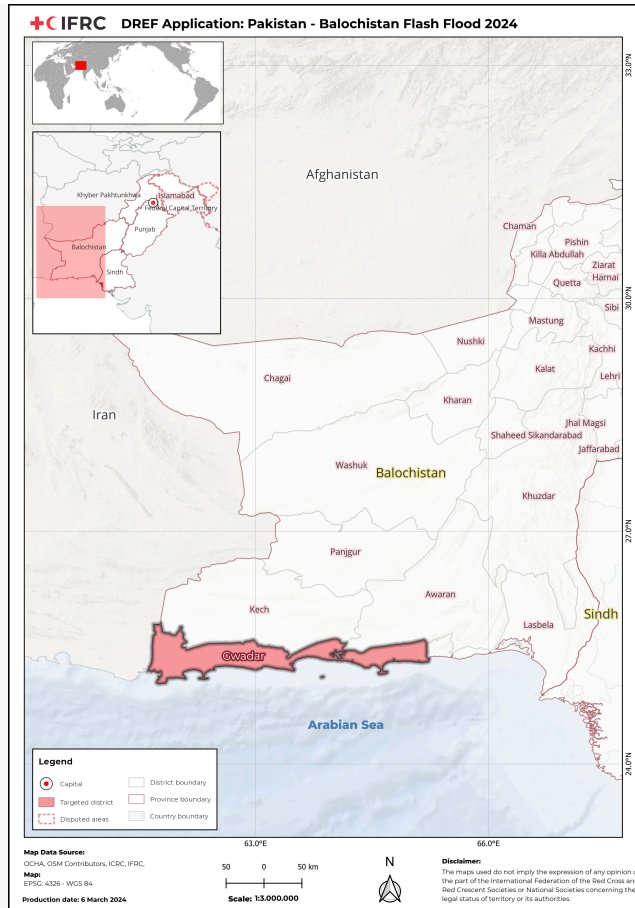




Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) dewatering team assessing the situation for dewatering pump installation. (Photo: PRCS)

Appeal: <b>MDRPK025</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 499,864</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2024-000020-PAK</b>	People Affected: <b>70,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>28,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>13-03-2024</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>31-08-2024</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>5 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>13-03-2024</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>08-08-2024</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>0</b>		Targeted Areas: <b>Balochistan</b>	

# 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>



PRCS dewatering team installed Dewatering Pump in Flood Affected areas of Gawadar, Baluchistan (Photo: PRCS)



PRCS WASH team ensure safe drinking water from its water filtration plants in flood affected areas of Gawadar, Baluchistan (Photo: PRCS)

## 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.

[2] <https://www.pdma.gov.pk/>

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Provincial Disaster Management Authority	<a href="https://www.pdma.gov.pk/">https://www.pdma.gov.pk/</a>

## Summary of Changes

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

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

PRCS identified 4,000 vulnerable flood-affected households for multipurpose cash grants. The modality of disbursing these cash grants in two tranches was agreed upon. The first tranche was successfully disbursed and collected by the selected households. However, during the disbursement of the second tranche, some targeted households encountered problems in collecting their cash grants. The national society mobilized its technical team to assist them in collecting their cash from financial service providers.

Meanwhile, the security situation escalated due to a protest in the area. At the beginning of July, an announcement was made for a Baloch Gathering in Gwadar. The situation became more tense when people began moving from different locations on 26 and 27 July to Gwadar district. The mobile network, which had been poor throughout July, was suspended on 26 July.

The security situation further escalated on 27 July when the gathering was prevented from taking place in Gwadar. Some incidents occurred where casualties were reported, leading the government to take actions to restore order. The protest turned into a sit-in across Balochistan, particularly in Gwadar district. All incoming and outgoing routes were closed, and a large number of security personnel were deployed at numerous checkpoints. The mobile network remained down for an extended period.

Due to the security situation, 1,194 households, who initially faced problems in collecting their cash, were unable to collect their grants despite efforts made by the national society. Therefore, the national society is requesting an extension of the IFRC-DREF timeline until the end of August to assist the remaining 1,194 vulnerable and flood-affected households in Gwadar district with multipurpose cash grants.

