

# Emergency Appeal Pakistan: Floods



Emergency Appeal n° MDRPK011	Glide n° <u>FL-2015-000090-PAK</u>	
Date of issue: 27 August 2015	Date of disaster: Mid-July 2015	
Operation start date: 12 August 2015	Appeal duration: 6 months; Completion date: 29 February 2016	
Appeal budget: CHF 1,486,227	Amount advanced from DREF: CHF 223,756	
Number of people affected: 1,529,189	Number of people to be assisted: 5,700 families (39,900 people)	

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,486,227 to enable the IFRC to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) to deliver humanitarian assistance to a total of 39,900 people (5,700 families) affected by the heavy monsoon rains coupled with glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) with a primary focus on the sectors of food security; emergency shelter and household items; emergency health; and water, sanitation and hygiene. The Appeal is based on the findings of rapid assessments conducted by different organizations as well as reports from PRCS assessment teams. In addition to the main sectors, the overall budget also reflects National Society/IFRC operation support costs and sectoral support. Click here for the Emergency Plan of Action.

### The situation

In mid-July 2015, heavy monsoon rains together with glacial lake outburst floods (GLOF) affected several provinces of Pakistan, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit Baltistan (GB), Punjab, Baluchistan and Sindh. According to national statistics, KP and Punjab are amongst the worst hit, leaving thousands of families affected, houses destroyed, acres of ready to harvest crops and fruit orchards damaged, and infrastructure compromised. However, preliminary assessments suggest that the effect of the flooding has increased in Sindh Province over the past few days as the waters have entered the plain areas of the province.

According to the latest available report dated 16 August 2015, the flooding has so far affected 1,529,189 people in more than 4,065 villages, with 219 reported deaths and 183 people injured in Baluchistan, KP, Punjab, Sindh, Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), GB,

Damage and needs assessment being carried out by PRCS staff and volunteers in Punjab. Photo: PRCS.

and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The situation is still evolving as flood water is currently passing through Sindh province and the monsoon season is not yet over. Assessments are being carried out in many newly affected areas.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> http://www.ndma.gov.pk/new/Documents/NDMA Monsoon Daily Sitrep No 42 24th august 2015.pdf

# The operational strategy

The operational plan, developed jointly by the PRCS and IFRC, outlines how the IFRC will support the PRCS to assist the most vulnerable in the nine districts affected by the floods. The PRCS, utilizing its staff and volunteers across the affected areas, has been actively engaged in response immediately after the onset of disaster and delivering relief to the affected areas. The current operation started through DREF support mainly focusing on replenishment of the 360 non-food items (NFI) distributed immediately to the affected population in two of the nine districts.

With the launch of this Emergency Appeal, the operation will scale-up the activities as well as consider other priority needs, such as provision of food parcels and basic non-food household items (NFI) for a total of 5,700 families. The food parcel will be procured locally to speed up the distribution. The PRCS mobilized NFIs from its disaster preparedness stock and the family tent and tarpaulins as part of the NFI are expected to provide emergency shelter support until the affected population return to their homes or until they are able to repair their homes.

In addition, provision of household water filters and water purification tablets, complimentary with hygiene promotion and community clean-up activities will minimise the risk of waterborne and water related diseases within the affected communities. The operation will also deploy three mobile health units (MHUs) from the PRCS warehouses to provide health and disease prevention services targeting 10,000 people.

The PRCS and IFRC are coordinating with other humanitarian agencies in the selection of location and beneficiaries by fully collaborating with the information management working group; comprising representatives of government, UN, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and INGOs in Pakistan.

#### **Needs assessments**

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is providing the latest updated information on the damages and losses in the affected provinces. The PRCS have conducted needs assessments in KP, Punjab, GB, and Sindh provinces, covering more than 15 districts. The assessments are ongoing in eight other districts in Sindh, Balochistan and FATA provinces.

According to the NDMA report and the PRCS assessment report, food, shelter, water, health and hygiene were reported as the main priority sectors across the affected districts.

**Food shortages:** As the water rose, residents of floods affected villages tried to salvage grain stock before leaving their homes. Carrying large loads of grain was not an easy task and many of the displaced families are without food. Concerns of possible food shortages mean that short-term food assistance is vital.

**Emergency shelter and essential household items:** Although the government has established 641 relief camps for the flood affected population, 66,983 people are residing in these camps, and there are reports of overcrowding. A large proportion of the affected population has established spontaneous settlements on embankments, while some families remain near their homes but surrounded by floodwater, indicating a need for emergency shelter (tents and tarpaulins) and provision of items such as blankets, kitchen sets and cooking stoves among others.

