

EMERGENCY APPEAL



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

PAKISTAN: CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Emergency Appeal no. MDRPK001
(revised)
(GLIDE nos. FF-2007-000082-PAK and TC-
2007-000084-PAK)
17 July 2007

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

In Brief

THIS REVISED APPEAL SEEKS CHF 21,349,000 (USD 17 MILLION OR EUR 12.7 MILLION) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 51,500 HOUSEHOLDS FOR 6 MONTHS.

The appeal revision is being launched based on findings of a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) that was deployed to conduct rapid assessments in the most affected areas.

CHF 250,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to initiate the immediate response and to support the deployment of FACT.

[<Click here to link directly to the attached appeal budget and here to link to the attached map>](#)

For longer-term programmes please refer to the Federation's annual appeal.

The situation

Severe flooding resulting from heavy rains that were exacerbated by a cyclone in late June 2007 has affected over two million people in Pakistan. The Baluchistan Province is most affected, with 23 of its 29 districts impacted. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has placed the figure of affected people in that province alone at two million, with 130 deaths. The Sindh Province, where at least 311,570 people have been affected and 115 deaths confirmed, has also been hard hit. Five of its districts have been affected. Infrastructure has been severely undermined with roads and bridges damaged or destroyed and telecommunications out in many areas since 26 June 2007.



People have lost their houses and will require support to rebuild them. IFRC.

In addition to the considerable loss of life, thousands of people have been displaced as their homes have either been washed away by floodwaters or are inundated. In Baluchistan, 5,000 villages have been affected while in Sindh, 173 villages are submerged. Over 67,500 houses have been damaged across the flood-affected provinces of Baluchistan and Sindh.

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In some areas, there has also been extensive damage to essential infrastructure, including health centres, water systems, sanitation facilities, electricity, and communications facilities. The Government of Pakistan appealed nationally, and while it is not requesting international aid at this stage, it welcomes assistance from the international humanitarian community. Authorities, UN agencies, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and various non-government organizations (NGOs) are providing relief items (food and non-food items) to the affected people through air and road routes, though a large number of potential beneficiaries remain in need of assistance.

Floodwater has covered much of the agricultural land and this is bound to have a huge impact on the livelihood of the affected population. Rice, cotton and short-term crops such as vegetables and pulses have been washed away, threatening the harvest. Tube-wells were destroyed by the floods and diesel motors and other equipment were buried or washed away by floodwaters. Farmers also lost their agriculture tools and embankments (bandaat) have been severely damaged. It is worth noting that every year, farmers spend resources to repair and strengthen these bandaat before the onset of the monsoon period so as to retain moisture in the fields. Farmers have also lost their karaizes (under ground water channels). These natural irrigation systems are centuries old and the people were using water from them for multiple purposes.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action so far

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has been actively responding to needs in this operation since 26 June 2007 and has been providing relief to the flood-affected people in Sindh and Baluchistan provinces. To date, the National Society, with support from the International Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies, has been able to conduct the following:

- Procurement of 11,000 one-week family food rations has been done and the process of distribution to affected communities in Sindh and Baluchistan is almost complete. In addition, 110 tonnes of miscellaneous food items have been dispatched for distribution in Sindh and Baluchistan. Five hundred one-week family food rations have been distributed in Gadaab in Karachi;
- 25,000 hygiene kits have been procured by the Federation and sent to various PRCS provincial branches;
- 9,600 tents from the PRCS disaster preparedness stocks have been dispatched to Baluchistan, Sindh and NWFP provincial branches; distributions are ongoing;
- More than 12,000 patients have been treated by various PRCS health teams – supported by the Federation – in Baluchistan (Turbat, Pasni and Ormara) and Sindh (Kambar, Karachi, Dadu and Thatta). Additionally, ICRC funded four medical camps in Karadin and Thatta;
- 2.1 tonnes of essential medicines from the Federation/PRCS earthquake operation have been provided for Baluchistan (for the PRCS health teams in Turbat);
- Distribution of non-food relief items (including tents, kitchen sets, tarpaulins, blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, stoves and hygiene kits) is underway for 5,000 families in affected districts of Baluchistan and Sindh.

