity Affected Areas”.

No.	Union Council	Total Population	Affected Population
1	Chinni	10,770	6,413
2	Drigh Bala	48,240	30,015
3	Pat Gul Muhammad	15,880	8,110

4	Sawro	34,240	21,610
5	Tando Raheem	450	200
6	Torr	16,040	6,790
7	Wahi Pandhi	10,900	4,700
Total		136,520	77,838

(Sources: PRCS RNA Report, Revenue Officer, Tehsil Johi, District Dadu)

In Karachi division, the authorities just started collecting information as water level is getting down. However, it has been reported by PRCS Provincial Chapter that Malir, Central, West, East and Korangi districts are badly affected. PRCS Provincial Chapter in Sindh is in contact with authorities and are collecting more information through trained staff and volunteers in those areas. The situation is quite alarming as Government of [Sindh declared 20 districts](#) as “Calamity Affected Areas” on 29 August 2020.

According to the data shared by Additional Relief Commissioner, about 2.2 million people have been directly or indirectly affected by the second round of flooding with 77,337 houses fully damaged and 137,007 partially damaged in 15,233 villages. In total, 196 relief camps have been established which are providing shelter to 23,629 people. Additionally, it is estimated that 1.9 million acres of crops have been affected and 45,961 loss of livestock.

PRCS assessment team collected the information from the district authorities and communities and conducted physical observation and verification of the situation. Following is Union Councils of the five districts as most affected UCs by urban flooding due to heavy rains.

No	District	Affected Population (people)
1	Karachi East	83,209
2	Marlir	64,500
3	Karachi West	119,493
4	Korangi	55,000
5	Karachi Central	26,354
Total		348,556

(Sources: PRCS provincial branch RNA report)

Baluchistan

Torrential rains that lashed 22 districts of Baluchistan province on Saturday 7 August 2020 caused flooding and damaged bridges and highways, cutting off highways Gwadar-Karachi, Quetta-Jacobabad from main cities. Several parts of the province were inundated with floodwaters and the paramilitary personnel were called in to evacuate people to safer areas. In Bolan area, flash floods swamped and damaged the main Quetta-Sibi highway at various points, cutting off the area with the provincial capital. A bridge on the Quetta-Sibi Highway, near Bibi Nani area of Bolan district, was badly damaged suspending all kinds of traffic. Hundreds of commuters were stuck in the floodwater. On the bridge along Makran coastal highway to Gawdar near Badok is destroyed in flood stream causing inaccessibility from Gawdar to Lasbela and Karachi is disconnected with many vehicles were stuck along the way.



Flood inundating houses in District Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan. (Source: PRCS)

Initially, it has been reported that Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad, Sibi, Harnai, Naseerabad and Kachi Districts areas are badly affected by the floods. In Jhal Magsi District alone, six UCs and 40 villages are completely washed away by heavy floods. Apart from damage of infrastructures and destruction to houses, seven persons are reported dead and more than 50 people are injured, and the floods washed away standing crops and livestock on its way in district Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad. These devastative destruction of houses, crops and livestock affected the livelihood of the locals.

No	District	Affected Population (people)
1	Jhal Magsi	85,000
2	Jafferabad	23,000
Total		108,000

(Sources: PRCS RNA Report, Deputy Commissioner office Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

As urban flooding created havoc in Karachi and other part of Sindh Province, flash flooding in northern part of the country resulted in damages to properties and infrastructure besides multiple deaths. Flash flooding struck Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province late on 27 August 2020, according to PDMA and PRCS district branch reports, Shangla, Swat and Kohistan districts reported more casualties as those are located at hilly terrains. Charsadda district is also affected where Swat River that merged with Kabul River which flows down towards Peshawar, Charsadda and Nowshera. According to NDMA reports dated on 3 September 2020, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa alone, 78 deaths caused by monsoon floods so far. PRCS district branch in Swat, Shangla and Charsadda immediately deployed teams to collect information and carried out need assessment. However, some parts of Swat and Shangla is still inaccessible due to roads cut-off. Below is the affected people of each district in KP.



PRCS RNA team member supported evacuation effort and conducted assessment in Swat District. (Source: PRCS RNA Team)

No	District	Affected HH	Affected Population (people)
1	Shangla	515	3,863
2	Charsadda	390	2,925
3	Swat	496	3,720
Total		1,401	10,508

(Sources: Rapid Need Assessment Report by Health and Nutrition Development Society)

Summary of preliminary casualty-death/injured

Provinces / Regions	Deaths				Injured			
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
ICT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baluchistan	8	3	9	20	15	1	1	17
Khyber Pakhnowtunkhwa	36	23	46	105	50	19	27	96
Punjab	7	5	4	16	12	5	5	22
Sindh	61	6	17	84	17	1	4	22
AJ&K	1	2	7	10	4	5	-	9
Gilgit Baltistan	5	-	6	11	4	-	-	4
Total	118	39	89	246	102	31	37	170

(Source: NDMA Sit-Rep no. 73 as of 6 September 2020)

Provincial and district administration in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are in process of collecting data on the damages. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PRCS is planning to target District Shangla, Swat and Charsadda.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response action

As soon as Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) issued weather advisory and the rains started, PRCS provincial chapters activated their respective Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and called a meeting of Emergency Response Force (ERF) in Karachi. PRCS NHQ closely coordinated with its provincial chapter for effective planning and response.

In addition to the actions that have been taken by PRCS since the onset of disaster outlined in the initial DREF, below are the ongoing responses:

- [GO Platform field report](#) was uploaded one week after the DREF approved, as an addition to first report issued on 9 August 2020 and subsequent one on 13 August 2020, which provided updates on the PRCS measures taken during the first weeks of disaster.
- In parallel with the immediate responses taken during the first weeks, the initial [DREF](#) was requested and then approved on 24 August 2020 to support 68,250 people (9,750 HH). The operation aims to meet the immediate basic needs (through CVA), clean drinking water and hygiene needs of 9,750 families.
- PRCS updated in-country Movement Partners about current situation and PRCS response through operational briefing.