**Water and sanitation:** Access to safe drinking water has emerged as one of the top priorities in the affected areas, as drinking water sources such as hand pumps, boreholes, and tube wells are either damaged or inundated. Open defecation is the common practice in affected areas of Punjab and it has been observed that due to flooding, animal and human faeces have contaminated the drinking water sources.

**Emergency health:** The affected population is presenting with fungal and skin infections, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection. With the stagnant water, there is a potential risk of malaria outbreak and water borne diseases. There is also an increased risk of malnutrition among children due to short-term food shortages.

#### **Beneficiary selection**

Intervention	Beneficiary selection criteria	
Short-term food assistance	Displaced families in spontaneous settlements on embankments and those staying in close proximity to their houses and surrounded by floodwater	
Emergency shelter and essential household items	Totally damaged houses and families not receiving shelter assistance from any other organization or government agency	
Safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion	All families reached with emergency shelter and essential household items, as well as short-term food assistance will be reached with WASH interventions	
Emergency health services	Three mobile health units will provide service delivery to families within the catchment area of Rajanpur, Badin and Chitral; also filling the gap for medical doctors at identified health facilities in Chitral (targeting families who also benefit from all aforementioned interventions)	

The targeted population are primarily those affected and displaced by the floods. The prioritized beneficiaries include the elderly, women and children as the most vulnerable categories during disasters. Further assessments will identify others who are vulnerable in this particular context.

The PRCS and IFRC work in close contact with other humanitarian actors to avoid potential overlapping in case of selection of geographical locations and beneficiary households.

#### **Proposed intervention**

This operation will meet the immediate humanitarian needs of 5,700 families affected by the floods in 9 districts in 4 provinces through the provision of short-term food assistance, emergency shelter and essential household items, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation and hygiene promotion, and emergency health.

#### Food security and nutrition

Outcome: Immediate food and nutrition needs of the 5,000 affected families are met

To meet the immediate food and nutrition needs of 5,000 affected families in 5 districts in Punjab (2,000) and Sindh (3,000) provinces with provision of food parcels.

#### Shelter and settlements

Outcome: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of 5,700 affected families are met

Targeting at least 10% of the 23,934 families whose houses have been damaged/destroyed while thousands of families are displaced and have set up spontaneous settlements on embankments or are staying close to their homes, surrounded by floodwater. Emergency shelter assistance (1 tent and 2 tarpaulins) and essential household items (2 mosquito nets, 7 blankets, 1 hygiene kit, 1 jerry can, 1 kitchen set and 1 cooking stove) will be provided to 2,700 affected families in 9 districts in Punjab (1,000), Sindh (1,000), KP (600) and GB (100) provinces.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation-related diseases for some 39,900 people has been reduced through access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion

Approximately 5,700 affected families in 4 provinces will be provided with safe drinking water through provision of household water filters and water purification tablets. Hygiene promotion activities will be accompanied with distribution of hygiene kits as well as clean-up campaign in the communities. The targeted families will also receive jerry can as part of the essential household items.

#### Health & care

Outcome: Immediate health risks of some 20,000 people are reduced through deployment of mobile health units

The access to health has been compromised due to stagnant floodwater in Punjab and Sindh with some areas in KP still inaccessible. Health facilities in Chitral (KP) are also facing some human resource gaps especially for medical doctors. Shortage of medicines has also been highlighted during the Chitral assessment. The three mobile health units (MHUs) equipped with medical personnel and medicine supply will provide health and disease prevention services for approximately 10,000 people in 3 districts (Rajanpur-Punjab, Badin-Sindh, and Chitral-KP). In addition, surge support will also be provided to fill the gap for medical doctors at identified health facilities in Chitral.

#### **Movement coordination**

On 28 July 2015, PRCS convened its first briefing session for Movement partners on the current flood situation, the immediate response actions, and planned activities. The meeting was chaired by the Secretary General of PRCS. Representatives of IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies as well as PRCS technical staff participated. A second briefing session was held on 11 August 2015. During the session, the PRCS Director of Operations briefed Movement partners on findings of a field mission to the flood-affected areas of KP and Punjab, and highlighted the key damages, losses and needs. The findings of the mission were that the damages and needs are far more than what has been highlighted via the media. Discussion was also held on the need to launch an Emergency Appeal on behalf of PRCS. Apart from this, coordination meetings between partners take place whenever the need arises.

IFRC plays a coordination role to assist PRCS for better response, with support from in-country Movement partners.

