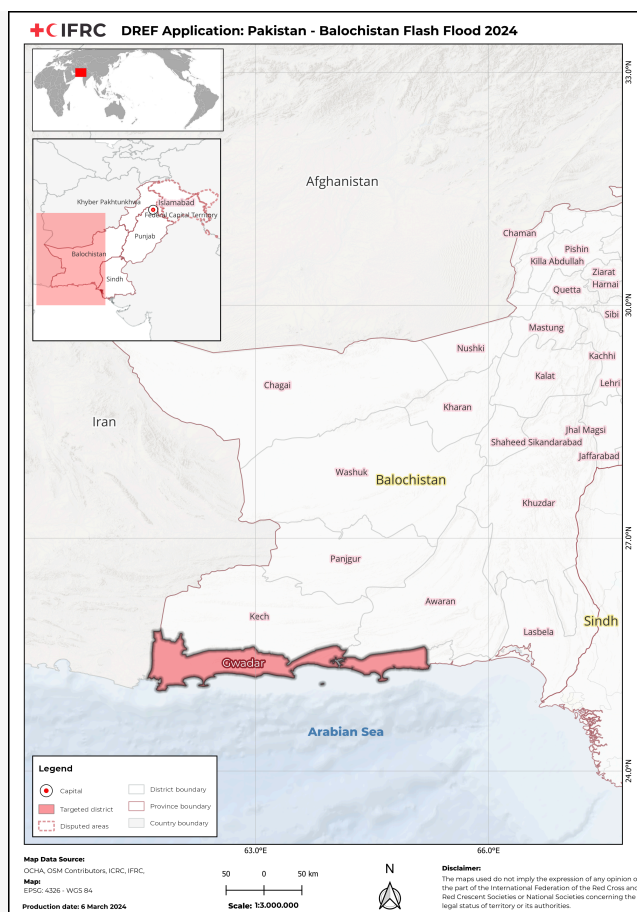




Pakistan Red Crescent Society staff and volunteers working on Dewatering in Gwadar, Balochistan (Photo: PRCS)

Appeal: MDRPK025	Total DREF Allocation: -	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2024-000020-PAK	People Affected: 70,000 people	People Targeted: 28,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 13-03-2024	New Operational End Date: 31-07-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 4 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 13-03-2024		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 13-06-2024	
Additional Allocation Requested: -		Targeted Areas: Balochistan	

Description of the Event



Map of flooded areas. (Photo: IFRC)

Date of event

28-02-2024

What happened, where and when?

In February 2024, a few media reports [1] highlighted that Gwadar, a port city located in the southwestern part of Balochistan province, was officially declared a disaster zone following persistent heavy rains that lasted more than two days. This extreme weather event led to severe flooding in Gwadar, exacerbated by the lack of an adequate drainage system. As a result, rainwater flooded roads and streets and penetrated residential and commercial properties. The situation worsened as nearby streams and rivers overflowed, unable to absorb the immense volume of water from the continuous downpour. This forced many residents to evacuate their homes and seek shelter elsewhere, relying on community support for assistance. The impact of the rainfall was devastating, with multiple reports of collapsed houses and buildings, alongside disruptions to electricity and internet services. According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Balochistan's Daily Situation Report on 3 March 2024, the torrential rains claimed five lives in Barkhan and Jiwani. Based on the initial assessment reported by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), an estimated 10,000 households were affected.

On 27 February 2024, a torrential downpour was recorded in Gwadar, submerging several areas, including Gwadar city and Sarabandan. Gwadar district was declared a state of emergency while rescue operations were underway. The Meteorological Department recorded rain across various locations in Balochistan, with Gwadar receiving the highest amount at 58 mm. Continued rain was seen in northern Balochistan and coastal areas until 28 February, followed by strong winds and rains, triggering province-wide heavy rains until 2 March. The National Disaster Management Authority also issued a forecast of widespread heavy rainfall from 29 February until 2 March in various areas of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, Murree, and Galiyat. The caretaker Chief Minister of Balochistan declared an emergency in Gwadar on 28 February.

Pakistan is facing an increase in extreme weather events, a consequence of the ongoing global climate crisis. The shift in weather patterns, attributed to global warming, has led to unusual and intense rainfall, disrupting the typical climate cycle. This includes longer periods of both drought and excessive rainfall, driven by higher evaporation rates due to elevated temperatures.



The Meteorological Office reported that Gwadar received a record 183mm of rainfall in 24 hours (until 8 am on Wednesday, 28 February 2024), with an additional 57.80mm the day before. Jiwani, a town west of Gwadar, also experienced significant rainfall, totaling 137mm.

