

2013

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# Pakistan Red Crescent Society Monsoon Contingency Plan



Pakistan Red Crescent Society  
انجمن ہلال احمر پاکستان



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*The picture on the cover page shows a village in district DG Khan Punjab heavily flooded by monsoon rains of 2012.*

# PRCS Monsoon Contingency Plan 2013

## Executive Summary

Pakistan is one of those countries of South Asia that are exposed to possibility of floods almost every year at varying scale and degree. Monsoon flooding is likely to remain a common phenomenon in coming years as well due to overall climate change. We have already experienced same phenomenon in last three years. Massive flooding in 2010 has caused suffering to over 20 million people, many of whom have lost all their property and livelihoods. Then repeated occurrence in 2011, affecting 9 million in Sindh and some areas of Balochistan, further impinged the lives of previously affected people. In 2012, Monsoon floods affected approx 4.8 million in 14,159 villages in provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Azad Jammu & Kashmir.<sup>1</sup>

Heavy snow fall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir during winters of 2012/2013 coupled with changing pattern of monsoon in last few years poses a major challenge during 2013 as well. The PRCS, as part of their regular disaster preparedness activities, is in the process of preparing a contingency plan (CP) for Monsoon 2013 not only at national level but also at each province enabling better preparedness and an integrated response. The plans are based on mapping of monsoon hazard districts in all parts of Pakistan, as well as anticipating a possible scenario and its possible fallout on communities.

The main aim of this contingency planning remains to prepare the PRCS and its branches well to respond to any developing situation as result of forthcoming monsoon. This plan also incorporates valued lessons learnt during relief operations of last three years to prepare a more realistic and doable plan. This contingency plan closely integrates available resources of the PRCS spread over entire Pakistan along with mapping of its skilled relief workers and volunteers. This year we shall be dealing with a case load of **43, 580 families** based on the anticipated scenario of National Disaster Management Authority.

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<sup>1</sup> The figures for damages and losses quoted here for floods 2010, 2011 and 2012 have been taken from NDMA



## 1. Background

Pakistan is experiencing substantial losses as a result of flooding during the monsoon season since last three years. The 2010 monsoon season's flooding created a humanitarian disaster termed by many as one of the worst flooding in Pakistan's history. Unprecedented heavy rainfall affected more than 20 million people across 84 of the 121 districts in Pakistan. Rainfall of 2011 and 2012 again affected some of the communities that had already suffered in massive floods of 2010 thus adding to already poor deteriorated living conditions. Climate change and its visible effects in South Asia are in the shape of unprecedented heavy snow falls as it has been experienced in winters of 2013.

Pakistan is among top ten countries worst hit by severe floods, torrential rains, rise in temperature and cyclones. It highlights Pakistan's vulnerability to increased frequency and intensity of natural disasters in the country (Nine major disasters since 2005) that are being caused due to changing and unpredictable weather patterns. Some of the major effects of climate change on Pakistan are as under<sup>2</sup>:-

- a. Glacial melt in the Himalayas is projected to increase flooding. This will be followed by decreased river flows over time as glaciers recede.
- b. Fresh water availability is also projected to decrease which will lead to biodiversity loss and reduce availability of fresh water for the population.
- c. Coastal areas in the south Pakistan will be at the greatest risk due to increased flooding from the sea and in some cases, the rivers.
- d. Being a predominately agriculture economy, climate change is estimated to decrease crop yields in Pakistan which in turn will affect livelihoods and food production. Combining the decreased yield with the current rapid population growth and urbanization of the country, the risk of food security will remain high.
- e. Endemic morbidity and mortality due to disease primarily associated with the floods and droughts are expected to rise. Increases in coastal water temperatures would exacerbate the abundance of cholera.
- f. The impact of climate change will also aggravate the existing social inequalities of resources' use and intensify social factors leading to instability, displacement and changes in migration patterns.

Although the anticipated monsoon flooding in 2013 may not be as severe as in 2010, however an event of isolated flash flooding/urban flooding can never be ruled out and those previously affected communities would be at further high risk, adding further negative impact on their lives, properties and livelihood.

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<sup>2</sup> [www.lead.org.pk/cc/basicguide-climate\\_change.html#4](http://www.lead.org.pk/cc/basicguide-climate_change.html#4) accessed on June 14, 2013



## 2. Objectives of the Contingency Plan

- 2.1 In light of lessons learnt from flooding of last three years and factors mentioned above, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has decided to ensure that an updated Contingency Plan is put in place sufficiently well in time to respond to the affects of monsoon 2013.
- 2.2 While the overall responsibility to mitigate the effects of flooding, making of basic policies and response remains with the government, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society as an auxiliary to the government must prepare itself in that role for timely and quick response with our available resources. A well prepared National Society has the potential and capacity to respond to any such disaster with basic aim of reducing the sufferings of its population at the risk of any such disaster.

## 3. Impact Scenarios and PRCS Caseload

### 3.1 Scenario Statement

*According to the PMD forecast for the 2013 monsoon season, rains are expected to be below normal in July, near – normal in August and above normal in September. Based on the experience of past three years in Pakistan and analysis of Provincial and Country wise quantitative rainfall outlook for Monsoon, 2013, an erratic monsoon pattern may result in more flooding this year.*

*According to the PDMA's and NDMA in Worst case scenario about 20 million people and in moderate/most likely scenario about 4 million people will be affected, majorly in the northern Sindh, eastern Balochistan and southern districts of Punjab.*

Scenario	Flood Situation	Level of PRCS to Respond
<b>Best case</b>	Normal Seasonal Flooding over the banks affecting homes in the vicinity. Mostly the low lying vulnerable areas located inside the flood protection bunds, and the areas located in the foot hills of Sulaiman range.	District level response with support of respective PHQ
<b>Moderate/ Most likely</b>	Major flash and riverine flooding affecting the northern Sindh, eastern Balochistan and southern districts of Punjab, affecting 3.5 to 4 million people approximately. More or less 2012 flooding situation.	Respective PHQ will lead the response, while NHQ will keep supervising the overall operation with technical and financial assistance
<b>Worst case</b>	Extreme flooding affecting 20 million people. As anticipated by the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities based on 2010 flooding situation.	The PRCS NHQ will coordinate overall response with support of Partners

### 3.2 Key Humanitarian Consequences

Given the scenario, some of the key humanitarian consequences that may result from this are as follows:

- destruction, disruption and damage of infrastructure (health, schools, water system, roads, bridges);
- population displacements;
- Loss of lives, substantial number of injured and psychosocial impact;
- Increased vulnerability of children, women, and other vulnerable groups;



- e. Increased risk of diseases outbreak, epidemics and Crop, livestock and other types of livelihoods, as well as household assets losses.

### 3.3 PRCS Monsoon 2013 Contingency Planning Assumption and Caseload

PRCS as per policy decision takes the 10% of total affected population as its caseload. For this year monsoon, analyzing the hydro metrological forecasting by the international, regional and national departments and organizations; also reviewing the anticipated impact and caseload by the National Disaster Management Authorities, PRCS has adapted the moderate or most likely scenario as its planning base for the PRCS Monsoon 2013 Contingency Plan: -

<b>Total number of possible affected people:</b>	<b>3.5 million (individuals)</b>
<b>10% of total affected population:</b>	<b>350,000 (individuals)</b>
<b>10% affected people in HH/Families:</b>	<b>50,000</b>

Given the recently held PRCS Monsoon contingency planning meeting 2013 with all the PRCS provincial branches, **the PRCS caseload has been rationalized to 43,580 families (305,060 individuals)**. The detailed scenario analysis conducted for preparation for this year's contingency plan for monsoon is attached as **ANNEX A**. The PRCS caseload provincial and district breakdown as well as contents of different relief packs planned to be provided are attached as **ANNEX Q**.

### 3.4 Role and mandate of the National Society

Being auxiliary to the Government, PRCS has an active supporting presence in Government's Disaster Management plans. PRCS roles have also been defined in the National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) and also in the Pakistan's National level contingency planning process and we also have to stand up to PRCS role as National Society in the RC RC movement. The diagram below shows the main roles and basic responsibilities:

Roles of PRCS according to / in NDMF	PRCS as a National Society/ Part of RCRC Movement	PRCS Role in National Level CP Process shared by NDMA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support in development DM at National and Branch levels in high risk areas</li> <li>• To develop relevant team of volunteers</li> <li>• Training of volunteers in emergency response</li> <li>• Related Community level trainings</li> <li>• To work closely with local authorities in Need Assessment</li> <li>• Coordination in post disaster relief work</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring the effective dissemination of appropriate warnings, of disasters</li> <li>• Activating and operating the national and branch EOC (control room)</li> <li>• Response as per RC RC methods and systems</li> <li>• Internal and external Coordination</li> <li>• Providing information to, and liaising with the movement partners for requirement of international assistance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRCS to formulate its own Contingency Plan, which could provide input to the National Monsoon Contingency Plan-2013.</li> <li>• PRCS to identify their resources available in different geographic areas, so that the Authority has the visibility for possible mobilization during emergency situation in Monsoon Season 2013</li> </ul>

## 4. Operational response

### 4.1 Strategy

The overall objective of the Contingency Plan is to complement and support the Government's effort in responding to life-saving humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable population in disaster-affected areas. This monsoon contingency plan 2013 is being made around the overall aim of PRCS of being involved in the following areas of response while ensuring proper coordination:-

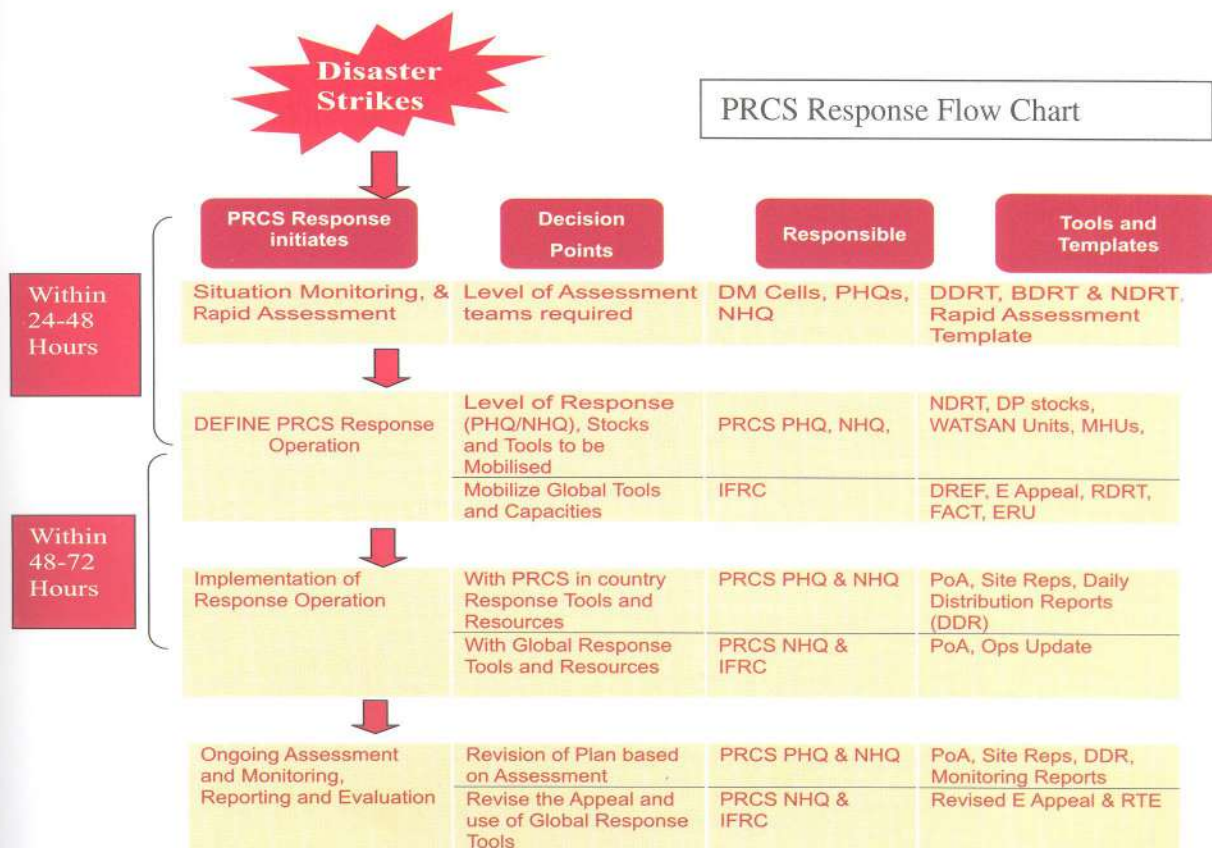
- A. Relief provision
- B. Provision of health and care services
- C. Provision of water and sanitation services
- D. Provision of Psycho Social Support
- E. Restoring Family Links Services

These are PRCS major response sectors. For this monsoon floods, the current strategy is to stay till the response phase and not go into recovery unless very necessary.

This contingency plan is designed to cater for the moderate/ most likely scenario of **43,580 families** being affected in projected flood affected areas, adopted from the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and rationalized during the PRCS National Contingency Planning consultation with Provincial Branches.

#### 4.1. Operational Response Flow

With outreach up to district level, PRCS aspires to be the **first to respond and last to leave**. The presence of PRCS Disaster Management cells in selected vulnerable districts





(ANNEX B) aides PRCS in achieving this. Our response actions are initiated within 24 hours of the occurrence of disaster. Using a mix of PRCS and IFRC tools, Pakistan Red Crescent Society’s response flow (shown on previous page) detail is attached as ANNEX C for reference.

#### 4.2. Management structure

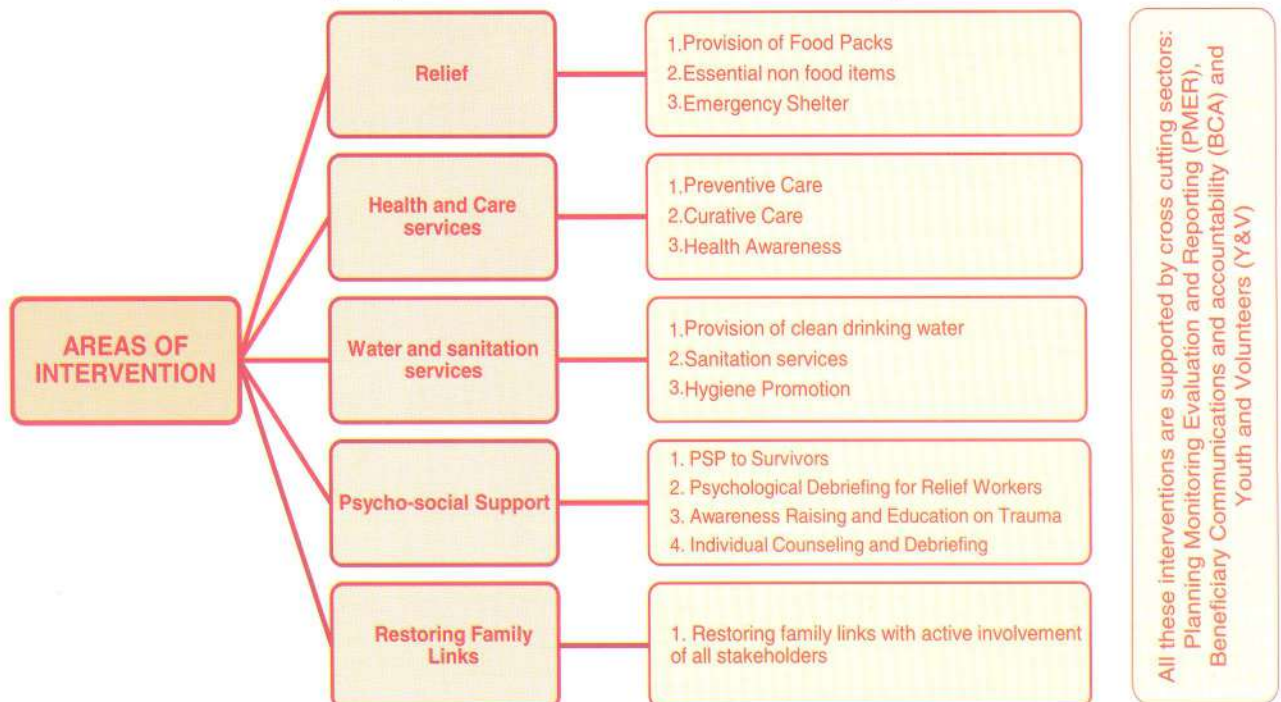
To support the operational response flow a proper management structure is put in place when a national level response is triggered.

