

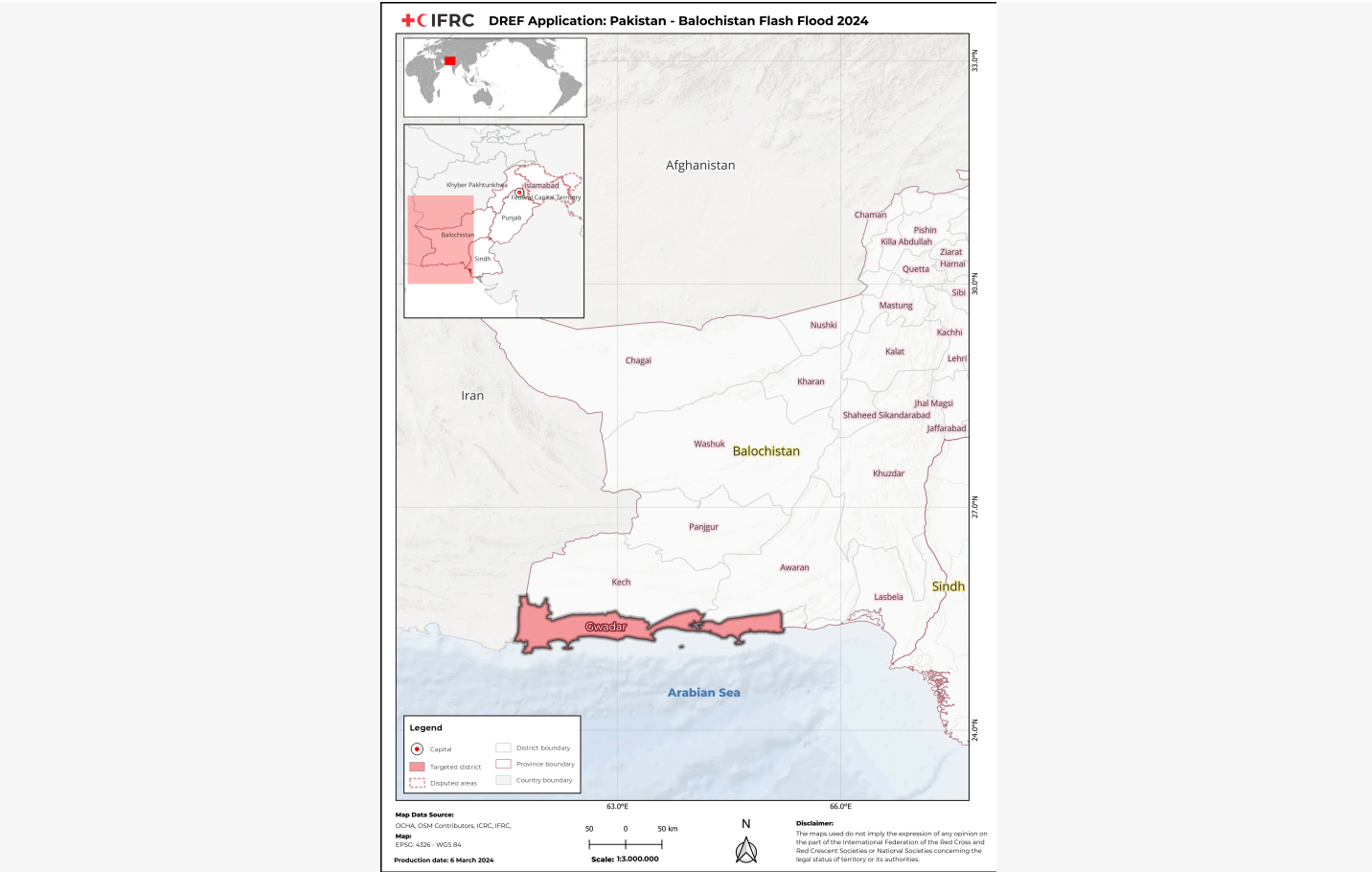


Dedicated Pakistan Red Crescent Society staff and volunteers carrying-out dewatering activities in flood affected areas of Gwadar, Balochistan (Photo: PRCS)

Appeal: MDRPK025	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 499,864	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2024-000020-PAK	People Affected: 70,000 people	People Targeted: 28,000 people	People Assisted: 24,969 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 13-03-2024	Operational End Date: 31-08-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 5 months
Targeted Areas: Balochistan			

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Map of flooded areas in Pakistan. (Photo: IFRC, IM)

Date of event

28-02-2024

What happened, where and when?