Furthermore, the heavy rains significantly impacted various districts in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, including Kohistan, Lower Dir, Mardan, Chitral, and Bajaur. In Mardan and Bajaur districts alone, five fatalities were reported due to the collapse of houses. Despite these challenges, no displacements were reported in these areas, and weather conditions have since normalized.

[1] Some media sources include:

<https://www.nation.com.pk/28-Feb-2024/emergency-declared-in-gwadar-after-record-breaking-rainfall>

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1817672>

<https://thefridaytimes.com/29-Feb-2024/heavy-rains-wreak-havoc-in-gwadar>



Water Filtration Plant deployed by PRCS in Flood Affected Area to ensure the provision of Safe Drinking water



Flood affected people collect water from PRCS Water filtration plant in Gawadar, Baluchistan

Scope and Scale

Gwadar, a coastal town in Pakistan's Balochistan province, was severely affected by over 48 hours of continuous heavy rainfall, resulting in widespread flooding that submerged entire neighborhoods, including roads, streets, and homes. The scale of devastation brought the town to a standstill, overwhelming the power infrastructure and disrupting critical services. The disaster, which began on 25 February 2024, caused significant damage, resulting in the loss of six lives, damaging 1,280 houses, and displacing an estimated 900-950 individuals [2]. These dire circumstances highlight the urgent need for a comprehensive emergency response.

Due to the displacement of families, access to healthcare services could be compromised, and there may be an increased demand for medical assistance. Adequate medical supplies, including basic first aid, medications, and hygiene kits, may become crucial in addressing immediate health concerns. Additionally, the psychological well-being of the affected population may be impacted, warranting attention to mental health support services.

Government officials visited Gwadar and announced a significant relief package for victims, including financial compensation for families of the deceased, the injured, and those with damaged homes. This announcement followed a briefing estimating that around 10,000 families have suffered damages, affecting their livelihoods, sanitation, and exposing them to water contamination risks.

Further complicating efforts to reach those in need, certain areas remained unreachable, with ongoing efforts to restore access and provide essential services. A Rapid Need Assessment by PRCS in five severely affected Union Councils reported that approximately 3,080 families (21,560 individuals) were impacted. The situation was particularly dire in Suntsar, where the entire population was isolated, facing shortages of daily necessities. The flooding also exacerbated public health concerns, with overfilled septic tanks leading to unsanitary conditions and posing significant risks, especially to women and girls. The PRCS's involvement extended to providing essential services upon request, including dewatering specific areas to mitigate these health risks.

The PRCS actively coordinated with local authorities to assess the extent of the damage and facilitate a coordinated response effort. A meeting was convened on 5 March 2024, between PRCS officials and local authorities, including the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Gwadar and the Director-General of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), laying the groundwork for an effective relief strategy.



Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Provincial Disaster Management Authority	https://www.pdma.gov.pk/

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Operational Pause and Security Concerns:

Due to a security situation, the operation was paused on 21 March 2024, and resumed on 1 May 2024, resulting in a 38-day gap in activities. There was an uncertainty about whether all the planned activities could still be carried out within the initial timeframe and monitored in May, proving challenging. Accordingly, PRCS requested for a one-month timeframe extension.

Remaining Tasks:

To successfully conclude the IFRC-DREF operation, it is essential to complete the following tasks:

- Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)
- Lessons Learned Workshop and Final Report

Health Service Modifications:

Initially, it was planned to deploy a Mobile Health Team (MHT) for one month, with the operational cost budgeted in the initial DREF proposal. However, after the change in the security context in Gwadar, deploying the MHT was not possible. To utilize the funding and reach the maximum number of beneficiaries, PRCS modified the health intervention from MHT to Cash For Health, targeting 200 pregnant and lactating women in the area with a cash grant to access health services.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