- PRCS Monsoon Contingency Plan [2020 has been activated.](#)
- Monitoring of situation on monsoon season at Emergency Control Room remains active in Sindh and Baluchistan until emergency status is withdrawn.
- Teams deployed for Rapid Need Assessment (RNA) to Dadu district in Sindh and to Kacchi, Sibbi, Harnai, Naseerabad, Jafferabad and Jhal Magsi districts in Baluchistan, and to Swat, Shangla and Charsadda in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- PRCS deployed two units of water treatment plant in Dadu and Jhal Magsi which is now in operating, and flood affected people in those areas currently have access to clean drinking water.
- PRCS distributed household items to 550 flood-affected families in Karachi Orangi town.
- Alerts has been issued to staff and volunteers for standby mode on deployment.
- Five ERF team were deployed to different places in Karachi to help people in evacuation during urban flooding.
- The PRCS provincial branches in the concerned areas have been put on alert to respond depending on how the situation evolves in the coming days.
- NHQ technical team has been moved down to districts for micro planning and implementation of the activities.
- Multi-sectoral team from NHQ has moved toward field for orientation to volunteers on data collection through Red-Rose and targeting/registration to kick off the cash assistance.
- Data collection tool has been developed and incorporated in Red Rose.
- Registration of 10,000 households for the distribution of hygiene kits and CVA has been completed and data cleaning is in process.
- Coordination with district authority in all operation districts is maintained to avoid duplication.
- Branches are in process to complete the microplanning for distribution of hygiene kits
- Fund transfer for operation to PHQ has been initiated.
- Coordination with Cash working group on prices monitoring is ongoing.

PRCS with more than 150 staff at NHQ level, seven provincial/state and more than 70 district branches with active volunteers has the capacity to deploy its Practical Emergency Cash Transfer (PECT), Rapid Response personnel, National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs) in the affected areas. PRCS has strong finance, logistics, procurement and transport departments besides IT, health and other programmes and support departments. These are the strengths of the NS, which is effectively supporting this operation through its trained HR and systems. people are benefiting from the water treatment plants in the targeted communities. The cases of diarrhea have been significantly reduced. The authorities are appreciating the efforts of PRCS.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

The ICRC is present in the country and provided support to PRCS in first aid (FA), restoring family links (RFL), Community Based Risk Education (CBRE) and Communication. The IFRC Country Office (CO) and the IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional office (APRO) are providing technical support to the National Society, while Partner National Societies (PNS) in country (i.e. German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent (TRCS) can provide additional bilateral support to PRCS if there are any gaps to fill in the response. TRCS is supporting PRCS in deployment of water treatment plant in Jafferabad for two months and will distribute 500 jerrycans

Overview of other actors' actions in country

Pakistan Army, NDMA, PDMA, UNICEF, INGOs and district administration are supporting the operation at the moment, with NDMA leads the response coordination at provincial level and PDMA at provincial level. UNICEF provided WASH and nutrition support, distributed approximately 10,000 hygiene in district Tharparkar, distributed 62 boxes of Water purification tabs, 7401 boxes of water disinfectant and 20 water bladders for Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, and Karachi UNICEF has initiated UC wise assessment in 4 worst affected districts for the screening of children and PLWs in all temporary camps in district Tharparkar, Umerkot, Badin, and Mirpurkhas.



PRCS Water Treatment Plant in Dadu (Source: PRCS)

Water Aid Pakistan has initiated a WASH response in Thatta and Umerkot for flood-affected communities through NRSP.

Visionary Foundation Pakistan VHF is providing WASH support in Yousuf Goth and Surjani Sector 04 Karachi. 2000 gallons of drinking water distributed through water tankers to the affected communities. Besides, few local organizations are also distributing cooked food and conducting assessment in affected areas.

Relief items provided by NDMA

Province	Tents	Food items (Tons)	Blankets	Mosquito Nets	Plastic Mats	Tarpaulin Sheets	De-watering Pumps
NDMA	8,500	422.6				8,500	
Baluchistan	2,100	-	2,150	450	2,350		11
Sindh	6,800	385	800	1,800	-		211
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	305	22.1	548	-	-	12	1
Gilgit Baltistan	110	7.1	6	-	311		
Total	17,815	836.7	3,504	2,250	2,661	8,512	223

(Source: NDMA Sit-Rep as of 6 September 2020)

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Rapid needs assessment (RNA) in Dadu district was conducted from 10 to 13 August 2020 led by PRCS Sindh branch where Disaster Management Manager accompanied by Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), and District Disaster Management Team (DDRT) members. For assessment, the team used the pre-designed RNA format. A consultative process took place with different stakeholders including Dadu District Branch, Revenue Department, District Administration, Health Department and DDMA Dadu. The team visited the most affected Tehsil Johi and met different stakeholders and community members.

After second heavy spell which is started from 20 August and continued until 3 September 2020 of Monsoon rains that created urban flooding in Karachi and flash flooding in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa districts of Swat, Shangla and Charsadda, teams were deployed in Karachi and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to collect information. As flood water is still existing in Karachi so more information is awaited. However, the branch highlighted that district administration and army is working together to assist the affected population. A total of 56 relief camps were established by district administration in Karachi to provide the much-needed relief to the population. Pakistani army along with district administration also established 36 medical camps in Karachi to cater the health needs of the affected communities. The initial reports highlighted the need of food and other necessities in five districts of Sindh including Karachi Central, East, West, Malir and Korangi. PRCS aims to target 2,500 affected households in the slums of these areas by assisting them through CVA (Multi-purpose Cash Grant).



People are taking livestock to safety in Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan (Source: PRCS)

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the acute needs highlighted by team in District Swat, Shangla, and Charsadda are that of basic needs, clean water and hygiene kits. PRCS is targeting to support 1,500 households in these three districts through the provision of multi-purpose cash grant, water filters and hygiene kits.