In February 2024, Gwadar, a port city in southwestern Balochistan province, was officially declared a disaster zone due to persistent heavy rains lasting more than two days. This extreme weather event resulted in severe flooding, largely because of an inadequate drainage system. Roads and streets were submerged, and residential and commercial properties were inundated. The situation worsened as nearby streams and rivers overflowed, unable to handle the immense volume of water from the continuous downpour. Many residents were forced to evacuate, seeking shelter and relying on community support. The floods caused widespread devastation, with reports of collapsed houses and buildings, along with 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, and an estimated 10,000 households were affected, based on the initial assessment by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS).

On 27 February 2024, Gwadar experienced a torrential downpour, submerging several areas, including Gwadar city and Sarabandan, leading to a state of emergency while rescue operations were underway. The Meteorological Department recorded 58 mm of rain in Gwadar, the highest in the region. Rain continued in northern Balochistan and coastal areas until 28 February, followed by strong winds and province-wide heavy rains until 2 March. The National Disaster Management Authority issued a forecast for widespread heavy rainfall from 29 February to 2 March across various regions, including Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, Murree, and Galiyat.

The caretaker Chief Minister of Balochistan declared an emergency in Gwadar on 28 February 2025. The Meteorological Office reported a record 183 mm of rainfall in Gwadar within 24 hours, with an additional 57.80 mm the previous day. Jiwani, a town west of Gwadar, also experienced significant rainfall, totaling 137 mm.



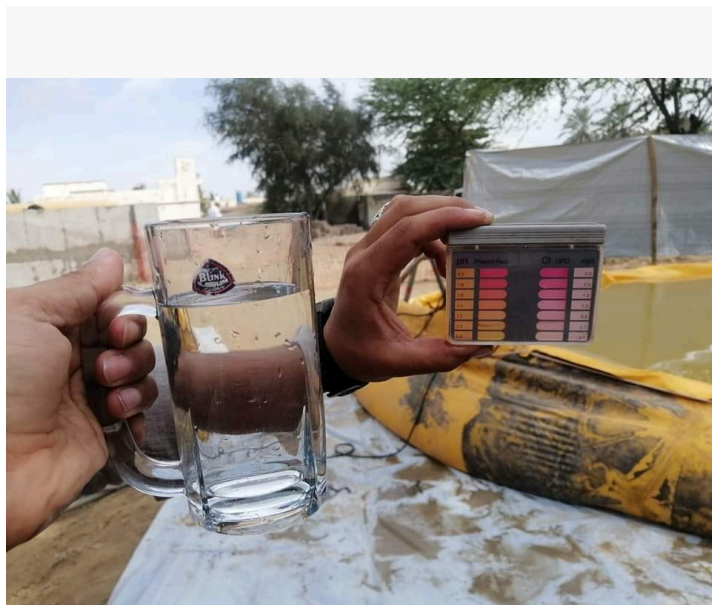
The heavy rains also impacted various districts in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, including Kohistan, Lower Dir, Mardan, Chitral, and Bajaur. In Mardan and Bajaur districts, five fatalities were reported due to house collapses. Despite these challenges, no displacements were reported in these areas, and weather conditions have since normalized.

Pakistan is increasingly experiencing 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.