In PRCS, the Chairman is the head of the organization and all the working is overseen and managed by the Secretary General and Assistant Secretary General. Although the overall management remains constant, the Director Operations handles the response operation through the relevant departments and sectors. The management structure for response is as follows:



#### 4.3. Areas of intervention

As per PRCS Response Strategy for Monsoon 2013 response, the *main technical areas* of interventions and key response actions are shown in the diagram below .



As far as **geographical areas of response** are concerned, based on the Scenario Analysis (Annex A), major flash and riverine flooding might possibly be affecting the northern Sindh, eastern Balochistan and southern districts of Punjab; depicting more or less 2012 flooding situation. The NDMA identified 35 districts which are most likely to be affected in this monsoon and PRCS capacity mapped against them is attached as **ANNEX R**.

The detailed response mechanism has already been discussed previously. Apart from the overall mechanism the Health department has developed a checklist for its response actions (**Annex D**). A short introductory compilation of both PSP (**Annex E**) and RFL services (**Annex F**) have also been prepared for disaster/emergency response. Being the backbone of any PRCS work, the youth and volunteer department has also prepared volunteering in emergencies SoPs (**Annex G**). Apart from the regular cross cutting service provisions of Youth and Volunteer dept and PMER dept, introducing for the first time in Disaster Response Phase, PRCS would also be going for beneficiary communication and accountability with its main preparedness and response activities shown in **Annex K and L**.

#### **4.4. Emergency Assessment and Beneficiary Targeting**

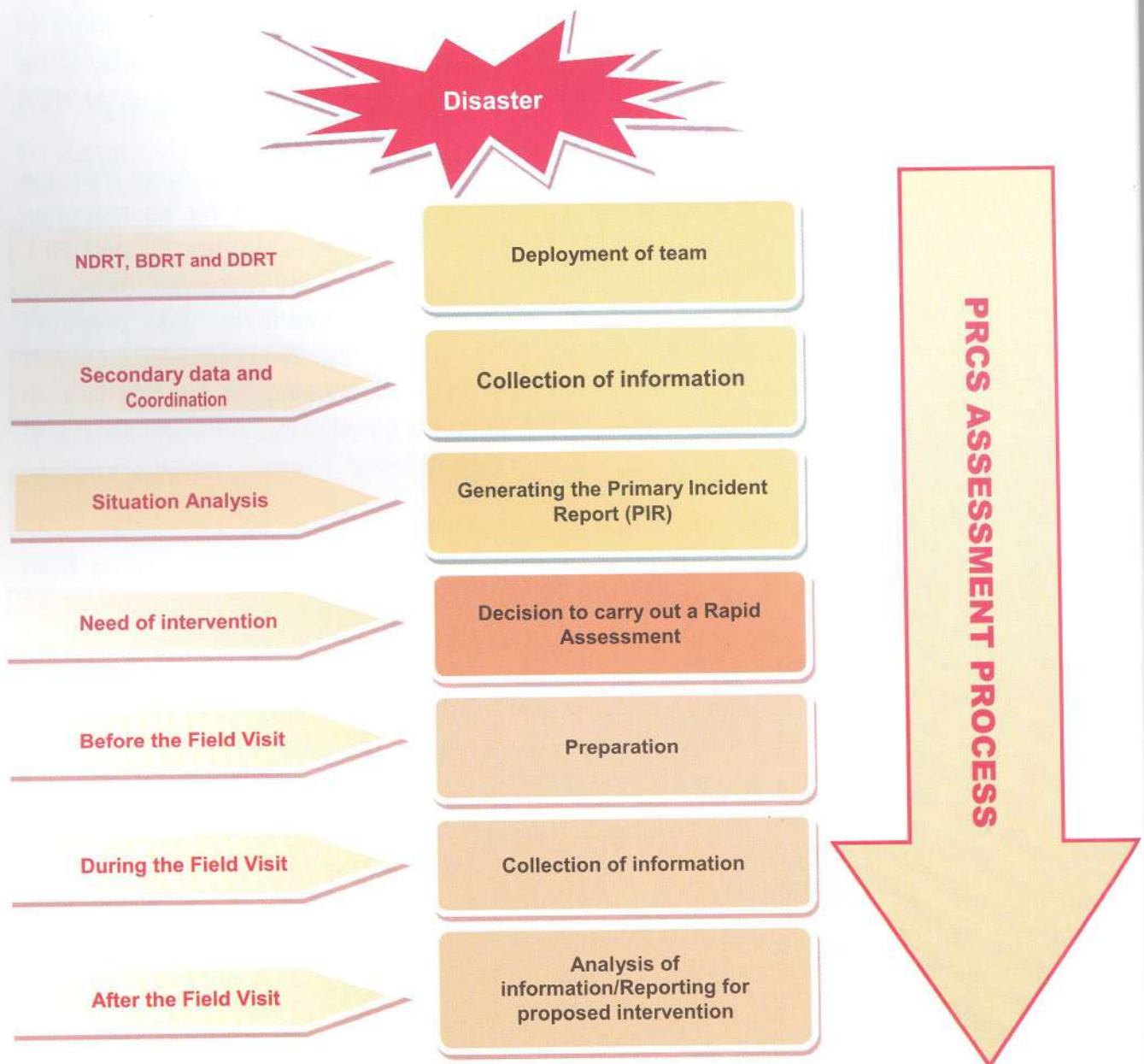
On occurrence of the disaster, PRCS follows the proper response spiral starting from Assessment. PRCS has pool of skilled HR (staff/volunteers) who have been trained in emergency sectoral responses. There are at present **532** National, Provincial and District Disaster Response Team Members who are trained and available for being deployed on short notice. Detailed procedural steps followed for Emergency Assessment are attached as **ANNEX H**.

Depending on the scope of the disaster and available resources, targeting is done in a number of different ways. In some instances, volunteers can go house to house assessing the damage on an individual basis. In other situations, entire communities will be affected and targeting can focus on prioritizing communities according to damage levels and providing assistance to all inhabitants. Overall it will be a combination of initially prioritizing hardest hit communities and then moving house to house. Among the questions that need to be clarified when identifying beneficiaries are:

- a. Which individuals, families and communities are severely affected by the disaster and least able to recover from its impact using their own means?
- b. Given the relief already being provided – or planned – by non-Movement organisations, how can the Relief Team best augment the PRCS overall relief effort?
- c. Which need(s) is the PRCS most suited to address, given the RCRC and PRCS' capacities and mandate?



Shown below is a graphical representation of the assessment process: -



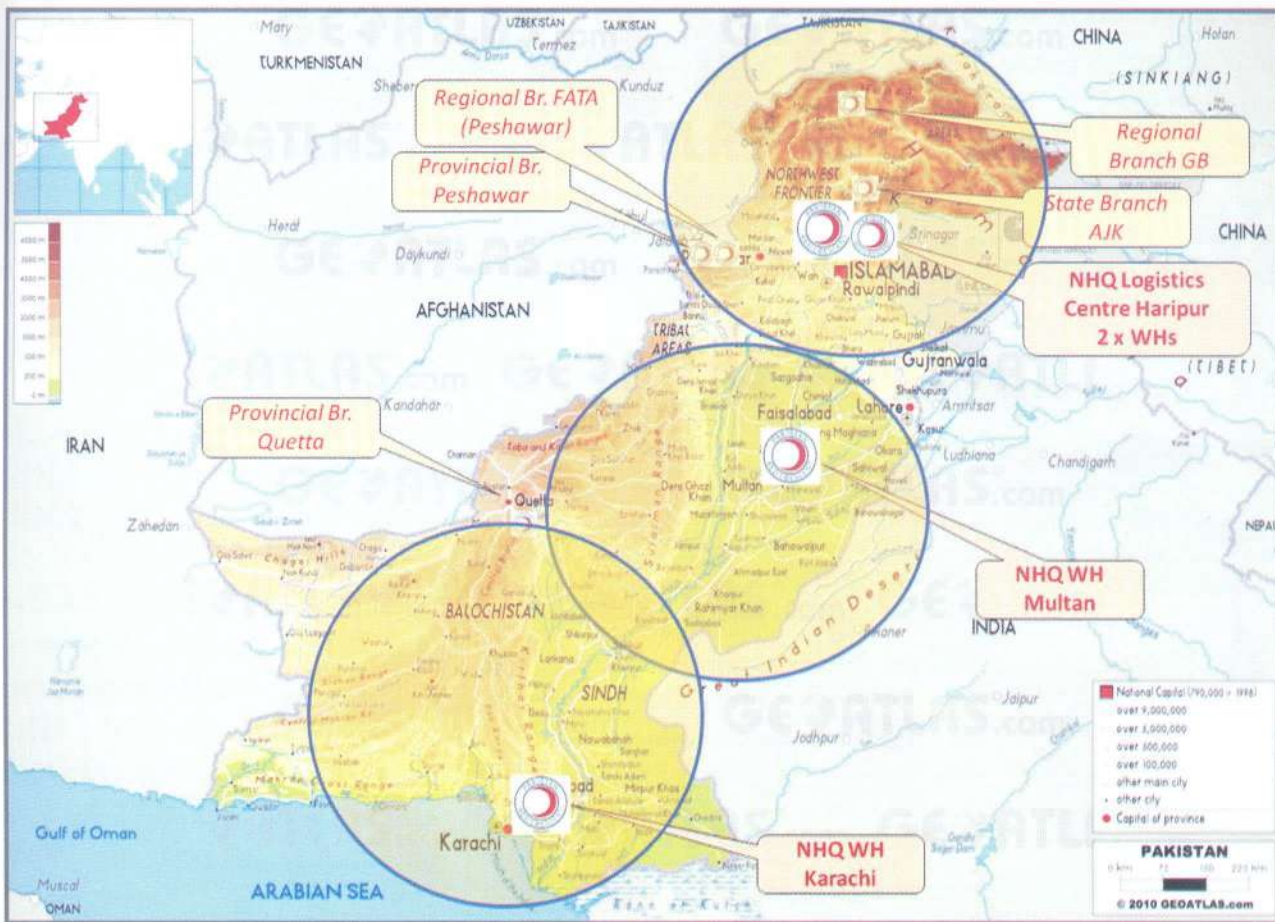
#### 4.5. Logistics

##### 4.5.1. Stock movement and warehousing

Nearing the monsoon season, Logistics goes into ready mode by putting its 04 integrated National Logistics Warehouses on high alert – depicted by larger PRCS logos in the picture below. All the 4 National Warehouses are integrated with each other through LOGIC and SAP system and are equipped with modern tools and trained staff.

Shown below is the PRCS Warehouses Network and how it will cover the different areas of Pakistan.

## PRCS Warehouses Network



Recently NHQ Logistics has established a Logistics Centre at Haripur (consisting of two warehouses) which will be covering all Northern parts of the country including KP, FATA, AJK and GB. NHQ Logistics also established its strategic Warehouse at Multan which covers Punjab and some areas of Balochistan. The NHQ Warehouse in Karachi will cover Sindh and rest of Balochistan.

Logistics Fleet has also increased its capacity after addition of 2x20ft container Trucks and 1x Mercedes truck for immediate transportation of water plants. Moreover two 4x4 double cabins along with NDRT Kits are on standby mode for immediate deployment of NDRT.

NHQ Logistics also signed an agreement with the transport company for provision of trucks on short notice for transportation of DP Stocks and food around the country. Transport Company will provide the trucks on 24hrs notice for every part of the country. Work is also being done on having a database of prequalified potential suppliers for utilization in times of disasters. M/S Utility Store Corporation, M/S CSD, M/S Metro Cash N Carry are few of the largest supply chain units for food packets in the country are also taken on board for speedy supply of Ready to Eat around the Country.



Net deficiencies of stocks held with the branches have been identified and being replenished from NHQ available stocks. The current national stock position is attached as **ANNEX I**.

#### 4.5.2. Procurement

Procurement department at NHQ works closely with logistics and Disaster Management departments. It has already short listed suppliers who have the capacity to respond and deliver required items in emergency situations. Request for quotation are obtained well in time to avoid any delay upon confirmation of availability of funds and onset of monsoon season from Disaster Management department. Procedures for emergency food procurement issued by IFRC will serve as a guideline for processing and handling all such demands related to Food Items.

#### 4.6. Resource Mobilization



In the wake of any disaster, the Marketing and Fundraising department will initiate emergency fundraising for the relief of the disaster affected population. Funds generation will be crucial at such times and raising money in such circumstances is fast, effective and inspiring. Some of the fund generation techniques being used during emergencies/ disasters are shown on left. Their details are attached as **ANNEX J**

#### 4.7. Communications and IT

The mission of the Information Systems Operations Unit is to research, implement, and maintain high quality, secure technology solutions for PRCS. It also aims to develop and maintain a network of IT and Telecoms resources for disaster preparedness/ response activities of the PRCS besides assisting National Society in capacity building. Be a focal point within ITD for emergency preparedness and response. Create and deploy infrastructure standards within PRCS to support any situation before, during and after a disaster.

PRCS is using the VHF & HF Radio Technology for the disasters and emergency. IT department has already installed the Radio Communications in all NHQ Ambulances and all the sets are in good working condition. Radio sets for the teams deployed in the emergency / disasters areas where the VHF radio signals are available with the department.

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PRCS – IT Department has the sources and capacity to install the Radio Communication Setup at any disaster site in shortest possible time for reliable communication between PRCS NHQ and Disaster site. Department is also holding Thuraya Satellite Phones for the communication in remote areas with no GSM signals and Radio signals.

#### 4.8. Media and information

The PRCS Media and Communication Department is being headed by Media Advisor with support of Principal Information Officer and other support staff. The Media handling strategy of PRCS is in process of being developed.



During emergency and disaster situation, the Media and Communication department works in coordination with all the departments engaged in operations which handles and supervises overall response operation.

Figure on the left shows the key response actions that Media and Communications department does during emergencies.