01-03-2024

Multi Purpose Cash	The PRCS deployed teams, including CVA-trained staff and volunteers, to collect information and analyze local markets and secondary sources in affected areas. Based on the information and findings from the reports, it was decided to assist the flood-
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	<p>affected population through a multipurpose cash grant. Initially, staff and volunteers were trained on the data collection process. Teams were then deployed, and data collection began. A total of 4,000 households were selected for multipurpose cash assistance. The final list of the selected households was duly endorsed by the relevant stakeholders. The national society transferred the money to the financial service provider along with the list of affected population for cash disbursement. Each household will receive a total of 32,000 PKR in two tranches. The first tranche has already been transferred, and about 65 per cent of the households have collected it, with the remaining households expected to collect it soon.</p>
Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficiaries have been identified, and a national society team is in the affected district to support the selected beneficiaries in opening mobile wallets for transactions. 2. Once the mobile wallets/accounts of the 200 identified women are created and validated, the Cash for Health grant will be transferred to their accounts. 3. The Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for health, amounting to PKR 32,000 per beneficiary household, will be distributed to the registered persons in Gwadar.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>Considering the limited availability of clean drinking water, PRCS has taken proactive steps by mobilizing two SETA water treatment filtration plants for deployment for one month. One SETA treatment plant has the capacity to produce approximately 15,000 to 20,000 liters of water daily, providing access to 800 families or 5,600 individuals.</p>
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	<p>PGI volunteers deployed with the assessment team and conducted PGI sensitization.</p>
Community Engagement And Accountability	<p>Hotline number 1030 remains active 24 hours. Communities engaged during the rapid assessment.</p>
Coordination	<p>PRCS NHQ and the PRCS Balochistan branch team are actively coordinating with local district authorities including the District Coordination Officer (DCO) in Turbat. Simultaneously, PRCS NHQ is maintaining close coordination with the IFRC. The National society is also working closely with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) to acquire detailed insights into the damages and ascertain the specific needs of the affected regions. Regular updates on weather forecasts are also being sought through this collaboration to ensure timely and informed response efforts.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>PRCS stands well prepared to respond effectively to the challenges posed by heavy winter rains and flooding in the southwestern parts of Balochistan province, particularly in the Gwadar district. With a substantial pool of trained volunteers and staff, PRCS is equipped to swiftly mobilize resources and provide efficient assistance in the affected areas. Demonstrating its commitment to a proactive response, PRCS has already allocated operational costs to the Balochistan Branch and activated Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and trained personnel for the initial rapid needs assessment (RNA). This includes coordination with local authorities and the provision of early support required by the affected population.</p> <p>As a Response-Ready humanitarian organization, PRCS has strategically stationed its WASH equipment, including Water Treatment Plants and Relief stocks, in key locations such as Karachi and Quetta. These resources are now being mobilized towards the calamity-hit areas to address immediate needs. Furthermore, PRCS has ensured the readiness of its NHQ warehouses to dispatch additional relief items if required, highlighting its commitment to a comprehensive and adaptive response strategy.</p> <p>In anticipation of such crises, PRCS has recently conducted a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training at NHQ. Over 40 staff members and volunteers underwent training, positioning them to be rapidly deployed whenever and wherever their expertise is needed. Some of those NDRTs have now been deployed to the target location. PRCS also emphasizes its Cash-Ready status, with a trained pool of staff and volunteers, established agreements with Financial Service Providers (FSPs), and a robust</p>



	infrastructure for mobile data collection, ensuring a streamlined and efficient approach to addressing the challenges posed by the ongoing heavy rains and flooding.
Assessment	The PRCS mobilized 10 volunteers from its provincial and national headquarters to conduct the assessment of the affected areas. A multidisciplinary NDRT team was mobilized, consisting of personnel in technical areas of: Response, Disaster Management, DRR, WASH, Health, and CVA. The team arrived in Gwadar on 29 February to conduct a Rapid Needs Assessment in collaboration with the PHQ team.
Resource Mobilization	<p>With the technical support of IFRC, the PRCS launched an IFRC-DREF request for funding to address the needs of the affected population. Through the IFRC-DREF mechanism, funding of almost 0.5 million CHF was secured, and the implementation of field-level activities was initiated as per the agreed plan of action and the needs of the population.</p> <p>In addition, PRCS successfully mobilized local potential partners and secured funding from Ufone, a telecom operator in Pakistan, to cover the operational cost of one of the SETA water treatment plants for one month.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	PRCS has swiftly put its Contingency Plan into action by activating Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) both at the NHQ and at the provincial branches.
National Society EOC	PRCS activated its EOCs at NHQ as well as at relevant Provincial Branches.
Other	Along with the multipurpose cash grant and WASH-related interventions, the PRCS planned the deployment of MHTs. However, due to the security situation in the areas, the modality of health assistance was revised. Since the execution of MHTs was not possible, Cash for Health was proposed as an alternative. Through this intervention, 200 pregnant and lactating women in flood-affected areas will be identified and assisted through cash intervention. As of reporting period, the women have already been identified, and the PRCS is finalizing the arrangements for cash disbursement.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC has been actively monitoring and tracking the flooding situation in the country. Throughout the entire development process, the IFRC has maintained close coordination. PRCS is actively participating in coordination meetings and providing support for the branches' preparation. The Country Delegation of IFRC in Pakistan is actively supporting PRCS Operation teams in conducting need assessments and in the development of the IFRC-DREF application.
Participating National Societies	PRCS intended to organize a Coordination Meeting involving all PNS, who expressed their interest in gaining a deeper understanding of the situation and PRCS response efforts. Additionally, the Norwegian Red Cross conveyed its interest in providing support to PRCS for its DREF operation in Gwadar.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present in Pakistan, however, is not operating for this situation.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
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National authorities	The NDMA, PDMA Balochistan, and DDMA were engaged in rescue and evacuation operations with the support of the Pakistan Army. The PDMA dispatched 1,000 tents, 1,000 gas cylinders, and 1,000 mosquito nets to flood-affected areas. In another shipment, 300 kitchen sets, 1,000 water coolers, and other essential items were also sent to these areas. Furthermore, the central government announced relief assistance for the people affected, as detailed in the Scope and Scale section
UN or other actors	UNOCHA is closely coordinating with PDMA and sharing regular updates
Are there major coordination mechanism in place?	
Movement Coordination Mechanism for RCRC & Cluster/sectoral Coordination for UN and other agencies.	