Additionally, 200 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were identified to receive cash for health. While 130 PLW collected their cash, 70 were unable to do so due to the security situation. The one-month extension will allow these deserving and vulnerable women to collect their cash for health grants, which will have a positive impact on their health.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

01-03-2024



<b>Multi Purpose Cash</b>	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-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 and 2nd tranche has already been disbursed. The tranche has been collected by the selected households. However, 1194 household faced issue while collecting their 2nd cash tranche and due to security situation, the national society could not assist them in the last week of July as the mobile network was down and restriction observed during the time period. Currently, the situation is almost back to normal, and the national society has requested for one-month extension to assist the vulnerable household with remaining cash grant.
<b>Health</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 200 Pregnant and lactating women have been identified and Nataionla socity is assisting them with Cash for health grant through Financial Service Provider</li> <li>2. 130 Pregnant and lactating women have collected their cash while 70 PLW are waiting for their assistance and will be provided upon extension in the DREF timeline</li> <li>3. The Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for health, amounting to PKR 32,000 has/will be distributed to the registered PLW in Gwadar.</li> </ol>
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	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. Additionally, dewatering team deployed for dewatering and hygiene promotion messages disseminated.
<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PGI volunteers deployed with the assessment team and conducted PGI sensitization.</li> <li>- Trained 49 volunteers on PGI/CEA including 30 male volunteers and 19 female volunteers</li> <li>- The Children Safeguarding Risk Analysis (CSRA) was conducted by PGI/CEA sector lead with the technical support of IFRC PGI lead. During the process different sectors' teams including HR, Y&amp;V, DRR, Health, WASH and RFL were engaged. It was also discussed with different sectors' team what is the level or nature of engagement "working with or contact with children" to analyze the PRCS engagement with children during emergencies. Secondly, as part of the CSRA tools it was discussed and analyzed that what is the institutional capacity is PRCS in terms of policy, guidelines, SOPs, trainings of staff, and management about children safeguarding etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	Hotline number 1030 remains active 24 hours. Communities engaged during the rapid assessment.
<b>Coordination</b>	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.
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	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



	<p>areas. Demonstrating its commitment to a proactive response, PRCS 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 infrastructure for mobile data collection, ensuring a streamlined and efficient approach to addressing the challenges posed by the ongoing heavy rains and flooding.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	<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>
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	<p>PRCS has swiftly put its Contingency Plan into action by activating Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) both at the NHQ and at the provincial branches.</p>
<b>National Society EOC</b>	<p>PRCS activated its EOCs at NHQ as well as at relevant Provincial Branches.</p>
<b>Other</b>	<p>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 identified and assisted through cash intervention. As of reporting period, the 130 women have already collected their cash and 70 PLW could not collect their cash due to a security situation. Currently PRCS has requested for one month extension to assist the remaining vulnerable PLW with Cash for health grant.</p>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>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</p>
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	actively supporting PRCS Operation teams in conducting need assessments and in the development of the IFRC-DREF application.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	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

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	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
<b>UN or other actors</b>	UNOCHA is closely coordinating with PDMA and sharing regular updates
<b>Are there major coordination mechanism in place?</b>	
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 and 2nd tranche has already been disbursed. The tranche has been collected by the selected households. However, 1194 household faced issue while collecting their 2nd cash tranche and due to security situation, the national society could not assist them in the last week of July as the mobile network was down and restriction observed during the time period. Currently, the situation is almost back to normal, and the national society has requested for one-month extension to assist the vulnerable household with remaining cash grant.



## 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 disbursement initiated.

## 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
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.
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



## 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	2,806
# 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, 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 the IFRC.

After a 39-day pause in operations due to a security incident in Gwadar, PRCS promptly resumed cash distribution to the identified households. Both the first and second tranches have been disbursed. While the first tranche was collected by all 4,000 households, 1,194 households faced issues in collecting their second cash tranche. Due to the security situation, the national society was unable to assist them in the last week of July as the mobile network was down and movement restrictions were in place.