### 5. Coordination

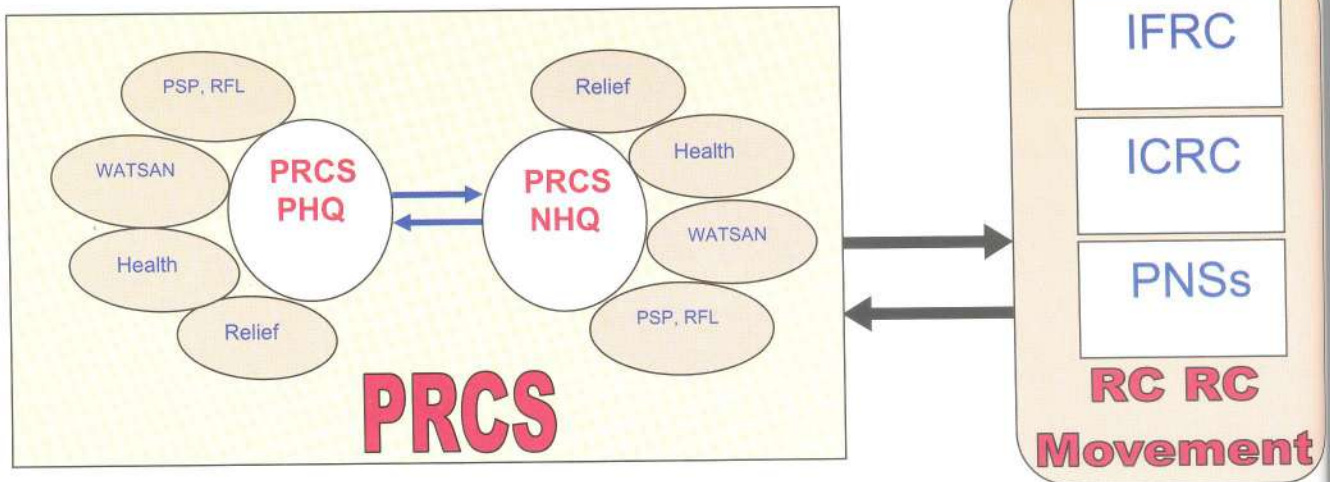
PRCS being auxiliary to the Government and part of the RCRC Movement has to coordinate at many different levels. We have broadly categorized it as internal and external coordination. Internal coordination covers internal collaboration among PRCS NHQ and different Provincial branches and also between PRCS as a whole and RC RC in country partners. External coordination refers to coordination between PRCS and Govt, NGOs/INGOs and UN etc. Coordination mechanism includes regular meetings, information sharing, work projection, geographical area division to avoid duplicity and such likes.

The proposal for an Operations Coordination Group (OCG) was presented in the pre-disaster meeting 2013 and it is being jointly developed further by PRCS and Partners. The OCG will be the task force for the emergency response and initiated in an early phase of an emerging disaster. It will be refined where it concerns time frames, involvement of the Provincial Branches and PRCS role towards NDMA. Its composition will be Dir Ops from PRCS, Country Coordinator from IFRC, Movement Coordinator from ICRC and heads of all PNSs.

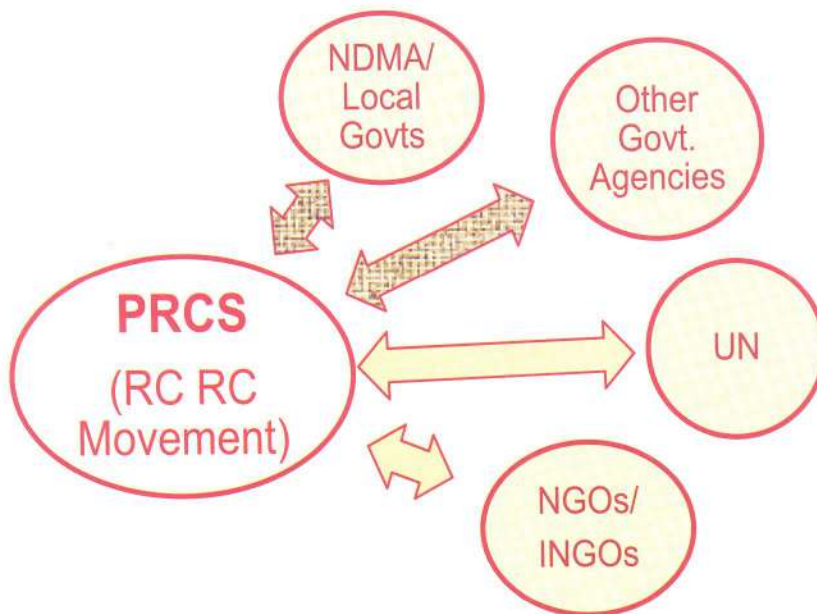
While EoC will be more focused on internal mechanisms during disasters, OCG will be an overall coordination forum dealing with the modalities of the Red Pillar under the umbrella of the coordination framework.



### 5.1. Internal Coordination Mechanism in disasters



### 5.2. External Coordination Mechanism in disasters



PRCS, as policy, shares its response information with NDMA and other Govt. Agencies. Whereas in-case of UN (clusters), NGOs/INGOs, PRCS and Movement Partners participate in the coordination meetings as observers and to avoid duplicity may share updates in hard form.

## 6. Quality and accountability

PRCS being leading humanitarian organization, auxiliary to the government and part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement follows exemplary standards and international codes throughout the disaster response cycle.

Broadly, PRCS is accountable to (depending on context and legal framework):

- a. The affected population and beneficiaries as a whole
- b. Government and local authorities
- c. Governance of the society including staff and volunteers
- d. The wider Red Cross Red Crescent Movement
- e. Donors supporting for the response operation
- f. Humanitarian sector

**PRCS also follows several other quality and accountability initiatives during the course of its response interventions that includes: -**

- 7 Fundamental principles of RCRC Movement
- The Sphere Project with its Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response
- The Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) with its 2010 HAP Standard in Accountability and Quality Management
- Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief

To attain the above quality and accountability requirement, the following mechanism will be incorporated into the whole operation cycle:

- a. **Planning**; beneficiaries will be involved in the planning to ensure the priorities and modalities of assistance are appropriate for them.
- b. **Monitoring**; monitoring is part of program plans, operation activities should be clearly recorded as per the framework and indicators stated in the plan of actions. Frequent monitoring visits shall be conducted according to M&E Plans to collect feedback from beneficiaries during the operation. Through monitoring, targets and plans could be reviewed based on latest reporting.
- c. **Reporting**;
  - i. Narrative and figures; on standard PRCS emergency reporting templates and frequency depending on the duration of operation.
  - ii. Financial; financial reports should be provided in time and budget vs actual comparison analysis shall be performed regularly to ensure expenses follow approved budget.
- d. **Evaluation**; Real Time Evaluation/ interim review may be conducted to capture the feedback from the beneficiaries and the key stakeholders, so as to fine tune the operation in time where required.

The PMER Department will ensure timely conduct of monitoring and will keep all the stakeholders updated on the situation and response update.

## 7. Implementing the plan

The preparedness for response actions (**ANNEX K**) and actual response actions (**ANNEX L**) have been prepared by different response sectors and the overall PRCS capacity to respond is also attached for reference (**ANNEX M, N and O**). All these



annexure will help describe in detail what PRCS response will be and how this plan will be implemented.

## 7.1. Approval of the plan and dissemination

- 7.1.1.** This document is being jointly compiled by DM and PMER with input from other departments under the guidance of Director Operations. Once inputs from sectors and provinces are incorporated, Director Operations will finalize the document and present it to management for approval.
- 7.1.2.** After approval, it will be shared with all concerned stakeholders
- 7.1.3.** The response departments shall then implement their identified preparedness activities
- 7.1.4.** It will also be used as a marketing tool to inform potential donors/partners about PRCS preparation and plan for disaster response

## 7.2. Identification of gaps and areas that require strengthening

**Summary of PRCS Overall Gap Analysis & Response/Preparedness Actions with Budget (details in ANNEX P)**

Response Actions/ items	Accumulative Gap	NHQ Stock	Net Gap	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (net gap)
<b>EMERGENCY ASSESSMENTS</b>					
Assessment teams (6 member)	7	9	-		-
<b>FOOD</b>					
MRE 12 KG* 1 week	11,519	-	11,519	2,500	28,797,500
Food Pack (2100 Kcal/person in family of 7 for 2 weeks)	43,580	-	43,580	5,500	239,690,000
<b>EMERGENCY SHELTER</b>					
Tent	11,869	15,540	-	28,000	-
TP Sheets	67,215	60,273	6,942	1,100	7,636,200
CGI Sheet	-	41,424	-	1,000	-
N Ropes 100 meter	6,700	83,000	-	500	-
Shelter tool Kit	8,500	26,213	-	3,000	-
Bamboos	63,920		63,920	400	25,568,000
<b>NON FOOD ITEMS</b>					
Kitchen sets	17,266	29,264	-	3,000	-
Jerry Cans (20 L)	30,798	78,784	-	400	-
H Lamps	-	26,247	-	500	-
Blankets	58,839	181,908	-	1,000	-
Cooking Stoves (wood burning)	330	19,237	-	2,200	-
Hygiene kits	2,772	34,315	-	1,500	-
Mosquito nets	75,185	8,402	66,783	500	33,391,500

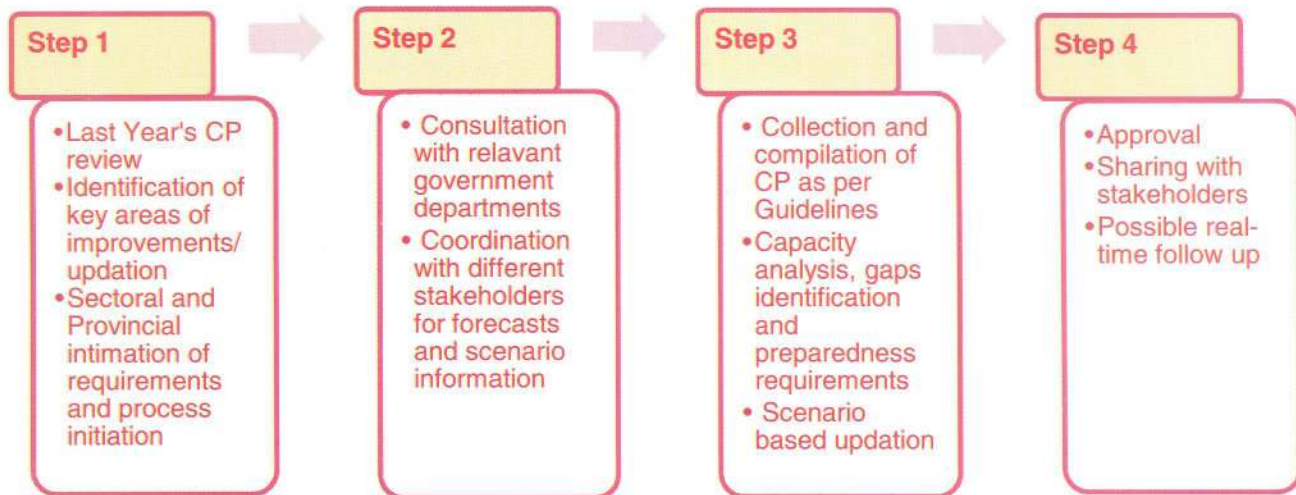
Soaps	47,940	187,000	-	45	-
<b>HEALTH</b>					
MHUs (including medicines, with new HR for 3 months and operational cost)	15		15	2,513,200	27,450,000
<b>WATSAN</b>					
WatSan unit	14	20			-
Aquatabs	813,790		813,790	3	2,034,475
<b>HR</b>					
HR Required	3		3	50,000	150,000
<b>Subtotal 1</b>					<b>375,431,200</b>
<b>Operational Distribution Cost</b>					
<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Unit cost</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>	
Assessment Teams Operational Cost	43	6 members team	200,000	8,600,00	
MRE transportation and distribution	11,519	per HH	500	5,759,500	
Food Parcel transportation & distribution 1st round	43,580	per HH	600	26,148,000	
Food Parcel transportation & distribution 2nd round	-	per HH		-	
Emergency Shelter items transportation & distribution	27,891	per HH	500	13,945,600	
NFI relief pack transportation & distribution	27,891	per HH	500	13,945,600	
MHU operational cost for 3 months	11	1 MHU for 3 months	1,850,000	20,350,000	
WatSan Units operational cost for 3 months	16	Per unit for 3 months	3,000,000	42,000,000	
Coordination at all levels		Lumpsum		1,000,000	
Media and communication		Lumpsum		1,000,000	
Monitoring and field visits		Lumpsum		7,000,000	
<b>Subtotal 2</b>				<b>124,719,540</b>	
<b>Grand total for Response operation</b>			<b>Total in PKR</b>	<b>500,150,740</b>	
<b>Grand total for Preparedness actions</b>			<b>Total in PKR</b>	<b>23,350,000</b>	
<b>Grand Total for both Response Operation &amp; Preparedness Actions</b>					<b>523,500,740</b>
Total caseload (families)	43,580			<b>or CHF</b>	<b>5,235,007</b>
Total no. of beneficiaries	305060				

<b>Stocks Replenishment Cost in PKR million</b>	<b>937</b>
<b>CHF million</b>	<b>9</b>



### 7.3. Review plan

As a standard practice, PRCS reviews its monsoon contingency plan annually before the monsoon season. The following steps are followed for the review process; though for next year, focus will be given on incorporating more lessons learnt, testing and simulation.





Pakistan Red Crescent Society

انجمن صلال احمر پاکستان

# Annexure



# Annex-A

PRCS Contingency Planning Scenario Building

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## CONTINGENCY PLANNING MONSOON 2013 SCENARIO BUILDING

### Background

A study of the past 80 years indicates that our region has been confronted with 136 disasters. 25% of the disasters took place during 1926-1982 (56 years); the next 25 % took 11 years (1983-1994); the next 25 % took place less than 7 years (1994-2001); the next 25 % took place 2002-2006 or in 5 years. During the period 1926 to 2006, Pakistan has been confronted with 51 floods, 23 earthquakes, 21 windstorms/cyclones, 15 periods of extreme temperature, 12 landslides, 10 epidemics and 4 droughts. Between 2006 and now we have been confronted with one disaster after the other, with far more intensity and ferocity.

Pakistan is highly vulnerable to natural disasters and as is evident from facts, most frequent are floods. Pakistan has several large river basins - Indus, Kabul, Jhelum, Sutlej, and Bias. Each year, during the monsoon rainy season occurring between June and September, the levels of these major rivers rise sharply, sometimes creating severe flood disasters. Pakistan regularly experiences several kinds of floods: Riverine floods which are caused by heavy rains or snowmelt, creating a quantity of water exceeding the capacity of riverbeds, as well as flash floods caused by heavy rainfall/ cloudbursts. Flash floods occur predominantly in the mountainous and semi-mountainous regions and also in the adjoining plains. This type of flooding is on an increase, due to changing weather patterns.

### Outlook for Monsoon Season 2013 by Pak Met (July-September)

**Normal to below normal surface runoff water is expected during the season (June, July, August, September)** Synthesis of the latest model forecasts for Jun-to-Sep 2013 (JJAS), current synoptic situation and regional weather experts judgment indicates that normal to below normal surface runoff water is expected during the predicted season with significantly below over eastern rivers and above normal over northern portion of Indus river. Above normal day temperature over the northern parts of the country would play an important role in snow melting and enhancing surface runoff water in the Indus River.