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Since PDMA is distributing a large number of essential items among the flood-affected families, the PRCS will not fund tents and shelters to avoid duplication. Instead, PRCS will cover the gaps in other area to avoid the duplication.



Multi purpose cash grants

The devastating rains and floods have worsened the situation, particularly for those who had already evacuated their homes and for the residents of submerged areas. There is a pressing need for support for livelihoods and basic needs among the people in the severely affected areas. In the aftermath of the floods in Gwadar, a critical need for sustenance has emerged, exacerbated by the lack of food assistance from both NGOs and government agencies.

The affected people in Gwadar have faced significant challenges in securing essential nourishment. Recognizing this dire situation, the PRCS is preparing to address the food needs of the flood-affected population. According to the PRCS assessment report, Gwadar City, Surbandar, Jiwani, Pishukan, and Suntsar face food shortages and a lack of other basic needs. In these areas, the markets are operational, and with an effective response and access to cash, people can purchase goods to meet their food and basic needs.

Based on the information and findings from the assessment reports, it was decided to assist the flood-affected population through a multipurpose cash grant. Initially, staff and volunteers were trained on the data collection process. Teams were deployed, and data collection began. A total of 4,000 households were selected for multipurpose cash assistance. The final list of selected households was duly endorsed by the relevant stakeholders. The national society transferred the money to the financial service provider along with the list of affected individuals for cash disbursement. Each household will receive a total of 32,000 PKR in two tranches. The first tranche has already been transferred, and about 65 per cent of the households have collected it, with the remaining households expected to collect it soon.



Health

It is essential to understand that health-related needs are likely to emerge as critical priorities in such situations. Floods often pose significant health risks, including waterborne diseases, injuries, and the potential spread of vector-borne illnesses.

Given the displacement of families, access to healthcare services could be compromised, and there may be an increased demand for medical assistance. Adequate medical supplies, including basic first aid, medications, and hygiene kits, may become crucial in addressing immediate health concerns. Additionally, the psychological well-being of the affected population may be impacted, warranting attention to mental health support services. The Government is responding with the support of the Pakistan Army for the First Aid needs of the flood-afflicted community, including women and children.

In summary, potential health-specific needs in the flood-affected areas of Gwadar may encompass disease prevention measures, access to healthcare through mobile health teams, medical supplies, and psychological support to ensure the holistic well-being of the affected communities. PRCS has a presence in a fabricated structure in Gwadar, which was supported by RCSC.



According to the PRCS assessment report, recent heavy rainfall caused one casualty and minor injuries. Concerns about waterborne diseases, malaria, and skin diseases persist.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In flood-affected areas, stagnant water can become a breeding ground for disease vectors, and disrupted sanitation facilities may lead to poor hygiene conditions. Most of the population in these areas use pour-flush latrines connected to septic tanks. Due to recent flooding and heavy rains, some septic tanks have overflowed with rain/flood water, leading to open defecation and rising hygiene issues, especially for women and adult girls. The Deputy Commissioner of Gwadar District called upon PRCS for its response services to help the affected population and start dewatering operations, specifically in the TTC Colony in Gwadar.

According to the PRCS assessment report, Gwadar relies on the Mirani Dam, while Surbandar and Jiwani require an emergency water supply due to rainwater contamination. Septic tanks and drainage systems are contaminated, causing difficulties for defecation. Dewatering is requested for areas like TTC Colony in Gwadar.