Key findings of the RNA in Dadu, Sindh Province	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total population affected by the floods in Dadu is around 77,838 people. Seven Union Councils are the most affected by the floods in Tehsil Johi. 	
Accessibility to affected areas	Most of the villages are cut off due to breaches in flood protection embankment, roads and water channels. It will take two days to a week in filling the breaches as the water is still flowing and breaches have produced huge gap. Vehicle access is not possible so far in the three most affected UCs. Large villages have no water in the settlements, however the standing water around these villages is a hindrance. People are crossing the inundated areas by walking/swimming in the water and trying to seek assistance.
Communications	The landline phone and mobile services were interrupted for some time; however, it is now functional in some of the areas. Mobile service is available in the affected areas and have good coverage. The electricity system is damaged, and it may take few days for repair and maintenance. With restoration of electricity, mobile services will be restored accordingly in the coming days. In recent communication with field Team, mobile networks are fully restored.
Market functionality and accessibility	It is observed that market in main town of the Taluka at Johi city is fully functional, and almost all kind of commodities are available in sufficient quantities. The suppliers have access to the other cities, and they can provide additional supplies as per need of the market. All the communities

	may have access in a few days as soon as the road repairs are completed, and access of the remaining disconnected areas shall also be restored. The other big marketplace is at Dadu city and people may reach there for further needs
Cash transfer mechanism	Several Financial Service Providers (FSPs) are available in the districts and affected areas that include banks, post office, mobile money, Telenor, Jazz Cash and UBL Omni. PRCS has already signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with leading financial institutions that include UBL Omni, a bank that offers various financial products and payment solutions and covers areas in Dadu district, while Telenor has large coverage and covering the current affected areas with limited coverage in Dadu so either of them could be an option of FSPs for CVA with Jazz Cash as a backup option.
WASH	Clean drinking water was identified as a major need of the affected population in Johi Taluka, where water purification plant should be installed to cater to the needs of people living in new flood protection embankment and roads around the city of Johi. Aquatabs may be provided together with the awareness sessions. At the same time, hygiene kits are needed for the displaced and people living in villages who have lost their houses. Hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions should be conducted together with the provision of hygiene kits.
Food security	As per reports and discussion with the communities the food items are available in the nearby markets these markets are usually used in normal days. However, the purchasing power of the local communities has been reduced due to the effects of floods on their livelihoods
Livelihood	As flood washed away standing crops and damaged livestock, cash grants would be a feasible option to support the small farmers who have lost their standing crops and no fodder is available for their animals.
Health	Mobile Medical Camps – water borne diseases are expected to be increased. Medicine is also required for gastro, diarrhea, skin diseases and other related illnesses. Vaccine for snake bites may also be helpful for the communities. Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is also recommended to distribute by doctors working in few medical camps. The needs are currently met through established medical camps by the authorities.

Key Findings of the RNA in Baluchistan	
PRCS team initially carried out assessment in Jhal Magsi, Sibi, Harnai, Jafferabad, and Karachi. However, Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad are the worst affected areas as per findings. In Jhal Magsi alone around 85,000 people are directly affected by the floods while in Jafferabad around 23,000 people being affected. The needs identified in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad are the same as the topography of the area and disaster are similar in nature.	
Accessibility to affected areas	Most of the villages are accessible except some areas of Jhal Magsi. Initially the floods damaged bridges and highways, however, access has been restored to most of the affected areas.
Communications	The landline phone and mobile services were interrupted for some time; however, it is now functional in some of the areas.
Market functionality and accessibility	It is observed that markets in Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad are fully functional and almost all kind of commodities are available in sufficient quantities.
Cash transfer mechanism	Several Financial Service Providers (FSPs) are available in the districts and affected areas that include banks, post office, mobile money and UBL Omni. PRCS has already signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with leading financial institutions that include UBL Omni.
WASH	Clean drinking water was identified as a major need. Water purification plant may be installed to cater to the needs of people living in the affected areas. Aqua tabs may be provided together with awareness sessions. At the same time, hygiene kits are needed for the displaced and people living in villages who have lost their houses. Hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions should be conducted together with the provision of hygiene kits.
Food security	As per reports and discussion with the communities the food items are available in the nearby markets these markets are usually used in normal days. However, the purchasing power of the local communities has been reduced because of floods on their livelihoods.
Livelihood	As flood washed away standing crops and damaged livestock, Cash grants would be a feasible option to support the small farmers who have lost their standing crops and no fodder is available for their animals
Health	Mobile Medical Camps – water borne diseases are prevailed in the communities may be increased. The needs are currently met through established medical camps by the authorities.

Conclusion

As per findings of RNA, the acute needs in Dadu, Sindh, and in Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad Baluchistan are clean drinking water, food (dry ration), tents, household items (i.e. hygiene kits), livelihood supports as standing crops are badly damaged, and health services/promotion as waterborne diseases are increasing in affected areas. As per the RNA findings the government department Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), National Disaster Management Department (NDMA) and Pakistan Arm Forces have distributed over three thousand tents in the affected areas to meet immediate needs of displaced families. To date, there is no request for additional shelter assistance indicated by the government, however, this will continue to be assessed and evaluated during the detail/in-depth assessment should needs escalated.

Due to urban flooding in Karachi, the acute needs highlighted is that of food (dry ration) that can be covered through CVA as markets are functional and phone services and electricity restored. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the acute needs highlighted includes food (dry ration), clean drinking water and hygiene kits.

Targeting

Based on initial information and finding of RNA, Tehsil Johi of Dadu district in Sindh province, and Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad districts in Baluchistan province will be targeted as those are the highly affected areas. In both provinces, the community was involved in the identification of union councils and villages during assessment and initial assistance in close coordination with district administration and relevant disaster management authorities. PRCS will follow set criteria for selection of beneficiaries while engaging with all relevant stakeholders at district level including PRCS local branch, district administration, PRCS coordinators and trained DDRTs (Muhafiz volunteer). For more coordinated and speedy response specifically in CVA, PRCS management very recently formed a committee headed by PRCS Secretary General.

Due to urban flooding in Karachi and flash flooding in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PRCS will target five more districts of Sindh Province: Malir, Central, East, West and Korangi. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PRCS aims to provide assistance in Shangla, Swat and Charsadda.