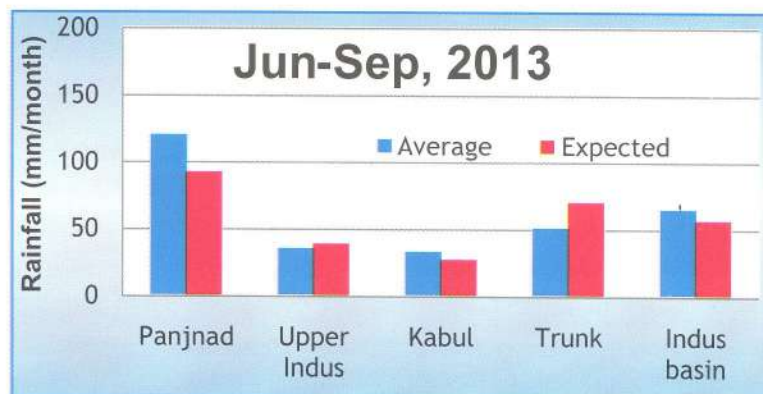


Figure 1: Comparison of expected and average rainfall over catchment area of Indus and its sub-regions September, 2013



## Rainfall Outlook for Monsoon (Jul-Sep 2013) Expected and Departure from Normal/Average

Province	July			August			September		
	ave	exp	Dep(%)	ave	exp	Dep(%)	ave	exp	Dep(%)
GB	15.9	18.7	17.7	16.8	25.1	49.3	12.4	26.6	114.9
KP	99.5	29.8	70.1	92.5	46.3	-50.0	42.7	32.2	-24.6
AJK	181.0	49.1	72.9	160.7	76.9	-52.1	70.9	40.1	-43.3
FATA	61.7	45.5	26.3	67.0	71.3	6.6	29.7	46.8	57.7
PUNJAB	105.3	72.3	31.4	96.1	102.0	6.2	36.8	53.3	44.8
BALUCHISTAN	29.5	38.6	30.6	22.2	28.8	29.8	4.8	19.4	301.9
SIND	63.5	53.1	16.4	60.2	38.6	-35.9	20.2	30.7	52.0
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>57.3</b>

Figure 1: Provincial and Country wise quantitative rainfall outlook for Monsoon, 2013

### Global Climate Model Prediction and indicators input:

- I. Average ( $\pm 10\%$ ) rainfall is expected during monsoon season 2013.
- II. Synoptic situation favours for advance onset of monsoon in Pakistan.
- III. Above normal pre-monsoon rain is expected over Sindh
- IV. Intensity and frequency of monsoon will be less during July. It will increase gradually during August over central parts of the country. However, during last phase of the monsoonal rainfall (September) more than normal rainfall will be occurred over plain monsoonal areas of Punjab and Sindh.
- V. Influence of western disturbances over extreme northern parts and Baluchistan will dominate during whole monsoon season
- VI. Expected Maximum day temperature will be on higher side **during June and July over northern sides causes more than normal melting of snow**. Discharge water in the **Indus basin might be on higher side** during these months.
- VII. Hence **Riverine flooding in Indus basin during July and August** cannot be ruled out
- VIII. **Flash flooding over foot hills of the Sulaiman ranges cannot be ignored** during last phase (September) of monsoon
- IX. No threat of meteorological drought over Baluchistan during current season
- X. Maximum day temperature will be on higher side during summer season throughout the country

Expected  
Authorities  
2013

Province

Punjab

Sindh

Balochistan

KP

GB

AJK

FATA

Total

Summarizing  
remarks re  
scenario ab

MONSOON

Scenario

Best case

Moderate/  
Most likely

Worst case

**Expected caseload and vulnerable districts shared by the Provincial/Regional Disaster Management Authorities during the NDMA contingency planning conference for monsoon 2013 on 26, 27 June 2013**

Province	Scenario		Vulnerable districts
	Most likely	Worst	
Punjab	No scenarios was shared by Punjab	6.2 million	Mianwali, Bhakkar, Layyah, Muzaffargarh, DG Khan, Rajanpur, R.Y. Khan, Jhelum, Gujrat, Sialkot, Sargodha, M.B. Din, Chiniot, Jhang, Khushab, Khanewal, Multan, Lahore, Sheikhpura, Nankana Sahib, Okara, Sahiwal, Kasur, Pakpattan, Vehari, Lodhran, Bahawalpur, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Faisalabad-30
Sindh	No scenarios was shared by Sindh	8.6 million (heavy rainfall) 7.5 million (supper floods)	
Balochistan	0.485 million 69,325 HHs	1.046 million 150,000 HHs	Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Jhal Magsi, Kachi, Sibi, Harnai, Mashkhail, Barkhan, Loralai, Gawadar, Lasbela, Zhob, Sohbat pur, Lehri (14 districts)
KP	1.31 million 188,040 HHs	3.95 million 564,521 HHs	Charsada, D.I.Khan, Dir Lower, Dir Upper, Nowshera, Peshawar, Shangla, Swat, Tank, Kohistan (10 districts)
GB	No scenarios was shared by GBDMA	No scenarios was shared by GBDMA	Gilgit, Ghizer, Ghanche, Diamir, Skardu (5 districts)
AJK	-----	20,335 2,905 HHs	Muzaffarabad, Hattian Bala, Bhimber, Sudhnuti, Haveli, Bagh, Rawalakot, Neelum, Kotli, Mirpur (10 districts)
FATA	0.27 million 29,779 HHs	0.52 million 55,893 HHs	Bajaur, South Waziristan, Mohmand, Orakzai, Khyber, North Waziristan, Kurram (7 agencies)
<b>Total</b>		<b>20.04 million (Approx.)</b>	

Summarizing the monsoon 2013 possible flooding situation, Chairman NDMA in his concluding remarks recounted that in **Worst case scenario about 20 million people** and in **moderate/most likely scenario about 4 million people** will be affected.

**MONSOON 2013 SCENARIO**

Scenario	Flood Situation	Level of PRCS to Respond
Best case	Normal Seasonal Flooding over the banks affecting homes in the vicinity. Mostly the low lying vulnerable areas located inside the flood protection bunds, and the areas located in the foot hills of Sulaiman range.	District level response with support of respective PHQ
Moderate/ Most likely	Major flash and riverine flooding affecting the northern Sindh, eastern Balochistan and southern districts of Punjab, affecting 3.5 to 4 million people approximately. More or less 2012 flooding situation.	Respective PHQ will lead the response operation, while N HQ will keep supervising the overall operation with technical and financial assistance
Worst case	Extreme flooding affecting 20 million people. As anticipated by the Provincial Disaster Management Authorities based on 2010 flooding situation.	The PRCS N HQ will coordinate overall relief operation with support of Movement Partners



### **PRCS Monsoon 2013 Contingency Planning Assumption and caseload**

PRCS as per policy decision takes the 10% of total caseload. For this year monsoon, analyzing the hydro metrological forecasting by the international, regional and national departments and organizations. Also reviewing the anticipated impact and caseload by the National Disaster Management Authorities, PRCS has adapted the moderate or most likely scenario as its planning base for the PRCS Monsoon 2013 Contingency Plan.

<b>Total number of possible affected people:</b>	<b>3.5 million (individuals)</b>
<b>10% of total affected population:</b>	<b>350,000 (individuals)</b>
<b>10% affected people in HH/Families:</b>	<b>50,000</b>

Given the recently held PRCS Monsoon contingency planning meeting 2013, the PRCS caseload has been rationalized to **43,580 families (305,060 individuals)**.

### **Key Humanitarian Consequences / Priority Needs**

- Destruction and damage of infrastructure (health, schools, water system, roads, bridges)
- Possible population displacements;
- Loss of lives, substantial number of injured and psychosocial impact on survivors;
- Increased vulnerability of children, women, and older people, disabled and chronically ill
- Increased risk of outbreak of communicable diseases, epidemics, including diarrheal diseases, malaria, cholera and measles;
- Disruption of education services and reduced access to basic social services;
- Increased risk of gender-based violence;
- Crop, livestock and other types of livelihoods, as well as household assets losses;
- Food insecurity and increased risk of malnutrition;

# Annex-B

Updated List of PRCS DM Cells



**PRCS DISASTER MANAGEMENT CELLS – 2013**

Donor	Punjab	Balochistan	Sindh	KP	GB	AJK	FATA	Total
<b>IFRC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rajanpur</li> <li>• Jhang</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jaffarabad</li> <li>• Lasbella</li> <li>• Gawadar</li> <li>• Ziarat</li> <li>• Sibi</li> <li>• Kharan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tharparkar</li> <li>• K.S Kot</li> <li>• Sanghar</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mansehra</li> </ul>	Astore and Hunza Nagar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bagh</li> <li>• Neelum</li> </ul>	-	16
<b>ICRC</b>	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bannu</li> <li>• Hangu</li> <li>• DI Khan</li> <li>• Lower Dir</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mohmmand</li> <li>• Bajour</li> </ul>	06
<b>Canadian RC 2017</b>	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battagram</li> <li>• Swat</li> </ul>	-	-		02
<b>Norwegian RC 2014</b>	-	-	Jacoabad	-	-	-		01
<b>German RC 2014</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Badin</li> <li>• Thatta</li> <li>• Dadu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chitral</li> <li>• Shangla</li> <li>• Kohistan</li> </ul>	-	-		06
<b>DM Cells sustained by Branches</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bahawalpur</li> <li>• Gujrat</li> <li>• Faisalabad</li> <li>• DG Khan</li> <li>• Narrowal</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Khairpur</li> <li>• Larkana</li> </ul>	-	-		-	07
<b>TOTAL</b>	7	6	9	10	2	2	2	38

	Total
	16
and	06
	02
	01
	06
	07
	38

# Annex-C

PRCS Response Mechanism



## PRCS RESPONSE MECHANISM

1. PRCS has emerged on National circuit as leading humanitarian actor for responding to major disasters in Pakistan. The credibility of PRCS as Organization has been recognized by Government of Pakistan (NDMA). NDMA has assigned very important role to PRCS in their policy document regarding disaster responses due to its frontline existence and strong volunteers pool availability at grass root level.
2. PRCS has pool of skilled HR (staff/volunteers) who have been trained in emergency sectoral responses. PRCS has 527 National, Provincial and district disaster response team members who are available for being deployed on short notice. PRCS operates through the following mechanisms during time of need in running the relief operations:
  - a. DMLC PRCS takes lead in running the strong information communication flow (horizontally and vertically) and sectoral coordination mechanism emplacement at NHQ level with regular situation briefs sessions and updates to partners and external stakeholders. Logistics and DM department work very closely to each other for harmonizing the distribution plans and logistics supplies accordingly.
  - b. Within 24-48 hours time after the disaster, PRCS Disaster Response Team Members immediately carry out the monitoring of the situation and based on that prepare a Primary Incident Report (PIR) to be shared with respective District/Provincial/Regional Branches and also with NHQ, describing the need of PRCS intervention or no action required. At the same time Provincial/District Branches do coordinate with Government Authorities, Coordination cluster/DCO for gathering available secondary information which is then verified by rapid assessment teams in quickest possible time through local channels (community, volunteers, other present actors etc).
  - c. Within next 48-72 hours time, after validation of rapid assessment data, it is sent to concerned PHQ for further sharing with NHQ. PRCS operational plan of action based on the immediate interventions required, population affected and some operational budget requirement, is made and shared with respective PRCS Provincial / Regional Branch and the NHQ to initiate process of resource mobilization within PRCS capacity and also to share information with Movement Partners for seeking their possible support, if operation extends beyond PRCS response capacity.
  - d. Till the time ready to eat food packs arrive, assessment team of PRCS starts beneficiary registration and tokens distributions accordingly.
  - e. The initial lists are made by relying on community focal groups and PRCS staff and local volunteers.
  - f. After getting lists endorsed by community and PRCS assessment team leader the distribution lists are being made.
  - g. Rapid assessment team finalizes distribution points with stakeholders and informs beneficiaries through community representative accordingly for distribution.
  - h. For distribution the tokens issued to HH used to be retrieved at DP points and after checking their ID Cards and verifying HoH name from distribution lists the food packs are issued.
  - i. Beneficiary HoH has to leave thumb impression in-front of their names in the distribution list.

- j. Rapid assessment lists (registration/distribution) used to follow the set channels and finally they reach data management unit in DMLC NHQ for entries.
3. During rapid assessment phase and ready to eat parcels distribution, an assessment team in the field develop coordination links with stakeholders specially DCO and start identifying the area for distribution where no other humanitarian actor is involved. This avoids duplication and keep local coordination cluster active.
    - a. Strong coordination mechanism between logistics and DM department make the provision of relief available at ground.



# Annex-D

Health Checklist For Response

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Health Se Coordinat

**DISASTER CONTINGENCY PLAN RESPONSE CHECKLIST****EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE AND HEALTH SERVICES**

Responsible	Task	Who	When	Tick
Health Sector Coordinator (NDRT)	<b>INITIAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT OF THE DISASTER AREA</b>			
	Prevalent disease in the local population and deaths during last 15 days (pre and post disaster).			
	Out breaks of different disease in the disaster areas after the disaster.			
Health Sector Coordinator (NDRT)	<b>INITIAL HEALTH FACILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE AREA</b>			
	Type of existing health facilities (temporary/permanent).			
	Physical condition of existing health facility and detail of deficient basic services.			
	Health provider in the existing Health facility and number of consultations /day.			
	Availability of essential drugs & access to health facility physical/financial.			
Health Sector Coordinator (NDRT)	<b>PRCS HEALTH INTERVENTION</b>			
	Identification of areas where PRCS can contribute within available resources.			
Health Sector Coordinator (NDRT)	<b>IDENTIFY VULNERABLE GROUPS (PREGNANT WOMEN, CHILDREN, ELDERLY AND DISABLED PEOPLE) IN THE DISASTER AREA.</b>			
	Birth in last 07 days/number of pregnant women at site.			
	Elderly people and disabled people) in the disaster area.			
	Disease control program already existing.			
	Vaccination Coverage			
Health Sector Coordinator	<b>ASSIST IN SEXUAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES</b>			
	Conduct awareness raising activity on MCH services			
	Conduct awareness raising activity on HIV and STIs			
Health Sector Coordinator	<b>ASSIST IN EPIDEMIC-CONTROL MEASURES</b>			



	Launching of ECV (Epidemic control for Volunteers)			
	Support dissemination of health messages			
	Access and use monitoring tools to assist in monitoring affected population for disease outbreak			
<b>Health Sector Coordinator</b>	<b>FACILITATE THE DEPLOYMENT OF INCOMING GLOBAL EMERGENCY HEALTH TOOLS (MHU, BHU and ERUs, ETC.) IF REQUIRED)</b>			
	With local authorities, identify and prepare optimum sites for installation of MHU/BHU and ERUs on arrival, to facilitate rapid start-up			
	Support efficient set-up of ERUs and integration into ongoing provision of emergency health service			
	Monitor ERU operation and at appropriate time initiate arrangements for ERU phase-out			
<b>Health Sector Coordinator</b>	<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES INITATED</b>			
	Ensure that team is accessing and updating information relevant for monitoring and evaluation purposes; records of operational activities, beneficiary numbers and impact assessments			
	Coordinate and exchange information with other organizations undertaking M&E activities.			
<b>Health Sector Coordinator</b>	<b>REPORT ON DISTRICT-LEVEL ACTIVITIES IN THIS SECTOR</b>			
	Gather and transmit health related information on the impact of the disaster and on response activities in this sector			

# Annex-E

Psychosocial Support Program



## PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICE / INTERVENTION

### Psychosocial activities in emergency phase: Initial Response

#### Background

1. Psychosocial support is an approach to victims of disaster, catastrophe or violence to foster resilience of communities and individuals. It aims at easing resumption of normal life; facilitate affected people participation to their convalescence and preventing pathological consequences of potentially traumatic situations. The term psychosocial refers to one's psychological development in and interaction with a social environment.
2. While the immediate physical needs of disaster survivors are being met, psychosocial interventions are required to address the emotional and psychological impact of the associated trauma and grief on the survivors at the same time. The interventions aimed at affected communities, relief organizations, disaster workers, as well as individual survivors.
3. Following four aspects are carried out in emergency phase.