Currently, the situation has almost returned to normal, and the national society has requested a one-month extension to assist the remaining vulnerable households with their cash grants. The first tranche has been collected by all 4,000 households, and the second tranche by 2,806 households. Upon the collection of the second tranche by the remaining 1,194 households, the original target of 4,000 households will be met.

**Budget:** CHF 26,205

**Targeted Persons:** 200

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of pregnant and lactating women reached, assisted with Cash for Health	200	130
# of staff and volunteers trained on ECV	20	16

### 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, 200 vulnerable Pregnant and lactating women have been identified and the disbursement of Cash for health grant, amounting to PKR 32,000 per beneficiary/household has been initiated. Currently, 130 Pregnant and lactating Women have collected their Cash for health while 70 PLW could not collect it due security situation. The national society has requested for extension until the end of August to assist the remaining PLW with Cash for health grant.



## 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 for its water supply, while Surbandar and Jiwani require emergency water provisions due to contamination from surface runoff. Septic tanks and drainage systems have also been contaminated, causing significant sanitation challenges, including difficulties with defecation. Dewatering has been requested for areas like TTC Colony in Gwadar.

Initially, PRCS planned to assist 5,600 individuals with WASH assistance. However, PRCS expanded its activities to address the broader WASH-related needs, including dewatering operations in TTC Colony and Bukshi Colony. This dewatering intervention benefited approximately 15,000 individuals.

Ensuring access to safe drinking water was prioritized as the second phase of the response efforts. To achieve this, 1,000 jerry cans were distributed among affected individuals, allowing them to transport clean water to their households. Additionally, two water-filtration plants were installed in different locations, providing more than 837,000 liters of safe drinking water over one month. The number of people reached with WASH assistance through dewatering operations exceeded the initial target due to the PRCS's capacity and the prevailing needs in the area.

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

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

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	49
# of child safeguarding risk analysis assessment conducted	1	1

### Progress Towards Outcome

A CEA/PGI training session was conducted, successfully training 49 volunteers, including 30 males and 19 females. Additionally, a Children Safeguarding Risk Analysis (CSRA) was carried out by the PGI/CEA sector lead with technical support from the IFRC PGI lead. This analysis involved engaging teams from various sectors, including Human Resources (HR), Youth and Volunteers (Y&V), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Health, WASH, and Restoring Family Links (RFL), to assess their interaction with children. The discussions aimed to evaluate the level and nature of PRCS's engagement with children during emergencies.

As part of the CSRA process, the institutional capacity of PRCS was analyzed, focusing on policies, guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), staff training, and management related to child safeguarding. In addition to this, a training session on PGI minimum standards for staff and volunteers was successfully completed, with 49 volunteers receiving the training.

More details on these activities 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	-
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## 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 includes deploying a surge to support reporting and facilitate a lessons learned workshop for this operation. A suitable candidate for PMER surge support had been identified following a thorough review and arrived in Pakistan in June to carry out PMER-related tasks in accordance with the agreed Terms of Reference. The PMER surge provided technical support in designing PDM tools, facilitating the lessons learned workshop, and contributing to reporting efforts.

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	1



## Progress Towards Outcome

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

A Lessons Learned Workshop was successfully conducted in the latter half of July to capture the strengths of the response operation, identify gaps and areas for improvement, and address critical issues that either accelerated or impeded progress. The workshop also aimed to generate key learnings and good practices for future reference and to develop specific recommendations for future responses. The workshop was attended by representatives from IFRC, PRCS NHQ, PHQ, and the Gwadar field office.

Additionally, PDM was conducted, with 158 beneficiaries selected to provide feedback and responses. A data collection tool was designed for this purpose, and data was gathered accordingly. Key informant interviews were also conducted to capture a detailed picture of the response.

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 identified arrived in Pakistan to support the operation for one month. She provided technical support in designing PDM tools, lesson learned workshop and reporting.

### 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

	<b>DREF OPERATION</b>
<b>MDRPK025 - Pakistan Red Crescent Society</b>	
<b>Flood 2024</b>	
<u>Operating Budget</u>	
<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>482,226</b>
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
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>17,638</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	672
Secretariat Services	10,583
National Society Strengthening	6,383
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>499,864</b>

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