<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 WASH team ensuring safe drinking water from its water filtration plants in flood affected areas of Gawadar, Balochistan. (Photo: PRCS)



Water Filtration Plant deployed by PRCS in flood affected area to ensure the provision of safe drinking water. (Photo: PRCS)

Scope and Scale

In February 2024, Gwadar, a coastal town in Pakistan's Balochistan province, was impacted by over 48 hours of continuous heavy rainfall that caused extensive flooding. Entire neighborhoods, roads, and homes were submerged, crippling the local infrastructure and halting essential services. The calamity claimed six lives, damaged 1,280 homes, and displaced approximately 900-950 people, underscoring an urgent need for a robust emergency response.

The disaster significantly hindered access to healthcare, escalating the demand for medical support. The provision of basic first aid, essential medications, and hygiene kits became critical to address the immediate health challenges. Additionally, the mental health of the affected residents was severely impacted, highlighting the need for psychological support services.

In the aftermath, government officials visited the town and declared a substantial relief package for the victims, including financial aid for the bereaved families, the injured, and those with damaged properties. This package was announced following assessments that estimated around 10,000 families had endured damages, affecting their livelihoods and sanitation, and heightening the risk of waterborne diseases.

Rescue and relief efforts were complicated by the inaccessibility of some areas. The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) conducted a Rapid Needs Assessment in five of the worst-hit Union Councils, revealing that around 3,080 families (21,560 individuals) were affected. Conditions were particularly severe in Suntsar, where residents were completely cut off, struggling with shortages of daily necessities. The flooding further intensified public health risks by causing septic tanks to overflow, creating unsanitary conditions and posing heightened risks, particularly to women and girls. The PRCS responded by providing targeted services, such as dewatering areas to help mitigate these health hazards.

To coordinate the relief efforts effectively, the PRCS worked closely with local authorities and a strategic meeting was held on 5 March 2024, involving PRCS representatives and key local officials, including the Deputy Commissioner of Gwadar and the Director-General of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA). This meeting was crucial in laying the foundation for an effective and coordinated relief strategy.

<https://www.pdma.gob.pk/>

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Provincial Disaster Managment Authority	https://www.pdma.gob.pk/

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	National Society also managed to deploy additional water filtration plants in the operational areas while other resources and ensuring the provision of safe drinking water to the flood affected communities.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC had actively monitored and tracked the flooding situation in the country. Throughout the development process, the IFRC maintained close coordination. The PRCS had participated actively in coordination meetings and provided support for branch preparations. The Country Delegation of the IFRC in Pakistan had supported the PRCS Operation teams in conducting needs assessments and in developing the IFRC-DREF application.
Participating National Societies	The PRCS had organized a coordination meeting with all Participating National Societies (PNS) who expressed their interest in gaining a deeper understanding of the situation and the PRCS's response efforts. Additionally, the Norwegian Red Cross had conveyed its interest in providing support to the 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
National authorities	The NDMA, PDMA Balochistan, and DDMA's 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 closely coordinated with PDMA and shared 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

The Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) distributed a significant quantity of essential items to families affected by the floods. Consequently, the PRCS decided not to allocate funds for tents and shelters to prevent redundancy in aid distribution. Instead, the PRCS focused on addressing unmet needs in other areas, ensuring that their resources effectively filled the gaps where PDMA's efforts had not reached, thereby avoiding any duplication of services.



Multi purpose cash grants

The catastrophic rains and subsequent floods dramatically exacerbated conditions in Gwadar, particularly affecting those who had already evacuated and the residents of submerged areas. A pressing need for support in livelihoods and basic necessities emerged, especially as food assistance from both NGOs and government agencies was notably absent.

In response to the significant challenges faced by the affected residents in securing essential nourishment, the PRCS initiated plans to meet the food requirements of the flood-impacted population. According to the PRCS assessment report, areas including Gwadar City, Surbandar, Jiwani, Pishukan, and Suntsar were particularly hard-hit, suffering from food shortages amidst functioning markets. Recognizing that an effective response coupled with access to cash could enable residents to purchase necessary goods, the PRCS decided to implement a multipurpose cash grant program.