To address these WASH-related needs, the national society initiated several activities. Dewatering operations were started in TTC Colony and Bukshi Colony, benefiting approximately 15,000 individuals. Ensuring access to safe drinking water was a priority, and 1,000 jerry cans were distributed among affected individuals to transport clean water to their households. Additionally, two water-filtration plants were installed in two locations, providing more than 837,000 liters of safe drinking water for one month. The number of people reached with WASH assistance through dewatering pumps exceeded the target by approximately 167.86 per cent.

To maintain the effectiveness of these initiatives, regular maintenance visits were conducted to oversee the performance of water filtration plants and promptly address any technical issues. This proactive approach ensured the continuous provision of essential services to the flood-affected communities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Access to basic necessities, services, and security is a challenge for the affected population. However, this is further exacerbated for vulnerable population groups such as women and girls, children, displaced individuals, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, and religious and ethnic minorities. With limited on-the-ground access to the most affected districts, there is limited information available on the different and diverse population groups present and affected in the areas, which limits a more tailored approach at the planning stage.

Pre-existing cultural barriers and conservative gender roles, stemming from the patriarchal social construct in the affected areas, limit coping mechanisms among women, including movement. In the case of displaced people, women and other marginalized groups no longer have the security of their own homes. Protection concerns for marginalized groups are further aggravated in such an erratic setting, including risks of SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence). Referral pathways to services for SGBV are, therefore, needed, and detailed assessments need to be sensitive to PGI (protection, gender, and inclusion) considerations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

In the context of PRCS flood response operation in Gwadar, addressing the needs for community engagement and accountability is paramount. Establishing effective communication channels is crucial, ensuring that information about the operation, including emergency contacts and relief distribution points, is clearly disseminated. Active community participation is essential, with a focus on involving the affected population in decision-making processes related to the response efforts.

Robust feedback mechanisms will be implemented to allow community members to express concerns, provide feedback on relief efforts, and seek clarification on any issues that may arise. Cultural sensitivity in communication and relief efforts is vital to ensure that interventions align with local customs and traditions. Regular community meetings will be organized to update residents on the progress of the response operation, address concerns, and gather feedback.

Information dissemination through diverse channels, including local media, community leaders, and social media, is crucial for reaching a wider audience. Engaging local volunteers from the affected community in various stages of the operation fosters a sense of ownership and connection. Establishing transparent accountability mechanisms allows the community to hold PRCS accountable for the quality and effectiveness of the flood response.





Environment Sustainability

PRCS is committed to ensuring environmental sustainability throughout the flood response operation, adhering to the fundamental principle of 'Do No Harm.' In the context of environmental considerations, this commitment extends to employing eco-friendly practices in relief efforts, minimizing the ecological footprint of operations, and prioritizing the preservation of local ecosystems.

To fulfill this commitment, PRCS will employ measures such as responsible waste disposal, promoting energy-efficient technologies, and utilizing sustainable resources wherever possible. Efforts will be made to avoid exacerbating environmental challenges and, instead, contribute to the overall resilience of the affected areas.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Unpredictable weather conditions, as the second round of heavy rains started from 10 March 2024, left main roads and streets flooded with knee-high water and submerged low-lying areas in Gwadar and adjoining districts. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1820541/roads-inundated-as-heavy-rains-lash-gwadar-other-parts-of-balochistan>.

Compounding these with accessibility to the full population in collecting the data of the affected district. Accurate and up-to-date information on the number of families needing assistance is crucial for effective planning and deployment of resources.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This IFRC-DREF operation aims at supporting 28,000 people in need affected by the floods, by providing multipurpose cash grant, Health, WASH, CEA and PGI interventions in Gwadar District over four months.

Operation strategy rationale

Given the significant gaps in reported figures of affected families and the nuanced needs identified through assessments, PRCS response strategy is designed to address the unmet needs of the flood-affected population in Gwadar. By strategically focusing on essential areas such as food, health services, and water access, PRCS aims to complement and enhance existing relief efforts. The emphasis on gender inclusivity, risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery aligns with a holistic approach to ensure a resilient and sustainable response that not only meets immediate needs but also contributes to long-term community well-being in the face of ongoing challenges.

To meet the livelihood and basic needs of the communities, multipurpose cash grant of 32,000 PKR per family will be distributed based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) value, supporting each family for 15 days in two equal tranches of 16,000 PKR. This MEB value was calculated based on Cash Working Group recommendations and recently evaluated figures by the PRCS team during the Flood Recovery programme for the affected communities. The distribution of multipurpose cash assistance will be facilitated through a third-party Financial Service Provider, 'Telenor - Easypaisa', which has been effectively used by the National Society in recent cash distributions of the same amount to approximately 30,000 beneficiaries. This initiative is supported by IFRC, with the RedRose platform utilized for data collection to maintain maximum transparency and accountability.