#### **Operational support services**

The PRCS will use its existing staff and volunteers for the response operation. The PRCS Director of Operations will be in charge of the operation, coordinating with the Provincial and District colleagues and reporting to the Secretary General, who has the overall responsibility for the operation. No new paid staff will be engaged for this operation; implementation will be supported by volunteers and staff members existing in the PRCS NHQ and PHQs.

Sufficient NFI stocks are available at the PRCS national and branch warehouses situated at strategic locations around the country, and are being mobilized and distributed at the flood affected areas. The replenishment plan will not cover replenishment for all dispatched items; however it will seek to have in place adequate quantities to meet the needs of up to 35,000 families. Besides NFI stocks replenishment, the operation also supports the procurement of food parcels and the replenishment of medicines for the deployed MHUs which are released from PRCS warehouses. The IFRC will provide logistics support according to its standard procedures to timely and efficiently source, procure and deliver equipment and other materials.

The PRCS will regularly share information and updates on the operation with key stakeholders. The Secretary General will be responsible for communication to external stakeholders. At the operational level, the communication department will undertake communication activities aimed to increase visibility of the PRCS and to show impact of our contribution. The IFRC will support with the documentation and publication of reports and stories on the IFRC website.

The IFRC security team is familiar with the proposed operational areas and have advised on the current acceptance and acceptability of these locations. Once in the field, staff have been advised to take note of the security environment and report back on road conditions, acceptability of the organization in the target areas, as well as other security issues which may arise. Before embarking on field visits, all staff will be briefed on safety protocols. Any security concerns will be handled with local authorities as per the existing security framework.

Beneficiary engagement and close coordination with the affected population will be a key component during response operation, and the PRCS will incorporate feedback during the course of the operation.

# Budget

See the attached IFRC Secretariat budget for details.

Elhadj Amadou As Sy Under Secretary General (a.i) Programme Services Division Elhadj Amadou As Sy Secretary General

# Reference documents

Click <u>here</u> for the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

#### **Contact Information**

#### For further information, please contact:

#### In Pakistan Red Crescent Society:

- Dr. Rizwan Naseer, Secretary General, phone: +92 333 444 1122; email: sec.gen@prcs.org.pk
- ✓ Ghulam Muhammad Awan, Director of Operations, phone +92 51 444 8311; email: dirops@prcs.org.pk

#### In IFRC Pakistan delegation:

- ✓ Gorkhmaz Huseynov , Head of Delegation; office phone: +92 51 9250416/17; mobile: +92 308 8888054; email: gorkhmaz.huseynov@ifrc.org
- ✓ Shesh Kafle, Disaster Management Coordinator; mobile: +92 300 555 4515; email: shesh.kafle@ifrc.org

#### In IFRC South Asia regional office, India:

Manish Pant, Resilience Coordinator; mobile: +91 99 5306 0859; manish.pant@ifrc.org

#### In IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, Kuala Lumpur (phone: +60 3 9207 5700):

- ✓ Martin Faller, Head of Operations; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- ✓ Alice Ho, Operations Coordinator; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- ✓ Florent Chane, Zone Logistics Coordinator; mobile: +60 12 298 9752; email: florent.chane@ifrc.org

#### For resource mobilization and pledges:

- ✓ Nathan Rabe, Humanitarian Diplomacy Coordinator; mobile: +60 19 620 0758, email: nathan.rabe@ifrc.org
- ✓ Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

#### For communications enquiries:

 Patrick Fuller, Communications Manager; mobile: +6012 2308 451; email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org

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

Peter Ophoff, Head of PMER, email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

#### In IFRC Geneva:

 Christine South, operations quality assurance senior officer; phone: +41 22 730 45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org

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#### 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 (NGOs) 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:







## **EMERGENCY APPEAL**

### MDRPK011 : Pakistan Floods

Budget Group	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	754,059
Clothing & Textiles	58,834
Food	290,196
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,618
Medical & First Aid	13,542
Utensils & Tools	55,081
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,183,330
Storage, Warehousing	29,867
Dsitribution & Monitoring	24,957
Transport & Vehicle Costs	48,087
Logistics Services Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	8,000 <b>110,910</b>
Total Eddiofics, TRANSI ORT AND STORAGE	110,310
National Staff	10,157
National Society Staff	38,693
Volunteers	19,153
Total PERSONNEL	68,003
Consultants	11,608
Professional Fees	2,902
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	14,510
Workshops & Training	2,322
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	2,322
Travel	14,026
Communications	484
Other General Expenses	1,935
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	16,444
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	90,709
Total INDIRECT COSTS	90,709
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TOTAL BUDGET	1,486,227

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