To quickly respond to the immediate needs, the Federation released CHF 250,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the initial response of the PRCS. On the background of a rapid assessment conducted by the national society, and based on priority needs outlined by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), a Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 4 July 2007 seeking CHF 10.4 million in support of 98,000 beneficiaries for six months.

With agreement of the PRCS, a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) was deployed to assist the national society in assessing the situation and planning its response. It was agreed with the NDMA that PRCS/Federation assessments would focus on Turbat, Kharan and Jhal Magsi in Baluchistan Province and Thatta and Kambar-Shahdadkot in Sindh Province. It is on the basis of the assessment results that the proposed intervention has been built. The proposed strategy also takes into consideration the PRCS/Federation emergency response already underway as well as the work carried out by the government and other agencies. The Federation will support the PRCS in its relief operation by targeting flood affected families through the provision of non-food items, shelter items, water, sanitation and basic preventive and curative health and supplementary food rations.

The needs

Immediate needs:

Health: Most health posts visited by the FACT reported cases of acute diarrhoea and diarrhoeal diseases. Other health concerns reported are dehydration and sun stroke, skin diseases, snake bites, respiratory infections and malaria. Available health posts in the affected area are mainly run by male staff and as a result, women are reluctant to use their services or cannot access them. There is thus the need to provide health services which take into consideration the special needs of women and children. A disease surveillance system should also be put into place.



A member of the PRCS/Federation assessment team inspecting a damaged water-well in Koshkalat union council, in Kech District, Baluchistan. IFRC.

Water: The flooding had a severe impact on the existing drinking water supply and sanitation systems. Water distribution networks, wells, springs (karzes) and hand pumps were either washed away or damaged. Due to damage to the water supply systems, including existing wells and hand pumps, the affected population does not have access to clean drinking water. In some areas, women and children are walking long distance in order to get water.

With most drinking water filtration systems destroyed, there is an urgent need to provide potable water as the water distribution systems, including wells and hand pumps, are restored or rehabilitated in all affected villages. Such an intervention will ensure that people have access to safe drinking water which will in turn reduce the risk of water related disease outbreaks. Additionally, distribution of water purification tablets or household level filter systems and jerry cans needs to be done immediately.

Sanitation: Household latrines, sewerage systems and WatSan infrastructure in schools and other public buildings suffered considerable damage. In addition, sanitation systems have been clogged with debris and carcasses of dead animals. The absence of latrines in most of the affected villages means that people are relieving themselves in the open due to absence of latrines. This represents a particular hardship situation for women, as they are forced to wait until darkness or have to walk to wet and watery areas in order to relieve themselves. There is an increased risk of contamination of water sources with human and animal waste. For this reason, provision of

sanitation facilities, such as latrines, needs to be prioritized. Such facilities will provide privacy, especially to women, and will contribute to the reduction of vulnerabilities as well as the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks in the affected area through safe disposal of faecal matter. The facilities should be provided alongside hygiene kits and hygiene promotion.

Shelter: Many houses in most of the affected areas are either completely or partially destroyed. The displaced people have sought shelter in schools and other public buildings in and around their villages. Others have made improvised shelter using raised bed frames. A number of the people have formed makeshift villages by pitching the few tents air-dropped by Pakistan military helicopters. While it is acknowledged that some tents have been distributed, tent stocks are available and that beneficiaries and local authorities are asking for such solutions, non-tent solution to emergency shelter in the form of emergency-transitional shelter kits has been recommended by the shelter cluster. Such an intervention would complement tent distributions.

The affected communities are concerned and frustrated that the looming monsoon period may come with more flooding. Shelter concerns will increase when people start moving back to the sites where their homes stood before the flooding so as to commence rebuilding efforts. There is thus a need for immediate shelter interventions in the

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form of tools and locally available materials (such as roofing) to provide protection and enable rebuilding activities to begin. The affected people also require basic household items such as kitchen sets, cooking stoves, blankets, mats and jerry cans.

The houses destroyed in the flooding were made of mud blocks with iron girders or wooden beams, with date/palm tree leaves and plastic sheeting used for roofing and mud plastered on the top. Others were made of wooden skeletons with columns and beams covered by date/palm tree leaves. These local materials are available in Turbat market but are not enough to meet such a huge requirement. However, they could be obtained from neighbouring districts.