In WASH interventions, the main focus is on ensuring access to safe drinking water and dewatering floodwater from the target areas. Initially, the deployment of one MHT and ambulance services are the main health services based on needs identified through rapid assessments and government data.

Here is the breakdown of the households targeted under each area of focus:

- Multipurpose cash grant: 4,000 households (28,000 people)
- Health: 200 Pregnant and lactating women
- WASH: Approximately 5,600 people
- PGI and CEA: 28,000 people

Among the set targets, there has been significant progress in the multipurpose cash grant and WASH interventions. However, due to challenging security situations, the deployment of the MHT was halted, and the modality was changed. Following consultations with relevant stakeholders and considering the security situation, the MHT intervention was revised to Cash for Health. Through this



intervention, 200 pregnant and lactating women in flood-affected areas have been identified, and the national societies are finalizing arrangements for cash disbursement to them.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The PRCS flood response operation in Gwadar will target the following groups:

1. **Flood-Affected Families:** Direct assistance will be provided to families who have been displaced and adversely impacted by the flooding, addressing their immediate basic needs for food, health, and clean water.
2. **Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups:** Special attention will be given to vulnerable and marginalized populations within the affected areas, including women, children, elderly individuals, and those with specific needs, to ensure their unique requirements are met.
3. **Community Members at Risk:** The broader community residing in flood-prone regions of Gwadar will be targeted through risk reduction and climate adaptation initiatives, focusing on building awareness, early warning systems, and sustainable urban development.
4. **Displaced Individuals in the Recovery Phase:** If the situation evolves into the recovery phase, support will extend to affected populations working towards rebuilding their lives, with a focus on livelihood support programs and the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.
5. **PRCS Volunteers and Local Authorities:** Training programs will target PRCS volunteers and local authorities, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively implement the response strategy and ensure a coordinated and efficient relief operation.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the targeted population in the PRCS flood response operation in Gwadar are based on a combination of vulnerability, need, and risk considerations. The following criteria guide the selection process:

1. **Geographic Location:** Priority is given to individuals and families residing in areas directly affected by flooding in Gwadar. Geographic mapping and assessment help identify the most impacted regions to ensure a focused response.
2. **Displacement and Impact:** Families experiencing displacement due to flooding are prioritized, with special attention to those facing severe consequences such as loss of shelter, limited access to clean water, and heightened health risks.
3. **Vulnerability:** Vulnerable groups, including women, children, elderly individuals, and people with specific needs, are identified and targeted to ensure that their unique vulnerabilities are addressed in the relief efforts.
4. **Needs Assessment:** PRCS will conduct thorough needs assessments to identify the specific requirements of the affected population. This includes cash, food, clean water, hygiene, health services, and other essential needs. Priority will be given to families or individuals without any support from any NGO or local government.
5. **Risk Exposure:** Communities in flood-prone areas are prioritized for risk reduction and climate adaptation measures. This includes those at higher risk due to geographical factors, inadequate infrastructure, or a history of recurrent flooding.
6. **Community Engagement:** The PRCS works closely with local communities and authorities to understand the context and nuances of the disaster. Community engagement helps in refining the selection criteria, ensuring that the response is culturally sensitive and aligned with local priorities.

These selection criteria aim to prioritize those who are most in need and at risk, ensuring that the PRCS response operation addresses the immediate and long-term challenges faced by the flood-affected population in Gwadar.



Total Targeted Population

Women	8,064	Rural	50%
Girls (under 18)	5,376	Urban	50%
Men	8,736	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	5,824		
Total targeted population	28,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Stagnant water in flooded areas can give rise to waterborne diseases, posing a health risk to the affected population.	Prioritize the distribution of clean water, conduct regular health awareness campaigns on water sanitation and hygiene practices, and mobilize a Mobile Health Team to address and mitigate health-related issues promptly.
The National Society's security framework will apply throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. In case of need for deployment for personnel under	IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS, the existing IFRC country security framework will apply, and rapid security assessments and analysis will be carried out. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security status and briefed on reactions in emergency
Prolonged displacement can lead to increased vulnerability, mental health issues, and challenges in providing adequate shelter for displaced families.	Support the Government with the Shelter response interventions.
Lack of understanding or misinformation regarding PRCS's operations may lead to community resistance, hindering the effectiveness of relief efforts.	Prioritize transparent communication channels, conduct regular community meetings to address concerns, and involve community leaders in decision-making processes. Implement an ongoing community engagement strategy to build trust and understanding.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The presence of non-state armed militant groups in Balochistan remains a concern that could impact relief operations by affecting staff safety and security, hindering accessibility to flood-affected communities. The most significant risk to staff safety arises from indirect targeting during armed encounters between the state and non-state actors in the relief operations area. This includes assassination attempts, abductions for ransom and political gains, and the use of small arms fire and IEDs targeting Pakistan authorities operating jointly in flood-affected areas where PRCS operates.