#### Approaches of Psychosocial Support Program

1. The Psychosocial Response is designed to improve self-aid initiatives of people benefiting from the aids and disaster personnel in the face of natural disasters and severe emergencies, enabling them to get well so soon.
2. It aims to increase capacity for responding current needs and possible emergencies in the future and skills of recovering and rallying soon.
3. The psychosocial support is a process aiming to enable the personnel to stay in a healthy and active condition while helping fast recovery of aid beneficiaries.

#### 4. **OBJECTIVES**

- a. To increase awareness of psychological reactions during disasters and or social disruption
- b. To facilitate Psychological Support
- c. To promote the restoration of community networking and coping mechanism
- d. To enable National Societies to understand and better respond to the psychosocial need of vulnerable groups
- e. To promote care for the caregivers, emotional assistance for the staff and Volunteers
- f. To enhance knowledge/capacities of individuals, groups, communities through trainings and workshops to prevent distress and suffering developing into something more severe
- g. To help people cope better and become reconciled to everyday life and help victims to resume their normal lives through Psychosocial Support

- E**
1. **Psychosocial Support to Survivors :** The support provided to children and their families in the immediate aftermath of disaster reduces the initial distress caused by traumatic events. This includes
    - a. Listening to the concerns of parents and children
    - b. Explaining the most common effects of trauma to them
    - c. Assisting and helping them contact providers of basic necessities.
  2. **Psychological First Aid Program:** Psychological First Aid aimed to empower the affected communities by facilitating their psychosocial recovery, well-being, and rehabilitation.
    - a. **Objectives**
      - i. To create for a within the affected communities aimed at providing psychosocial support and facilitating psychosocial rehabilitation through
        - A. Psychosocial education on disasters, their effects on individuals and communities
        - B. Building survivors' self-esteem and self-confidence
        - C. Providing psychological first aid and peer support
        - D. Developing coping skills in adults and children, through group sessions
        - E. Mobilizing communities towards self -help, independence and participatory action
        - F. Capacity-building of community
      - ii. To build the capacity of other organizational staff/volunteers (relief workers, health professionals, field workers, te achers, etc) in managing their own stress and providing psychosocial support.
  3. **Relief Camp Activities**
    - a. **Social activities**
      - i. Entertainment events
      - ii. Social gatherings
      - iii. Sports activities
      - iv. Skill development sessions
      - v. Children recreational activities
      - vi. School activities
    - b. **Transferring serious psychiatric cases to the hospital**
      - i. Identifying local resources to which serious cases can be transferred and establishing operational relations with theses resources.
      - ii. Determining the patients to be transferred on the bases of assessment protocols.



- i. Keeping records of the transfers and documenting them via beneficiary assessment forms and data management system.
- b. Psychosocial Debriefing for Relief Workers :** As disaster workers meet the needs of victims and communities following any type of calamity, they are surrounded by and exposed to disorganization, confusion, scenes of destruction, and the tears and the pains of victims. Disaster workers have the potential to become "secondary victims" as they work long, hard hours under these conditions. Following debriefing sessions play an important role for workers' support:
  - i. Helped them understand trauma and its impact,
  - ii. Allowed them to express their feelings and concerns in a safe environment, and
  - iii. Helped them develop health ways of coping with stress and burnout.
- c. Awareness Raising and Education on Trauma :** Psychosocial workers raise various awareness strategies among general public about trauma and its impact on the community. In this regard many actions can be taken, this includes:
  - i. Publishing articles in newspapers and magazines
  - ii. Developing and airing radio and television programs
  - iii. Developing information packages in English and Urdu
- d. Individual Psychological Counseling and Debriefing:** Experience of natural disasters place individuals and entire communities at a high risk of emotional and mental health difficulties such as post-traumatic stress, anxiety, and depression. Most individuals can benefit from psychosocial - based group discussions; many may still require individual counseling. Therefore, continuous psychological counseling with individuals is planned.
- e. Professional Training Workshops :**
  - i. Orientations for volunteers to equip them to provide basic level psychosocial first aid support to children and women in shelters and camps.
  - ii. Psychosocial support training workshops for the staff and volunteers (i.e. relief workers, community/field workers, nurses, teachers, etc.) of various other organizations. These workshops, which ran from 1 - 5 days, depending on the needs identified, covered:
    - A. Sensitivity to issues and needs of affected communities
    - B. Psychosocial first aid
    - C. Psychosocial support interventions
    - D. Stress management for staff/volunteers (relief workers, field staff, medical staff, teachers, etc.)
    - E. Referral identification for individuals requiring more intensive support

# Annex-F

Restoring Family Links Services



## RESTORING FAMILY LINKS (RFL)

1. The RFL segment of Pakistan Red Crescent Society Movement takes action when traditional means of communication are broken and as a consequence relatives are unable to make contact. The situation in which the society may be called upon to take action can be classified into three groups:-

- a. Loss of contact resulting from situation of armed conflict or internal disturbances and their direct consequences
- b. Loss of contact in the event of a natural or other disaster
- c. Loss of contact in connection with other situation of humanitarian need

### 2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR TRACING

- a. **Rapid, timely and relevant response**: The RFL response is flexible and solution-oriented. It starts as quickly as possible and lasts as long as justified by the needs and condition.
- b. **Accountability**: Those who are separated from or have lost contact with family members are at the heart of RFL action and its humanitarian accountability. They are informed about the action that will be taken on their behalf and told they can access RFL services.
- c. **Do no Harm**: RFL operations must be conceived and implemented with the utmost concern to ensure that individuals are not harmed put at risk by the processing of their enquiries or personal data.
- d. **Respect for the Individual**: The RFL response prioritizes individual needs without discrimination. The RFL response is conducted with all due respect for each individual's dignity and best interests, including their religious and socio-cultural needs.
- e. **Data Protection**: The security and safety of individuals is of primary importance and no data is used or published that could cause harm to

individuals. No information is transmitted without the consent of the persons concerned.

f. **Adherence to the Movement's Policies and Statutes:** The RFL response is conducted in accordance with the Fundamental Principles, the Movement's Statutes, the Seville Agreement and its Supplementary Measures, the Principles and Rules of Disaster Relief and the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Government Organization in Disaster Relief.

g. **Coherence with the Global RFL Network**

The disaster can have an impact on relatives in another country; the ICRC and the National Societies form the Family Links Network, the basis of a coherent international response.

### 3. **RFL SERVICES**

a. **Tracing Request Service:** *Acceptance Criteria and beneficiaries*

Before opening any tracing enquiry, the PRCS makes sure that the Tracing Request should be:-

- (1) Collected only for areas within the RFL network (e.g. areas accessible to PRCS, ICRC and the NSs responsible for the follow-up of the case)
- (2) Usually between family members; Requests from friends are infrequently considered based on their nature.
- (3) Have sufficient information to proceed with the case.
- (4) Not be used in situations of family or legal disputes.

### 4. **RCM Service**

a. **Acceptance Criteria and beneficiaries:** The RCM service is offered when there are no other regular means of communication (mobile/telephone, internet, postal services etc.) available to restore contact between the separated family members in natural disasters, emergencies and conflicts. However, before collecting any family message, the PRCS RFL network members make sure that:-



- (1) RCMs are usually between family members (father/mother, brother/sister, brother-in-law/sister-in-law, son/daughter, husband/wife, grandmother/ grandfather, cousins, aunt/uncle). Requests from friends are rarely accepted depending upon their nature.
- (2) RCM from/to children are accepted and are treated on urgent basis
- (3) Complete address and identification details of the sender and the addressee are compulsory.
- (4) Message should strictly be of family nature with no coded or discriminative/ abusive language or any reference of political or military content.
- (5) The RCMs should be collected only for the areas accessible (for the concerned PRCS branch, ICRC Delegation or National Society (NS) abroad).

# Annex-G

Youth and Volunteers – Deployment in Emergencies



## MANAGING VOLUNTEERS IN EMERGENCIES

The purpose of the SOPs is to ensure adequate and competent volunteer force for efficient and effective disaster response, and to provide guidance to PRCS Staff on the deployment of volunteers. In the event of a disaster, the following procedures shall be followed:

1. The PRCS District/Provincial Branch to mobilize local/trained volunteers from the existing volunteer base. The following are broad categories of youth & volunteers with which PRCS shall likely to engage before during and after emergencies.
  - a. **Volunteers Trained in Disaster Management:**  
Volunteers specifically trained and experienced in first aid, assessment, relief distribution, restoring family links, WATSAN, YABC peer education, psycho-social support and health care etc shall be mobilized and deployed in times of emergency.
  - b. **Professional Volunteers:**  
The services of professional volunteers with specific expertise (i.e. doctors, engineers, IT, logistics, teachers etc) shall be utilized when and where required.
  - c. **Other Existing Volunteers:**  
In areas/districts where the PRCS may not have emergency response/trained volunteers, the services of other local volunteers who are carrying out health, DRR or social services etc may be utilized in times of emergency. Involving such volunteers will help PRCS in:
    - i. Providing an initial response to immediate needs
    - ii. Initial assessment of the situation.
    - iii. Local information and knowledge
    - iv. Crowd control during relief distribution
2. The Branch to notify existing volunteers via sms, telephone, email or social media etc. Notification will include all pertinent information such as nature of disaster; accommodation, food and travel arrangements; and expectations of the length of deployment and hours of operation, if appropriate.
3. In times of disaster, hundreds of newcomers (spontaneous volunteers) usually flooded to the affected areas, who are eager to assist disaster victims. PRCS field incharge shall accept spontaneous volunteers, only if there is a requirement of additional volunteer help, by recruiting them through proper registration process. Data of the newly recruited volunteers shall be maintained at the field office level and subsequently shared with the PHQs/NHQ.
4. If the services of Spontaneous Volunteers are not required, then the PRCS Field Incharge, through respective Branch Secretary, should communicate this quickly and sensitively. This will avoid frustration and ill-feeling among potential volunteers.
5. In both cases (i.e. existing/spontaneous volunteers), the PRCS field Incharge should:
  - a. Conduct an interview before placement, if appropriate, by the field incharge to match volunteers to tasks according to their interests and skills.
  - b. Clearly inform volunteers of what is expected of them in emergency situations.

- c. Provide orientation and relevant training as appropriate. The orientation may include information about PRCS, its mission, the Fundamental Principles and a briefing on working with affected people.
  - d. Ensure that volunteers understand their responsibilities (i.e. position description including reporting line) in the application of the Fundamental Principles as this would have an immediate effect on the acceptance of PRCS, access to vulnerable people, safety and security.
  - e. Work location
  - f. Mutually signed Code of Conduct agreement between the volunteer and PRCS (attached at **Appendix -1**)
6. All Program sectors/IFRC/ICRC/PNSs working directly with communities if intend to involve volunteers shall follow the same process as mentioned above.
  7. Volunteers without a PRCS volunteer identification card will be issued a new one. PRCS Field incharge to make sure that volunteers are wearing PRCS jacket/cap/badge in addition to volunteer identity card while working in the field.
  8. Once a volunteer arrives at the site of deployment, additional paperwork may be required to receive assignment to an area supervisor. The supervisor will give the volunteer further instructions. It is very important for every volunteer to sign in and out each day (including lunch) and keep track of all hours worked on the required form that must be signed by the supervisor. A register shall be maintained by the supervisor tracking volunteer record.
  9. Field incharge/supervisor shall ensure safe working environment of the volunteers and shall provide on-the-job and job specific trainings to the volunteers.
  10. Volunteers shall be supported through provision of transport, computer equipment, or any other item required for the completion of assigned task. Volunteers out of pocket expenses/perdiem shall be reimbursed on weekly basis. Under the current policy a fixed amount is paid to the volunteers in lieu of general expenses. The current practice has been as follows:

Sr.	On Duty	Disaster Time	No. of Hours (Min)
1	Within city/ district	Rs.500/-	8 Hrs
2	Outside city/District	Rs.600/-	8 Hrs

11. In case that meal is provided, 75% perdiem will be applicable in case of provision of one meal & 50 % on provision of two meals.
12. During the course of performing assigned duties, some volunteers may witness scenes that can cause extreme stress reaction. In that case, the supervisor should ensure that the volunteers are appropriately matched to their job assignments, get regular meals and breaks and are rotated out at the end of a reasonable length shift.
13. Total of 500 volunteers have been insured through IFRC scheme for the year 2013. This insurance scheme covers disability, medical expenses or death caused due to deployment of volunteers for the Red Cross Red Crescent activities. In case of any accident, a claim form attached as **Appendix -2** shall immediately be filled and sent to the National Headquarters through Field Incharge.
14. Volunteers who are affected by disaster should be treated in exactly the same way as other members of an affected population at all times.

15. Before leaving the deployment site, volunteers will brief replacement volunteers on all pertinent information needed to perform the job and continue smooth operations.
16. Once a volunteer has completed his/her deployment responsibilities, he/she will be asked to provide the PRCS with feedback on his/her deployment experience. This information will be used to enhance volunteer deployment protocols; provide feedback to the supported location; and keep a record for future requirements on program needs.
17. As the emergency operation is over, the PRCS Field Incharge/Provincial/District branch should communicate broadly the achievements of volunteers, both as a means to thank volunteers as well as to highlight the importance of volunteer contribution to communities, partner organizations and other potential volunteers.
18. Record of all volunteers, their trainings and performance etc shall be maintained by the field incharge.
19. PRCS NHQ and PHQ staff shall coordinate and provide technical support when and where required.

**Attachments:**

1. Code of Conduct Agreement Form
2. Volunteer Claim Form

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## VOLUNTEER AGREEMENT FORM

Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) is committed to treating all volunteers with the respect and rights equal to that of any paid and contracted staff. This agreement is to indicate our commitment to you and your endeavours, as well as making sure that your volunteering experience is both rewarding and enjoyable.

This agreement is between:

**Volunteer:** \_\_\_\_\_

&

**Pakistan Red Crescent Society**

**PRCS will:**

- Provide appropriate information, training and support to each volunteer.
- Adhere to all protocol, good practice and policies to ensure the well-being and professional treatment of all volunteers.
- Recognize the individual achievements of each volunteer.

**As a volunteer I will:**

- Respect the values and aims of PRCS.
- Be clear about the time and commitment I can give.
- Exhibit professional behaviour, dress appropriately and shall wear Volunteer Identity Card while working with PRCS.
- Be gender sensitive to my fellow volunteers/staff as well as the members of the community and will not be indulge in any direct or indirect act which does fall in harassment policy, if found will be terminated immediately.
- Not use the status, resources and information provided by PRCS for personal or third-party benefit, unless authorized by the Society itself.
- Not disclose any information provided by PRCS, pertaining to staff members, fellow volunteers or activities, to any person outside of the Society.
- Be responsible to and consult with the supervisor.
- Agree to work in a safe way, taking in consideration the health of others.
- Immediately inform my supervisor in case of injury or accident.
- Show the highest degree of integrity, honesty and responsibility while working with PRCS.
- Inform my supervisor or volunteer supervisor if I am no longer able to work with PRCS.
- In the event of violation of any clause or clauses by me as stated above, the Society has full powers to take legal action against me which may also include termination.