Medium-term needs:

Food: Prior to the floods, the affected people were mainly engaged in agriculture (date orchards, fodder and vegetables) in both rain-fed and irrigated land. Having lost almost their entire stocks to the floods, they are entirely dependent on relief support. The government has been providing food to the affected people since the onset of the disaster. Though immediate food needs of the affected people have been covered; there is the need to provide supplementary food rations to complement government efforts.

Livelihoods: Prior to the floods, the affected people were mainly engaged in agriculture and/or livestock rearing. The majority of them lost almost entire food stocks to the floods while the few stocks that survived the floods have either been exhausted or are damaged due to contact with water and excess moisture. Though substantial losses of livestock occurred, a few survived the floods. There is the need for a supply of fodder for the surviving livestock, especially to affected population in remote areas, since they have not only lost their family assets, but have become food insecure. The implementation of such interventions, however, will be planned once detailed and conclusive assessments have been finalized.

Longer-term needs:

So far, the affected people are more concerned with the provision of immediate/basic needs such as food, water and shelter. Recovery needs will therefore be determined in due course after more detailed assessments are conducted. It is after the long-term needs have been determined when a comprehensive recovery plan will be developed.

Coordination

The International Federation team in-country and the PRCS are coordinating with the government, UN agencies, INGOs and local NGOs on a frequent basis. By attending the various coordination meetings, the PRCS/Federation are sharing information on the three W's of who, where and what, so as to prevent duplication of activities. The PRCS national headquarters is also carrying out day-to-day coordination with all its provincial branches as well as with the NDMA. NDMA is organizing regular briefings and providing updates on the flood situation. The Pakistan Red Crescent Society is an active participant in these meetings and is provided a slot in the agenda. NDMA also led a joint assessment mission to identify any gap areas. This mission was carried both by road and air and two Red Cross Red Crescent representatives were part of the assessment teams.

A cluster approach was established on 2 July 2007 in response to the floods emergency situation. Twelve clusters are now in place: shelter, health, food, logistics, water sanitation and hygiene, education, protection, IT/telecommunications, early recovery, communications, camp management and nutrition. The International Federation is the convener of the shelter cluster¹.

The Federation – through the FACT, the head of delegation and delegation staff – is participating in regular inter-agency coordination forums. To strengthen coordination as well as to promote information sharing with a view of minimizing duplication of efforts, the FACT draft assessment reports have been shared with all interested agencies

¹ The Federation has made a commitment to provide leadership to the broader humanitarian community in emergency shelter in disaster situations to consolidate best practice, map capacity and gaps, and lead a coordinated response. The Federation has committed to being a 'convener' rather than a 'cluster lead'. It has therefore not committed to being a 'provider of last resort' nor is it accountable to any part of the UN system.

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through the Pakistan Floods Information Centre (PFIC). The recommendations made by the FACT/PRCS are in line with the priority sectors identified by the government (health, shelter, water and sanitation).

The head of delegation is liaising with the PRCS and ICRC on a daily basis and attends the heads of clusters meetings. Furthermore, daily teleconferences are held with the relevant Federation teams in Geneva, Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and the South Asia regional delegation in Delhi, India.

The proposed operation

It is important to emphasize that this operation will fundamentally build on the excellent work already achieved in the post-earthquake recovery operation. To this end, the operation aims at minimizing the outbreak of waterborne diseases, promoting hygiene, and relying on the strengthened capacity of the PRCS. At the initial stages, the response will aim at delivering immediate assistance in the affected areas for four weeks. Where possible, the response will be implemented by teams and resources composed of existing PRCS and Federation staff and technical resources.

Further in depth information will be collected as a base for the planning and implementation for a set of recovery activities. In this time, the PRCS team and FACT will carry out further investigations to adjust the relief plan. They will also formalize a plan for the coming two months, which will incorporate National Society capacity building and community participation for the longer-term recovery. In the longer-term, once identification of recovery, risk reduction, community and PRCS development interventions have been completed, efforts will focus on ensuring coherence of support with post-earthquake planning.