Recent events in Balochistan, including civil unrest during general elections, have resulted in road blockages and major cities being cut off, further complicating relief efforts. The overall risk level for activities in Balochistan remains 'Very High', categorized as Red Phase for IFRC staff members. However, in Quetta, the provincial city of Balochistan, the risk level is Orange Phase, allowing limited operations within the radius of urban town limits for IFRC staff to conduct meetings with partners and government counterparts.

PRCS staff operating in Balochistan are able to operate under their own security arrangements of the Provincial HQs. Despite this, PRCS anticipates limited access and community tensions, especially at distribution points, which may compromise the safety of both PRCS staff and beneficiaries. Additionally, inadequate infrastructure, such as damaged roads or unstable buildings, may pose safety risks during relief distribution activities.



Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 441,239

Targeted Persons: 28,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of households provided with multi-purpose cash assistance	4,000	4,000
# of volunteers trained in cash assistance delivery processes	40	35
% of household hunger scale	80	-

Progress Towards Outcome

Following the Beneficiaries Identification and Registration (BIR) exercise, the PRCS successfully identified and registered 4,000 households affected by the floods to receive a multipurpose cash grant distributed in two installments. The validation of beneficiaries' data was a collaborative effort between the PRCS and the IFRC.

After a 39-day pause in operations due to a security incident in Gwadar, the PRCS promptly resumed cash distribution to the identified households. Currently, nearly 65% of the beneficiaries have collected their first installment of cash assistance. In addition, 200 PLWs will receive cash grants to cover their health and nutrition needs.

Following the Beneficiaries Identification and Registration (BIR) exercise, PRCS successfully identified and registered 4,000 households affected by the floods to receive a multipurpose cash grant distributed in two installments. The validation of beneficiaries' data was a collaborative effort between PRCS and IFRC.

After a 39-day pause in operations due to a security incident in Gwadar, PRCS promptly resumed cash distribution to the identified households. Currently, nearly 65 per cent of them have collected their first installment of cash assistance. In addition, 200 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) will receive cash grants to cover their health and nutrition needs.

More details will be provided in the final report of this IFRC-DREF operation.



Health

Budget: CHF 26,205

Targeted Persons: 200

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of pregnant and lactating women reached, assisted with Cash for Health	200	-



# of staff and volunteers trained on ECV	20	-
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Progress Towards Outcome

Initially, the deployment of one MHT and ambulance services were the main health services planned based on needs identified through rapid assessments and government data. However, due to challenging security situations, the deployment of the MHT was halted, and the modality was changed. Following consultations with relevant stakeholders and considering the security situation, the MHT intervention was revised to Cash for Health.

As of reporting period, the targeted women have been identified, and a PRCS team is in the affected district to support the selected women in opening mobile wallets for transactions. Once the mobile wallets/accounts of the 200 identified women are created and validated, the Cash for Health grant will be transferred to their accounts. The Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for health, amounting to PKR 32,000 per beneficiary household, will be distributed to the registered persons in Gwadar.

More details will be provided in the final report of this IFRC-DREF operation.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 11,423

Targeted Persons: 5,600

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH assistance	5,600	15,000
# of liters of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply (cumulative)	1,000,000	837,000
# of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period.	5,600	4,989

Progress Towards Outcome

According to the PRCS assessment report, Gwadar relies on the Mirani Dam, while Surbandar and Jiwani require emergency water supply due to surface runoff contamination. Septic tanks and drainage systems are contaminated with surface runoff, causing difficulties for defecation. Dewatering has been requested for areas like TTC Colony in Gwadar.

In response, the PRCS initiated activities to address WASH-related needs, including dewatering operations in TTC Colony and Bukshi Colony, benefiting approximately 15,000 individuals. Additionally, ensuring access to safe drinking water was prioritized as the second step of our response efforts. To achieve this, 1,000 jerry cans were distributed among affected individuals, enabling them to transport clean water to their households. Alongside, two water-filtration plants were installed in two locations, providing more than 837,000 liters of safe drinking water for one month. The number of people reached with WASH assistance through dewatering pumps has exceeded the initial target.