Following this decision, the PRCS trained staff and volunteers on data collection methodologies. Teams were then deployed and began collecting data. A total of 4,000 households were identified and selected to receive multipurpose cash assistance. The final list of these households was endorsed by relevant stakeholders. Subsequently, the national society coordinated with a financial service provider to facilitate cash disbursements. Each household was allotted a total of 32,000 PKR (approx. CHF 98) distributed in two tranches. The multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) transfer value is calculated based on the expenditure gap between the most vulnerable households of the first quantile population (mostly vulnerable and below poverty line) and the and those meeting basic needs, 3rd quantile populations. This gap is derived from the data in the household integrated economic survey (HIES) 2019. The cash working group extensively worked on the MEB calculation during 2023. The MEB calculated for the rural setting 58,955/PKR and urban setting 64,246/PKRs. Similarly, the MPCA transfer value for rural and urban settings are 14000 and 17500/PKRs respectively. PRCS decided lump sum average amount 16000/PKRs as a transfer value for meeting the monthly needs of the flood affected families in both settings-urban and rural. The total assistance of 32000/PKRs was provided for covering multiple needs of the affected families for a two months' period.

PRCS transferred both tranches of money and at the end of operation, a total of 3,544 households successfully collected the first tranche and 3540 households collected the second tranche of the multipurpose cash assistance. However, 456 tranches either first or second could not be collected due to issues such as errors with their (CNIC), biometric verification problems, mobile/network issues and cases involving deceased registrants.

During the implementation period some security situation challenged the smooth implementation. In addition, reasons like errors in CNIC, technical issues with biometric verification, mobile/network issues made it difficult for 456 beneficiaries to collect their cash despite the fact that efforts were made, and program time frame was extended for two months. The only option remained was cash through envelopes but keeping in view the security situation it was decided to assist the beneficiaries through financial service providers in order to ensure safety and security. Therefore 3544 beneficiaries assisted with multipurpose cash grants while 456 could not be assisted due to the mentioned reasons.

For the cash transfer modality, the services of two financial services providers were acquired such as Telenor-easypaisa and HBL connect. Cash was transferred to the mobile wallet of the selected beneficiaries. However, those who faced mobile wallet opening issues or other technical issue with mobile account then the amount was transferred through the mechanism of CNIC with the FSP.

In the aftermath of the floods in Gwadar, it became clear that health-related needs were emerging as critical priorities. The floods posed significant health risks, including the spread of waterborne diseases, injuries, and vector-borne illnesses such as malaria.

Due to the displacement of families, access to healthcare services was notably compromised, leading to an increased demand for medical assistance. The necessity for adequate medical supplies, such as basic first aid, medications, and hygiene kits, became paramount to address the immediate health concerns of the affected population. Furthermore, the psychological well-being of these individuals was impacted, necessitating the provision of mental health support services. In response, the Government, with the support of the Pakistan Army, addressed the first aid needs of the flood-affected community, including women and children.

In summary, the health-specific needs in the flood-affected areas included disease prevention measures, access to healthcare facilitated by mobile health teams, provision of medical supplies, and psychological support to ensure the holistic well-being of the community. The PRCS maintained a presence in Gwadar through a fabricated structure, supported by the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC).

According to a PRCS initial assessment report, the heavy rainfall had resulted in one fatality and several minor injuries. Concerns about waterborne diseases, malaria, and skin diseases were identified, underscoring the need for continuous health monitoring and intervention.

Although the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) had initially planned to deploy a Mobile Health Team (MHT) in the flood-affected areas of Gwadar for one month to provide treatment to approximately 200 patients daily with free and essential medicines, security concerns prevented the implementation of this activity. In response to these challenges, the PRCS shifted its focus to address the health needs of the most vulnerable groups, specifically pregnant and lactating mothers.

To this end, the PRCS decided to provide a "Cash for Health" grant of 32,000 PKR to 200 individuals through mobile wallets. There is no standard calculation available for transfer value specific to cash for health initiatives/interventions. However, the lump sum amount of 32000/PKR was adopted based on the cost accessing to health services, including consultation, medication, diagnostic examination and transportation to health facilities and other associated costs for instance nutritional supplements etc.