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

Objective 1 (Health): The health status of 152,500 flood affected people in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces is improved through provision of basic preventive health and curative care for six months.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. Improved access to basic healthcare services among the flood affected population, especially by women;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic curative and preventative health care for 52,500 people in Koshkalat and Gokdan in Baluchistan. • Provide basic curative and preventative health care for 30,000 people in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot in Sindh, focusing on mother and child health (MCH). • Provide basic curative and preventative health care for up to 70,000 people in Gandava, Jhal Magsi and Barija in Baluchistan. • Strategically deploy a basic health care emergency response unit (ERU) to ensure best possible access and provision of health services (with the possibility of one additional ERU).
2. Increased awareness of health issues and disease control among the affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting social mobilization and health education in a gender sensitive manner.

Objective 2 (Water and sanitation): The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through provision of a sustainable access to safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion and education to 17,500 families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces for six months.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the affected population has been improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the existing coverage with a view of ensuring availability of adequate water. • Provide water to 7,500 families in Koshkalat and

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	<p>Gokdan in Baluchistan, as damaged systems are restored.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide potable water, appropriate sanitation and safe hygiene for 4,000 families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot and a possible 2,000 families in Dadu in Sindh. • Provide potable water, appropriate sanitation and safe hygiene for 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija in Baluchistan. • Deploy three WatSan ERUs; 1 Mass Sanitation Module, 1 Module 15 (treatment and distribution) and 1 Module 40 (treatment).
2. Awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population has increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide water purification tablets for household level water treatment. • Conduct sensitization on proper use of water purification and disinfection chemicals as well on boiling of water.
3. Hygiene practices amongst the target population have improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote safe hygiene practices for 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija. • Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions on safe use of water and sanitation facilities. • Establish a monitoring system for hygiene improvement and development of safe water supply and sanitation. • Establish structures for the continuation of safe hygiene promotion.

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

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. Targeted flood affected families have received essential non-food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries. • Purchase and distribute blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, kerosene stoves, mats and sheets to 4,000 families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot and a possible 2,000 families in Dadu in Sindh. • Purchase and distribute blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, kerosene stoves, mats and sheets to 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija in Baluchistan. • Purchase and distribute hygiene parcels, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, kerosene stoves, mats and sheets to 4,000 families in Gokdan. • Mobilize volunteers to register beneficiaries and to distribute relief non-food items. • Conduct ongoing assessments to establish further non-food item needs.

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

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. Targeted flood affected families have received essential shelter items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting, registration and verification of beneficiaries. • Purchase and distribute shelter kits to 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija in

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	<p>Baluchistan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and distribute shelter kits to 4,000 families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot and a possible 2,000 families in Dadu in Sindh. • Purchase and distribute shelter kits to 4,000 families in Gokdan. • Mobilize volunteers to register beneficiaries and to distribute relief non-food items. • Distribute 2,000 tents to affected families in Koshkalat and Gokdan. • Establish further shelter requirements.
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Objective 5 (Supplementary food): The immediate supplementary food needs of 11,000 flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh Provinces are met within one month, thus supporting them to focus on rebuilding their lives.

Expected results	Activities planned to meet the results:
1. Targeted families have received adequate food rations to cope with the effects of floods in dignified conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify distribution points, provide coupons and register targeted beneficiaries; • Distribute supplementary food parcels to 3,000 identified families in Nasirabad and Nodez for one week. • Distribute supplementary food parcels to 4,000 identified families in Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdah Kot for one week. • Distribute supplementary food parcels for 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija, for one week.
2. Additional supplementary food needs of affected communities have been established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct real-time assessments to identify further supplementary food needs.

Recovery

The FACT will be conducting further in-depth assessments in these areas, and it is expected a plan will be forthcoming that would consider community participation for the longer-term recovery. It only when those assessments are complete that a comprehensive a comprehensive recovery plan can be developed. However, the implementation of the short-term activities outlined in this revised appeal will in the meantime ensure that recovery and rehabilitation needs are established early enough to ensure that they are linked to humanitarian assistance in flood affected area.

National Society capacity building

The FACT will conduct Further in-depth assessments and it is expected that a plan which would consider PRCS branch capacity building (in the flood affected areas), volunteer mobilization and community participation for the longer-term recovery. It is when those assessments are complete, when a comprehensive recovery plan can be developed as well as the National Society branch capacity building and community disaster risk reduction plans.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of emergency operations. During this floods operation, communications between the affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. The communications activities outlined in this appeal are aimed at supporting the PRCS to improve its communications capacity and to develop appropriate communications tools and products to effectively support the operation. These activities are closely coordinated with the communications department of the Federation’s Secretariat in Geneva.