<b>Signature (Volunteer)</b>	<b>Date</b>
NAME	
<b>Signature (Representative of PRCS)</b>	<b>Date</b>
NAME & DESIGNATION	

**ACCIDENT CLAIM FORM**

for professional accident coverage for volunteers  
policy Ace European Group 53SWA00205

Delegation, Nation or Society:

Address:

References of the local representative person (according to the subscription form);

- Name: ..
- Telephone number: ..
- E-mail address: ..

Code project to be credited:

Account: ..  
Project: ..  
Activity: ..  
Donor: ..  
Name and signature of the budget holder: ..

Full Name of the volunteer:

Private address:

Date of birth:

Is the volunteer insured by a local insurance?: YES  NO

if yes, please declare this case to the local insurance

Type of accident:

**Death:** YES  NO   
In this case, please provide a death certificate

**Permanent disability:** YES  NO   
In this case, please provide a medical certificate

**Other (medical treatments):** YES   
In this case, please complete the request for reimbursement form + and provide a detailed medical report.

Accident de

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1211 Gene

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**Accident Claim**  
*for professional accident coverage for volunteers*

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Accident detailed, please provide the following information:

Please provide an incident report including: exact date and time of the accident, where the accident occurred, how the accident occurred: .....

.....  
.....

The injuries sustained: .....

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In case of IN PATIENT medical treatment (means **with** hospitalization):

- Name, address and telephone number of the Hospital/Clinic and the Doctor or Consultant: .....

- Was any period spent in intensive care      YES       NO   
If yes from: ..... to .....

Is there any additional information that you feel is relevant?: .....

**Please provide a detailed medical report.**

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In case of OUT PATIENT medical treatment (means **without** hospitalization):

- Name, address and telephone number of the Doctor and/or of the Hospital/Clinic: .....

**Please provide a detailed medical report.**

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Please send all original documents **with English or French translation** to:

International Federation of Red-Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Francine Golay  
Ch. Des Crêts 17  
Case postale 372  
1211 Geneva 19  
Switzerland

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e-mail: [insurance.unit@ifrc.org](mailto:insurance.unit@ifrc.org)

telephone: +41 22 730 42 28 fax: +41 22 730 49 07



# Annex-H

## Emergency Assessment Process

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## PRCS EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT PROCESS

1. PRCS has pool of skilled HR (staff/volunteers) who have been trained in emergency sectoral responses. There are at present **532** National, Provincial and District Disaster Response Team Members who are trained and available for being deployed on short notice. Following procedural steps are normally being followed before, during and after the Emergency Assessment.
2. At the onset of any disaster in any part of the country PRCS trained teams (NDRT, BDRT and DDRT) normally being deployed in the affected area to gather the basic information of the disaster and its effects on community for the generating the **Primary Incident Report (PIR)**. At the same time PRCS Provincial/District Branches also coordinate with Government authorities for getting the latest information of the disasters effects and possible intervention by PRCS if required. On the basis of Primary Incident Report, the decision to be made whether to go for intervention or not. If yes then we normally go for the emergency assessment.
3. The assessments have following three main categories to be done by PRCS trained staff and volunteers:-
  - a. Rapid/Emergency Assessment (to be done within 1-2 days)
  - b. Followed by Detailed Assessment (to be done within one month)
  - c. Followed by Continual Assessment (to be done in continuity)
4. **Rapid/ Emergency Assessment.** The rapid assessment is normally being done by the trained staff and volunteers of the respective PRCS district Branch or DM Cell. If we do not have any district branch or DM cell in the affected district then this responsibility is normally taken by the adjacent PRCS Branch or DM Cell, in coordination with respective PRCS Provincial / Regional Branch. Normally the DM Officer along with local volunteers with district branch secretary carries out the assessment, since we do not have other sectoral representatives at district level. During the assessment following essential are followed:-
  - a. First we coordinate with the local government authority normally the DCO, who is the focal coordinating authority at district level, and take the most vulnerable areas for PRCS intervention/ response so that duplication of efforts could be avoided and we may also have a better projection of our activities.
  - b. On the allocation of the areas PRCS DMO with support of Branch Secretary and Local and out station volunteers carry out the rapid assessment as per the available rapid assessment templates/formats of village and district.
  - c. The purpose of the rapid assessment is to get an idea that in the PRCS given areas what are the main sectors of interventions, as per PRCS mandate and capacity, and what would be the magnitude of the response required.

- d. On collecting the very basic information a tentative plan of action based on the immediate interventions required, population affected and some operational budget requirement, is made and shared with respective PRCS Provincial / Regional Branch and the NHQ to initiate process of resource mobilization within our PRCS capacity and also to share information with Movement Partners for seeking their possible support, if operation extends beyond PRCS capacity.
- e. If the PRCS NHQ considers appropriate, where the respective district or provincial or regional branches do not have the required capacity and expertise of doing the rapid assessment, then a national level experts team, including components of DM, Health, WatSan, Logistics, RFL etc is constituted to do the rapid/ emergency assessment and do the same activities as mentioned above.
- f. The results of rapid assessment is normally followed by a comprehensive Plan of Action, incorporating sectoral response actions, number of beneficiaries, a timeframe of intervention, the geographical areas and support required from finance, logistics, admin, media and communication and other concerned departments.
- g. The assessments then being followed by a set of support provision activities, by relief, health, WatSan, PSP, RFL and all required departments as per distribution mechanism of respective areas.



# Annex-1

Updated PRCS Overall Stocks Table

**SUMMARY OF DP STOCK**

1/6/2013

Items Name	Location										Total
	NHQ	Balochistan	Sindh	Punjab	KPK	GB	AJK	FATA	Pipeline		
<b>Family Tent</b>	15540	4722	4442	500	1448	589	2409	0	11000		<b>39,601</b>
<b>Blanket</b>	181908	15758	8103	6679	14030	6302	16301	150	0		<b>239,078</b>
<b>Tarpaulin Sheet</b>	60273	3178	865	3170	6470	2697	5587	0	0		<b>79,054</b>
<b>Kitchen Set</b>	29264	2295	4976	2429	2048	1122	2964	50	0		<b>43,180</b>
<b>Lamp Hurricane</b>	26247	2924	2107	800	2100	259	1885	0	0		<b>35,722</b>
<b>Stove</b>	19237	3992	143	300	1400	932	1206	70	0		<b>26,350</b>
<b>Jerrycan 20L</b>	78784	1238	16048	5149	3968	2201	3539	0	0		<b>107,468</b>
<b>Hygiene Kit (Family)</b>	34315	2234	12079	3050	2048	1254	4289	120	0		<b>57,602</b>
<b>Shelter Took Kit</b>	26213	3047	2297	3155	1000	0	2595	1500	0		<b>38,807</b>
<b>CGI Sheet</b>	41424	19536	200	0	0	917	0	0	0		<b>62,077</b>
<b>Mosquito Net</b>	8402	3344	3536	5600	2300	324	5700	180	0		<b>27,086</b>

# Annex-J

Marketing and Fundraising During Emergencies



## MARKETING AND FUNDRAISING

### STEPS FOR RESOURCE GENERATION DURING EMERGENCIES

1. In the aftermath of the disaster the Marketing and Fundraising department will launch an appeal campaign in which appeal letters will be sent to the head of corporate organizations and foreign embassies in Pakistan. The prospective donors will ask for assessment reports and intervention reports which are to be provided by the DM department. The reports will be forwarded to the interested organizations. Follow up and further assistance/correspondence will be done by the Marketing and Fundraising department. In an event where certain establishments decide to donate to PRCS, a small cheque handing over ceremony may be arranged to acknowledge the contribution of donors. For this purpose availability and consent of higher management may be required.
2. Extensive SMS campaigns will also be launched at the time of disaster for fund generation against the PRCS short code 4611. The Telecom companies will be broadcasting donation appeals for PRCS during disaster times and in such conditions depending upon the scale of the disaster, public is expected to donate generously to PRCS.
3. PRCS is to utilize outdoor marketing such as billboards, hoardings, flyers etc. in the event of a crisis to get the maximum exposure as the public has confidence in the PRCS as a secure platform for donations. However, PRCS has to invest some amount in this field for generation of funds. Likewise appeals will also be run on other media avenues such as newspapers, FM Radio and private TV channels. Media department of the PRCS is expected to play a pro active leading role in advertisement of appeals on print and electronic media. Fund raising department in consultation with Media advisor will prepare contents of all such advertisements well before onset of monsoon.
4. Internet will also be utilized for funds generation in disaster time. The department is trying to incorporate online donations while Visa/Master card on to the PRCS website. In addition, social networking sites such as Face book and Twitter will also be utilized for appealing. Appeals will also be shown on the PRCS website providing our account details.
5. A cheque collection service is to be setup at Islamabad where our representatives can collect cheques from interested donors. This service will be advertised on the PRCS website and is likely to aid in resource generation.
6. Charity boxes will be placed at different prominent locations. These boxes will be used for collection of items such as clothes, blankets, tents, medicines and food items etc for the help of affected people.
7. DD. Marketing will be the focal person and will handle all day to day issues during disaster/emergency and will have the authority to make decisions to streamline activities in consultation / prior approval of the senior management of the PRCS.

# Annex-K

PRCS Preparedness for Response Actions

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Activities	When		RESPONSIBLE	BUDGET (xxx)	REMARKS
	W1	W2			
<b>Disaster Management</b>					
<b>Objective: Immediate needs affected families to be met through distribution of relief items</b>					
Sharing the emergency relief and response templates (assessment, beneficiaries listing, beneficiaries coupon, distribution reporting, daily sitrep) with provincial branches.	√		DM Dept		
Check the availability of RDRTs, NDRTs, BDRTs and DDRTs to update Response HR lists for Monsoon 2013	√		(AD DR) DM Dept		
Response Code of Condu (CoC) orientation for volunteers in identified districts (out of 35 districts threatened for 2013 flooding by NDMA)	√	√	DM Dept		
Coordination with NDMA and other stake holders for preparedness and emergency response planning.	√		All relevant departments		
Setup Emergency Control Room for situation monitoring and information sharing	√		DM Dept		
<b>HEALTH</b>					
<b>Objective: To provide timely, integrated, accessible, effective, safe and high quality health services after natural disaster</b>					
Development of SOPs for emergency health care	√		NHQ HEALTH DEPARTMENT	NR	Task accomplished by NHQ Health team
Revision of Emergency medicine list	√			NR	As Above
Standardized of HR for MHU / BHU in disaster/emergency situation	√			NR	As Above
Standardization of services required in Emergency Response	√			NR	As Above
Standard equipment list for MHUs / BHUs	√			NR	As Above
To get the update of medicine stock available at PHQ&NHQ level				NR	soon after directives received from management
Identification of focal person at NHQ	√			NR	As Above
Identification of focal person at PHQ by branch secretaries	√			NR	As Above
Identification of trained ERT Volunteers at NHQ & PHQ level				NR	Mapped in Health National Capacity Annex
Ensure availability of Medicines for 6 MHUs/BHUs at NHQ/PHQ	√			NR	-

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Activities	When		RESPONSIBLE	BUDGET (xxx)	REMARKS	
	W1	W2				
Mapping of functional vehicles / ambulances at NHQ/ PHQ / Facility level	√			NR	Mapped in Health National Capacity Annex	
Ensure availability of IEC Material to address public health issues	√	√		NR		
Develop Rapid Health assessment checklist	√			NR	Annexed	
Prepare list of volunteers / staff (at NHQ/PHQ level) to be deployed in case of major disaster	√			NR	Mapped in Health National Capacity Annex	
Revision of reporting format to be used for Emergency Health Reporting	√	√		NR	-	
Coordination meeting with all the identified NHQ/PHQ focal persons at NHQ	√			Operational cost	to brief on SOPs and reporting	
GAP Analysis		√		NR	-	
<b>WATSAN</b>						
<b>Objective: Emergency WatSan needs of affected people are met</b>						
Prepare emergency preparedness plan including worst scenarios of structural failure.			WatSan department			
Prepare WatSan emergency response equipment for deployment readiness including list of equipment available, warehouse location and other items.						already covered by Country Plan
Prepare WatSan Disaster Response Team (National) members on standby for availability—(how many trained members are available and where are they located), trained volunteers with branches						
Agree with supporting partners on trigger for international response to support PRCS WSDRT teams technically, financially and/or with additional equipment						
<b>Psychosocial Support Program</b>						
<b>Objective: To contribute towards reducing the mental trauma of the affectees</b>						
Prepare emergency preparedness plan on PSP sector and share it with DM Department	√		PSP		No funds required.	
Prepare protocols and guidelines to address PSP issues as part of preparedness, response and recovery plans	√		PSP			
Develop minimum standards in PSP services in emergencies situation and share it with DM department	√		PSP			
Develop PSP assessment checklist, PSP monitoring and evaluation formats for emergency response program	√		PSP		Formats already available	



## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Activities	When		RESPONSIBLE	BUDGET (xxx)	REMARKS
	W1	W2			
ResponseCode of Condu (CoC) and SOPs orientationfor Staff and volunteers in identified districts		√	PSP		Facilitators and orientation material
Organize awareness programme in schools, colleges and universities on the role of PSP in emergency response	√	√	PSP		Ongoing activity. Funds already allocated
Develop IEC material on emergency response for traumatised community and share it with DM department.		√	PSP		
<b>Restoring Family Links</b>	<b>Objective: Restoring family links for the displaced and missing affectees</b>				
Prepareemergencypreparedness plan on RFL and share it with DM Department.			RFL NHQ and PHQs		
Prepare protocols and guidelines to address RFL issues as part of preparedness, response and recovery plans.		√			
Develop minimum standards for RFL services in emergencies situation and share it with DM department.					
Develop RFL assessment checklist, RFL monitoring and evaluation formats for emergency response program.					
<b>Youth and Volunteer</b>	<b>Objective: To develop and sustain organized and well trained volunteer corps representing all segments of society to effectively and efficiently participate in PRCS programmes and operations</b>				
Prepare emergency preparedness plan for volunteer deployment and share it with DM Dept.	√				No funds required.
Update SOPs for youthvolunteers and their role in emergency response.	√		Y&V Dept		SOPs & VolunteerAgreement form prepared. No funds required.
Checksector-wisavailability of volunteers(i.e.NDRTs, BDRTs and DDRTs/Health/Watsan/PPS/RFL/IT/First Aid/Communication and others) to update Response teams for Monsoon 2013. Share it with the relevant Depts to assist in emergency response.		√	Y&V Dept		Volunteerdata is available,however it needs to be re-confirmed by the Branches.
Sharing of formats (i.e. volunteer requisition, volunteer agreement, insurance claim form, peridium claim form and reporting formats) to Provincial Branches		√	Y&V Dept		Formats already available. To continue to week 3
ResponseCode of Condu (CoC) and SOPs orientationforStaff and volunteers in identified districts		√	Y&V Dept		Facilitators and orientation material. To continue to week3 and 4
10 x Volunteering in Emergencies training for staff and volunteers in identified districts.		√	Y&V & DM Depts	600000	Facilitators and trainingmaterial. To continue to week3 and 4