Province	District	Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)		In-kind Assistance	
		One-off Value (PKR)	No. of Households	Type of assistance	No. of Households
Baluchistan	Jaferabad	10,500	500	hygiene kits	2,000
	Jhal Magsi	10,500	1,000	hygiene kits	3,750
Sindh	Dadu	10,500	1000	hygiene kits	4,000
	Karachi Central	10,500	500	-	
	Karachi West	10,500	500	-	
	Karachi East	10,500	500	-	
	Malir	10,500	500	-	
	Korangi	10,500	500	water filter	550
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	Shangla	10,500	500	water filter, hygiene kits	500
	Swat	10,500	500	water filter, hygiene kits	500
	Charsadda	10,500	500	water filter, hygiene kits	500

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

The targeted areas in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan are greatly affected by the floods. The need assessment conducted by field team have the basic information about the existing situation, needs and gaps, however, at this stage it is very difficult to provide the segregated data. This will be provided at later stage once the team has carried out detailed assessment.

Scenario planning

Prediction for more Monsoon rains in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan is already issued by the Meteorological Department. The situation may be worsening in case of more rainfall. However, since PRCS has district branches in Dadu, Karachi, Shangla, Swat and setups in Charsadda, Jhal Magsi and Jafferabad with trained staff and volunteers, PRCS can deliver timely assistance to the affected population. A few branches have stocks available in the warehouses. The situation might change once access to all affected areas restored. With the changing situation, the needs of the affected population might also change.

Scenario	Humanitarian Consequence	Potential Response
Monsoon season with more rainfall prediction	The livelihoods of the people in the target areas will be severely affected.	PRCS will assist through in-kind support and cash assistance, to fulfil the long-term basic needs of the targeted groups.
Impact on livelihood	The affected community may adopt negative coping mechanisms in case their needs are not met in a timely way.	PRCS will conduct in-depth livelihoods analysis in Sindh and Baluchistan, and if the situation prevails, PRCS will look for support from other partners in the country or ask for the extension/top-up of the DREF operation.
COVID-19	COVID-19 may affect implementation of activities.	Cases are on decline and government announced relaxation in all imposed restrictions. PRCS staff will be taking care of the guidelines issued time to time by GoP and WHO for the safety and security of staff, volunteers and targeted people. In this regard social distancing will be ensured besides using hand sanitizer, masks, gloves and other PPEs.

Operation Risk Assessment

PRCS Provincial and district branches will work in close collaboration with Provincial and District Authorities to facilitate a good communication flow regarding accessibility to affected communities. Due to Monsoon season, the people are still at risk and exposed to further flooding. Monsoon rains could hinder the activities of the teams deployed for assessments, distribution and monitoring, risk of being stranded in the operational areas in case of rains and floods. Furthermore, communication networks, may be overwhelmed as people try to establish contact with family members in the affected areas.

In addition, PRCS will ensure that female staff and volunteers are part of the assessment and distribution so that women and girls have access to information and services. PRCS is present in the affected areas and has a high level of acceptance by the communities. Staff and volunteers were active in the immediate aftermath of the heavy rains and floods.

COVID-19 cases are in decline in the country and government announced relaxation in all restrictions as the overall number of cases of COVID-19 pandemic is decreasing, however, the pandemic is still present in Pakistan. The government has had SOPs defined to tackle the COVID-19 situation and National Society will ensure the compliance to all the mobilization SOPs and COVID-19 safe measures by all personnel during field work/visits. However, second wave of COVID-19 is predicted and may affect the implementation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The overall objective of this revised DREF operation aims to support the immediate basic needs, clean drinking water and hygiene needs of 96,250 people (13,750 families) in targeted villages in Karachi Central, East, West, Malir Korangi, Dadu, Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad, Shangla, Swat and Charsadda Districts in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan Provinces through disbursement of multi-purpose cash grants, provision of hygiene kit, water filters and clean drinking water. Given the wide coverage of areas, the operation timeframe is set for a period of six months. The operation will also aim to raise awareness related to COVID-19 control and precautionary measures through trained staff and volunteers.

Proposed strategy

PRCS will continue to carry out detail need assessments through the use of data collection tools including ODK and Red Rose, further refining data collected through analysis of gender, age and disability disaggregated data and feeding relevant information to the specific sectors for immediate assistance. Keeping in view the COVID-19 pandemic, PRCS will take every precautionary measure for the safety of staff and volunteers working in the field. Also, PRCS will orient volunteers on how to work in the field in this challenging situation. PRCS is also actively engaged in COVID-19 response and those activities will be augmented accordingly. PRCS will ensure that the staff and volunteers understand that the SOPs related to the field and meetings need to be respected. PPEs will be available to all personnel during the field visit and physical distancing will be maintained.

PRCS team in Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan are working in coordination with the Disaster Management Authority at respective provincial and district levels. The team carried out initial assessments in the affected areas to ascertain the damages and needs. The DREF operation is developed based on the findings of the Rapid Need Assessment. PRCS has trained staff and volunteers at national and provincial level who are available to be deployed in the field on an immediate basis. The provincial offices in the targeted districts are fully functional and the staff at national and branch level are specialized in disaster response and Cash. The branches have had experiences carrying out similar projects and are fully equipped to respond to the needs of people based on the set target in this operation. With a strong presence in the affected areas, PRCS will ensure a timely, transparent and of quality Cash implementation to the affected population; 1,000 households in Dadu, 1,000 households in Jhal Magsi and 500 households in each district of Jafferabad, Karachi Central, Karachi West, Karachi East, Malir, Korangi, Shangla, Swat and Charsadda. This makes a total of 6,500 households to be benefitted from the assistance.

In addition, 1,500 households will receive water filter and hygiene kits in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This is an addition to the provision of hygiene kits to 9,750 households in Sindh and Baluchistan from the first allocation of DREF. PRCS will target the neediest segment of population in consultation with district administration and community committees/elder.

Beneficiary selection criteria will be redesigned based on further assessment/coordination and will be communicated to the communities, authorities, and all other relevant stakeholders in advance.

Cash and voucher assistance

In Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan, the immediate food/basic needs and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) needs of the affected population in Dadu, Jhal Magsi, Jafferabad, Karachi central, East, West, Malir, Korangi, Shangla, Swat and Charsadda districts were identified based on emergency needs assessment (RNA) carried out by PRCS:

- Affected population to receive cash assistance for food and basic needs.
- Nearby markets are functional and accessible to affected population.
- Financial Service Providers (FSPs) exist in the area (banks, telecom partners and post offices).