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

Expected results	Activities planned to meet these results
1. The PRCS has the capacity to meet its communication and advocacy needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with the PRCS communications staff in developing and disseminating media materials to raise the profile of the National Society, communicate with flood survivors, and advocate for the most vulnerable. • Build the capacity of PRCS to handle national/international media during flood relief and recovery operations.
2. Awareness on ongoing flood relief and recovery efforts has been raised locally and internationally through the media, thus enhancing funding support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce quality publicity materials, including articles, photos, videos and publications in international and local media on a regular basis to promote the flood operations. • Liaise with the media to facilitate field visits of journalists, donors and officials. • Produce public information materials and facilitate communication services highlighting the relief to recovery operations, and how flood survivors can access these services through effective communications with beneficiaries.

Capacity of the Federation

With the exception of the health interventions which will be supported from Islamabad, the response operation will be coordinated from Karachi, with field teams based in Turbat, Quetta and Larkana. A support network consisting of a base administration office, sub-offices, warehouses, vehicles and trucking capacity will be established. This structure is aimed at ensuring safe and efficient support for the activities which will be carried out in the affected area in the short-term (four weeks) and in the long-term (six months).

To facilitate the deployment of health and WatSan ERUs and to get the logistics on the move, a logistics ERU will be deployed to Karachi. The Karachi office will operate as a sub-office of the Federation delegation, coordinating and supporting the ongoing flood response in the Baluchistan and Sind provinces. It will also establish a logistics hub to coordinate and track movement of commodities to operational areas as well as to handle importations. To initiate the response, non-food items available in the PRCS disaster management stocks will be mobilized. These will then be replaced through the operation mobilization process.

The design of human resources will be to maximize the input of PRCS staff/volunteers and Federation national staff. Only core positions will be filled by expatriates, from a capacity building perspective. This will take into consideration the security aspects and have to be agreed upon with the PRCS and national authorities.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Federation will support PRCS in developing an operational plan for the recovery phase of the operation. Monitoring of the operation will be carried out by the PRCS and Federation staff in the field. The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring will be with the National Society, primarily at branch level, but supervised closely by the national headquarters and Federation technical teams. The PRCS provincial branches will prepare regular reports to analyse progress made. The situation will be reported via operations updates that will be published on the Federation’s web site.

Revised budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Thomas Gurtner
Acting Director
Programs and Coordination Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

The Federation's Global Agenda

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

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Revised appeal budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 01