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Activities	When		RESPONSIBLE	BUDGET (xxx)	REMARKS
	W1	W2			
Organize awareness programme in schools, colleges and universities on the role of youth volunteers in emergency response.	√	√	Y&V Dept		Ongoing activity. Funds already allocated in Y&V budget.Facilitators and orientation material. To continue to week3 and 4
Develop IEC material on emergency response for the youth volunteers and share it with DM department.		√	Y&V and M&C Dept	150000	To continue to week3
<b>Total</b>				<b>750,000</b>	
<b>Logistics</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE/S: To Support all line Departments of PRCS in Transportation of medicines, basic food and essential household needs of # flood affected people</b>				
Update the Nationwide DP Stock latest Position	√	√	Logistics Dept		
Identifying the Net Gaps after compilation of DP Stocks Status	√	√			
Initiate the case for PRCS Management Approval	√	√			
Transportation of Approved DP Stocks to relevant provincial branches with the support of IFRC.	√	√			
Fine-tuning of all SoPs before submission to Provincial Branches	√	√			
Printing of Hard Copies	√	√			
All PRCS Fleet is in ready and fit position	√	√			
All Drivers are well prepared and aware about the relief operations.	√	√			
An Agreement signed between PRCS and Transport Company for provision of heavy duty trucks during disaster phase	√	√			
2 Days training / briefing on CP to all PRCS Log Team in Islamabad and awareness on documentation process during disaster		√			
<b>Beneficiary Communication and Accountability</b>	<b>Objective: Target communities have access to timely / life saving information and the ability to influence decisions that will affect them</b>				
Include BCA in to DM Contingency Plan 2013.	√		BCA/DM		
Develop bankof sectoral key messages for disaster operations (National and Local Language)			BCA/DM (all departments)		
SOP fortheActivation of Comment Handling cell at NHQ during emergencies.			BCA		

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

Activities	When		RESPONSIBLE	BUDGET (xxx)	REMARKS
	W1	W2			
Organize awareness programme in schools, colleges and universities on the role of youth volunteers in emergency response.	√	√	Y&V Dept		Ongoing activity. Funds already allocated in Y&V budget. Facilitators and orientation material. To continue to week3 and 4
Develop IEC material on emergency response for the youth volunteers and share it with DM department.		√	Y&V and M&C Dept	150000	To continue to week3
<b>Total</b>				<b>750,000</b>	
<b>Logistics</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE/S: To Support all line Departments of PRCS in Transportation of medicines, basic food and essential household needs of # flood affected people</b>				
Update the Nationwide DP Stock latest Position	√	√	Logistics Dept		
Identifying the Net Gaps after compilation of DP Stocks Status	√	√			
Initiate the case for PRCS Management Approval	√	√			
Transportation of Approved DP Stocks to relevant provincial branches with the support of IFRC.	√	√			
Fine-tuning of all SoPs before submission to Provincial Branches	√	√			
Printing of Hard Copies	√	√			
All PRCS Fleet is in ready and fit position	√	√			
All Drivers are well prepared and aware about the relief operations.	√	√			
An Agreement signed between PRCS and Transport Company for provision of heavy duty trucks during disaster phase	√	√			
2 Days training / briefing on CP to all PRCS Log Team in Islamabad and awareness on documentation process during disaster		√			
<b>Beneficiary Communication and Accountability</b>	<b>Objective: Target communities have access to timely / life saving information and the ability to influence decisions that will affect them</b>				
Include BCA in to DM Contingency Plan 2013,	√		BCA/DM		
Develop bank of sectoral key messages for disaster operations (National and Local Language)			BCA/DM (all departments)		
SOP for the Activation of Comment Handling cell at NHQ during emergencies.			BCA		
Management information flow feedback mechanism (information from the National Society to the beneficiary and from beneficiary to the National society sectors/departments (feedback sheets, banners, feedback numbers on beneficiary coupons, Food and Non food Items)	√		BCA		
guidelines for awareness sessions for the beneficiaries (pre and post distribution address and how to use NFIS and FI's		√	BCA		
BCA orientation for volunteers in identified districts			DM/BCA/Y&V		

# Annex-L

PRCS Response Actions



## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
<b>Disaster Management</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE/S: The basic food and essential household needs of # flood affected people (# families) are met in the affected districts(name of districts) of (name of Province) of Pakistan</b>				
# of flood affected families need basic food assistance immediately	Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and verification of # of families with communities' participation in planning and distribution of relief items.	DM Department		DRTs (NDRT, BDRT, DDRT)	Operational cost
	Mobilize required food assistance through national/ international mobilization, international / local procurement following PRCS/IFRC standards.	Procurement Department		Agreements with suppliers	Food Parcels Cost
	Warehousing, and transportation of # of food parcels at distribution sites according to distribution plan	Logistic Department		2 x Hino Trucks (10 MT)	Transportation and warehousing cost
	Provide assistance to # families through distribution of food parcels	DM Department		DRTs (NDRT, BDRT, DDRT)	Operational cost
	Mobilize # of trained volunteers for assessment, distribution and monitoring.	Y & V + DM		Volunteers	Perdiems
	Establish a beneficiary complaints cells and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of delivery system.	BCA + DM			

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
# of displaced families need emergency shelter and essential household items immediately	Conduct on-the-ground assessments, selection and verification of	DM Department		DRTs (NDRT, BDRT, DDRT)	Operational cost
	# of families with communities' participatio planning and distribution of relief items				
	Mobilize required relief items through national / international mobilization, international / local procurement following PRCS/ IFRC standards.	Logistic		In country DP stocks	
	Transportation of # of emergency shelter and other household items at distribution sites according to distribution plan	Logistic Department		2 x Hino Trucks (10 MT)	Transportation and warehousing cost
	Provide assistance to # families through distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items (NFI content).	DM Department		DRTs (NDRT, BDRT, DDRT)	Operational cost
	Establish a beneficiary complaints cells and a monitoring system for the continuous improvement of delivery system.	Y & V + DM		Volunteers	Perdiems
	Mobilize # trained relief volunteers in assessment, distribution, and monitoring.	BCA + DM			
Coordination and Management of response operation	Participate in NDMA coordination meetings and cluster meetings	DM	As required	Linked with NDMA and Clusters	

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
	Organise regular coordination and situation/operation update meetings in DMLC	DM Dept	Need based	Well equipped DMLC	
	Deploy DRTs Teams as required	EOC	As & when requested		Operational cost
	Develop Response Plan of Action and distribution plans	NHQ Sectoral Teams	48 - 72 hrs		
	Regular monitoring and reporting of ongoing response operation		Ongoing		
	Wrap-up response operation and debriefing with response teams				
	Compilation and submission final report				
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE: To provide timely, integrated, accessible, effectively, safe and high quality service for flood affected people(#families) in the affected district(name of district) of Pakistan.</b>				
# of flood affected families in need of basic health services	Conduct rapid assessment to identify the Basic health needs of the affected district	DM /Health Department		DRTs (NDRT, BDRT, DDRT)	Operational cost
	Coordination of NHQ Health and PHQ Health Department for situation analysis and identification of health specific requirements	NHQ/PHQ Health Department		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	
	Mobilize required health assistance through national/ international mobilization following PRCS/IFRC standards.	NHQ Higher Management		Management NHQ	cost for medicines/health items

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
	Deployment of MHU /BHU as per needs identified	NHQ/PHQ Health Department		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	Operational cost +Perdiems
	Warehousing, and transportation of medicines/items for depoloyed MHUS according to distribution plan	Logistic Department			Transportation cost
	Mobilize ERT /CBHFA trained volunteers for health specific activities	Y & V + Health		Registered volunteers	perdiems
	Provision of quality health services as per PRCS standards	Health team PHQ/District level		HR/Medicine stocks	operational cost
Coordination and Management of response operation	Participation in NHEPRN coordination meetings and cluster meetings	NHQ Health Department		Linked with NHEPRN and Clusters scheduled meetings	
	Ensure Availability of 1xVolunteer for reporting /record keeping at NHQ	Y & V + Health			perdiem
	Regular coordination and situation/operation updates in daily meetings at DMLC	NHQ Health		NHQ Health team	
	Regular monitoring and reporting of ongoing response operation	NHQ/PHQ Health		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	Operational cost
	Exit plans for the operation and debriefing with response teams	NHQ/PHQ Health		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	
	Compilation and submission of final report	NHQ Health		NHQ Health team	
	Leasons learnt workshop	NHQ/PHQ Health		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	Operational cost



## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
<b>WATSAN</b>					
<b>OBJECTIVE/S: Water and sanitation related diseases are reduced for ### affected families for ## of months by increased access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>					
Disaster affected people are in need of WatSan assistance	Coordinate with relief assessment teams to include WatSan trained volunteer/ in it	WatSan Department		Trained Volunteers/ assessment forms	
	Designate a representative to the EOC, if and when needed.	WatSan Department			
	Keep updated on WATSAN situation in affected area.	WatSan Department			
	Analyse the assessment report/request from the branch	WatSan Department			
	Conduct detailed assessment and choose the options for reponse on the basis of analysis of assessment report	WatSan Department			Operational cost
	Mobilize the deployment of WatSan Disaster Response Kits (WSDRK).	WatSan Department		WSDR Kits	Operational cost, logistics support, approximately cost for deployment of one unit is 10,000 CHF per month
	Mobilize and coordinate with branches for deployment of trained WatSan Disaster Response Teams (volunteers)	WatSan Department/ Y&V department		Trained Volunteers	Per diems
Monitor quality and service of water provision	WatSan Department		Formats	Budget	

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
	Monitoring and reporting	WatSan Department		Reporting, monitoring formats	
	Participate in the Coordination meetings and clusters(Govt Authorities, PDMA, NDMA etc	WatSan Department			Logistics Support
	Document the lesson learnt from the response experiences and incorporate same in future planning	WatSan Department			
	Compilation of final report	WatSan department			
<b>PSP</b>					
<b>OBJECTIVE: To contribute towards reducing the mental trauma of the affectees</b>					
# of flood affected families in need of basic PSP services	Conduct rapid assessment to identify the Basic PSP needs of the affected district	DM /PSP Department		NHQ/PHQ	Operational cost
	Coordination of NHQ and PHQ PSP Department for situation analysis and identification of PSP specific requirements	NHQ/PHQ PSP Department		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	
	Mobilize required PSP assistance through national/international mobilization following PRCS/IFRC standards.	NHQ Higher Management		Management NHQ	Operational cost
	Mobilize & Deployment of Trained staff/volunteers as per needs identified	NHQ/PHQ PSP Department		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	Operational cost +Perdiems
	Warehousing, and transportation of PSP Community Centre Kits/items for depoloyment according to needs & distribution plan	Logistic/PSP Department			Transportation cost



## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
	Mobilize PSP trained volunteers for PSP Community based activities	Y & V/PSP		Registered trained volunteers	perdiems
Coordination and Management of response operation	Participation in WHO coordination meetings and cluster meetings	NHQ PSP Department		Linked with WHO and Clusters scheduled meetings	
	Ensure Availability of 1xVolunteer for reporting /record keeping at NHQ	Y & V + PSP			perdiems
	Regular coordinaiton and situation/opertaion updates in daily meetings at DMLC	NHQ PSP Department		NHQ PSP	
	Regular monitoring and reporting of ongoing response operation	NHQ/PHQ PSP Department		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	Operational cost
	Exit plans for the operation and debriefing with response teams	NHQ/PHQ PSP Department		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	
	Compilation and submission of final report	NHQ PSP Department		NHQ PSP	
	Leasons learnt workshop	NHQ/PHQ PSP Department		Focal persons at NHQ/PHQ	Operational cost
<b>RFL</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE/S: Restoring family links for the displaced and missing affectees</b>				

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
# of flood affected families member(s) separated or not being able to communicate due to disaster	Designate a representative in EOC during the emergency period.	RFL			
	Alert and deploy RFL teams in the affected areas for rapid assessment and emergency response.	RFL/DM			
	Carrying out smooth RFL services in emergency response where applicable	RFL			
	Monitor RFL situation in the affected areas	RFL			
	Document the lesson learnt from the response experiences and incorporate same in future planning.	RFL			
<b>Y&amp;V</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE/S: Deployment of volunteers as per sectoral needs to the affected communities for 3 months.</b>				
Provision of Assistance to the affected people through deployment of volunteers	Deployment of volunteers with consultation of DM department for emergency.	Y&V Dept		Volunteer database	organizational support in reimbursement of transportation expenses, if any.
	Dealing with spontaneous volunteers including their recruitment, orientation and placement.	Field Incharge		SOP for volunteering in emergencies Volunteer agreement form	

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
	Out of pocket expenses to be reimbursed on weekly basis in an emergency. Programme Manager will provide the approval from SG,	Y&V and Finance Dept		SOP for volunteering in emergencies Peridium policy available	Financial and administrative
	Record of all volunteers, their performance, attendance and trainings etc shall be maintained by the field incharge.	Field Incharge		Formats already available	Administrative
	Monitoring and reporting	Y&V and Field Incharge		Reporting formats available	
	Document the lessons learnt from the response experience and widely share with DM department.	Y&V and DM team		IRP Lessons learnt document	
	Incorporate same in future planning.	Y&V			
<b>BCA</b>	<b>OBJECTIVE/S: Target communities have access to information and the ability to influence decisions that will affect them, enabling them to adapt to, withstand and recover from external and internal shocks</b>				
Flood affected families need instant life saving messages in an accurate & timely manner	Development of sectoral life saving short messages in local language of area in pictorial terms of printed materials .	BCA dept / Sectors	pictorial need based	trained & skilled staff on graphic designing at NHQ level	Operational Cost
ASSESSMENT	Mobilise number of trained volunteers for giving awareness to beneficiaries how to use FI's & NFI's distributed	Y&V Deptt			
	Feedback numbers on beneficiary coupons FI's & NFI's	BCA +DM			

## PRCS MONSOON CONTINGENCY PLAN 2013: RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Needs	Activities	By Whom	Time	Existing resources	Resources required
	Provide assistance to number of families on content of items (packages)distributed.	BCA + DM			
	establishment of information desk for beneficiaries for their guidance & assistance	BCA+ DM			
Activation of feedback mechanism through various communication mediums/tools	Activation of Comment handling cells at PHQs & NHQ simultaneously for emergency situation specifically(letters, Sms,Calls received)	BCA + DM		existing comment handling cell at NHQ level	
	coordination between branches & NHQ to ensure timely response to beneficiaries feed back	NHQ/PHQ			
	Updating of feedback matrix on daily bases , with responding to issues/ comments raised by beneficiaries	NHQ/PHQ			
	Nomination of focal person with in each deptt NHQ& Branches for effective coordination on beneficiaries feedback to make strategy accordingly	BCA/Sectors			
	Standarised designning of banners for emergncies with feedback details	BCA/DM			
Beneficiary advocacy	Face to face awareness sessions for communities on usage of NFI's & FI's	BCA / Y&V deptt			perdiums
	Community awareness sessions on giving feedback through various channels ( letter , Call , face to face)	BCA/ Y&V deptt			perdiums