The PRCS Annual Contingency Plan proposes to adopt multipurpose cash grants assistance should the prerequisites for cash assistance are fulfilled, as per the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) guidelines outlined in the contingency plan. The annual multi hazard contingency plan already includes cash grant value calculated through MEB, but the value may change subject to needs, context, current prices and inflation. PRCS has the required capacities to distribute cash assistance with the support of IFRC. The multipurpose cash grant modality provides beneficiaries with flexibility and more options to prioritize their own immediate basic needs. This is considered necessary due to the impact on households by the disaster. Thus, it is imperative for the beneficiaries to quickly fulfil their basic needs and the cash grant is expected to revive the local market as well, which will in turn create multiplier effects of increased livelihood opportunities and flow of money in the market.

PRCS has prior experience and capacity with the implementation of cash and voucher assistance approach using FSPs for reliable cash disbursement. The amount for cash grant to fulfil the basic needs for Baluchistan is PKR 10,500 per family, while for targeted families in Sindh is similar amount of PKR 10,500 per family, calculated through MEB. At both provinces, the cash grant is unrestricted and unconditional and primarily for food needs as per need analysis but can be spent on their other prioritized needs of targeted people as per their own choices.

Acceptability and willingness for the cash and voucher assistance (CVA)

As PRCS is working on multi-sector interventions in the aftermath of disaster focusing on the basic survival needs of the affected population, the same approach is followed in the cash and vouchers assistance and the amount calculated for each individual family/household is based on multi-sector needs like food, health, transportation and other general but basic needs. However, in current scenario, the focus is on food security needs only as other WASH and health and hygiene needs are being met by other in-kind and service delivery interventions combining with cash assistance. This approach will facilitate the affected community to greater extent and get wider acceptability among them. Acceptability at both government and community level is the foremost requirement for initiating a programme and in this case these two key stakeholders are in full confidence and on board.

Availability of financial service providers

Several financial service providers are available in the districts and affected areas that includes banks, post offices and telecom companies. PRCS has already conducted some cash feasibility and market baseline in recent past and among those disasters prone district, one is currently among the affected districts. PRCS has also signed MoUs with leading financial institutions, namely, Telenor, Jazz Cash and UBL Omni. All FSPs have tested pilot projects and confirmed to be very efficient and cost effective. Telenor Mobile Company has a well-known mechanism of 'Easy Paisa' being used for reliable transfer of money not only for individuals but also for/on behalf of organizations especially during disaster situation. This financial institution has been recommended due to the fact that it has already provided services in PRCS-cash and voucher assistance in 2015-2016 in KP and GB; while in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 in all provinces and currently being used in cash response in COVID-19 outbreak context. In targeted districts, FSPs retailers and franchises are available within the affected zone as well as at district and tehsil levels. If the retailers are informed in advance, they have collectively the capacity and willingness to provide cash to affected families within the agreed timelines and procedure with no liquidity issues at very grass root level as interviewed during field visits. Moreover, FSPs have their outlets/franchises at the very grass root level and capable of service delivery to the community with an easier access.

Policies of host government and donors

Government of Pakistan (GoP) has been using cash transfers in emergency relief and recovery operations since the 2005 earthquake. More recently, the government has implemented a wide range of cash initiatives for affected people from the Pakistan 2010 mega floods and to support people displaced by the complex emergency in ex FATA. GoP has also responded through cash grants to more than 12 million households in current COVID-19 outbreak response. Other actors including UN agencies, civil society partners and the private sector also use cash and voucher assistance. Currently, cash and voucher assistance initiatives in Pakistan are driven by the mandate and opportunities of individual organizations. Government is allowing cash transfers as per state bank regulations issued time to time while ensuring biometric verification and mobile account during cash disbursement through banks and telecom companies. As part of

the UNOCHA coordination meetings, UN agencies, government departments and NGOs all share their response mechanism as well as the modalities, household items and cash transfers, to avoid duplication of efforts and fill the gaps in the disaster affected areas.

GoP as of date has provided cash to the disaster victims during various natural and human induced disasters through formal banking and electronic mode of transfer. Very recently the government has also provided cash assistance in the COVID-19 outbreak context. PRCS has used several disbursement mechanisms of banks, post offices and telecom companies.

Human resources

PRCS Director of Operations will be in charge of the operation, reporting to the PRCS Secretary General, who has the overall responsibility for the operation while Deputy Director Disaster Response (DR), DD CVA, PRCS Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan provincial branch staff and volunteers will be directly supporting the operation. In addition to the PRCS staff and volunteers, the IFRC Pakistan Country Office team is providing technical support as well.

Logistics and supply chain

PRCS maintains household items stocks at national and branch warehouses situated at strategic locations around the country. Hygiene kits to the affected areas will be distributed from the existing stock in Karachi Sindh warehouse and Haripur warehouse Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The CO logistics and procurement is working in close collaboration with the NS counterpart to ensure the safe and timely delivery of these essential goods, including the replenishment of the goods undertaking local procurement and ensuring the compliance of IFRC procurement procedures.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community engagement and accountability, will be integrated into the operation to ensure that people assisted can give feedback and receive answers to their questions, have access to the timely and accurate information on the nature and scope of assistance and services provided by PRCS, and the expected behavior of staff and volunteers. PRCS local volunteers have been part of the assessment exercise and will also be engaged during the project implementation for identification and household registration, information sharing regarding response activities, distribution of household items, hygiene promotion sessions, coordination with local Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and collecting feedback from community members regarding project activities/assistance.

The provincial branches will ensure visibility and transparent communication with the affected population during the relief distributions. Banners and information charts of the items being distributed will be put on display at all the distribution points and volunteers will explain charts to people to ensure understanding. In addition, a feedback mechanism will also be implemented. During assessment, distribution or any field activity, feedback will be captured through a dedicated phone line, the number for which will be communicated to the community members at the very beginning of response activities and continuously shared during all activities to ensure wide dissemination of the number. Verbal feedback will be registered formally during interaction with community members through manual paper-based forms filled in by volunteers. Volunteers will be supplied with a simple Q&A document to answer most frequently or urgent posed questions and concerns.