To maintain the effectiveness of these initiatives, regular maintenance visits were conducted to oversee the performance of water filtration plants and promptly address any technical issues that arose. This proactive approach ensured the continuous provision of essential services to the flood-affected communities.

In addition, 5,600 people were reached through hygiene promotion messages at water collection points. Volunteers sensitized the population on proper handwashing techniques and hygiene practices.

More details will be provided in the final report of this IFRC-DREF operation.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,008

Targeted Persons: 28,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI minimum standards	45	-
# of child safeguarding risk analysis assessment conducted	1	1

Progress Towards Outcome

The Children Safeguarding Risk Analysis (CSRA) was conducted by the PGI/CEA sector lead with technical support from the IFRC PGI lead. During this process, teams from different sectors, including HR, Y&V, DRR, Health, WASH, and RFL, were engaged. Discussions were held with these teams to assess the level and nature of their engagement with children, analyzing PRCS's interactions with children during emergencies.

As part of the CSRA tools, the institutional capacity of PRCS was analyzed in terms of policies, guidelines, SOPs, staff trainings, and management related to children safeguarding. Additionally, training for staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standards is planned for the month of June.

More details will be provided in the final report of this IFRC-DREF operation.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,352

Targeted Persons: 28,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of complaint received through effective CEA Mechanism	30	-
% of people who know how to provide feedback	50	-

Progress Towards Outcome

Progress and details on CEA activities will be provided in the final report of this IFRC-DREF operation.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 10,583

Targeted Persons: 100



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of IEC materials produced	2	-
# of movement/membership coordination meeting	2	-
# of surge deployed	1	1
# of monitoring visits conducted	3	-

Progress Towards Outcome

One of the planned activities is to deploy a surge to support reporting and lessons learned workshop for this operation. In this regard, a suitable candidate for PMER surge support has been identified following a thorough review and is expected to arrive in Pakistan by June 24 to carry out PMER-related tasks according to the agreed Terms of Reference. More details will be provided in the final report of this IFRC-DREF operation.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 6,383

Targeted Persons: 100

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers recruited/inducted	100	75
# of volunteers insured	100	-
# of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1	-

Progress Towards Outcome

PRCS has engaged volunteers in this operation, including their recruitment and induction, with about 75 volunteers involved so far. The final number of volunteers will be confirmed in the final report, as the operation is still in progress.

Once the IFRC-DREF operation activities are concluded, a lessons learned workshop will be organized to assess lessons learned, challenges, best practices, and identify recommendations for future response and operational improvements.

More details will be provided in the final report of this IFRC-DREF operation.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

Over 20 staff members from PHQ and NHQ, along with 50 trained volunteers, are expected to be involved in this operation. During the operation, new local volunteers will be recruited and trained to better support it. In total, around 100 volunteers will be involved across different sectors. The volunteers will be covered as part of the annual subscription from other ongoing operations



Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

A PMER surge support has already been identified and is expected to reach Pakistan in last week of June to provide technical support, facilitate a lesson learned workshop, and assist in the final report of the operation.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

No procurement is planned under this operation. For the disbursement of multipurpose cash grant, PRCS will use the recently signed Framework agreements with two Financial Service Providers 1. Telenor - Easy paisa and 2. HBL Connect

How will this operation be monitored?


Regular field monitoring will be conducted by the PHQ and NHQ, along with regular reporting, PDMs, and after-action reviews. PDM will be undertaken for all items distributed and services rendered to ensure the utilization of the items and the quality of services provided. The operation monitoring teams will conduct field visits as needed to identify and resolve any issues where possible and necessary. A lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the IFRC-DREF operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC will support PRCS's communications capacity through the communications teams in the country delegation in Islamabad and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur. Specifically, IFRC will aid in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to promote advocacy messages through global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will assist in managing reputational risk at the country level and ensure that Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust among partners, donors, and other stakeholders. For visibility, PRCS will ensure that staff and volunteers of PRCS uphold the visibility of PRCS and IFRC.



Budget Overview

	DREF OPERATION
MDRPK025 - Pakistan Red Crescent Society	
Flood 2024	
<u>Operating Budget</u>	
Planned Operations	482,226
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	441,239
Health	26,205
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	11,423
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,008
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,352
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	17,638
Coordination and Partnerships	672
Secretariat Services	10,583
National Society Strengthening	6,383
TOTAL BUDGET	499,864

Internal

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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

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IFRC Appeal Manager: Peter (Piwi) OPHOFF, Head of Delegation, peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Manzoor Ali, Programme Coordinator, manzoor.ali@ifrc.org, +92 308 555 9071

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Naimatullah Akbari, Operations Coordinator, OpsCoord.SouthAsia@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