# Annex-M

PRCS Response HR capacity (DM, Y&V, WATSAN, RFL and PS





# Annex-N

PRCS National Health Capacity

## PROVINCIAL LEVEL RESPONSE CAPACITY TO A DISASTER

BHU	MHU	Location	Male doctor		Female doctor		LHV / Nurs		Dispenser		Vaccinator		Male Motivator		Female motivator		CBHFA Officer/	Medicine stock		Vehicle		IEC material Stock	Registered Trained Volunteers		Remarks		
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2		1	2	Rented	Non Rented		Health	FA		CBHFA	
BHU Razika	Sigloob	Kohistan	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		One month stock available								
BHU Bampuraitte	Bampuraitte	Chitral	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		One month stock available								
BHU Rumboor	Rumboor	Chitral	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 at Branch Level	One month stock available			Available on a limited scale					
BHU Birrir	Birrir	Chitral	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		One month stock available								
<b>SINDH</b>																											
Larkana		Sheikh zaid colony	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		available		PRCS	400	202	377	350		
Thatta		Sonda	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		available			200	90	90	22		
Thatta		Domani	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		available			200	90	90	22		
Thatta		Buharo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		available		PRCS	350	400	200	200		
Karachi		Karachi																									
Sukkur		Hyderabad																									
Hydrabad		Sukkur																									
Khairpur		Khairpur																									
<b>Balochistan</b>																											
PBHO		Quetta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NIL			3000 brochures	100	950	171		
1		Quetta	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NIL			500 brochures	80				
	1	Quetta	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NIL			200 brochures	25	30	379		
1		Sibi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NIL				12	15			
1		Chaman	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NIL					0			
1		Shahjohurnal	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NIL								
1		Fishin	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NIL					20			
1		Loralai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NIL				55	60	414		
1		Dera Allah Yar	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	NIL			600		30	324		
0	0	Ziarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL					100	150		
0	0	Killa Saifullah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NIL					25	82		
<b>FATA</b>																											
One		Torkham Khyber Agency	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	One month medicines are available for Children only					400			
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A	N/A	100	500	38 CBHFA Coaches

These district branch Hospital have capacity to cope any disaster as they have did in previous disasters



**HR CAPACITY MATRIX**

Sectoral HR Capacities (Available for 2013 Monsoon response operation)															
Branch	DM					Volunteers			PSP		RFL		WATSAN		
	NDRT	BDRT	DDRT	RDRT	Assessment Trg	Total	Registered	Active	Available	PSP Staff	PSP Vol	RFL Vol	WTP Tech Vol	Sanitation Vol	HP Vol
NHQ	22	0	0	3	1	26	138	50	50	1	10	5	10	5	5
AJK	12	33	40	1	22	108	197	197	197	1	10	10	2		
Balochistan	13	37	20	2	22	94	553	553	553	0	10	10			
FATA	6	0	40	0	24	70	111	111	111	0	0	15			2
G.B.	10	18	20	0	0	48	205	205	205	1	10	10			2
K.P.	24	10	155	0	23	212	26000	747	670	1	10	15	2	4	6
Punjab	8	20	24	0	0	52	1260	1260	1260	0	0	2	4		2
Sindh	20	26	0	1	0	47	504	504	504	1	10	2	10		6
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>28968</b>	<b>3627</b>	<b>3550</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>

# Annex-0

PRCS National WATSAN Capacity

S.

**PRCS WATSAN RESP ONSE CAPACITY**

(WatSan Disaster Response Kits, Status and Staff Details)

S.No	Type of equipment	Capacity	No. of Units	Location	Status	Province	Team members required
1	Mass Treatment Unit	300m3/d	03	Haripur	OK		20
2	Scan Water Units	4m3/h	07	Islamabad	OK		35
3	TRC Filtration Unit(Gulligan)	54m3/h	01	Multan	OK	PUNJAB	5
4	SETA (Filtration Unit)	4m3/h	01	Quetta	OK	BALOCHISTAN	5
5	Water Force (Filtration Unit)	15m3/h	01	Quetta	OK		5
6	TRC Filtration Unit(Gulligan)	54m3/h	02	Quetta	OK		10
7	SETA Plant(Mobile Unit)	3m3/h	06	Karachi	5x OK, 1x not OK	SINDH	30
8	Water Force (Filtration Unit)	15m3/h	01	Dadu	NOT OK		5
9	Reverse Osmoses Plant	2.36m3/h	01	Thatha	OK		3
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>23</b>				<b>113</b>



# Annex-P

PRCS Overall Gap Analysis & Response/  
Preparedness Actions Budget

Asses
MRE
Food
stane
Tent
TP S
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### PRCS Overall Gap Analysis & Response/Preparedness Actions with Budget

Response Actions/ items	Accumulative Gap	NHQ Stock	Net Gap	Unit Cost (PKR)	Total Cost (net gap)
Assessment teams (6 member)	7	9	-		
MRE 12 KG* 1 week	11,519	-	11,519	2,500	28,797,500
Food Pack 61 kg (as per sphere standards 2100 kcal per person)	43,580	-	43,580	5,500	239,690,000
	-	-	-		-
Tent	11,869	15,540	-	28,000	-
TP Sheets	67,215	60,273	6,942	1,100	7,636,200
CGI Sheet	-	41,424	-	1,000	-
N Ropes 100 meter	6,700	83,000	-	500	-
Shelter tool Kit	8,500	26,213	-	3,000	-
Bamboos	63,920		63,920	400	25,568,000
Kitchen sets	17,266	29,264	-	3,000	-
Jerry Cans (20 L)	30,798	78,784	-	400	-
H Lamps	-	26,247	-	500	-
Blankets	58,839	181,908	-	1,000	-
Cooking Stoves (wood burning)	330	19,237	-	2,200	-
Hygiene kits	2,772	34,315	-	1,500	-
Mosquito nets	75,185	8,402	66,783	500	33,391,500
Soaps	47,940	187,000	-	45	-
	-				
MHUs (including medicines, with new HR for 3 months and operational cost)	15		15	2,513,200	37,698,000
			-		-
WatSan unit	14	20	-		-
Aquatabs	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3	2,500,000
HR Required	3		3	50,000	150,000
<b>Subtotal 1</b>					<b>375,431,200</b>
<b>Operational Distribution Cost</b>					
Description	Target	Unit	Unit cost	Total Cost	
Assessment Teams Operational Cost	43	6 members team	200,000	8,600,000	
MRE transportation and distribution	11,519	per HH	300	3,455,700	
Food Parcel transportation & distribution 1st round	43,580	per HH	500	21,790,000	
NFI and Emergency Shelter transportation & distribution	27,891	per HH	700	19,523,840	
MHU operational cost for 3 months including medicines	11	1 MHU for 3 months	1,850,000	20,350,000	
WatSan Units operational cost for 3 months	14	Per unit for 3 months	3,000,000	42,000,000	
Coordination at all levels		Lumpsum		1,000,000	
Media and communication		Lumpsum		1,000,000	
Monitoring and field visits		Lumpsum		7,000,000	
<b>Subtotal 2</b>				<b>124,719,540</b>	
<b>Grand total for Response operation</b>			<b>Total in PKR</b>	<b>500,150,740</b>	
<b>Grand total for Preparedness actions</b>			<b>Total in PKR</b>	<b>23,350,000</b>	
<b>Grand Total for both Response Operation &amp; Preparedness Actions</b>					<b>523,500,740</b>
Total caseload (families)	43,580		or CHF	5,235,007	
Total no. of beneficiaries	305,060				

Stocks Replenishment Cost in PKR million	937
CHF million	9







# Annex-Q

PRCS Caseload and Contents of Relief Packs

## ANNEX Q - PRCS Consolidated Caseload for Monsoon 2013

PUNJAB Caseload (9 districts)		KP Caseload (15 districts)		Sindh Caseload (14 districts)		Balochistan Caseload (14 districts)		AJK Caseload (10 districts)		GB Caseload (7 districts)		FATA Caseload (12 agencies)		PRCS Total Caseload (HH, Indv.)	
Muzafer Garh	2076	Peshawar	580	thatta	1010	Naseerabad	1000	Muzaffarabad	200	Gilgit	180	Bajaur	250		
Layyah	1500	Charsadda	1,219	ghotki	1171	Jaffarabad	1000	Neelum	150	Diamer	205	Mohmand	250		
RajanPur	1944	Nowshera	1,219	dadu	1139	SobhatPur	600	Bagh	150	Skardu	225	Khyber	250		
DG.Khan	1993	Mardan	48	KSK	1228	Jhal Magsi	200	Hattian	100	Astore	92	Orakzai	150		
Mianwali	1200	D.I.Khan	967	shikarpur	1257	Kachi	200	Poonch	100	Ghizer	102	Kurram	200		
Rahim Yar Khan	1200	Mansehra	55	badin	764	Sibi	200	Sudhanoti	50	Ghanchi	77	SW Agency	300		
Bhakar	500	Dir Lower	443	larkana	656	Lehri	700	Mirpur	100	Hunza/Nagar	139	FR Peshawar	100		
Jhang	440	Shangla	197	sukkur	671	Harnai	500	Bhimber	50			FR Kohat	100		
Kasur	231	Kohistan	1,133	sanghar	1214	Musakhail	200	Haveli	50			FR Bannu	100		
		Swat	1,554	nawabshah	1328	Barkhan	500	Kotli	50			FR Lakki	100		
		Hangu	112	khairpur	871	Loralai	500					FR DIKhan	100		
		Chitral	168	jamshoro	759	Zhob	300					FR Tank	100		
		Battagram	26	matiyari	744	Lesbela	500								
		Bannu	132	hyderabad	774	Gwadar	500								
		Haripur	137												
<b>Total HH</b>	<b>11084</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>13586</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>6900</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>Total HH</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>43580</b>	
<b>Total Indv.</b>	<b>77588</b>	<b>Total Indv.</b>	<b>55930</b>	<b>Total Indv.</b>	<b>95102</b>	<b>Total Indv.</b>	<b>48300</b>	<b>Total Indv.</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>Total Indv.</b>	<b>7140</b>	<b>Total Indv.</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>305060</b>	

National Caseload (HH)	MIRE (HH)	FOOD (HH)	Emergency Shelter (HH)	NFI (HH)
43580	11519	43580	29651	29651
Percentage -->	26%	100%	68%	68%



**ANNEX Q (contd.) - PRCS Relief Content lists (MRE, Food Dry Ration Pack, Emergency Shelter and NFI)**

Content and cost of MRE Pack	
1 Dates	1 kg
2 Black Chickpeas Roasted	2 kg
3 Juice	3 ltr
4 Biscuits	5 rolls

about 7 kg      PKR 2200

FOOD DRY RATION PARCEL - 61 KG							
Sr. No.	Items	Packing Weight	UoM	Calorie per unit	Calorie per packing size (per 15 days)	Calories per day (for family of 7)	Calories per day (per person)
1	Wheat Flour (20 )	20.00	KG	3,390.00	67,800.00	4,520.00	645.71
2	Rice	15.00	KG	3,650.00	54,750.00	3,650.00	521.43
3	Lentils (Daal Channa)	6.00	KG	1,091.00	6,546.00	436.40	62.34
4	Lentils (Daal Masoor)	6.00	KG	3,460.00	20,760.00	1,384.00	197.71
6	Ghee	5.00	KG	8,760.00	43,800.00	2,920.00	417.14
7	Sugar	7.00	KG	3,970.00	27,790.00	1,852.67	264.67
8	Tea	1.00	KG	10.00	10.00	0.67	0.10
9	Salt	1.00	KG	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>24,331.00</b>	<b>221,456.00</b>	<b>14,763.73</b>	<b>2,109.10</b>

Punjab E-Shelter		KP E-Shelter		Sindh E-Shelter		Balochistan E-Shelter		AJK E-Shelter		GB E-Shelter		FATA E-Shelter	
Tent	(50%) 1	T.Sheets	5	Tent	1	Tent	1	Tent	1	Tent	1	Tent	1
T.Sheets	2	Bamboos	8	T.Sheets	2	T.Sheet	2	T.Sheets	2	T.Sheets	2	T.Sheets	2
		Shelter Tool Kit	1							Shelter tool kit	1	Rope 100m	1
												Shelter tool kit	1
<b>NFI Content</b>		<b>NFI Content</b>		<b>NFI Content</b>		<b>NFI Content</b>		<b>NFI Content</b>		<b>NFI Content</b>		<b>NFI Content</b>	
Kitchen sets	1	Kitchen Sets	1	Kitchen sets	1	Kitchen sets	1	Kitchen sets	1	Kitchen sets	1	Kitchen sets	1
Jerry Cans	2(10 ltr)	Soaps	6	Jerry Cans	2	Jerry Cans	2	Blankets	7	Jerry Cans	2	Jerry Cans	2
Blankets	3	Jerry Cans	2	Blankets	5	Blankets	5	Wood Burning Stoves	1	Blankets	7	Blankets	7
Hygiene kits	1	Mosquito nets	2	Hygiene kits	1	Hygient kit	1	Hygiene kits	1	Cooking Stoves	1	Cooking Stoves	1
Mosquito nets	2			Mosquito nets	5	Mosquito Net	2	Mosquito nets	2	Hygiene kits	1	Hygiene kits	1
								Hurricane Lamp	1	Mosquito nets	2	Mosquito nets	4
								Jerry Cans(20L)	1				

# Annex-R

NDMA 35 most likely to be affected districts  
and  
PRCS capacity mapping







## PRCS capacity analysis per possible affected districts 2013

### PRCS Capacity Mapping Against 35 flood threatened Districts

Upcoming Monsoon threatens 35 districts: By NDMA on 19th July, 2013

S. NO	Province	Districts	PRCS DM Capacity			Volunteers			Health			WATSAN		
			DM Cell	DP Stock	DRTs	Active	Available	BHU	MHU	FA Vol	HP Vol	Medicines	WATSAN Units	HR
28	Baloch	Lasbella		Stoves=3992, J.Cans=1238, Hyg.Kit=2234, Shelter ToolKit=3047, Mosq. Nets=3344	24	50			1230	272		force filtration unit in Quetta, 2 x filtration unit quetta	nil	
29		Jafarabad			13	50								
30		Nasirabad												
<b>Subtotal Balochistan</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>150</b>			<b>1230</b>	<b>272</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	
31	KPK	Nowshera		Tents=1448, Blankets=14030, Tarps=6470, Kit.Set=2048, H.Lamps=2100, Stoves=1400, J.Cans=3968, Hyg.Kit=2048, Shelter ToolKit=1000, Mosq. Nets=2300		56								12 x technical volunteers, 9 x sanitation volunteers, 11 x hygiene promotion volunteers
32	KPK	Charsada				50								
33	KPK	Swat			2	50				210		3 x mass treatment units in Haripur, 07 x scanned water units in Isb		
34	KPK	Mardan				52								
35	KPK	Dera Ismail Khan			2	50				442				
<b>Subtotal KP</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>258</b>			<b>652</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>32</b>	
<b>Total</b>			<b>15</b>		<b>147</b>	<b>1371</b>			<b>2754</b>	<b>1094</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>54</b>	

## MOVEMENT PARTNERS÷COMMITMENTS

S. No	PARTNERS	Initial Commitment
1	ICRC	support to natural disasters only if magnitude is very high, prepositioned DP stock support
2	BRC	based on DREF or launching of appeal
3	CRC	DREF/Appeal
4	DRC	Emergency Funds availability
5	GRC	Health, Emergency Funds availability
6	NRC	Health
7	QRC	have communicated to Headquarters, awaiting updates
8	Swiss RC	DP Stocks
9	TRC	Emergency Funds availability
10	UAE	Food, Non Food and Health



Pakistan Red Crescent Society

انجمن هلال احمر پاکستان

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Pakistan Red Crescent

National Headquarter

Sector H-8.

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