Protection, gender, and inclusion

Response teams will comprise of both male and female staff and volunteers. The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through orientation and consultation. During household needs assessment, Sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analyzed, informing the emergency response. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be continued to ensure programmes mainstream Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety (DAPS) approach relevant to the needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.

Communications

Pakistan Red Crescent will regularly share information and updates on the operation via a range of communications channels and the Secretary General will be the primary spokesperson for communications to external stakeholders within Pakistan. IFRC will support the Pakistan Red Crescent communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on the floods and the Red Cross humanitarian action assisting people affected by the disaster. The communications will generate visibility and support for the humanitarian needs and the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Close collaboration will be maintained between the Asia Pacific IFRC regional communications unit, IFRC CO/CCST and the National Society to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach.

Written and audio-visual content will be produced, along with relevant social media and digital products, as appropriate. Communications content will be promoted on regional and global IFRC channels and shared with National Societies in the IFRC network. Media and social media scanning will aim to increase effectiveness of all communications including managing any risks.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that the choice of interventions and the beneficiary selection is need based, with adherence to all standards of accountability and transparency.

Emphasis is also made on encouraging continuous assessment of the situation, monitoring of the services being provided as well as looking at monitoring of the feedback from beneficiaries. Analysis of monitoring observations will help with timely decision-making. Attention will be paid to data management, inclusive of collection of disaggregated beneficiary data, storage, and analysis. Continuous communication with the field teams, along with issuance of necessary updates of the operation including the final report will be managed accordingly. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) will be carried out two weeks after the distribution of cash and household items. Lastly, a lesson learned workshop is planned and budgeted at the end of the operation to record the best practices and recommendations for future operations.

Administration and Finance

Both PRCS and IFRC Pakistan Country Office administration and finance teams are on standby to support development and implementation of the DREF operation.

Security

Dadu district is situated on the border with Baluchistan and being close to the river Indus is prone to a flood like situation during Monsoon season. It is around 330 kilometers away from Karachi. There are no major security issues related to the area. Jhal Magsi district is 310 kilometers away from Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan and mostly Baloch population is residing here. Jaffarabad is located around 300 kilometers away from Quetta. Karachi is the capital of Sindh while Shangla and Swat are tourist destinations. These districts have not any major serious security condition associated with them. Communications systems have also been badly affected after the disaster which have now been resumed to a large extent. Lack of communication is not expected to be a major issue for the operation.

IFRC does not maintain a presence in the district however the PRCS does have its presence in the areas with different response and emergency teams already deployed to the affected areas while maintaining close coordination with district authorities.

Any movement of IFRC staff to flood affected areas in relation to the DREF operation is currently limited due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In case travel is permitted, movements will be monitored by IFRC Security and IFRC Islamabad Radio Room. IFRC Security might also carry out visits to the affected areas to conduct rapid risk assessment as part of the DREF operation. IFRC will ensure that all staff and volunteers are briefed on the security situation and on safety and emergency procedures, prior to departure to the affected areas.

The overall number of cases of COVID-19 pandemic is decreasing, however, the pandemic is still present in Pakistan. The government has had SOPs defined to tackle the COVID-19 situation and National Society have PPEs in stock which will be used according to the protocol by all personnel during field visits.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 45,500 (6,500 HH)

Female: 23,205

Male: 22,295

Requirements (CHF): 406,614

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# affected families provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	6,500	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Number of affected families to be provided with multipurpose cash grants has been increased from 2,500 families to 6,500 families. Each family will receive a cash grant of PKR 10,500 (approximately CHF 57). The amount is based on the calculated minimum expenditure basket and intended to help them address their basic needs for an initial month. A pre-identified financial service provider (FSP) will be engaged to process the cash transfers. The FSP has been utilized previously by PRCS in other operations and will expedite the distribution process. It is expected that cash grants will be distributed to affected families during mid-September 2020.

- PRCS held coordination meetings with IFRC and has been in remote coordination with field teams on increase of caseloads and further extension of activities to other affected districts and provinces.
- Coordination with district administration and local community notables has been initiated by PRCS PHQs for the selection of areas within the districts for unconditional cash grants.
- NHQ technical team has been moved down to districts for micro planning and implementation of the activities.
- Data collection tool has been developed and incorporated in Red Rose.
- Household registration for all target districts has been completed and data cleaning and verification is underway.
- Fund transfer for operation to PHQ has been initiated.
- Coordination with Cash working group on prices monitoring is ongoing.

Population to be assisted: A total of 6,500 HH (4,000 households under initial DREF and additional 2,500 households from second allocation) to receive cash grants for food assistance in Jafferabad and Jhal Magsi District in Baluchistan province, and Dadu, Karachi Central, East, West, Malir, Korangi, Dadu District in Sindh Province, and Swat, Shangla, Charsadda in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Priority will be given to the most affected and most vulnerable families, taking into consideration fully and partially damaged houses, fully or partial affected livelihoods (i.e. farmers), women-headed households, households with pregnant and lactating women, infant family members, persons with disability and primary school children. The transfer value per family is PKR 10,500 (approximately CHF 57), based on 2,100 KCal energy requirements per person per day for seven members' family for one month, as per MEB calculation.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People targeted: 82,600 (11,800 HHs)

Female: 42,126

Male: 40,474

Requirements (CHF): 128,674

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population that has increased knowledge of hygiene practices	60%	Ongoing, will be reported in next update

# of people provided with access to clean drinking water	32,350	19,850
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe drinking water, which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality, is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with access to clean drinking water through water treatment plant	18,000	Approx. 14,000
# of liters of safe water distributed (cumulative)	50,000/day	Ongoing, will be reported in next update
# of people provided with access to clean drinking water through provision of HH water filters	14,350	3,850
Replenishment/procurement of household water filter	2,050	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Two water treatment plants (WTP) have been deployed to Jhal Magzi and Dadu districts, the production and distribution of safe drinking water (48,000-55,000 liters per day) is in progress since 23 August 2020 in village Fatehpur, tehsil Gandawa, Jhal Magsi districts and in UC Kamal Khan Johi, Dadu districts together with hygiene awareness sessions.