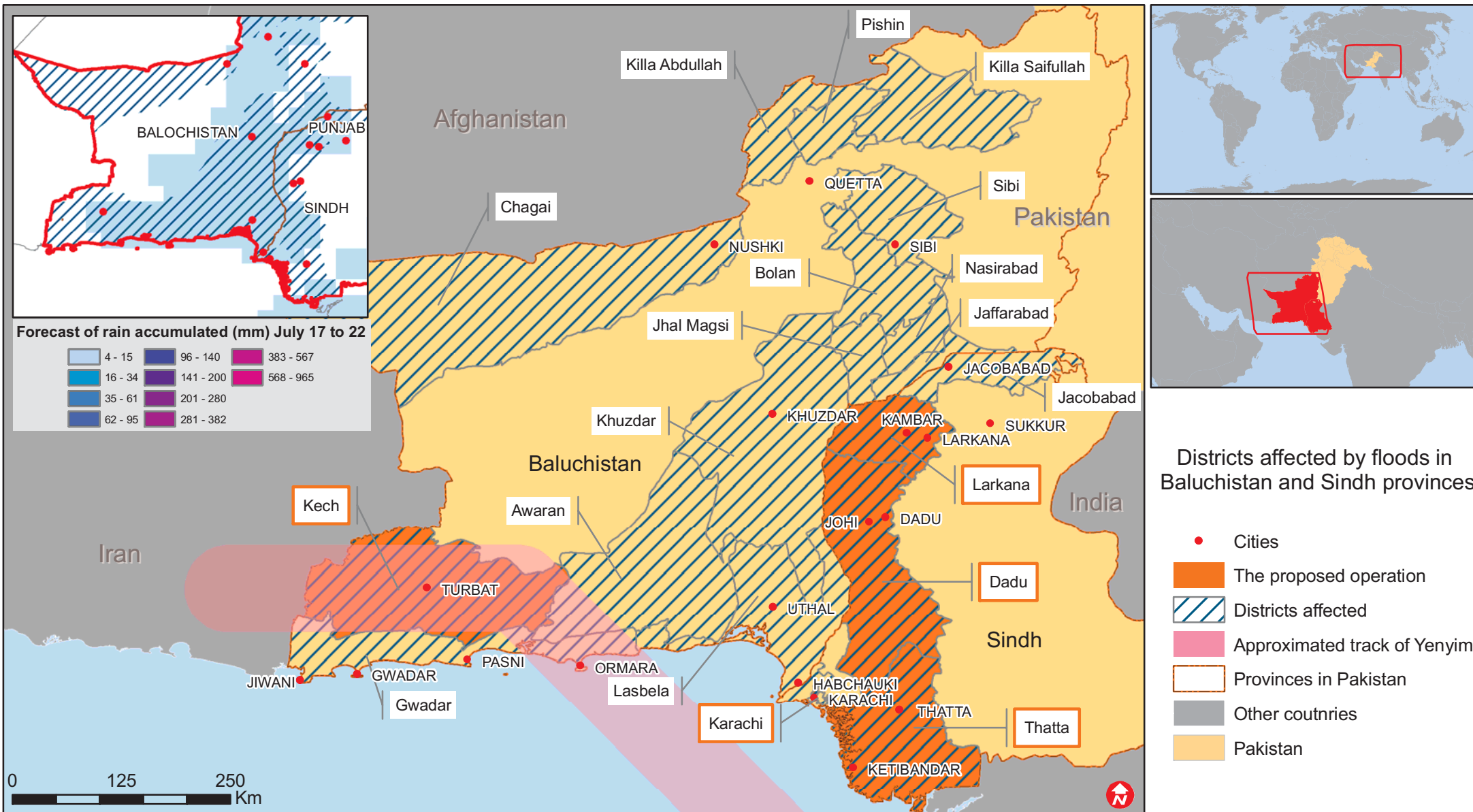
PAKISTAN: CYCLONE/FLOODS YEMYIN

MDRPK001

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	1,450,000	4,860,000	-3,410,000
Construction Materials	2,800,000	0	2,800,000
Clothing & Textiles	616,140	1,366,660	-750,520
Food	1,848,000	429,000	1,419,000
Seeds & Plants	0	5,400,000	-5,400,000
Water & Sanitation	1,000,000	90,300	909,700
Medical & First Aid	67,200	674,800	-607,600
Utensils & Tools	692,720	980,640	-287,920
Other Supplies & Services	202,300	4,119,200	-3,916,900
Total Relief Needs	8,676,360	17,920,600	-9,244,240
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Computers & Telecom Equipment	0	56,000	-56,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	20,000	20,000	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	10,000	10,000	0
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	93,224	100,534	-7,310
Distribution & Monitoring	178,800	228,400	-49,600
Transport & Vehicles Costs	373,600	481,000	-107,400
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	84,000	504,000	-420,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	22,200	22,410	-210
National Staff	39,900	173,400	-133,500
National Society Staff	89,400	123,060	-33,660
Consultants	10,000	30,000	-20,000
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	0	30,000	-30,000
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	36,600	55,600	-19,000
Information & Public Relations	13,600	13,600	0
Office running costs	31,600	119,000	-87,400
Communication Costs	8,700	54,000	-45,300
Professional Fees	4,800	7,800	-3,000
Financial Charges	7,200	7,200	0
Other General Expenses	5,316	4,711	605
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR (6.5% of total)	674,700	1,387,685	-712,985
Total Operational Needs	1,703,640	3,428,400	-1,724,760
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	10,380,000	21,349,000	-10,969,000
Less Available Resources	0	1,808,225	
Net Request	10,380,000	19,540,775	-10,969,000



Pakistan: Floods and cyclone Yenyim



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, GIST, Federation