Jhal Magsi: The WTP has been deployed since 23 August 2020 and started producing clean drinking water from 25 August 2020. Initially the production was about 10,000 to 15,000 liters per day which then increased to 25,000 liters per day, and three water distribution points have been setup in the community.

Dadu: The WTP has been deployed since 25 August 2020 and started producing clean drinking water from 28 August 2020. Initially the production was about 10,000 to 15,000 liters per day which then increased to 25,000 liters per day, and a water distribution point has been setup near the water treatment plant and the remaining water is distributed through water trucking.

In addition to ongoing response activities, PRCS is also planning to distribute 2,050 household water filter as per the breakdown below, of which 550 water filters have been distributed. Replenishment will be initiated in mid-September.

District	No. of HH to receive water filter
Kornaghi	550
Shangla	500
Charsada	500
Swat	500
Total	2,050

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	82,600	Ongoing
# of people reached by awareness session on COVID-19	82,600	Ongoing
# of people reached by awareness session on dengue outbreak	82,600	Ongoing
# of IEC materials distributed on hygiene and dengue	8,000	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Health and hygiene promotion activities will focus on proper hand washing, dengue prevention and COVID-19 control and preparedness. IEC materials development and printing in local and readable language are underway and will be distributed and disseminated in the targeted communities. Key messages related to hygiene and health awareness have been placed in water collection points. The IEC materials produced for awareness raising will be easy to understand and accessible by using of pictures and local languages. Pictorial materials will also help to include the marginalized segments. The materials will be related to health and hygiene promotion, COVID-19 awareness and preventive measures on dengue outbreak including referral points, psychosocial support and other services which will be provided by the NS.

Output 1.5 Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards are provided to the target population.

Indicator:	Target	Actual
-------------------	---------------	---------------

# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	11,800	Ongoing
Replenishment/procurement of hygiene kits	1,500	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Each household will receive a package of hygiene kit and the distribution will be accompanied with hygiene promotion session or activities. Below is the detail distribution plan for hygiene kit and hygiene promotion:

District	No. of hygiene kits ¹ to be distributed
Dadu	4,000
Jafferabad	2,000
Jhal Magsi	3,750
Kornaghi	550
Shangla	500
Charsada	500
Swat	500
Total	11,800



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People targeted: All people affected
Requirements (CHF): (integrated with other areas)

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with PGI services	96,250	Ongoing

Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Initial assessments focus on key PGI areas	Yes	Yes
Sex-age and disability disaggregated data is collected	Yes	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

PGI was incorporated as part of the assessment; and indirectly all targeted families supported through this DREF operation will be provided with different services based on PGI considerations and standards.

Sex-age and disability disaggregated is being collected by sector; and will be used to inform revisions to the operational strategy if required, as well as reported on in the DREF final report.

Output 1.2: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% staff and volunteers sign the code of conduct	100	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

At the time of publication, all staff and volunteers had been involved in the operation. The percentage of those signing the code of conduct will be reported on in the DREF final report.

¹ A package of hygiene kit comprises of toothbrush (5), bath soap (12), laundry soap (12), nail cutter (2), hand towel (7), hair comb (4), scissor (1).

International Disaster Response

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competencies and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation)	2	2

Output 1.1.4: National Societies have effective volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% volunteers insured	45	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

Humanitarian priorities and needs identified following the completion of the assessment is being used to inform the revision of the overarching PRCS EPoA, including the PRCS chapters (Sindh and KP Province) targeted to implement the activities planned by areas of focus. Support will be provided to these chapters to ensure they are well functioning in the DREF operation and will be reported on in the DREF final report.

All volunteers mobilized for this DREF Operation will be insured. The number of insured will be reported in the DREF final report.

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output 2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Rapid response personnel support the operation	1	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC will mobilize rapid response personnel to provide overarching surge support to the DREF specific for PMER profile. Further support required will be determined in collaboration with PRCS.

Output 2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
DREF procedures are applied during the implementation of the operation	Yes	Yes
% target population satisfied with support received	80	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC CO is supporting PRCS to ensure accountability and compliance in regard to the DREF procedures. This has included the issue of Information Bulletin and Operations Update as well as utilization of the IFRC GO Platform to issue situation reports.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) is an important component of the DREF operation, and will be integrated into all activities planned to ensure that affected families have access to information on the services being provided by PRCS, as well as participate and feedback to PRCS.

Output 2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Logistics department provides constant support to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment and other procurements	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain of relief items, including procurement, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the requirements and aligned with standards, processes and

procedures of the IFRC. Logistical support for this operation is provided by the strong logistics capacity of the PRCS built in recent years, supported by an experienced IFRC CO Logistics team. IFRC CO Logistics, in coordination with PRC Logistics, dispatched essential household items. Replenishment of these items is in progress.

Output 2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# coordination meetings held with other stakeholders	3	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

No update as of date.

Outcome S2.2: The complementarity and strengths of the Movement are enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Complementarity and strengths of the Movement enhanced	Yes	Yes

Output 2.2.1: In the context of emergencies, the IFRC, ICRC and NS enhance their operational reach and effectiveness through new means of coordination

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordination is well established	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

The NS has conducted one operation update for all Movement partners and issued three sitreps on the disaster so far. The documents have been uploaded in the IFRC Go platform. Bilateral coordination is ongoing with all country Movement partners. IFRC CO is in close coordination with all in country Movement partners, particularly with ICRC for the security related contexts.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and PRC participate in local, national, and international dialogues/ meetings	Yes	Ongoing

Output 1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# communications materials produced/published	10	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

No update as of date.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Effective performance of staff supported by HR procedures	Yes	Yes

Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff show good level of engagement and performance

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% compliance with PRCS HR procedures	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

PRCS has mobilized the existing staff of NHQ and chapters, up to 45 volunteers have been deployed from relevant chapters that adds up to a total of 60 PRCS personnel involved in the operation to date. PRCS Human Resources (HR) procedures are being applied for all deployments

Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% financial reporting respecting IFRC procedures	100	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC CO, through the finance and administration team, provides operational support for review, budget validation, bank transfers, as well as technical assistance to PRCS on cost justification procedures, including review and validation of invoices. The PRCS – which is on the working advance system – has been supported by the IFRC for many years and is used to these financial procedures. All financial transactions in this operation are being conducted in accordance with the IFRC standard financial procedures. The DREF project agreement was signed upon the approval of the DREF; however, it is in the process of being revised through an addendum based on the expanded allocations that is currently proposed.

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% operational staff for IFRC receive security briefing	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC security framework is applicable to this operation. For PRCS staff and volunteers, the National Society's security framework is applied. Regular and close coordination is maintained with the ICRC in accordance with the existing security framework and Movement coordination agreement. Regular information sharing is maintained and specific security protocols for each level of security. In the country, all staff members and volunteers are required to take the IFRC online courses: *Stay Safe Personal Security*, *Stay Safe Security Management* and *Stay Safe Volunteer Security*. Following the Taal Volcanic eruptions, the IFRC CO security focal point has, in collaboration with IFRC Health Manager disseminated updated security guidelines and precautionary measures such as the use of N95 masks. The IFRC CO logistics team has also procured personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used for staff working in the areas of operation.

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRPK019 - PAKISTAN - MONSOON FLOODS

18/09/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	102,655
Cash Disbursement	381,797
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	484,452
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,993
Logistics, Transport & Storage	20,993
Volunteers	12,403
Personnel	12,403
Workshops & Training	3,263
Workshops & Training	3,263
Travel	35,841
Information & Public Relations	4,514
Office Costs	326
Communications	318
General Expenditure	41,000
DIRECT COSTS	562,111
INDIRECT COSTS	36,537
TOTAL BUDGET	598,649

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [DREF Operation](#)

Contact information

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

In Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Islamabad

- Khalid bin Majeed, secretary general; phone: +92 51 925 0407; email: sg@prcs.org.pk
- Atif Ali, DD DR; mobile: +92 304 1030024; email: dd.dr@prcs.org.pk

In IFRC Pakistan Country Office, Islamabad

- Peter Ophoff, head of country office; email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org
- Manzoor Ali, senior programme manager, mobile: +92 308 5559071; email: manzoor.ali@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Gwendolyn Pang, acting deputy regional director; email: gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of DCPRR; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Christie Samosir, operations coordinator; email: OpsCoord.SouthAsia@ifrc.org
- Antony Balmain, regional communications manager; email: antony.balmain@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, Manager, Operations Coordination, email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, senior officer, DREF; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org
- Karla Morizzo, senior officer, DREF; email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

How we work

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

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



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

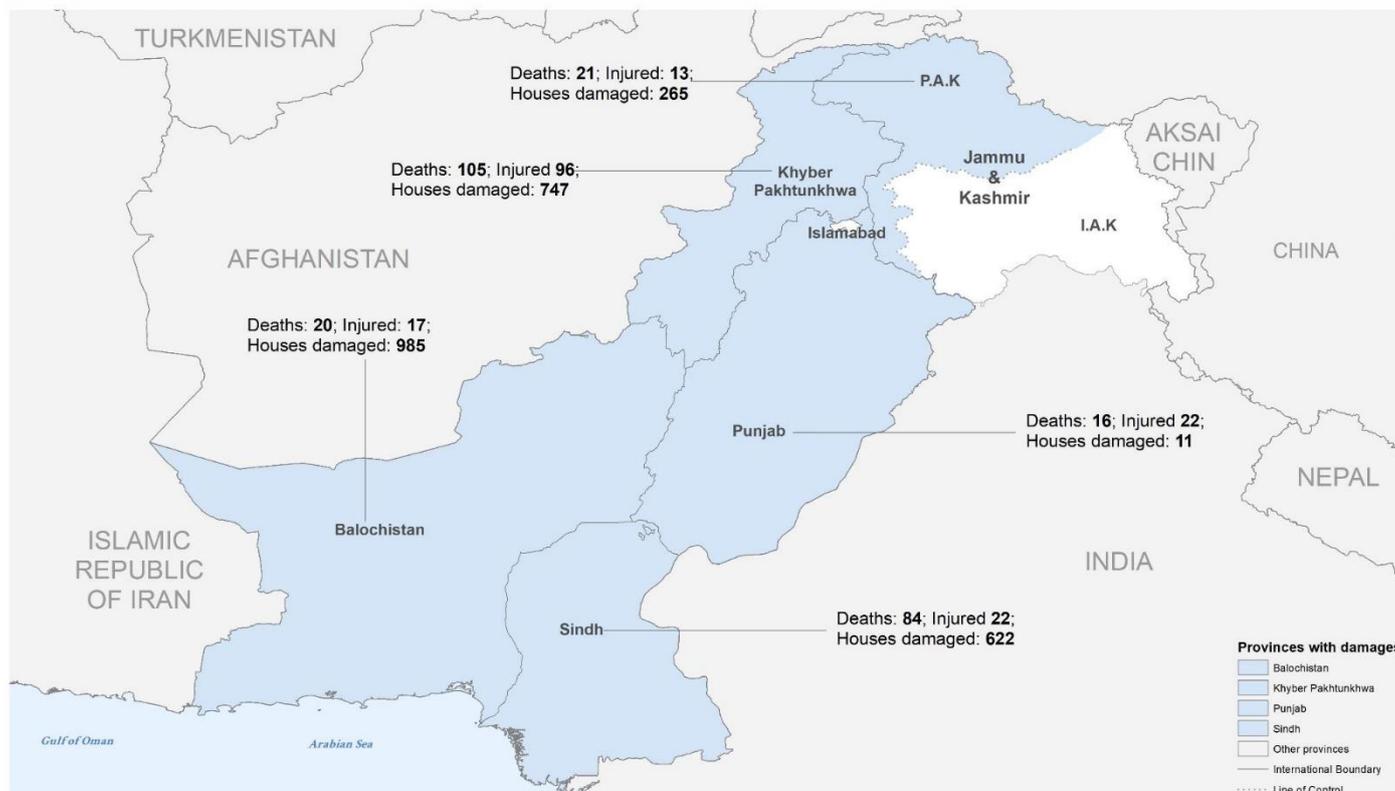


Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

PAKISTAN

Monsoon damages

As of 07 September 2020



www.unocha.org source: NDMA