This initiative was designed to enable these women to meet their specific health needs autonomously. In total, 161 Pregnant and lactating women collected their cash. Similarly, PRCS trained 16 volunteers on Epidemic Control training for Volunteers (ECV) who oriented on health and WASH during operation.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In the flood-affected areas, stagnant water had become a breeding ground for disease vectors, and disrupted sanitation facilities led to poor hygiene conditions. Most of the local population used pour-flush latrines connected to septic tanks. The flooding and heavy rains caused some septic tanks to overflow, mixing with rain and flood water, which led to open defecation and escalating hygiene issues, particularly affecting women and adult girls. In response, the Deputy Commissioner of Gwadar District had called upon the PRCS to assist the affected population and initiate dewatering operations, specifically targeting the TTC Colony in Gwadar.

The PRCS assessment report indicated that while Gwadar relied on the Mirani Dam for its water supply, Surbandar and Jiwani faced emergency water needs due to rainwater contamination. The contamination of septic tanks and drainage systems exacerbated difficulties in sanitation, and there was a specific request for dewatering in areas like TTC Colony in Gwadar.

To tackle these Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)-related challenges, the national society had initiated several activities. Dewatering operations were launched in TTC Colony and Bukshi Colony, installing 4 de-watering pumps which benefitted approximately 15,000 individuals in Gwadar & Surbandar. Ensuring access to safe drinking water was prioritized, leading to the installation of two water filtration plants in flood-affected areas and distribution of 1,000 jerry cans among affected individuals to facilitate the transport of clean water to their households. Additionally, two water-filtration plants were installed at strategic locations, providing over 837,000 liters of safe drinking water for a month to 1,860 households at a rate of 15 liters per person per day.

To maintain the effectiveness of these initiatives, regular maintenance visits were conducted to oversee the performance of the water filtration plants and to address any technical issues promptly. 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 posed significant challenges for the affected population, which were further exacerbated for vulnerable 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, the availability of detailed information on the diverse population groups present and affected in these areas was restricted, hindering a more tailored approach at the planning stage.

Pre-existing cultural barriers and conservative gender roles, rooted in the patriarchal social structure of the affected areas, limited the coping mechanisms available to women, including their freedom of movement. For displaced individuals, particularly women and other marginalized groups, the security of their own homes was no longer assured. Protection concerns for these marginalized groups were intensified in such an unstable environment, including risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Consequently, there was a pressing need for referral pathways to services addressing SGBV.

During their initial assessment, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) identified 200 pregnant and lactating women who were significantly impacted by the crisis. Recognizing the unique health challenges faced by these vulnerable groups, PRCS prioritized and systematically planned a targeted Cash for Health program after the MHT activity cancelled due to security concerns in Gwadar. This initiative was specifically designed to provide these women with financial assistance, enabling them to access essential healthcare services and meet their specific nutritional needs during this critical period.



Community Engagement And Accountability

In response to the flooding in Gwadar, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) prioritized community engagement and accountability within its operations. To facilitate transparent communication, PRCS set up dedicated channels to disseminate crucial information about the operation, including the locations of emergency contacts and relief distribution points. They actively involved the local community and local authorities in the decision-making processes to ensure that the response efforts were aligned with the specific needs of those affected.

PRCS implemented detailed feedback mechanisms, allowing community members to voice concerns and provide direct input on the effectiveness of the relief efforts. These mechanisms also provided a platform for clarifying any uncertainties regarding the operation. Emphasizing cultural sensitivity, PRCS tailored its communication and relief strategies to respect and integrate local customs and traditions.

Regularly scheduled community meetings became a core aspect of the operation, serving as a forum for updating residents on progress, addressing their concerns, and actively soliciting their feedback to refine ongoing efforts.

PRCS also leveraged a variety of communication tools, including local media, influential community leaders, and social media platforms, to ensure broad and effective reach across different segments of the population. Engagement of local volunteers from the affected areas was intensified to deepen the sense of community ownership and involvement in the response activities.

Furthermore, PRCS established transparent accountability frameworks that enabled the community to monitor and evaluate the efficacy of the flood response, ensuring that the society remained responsive and responsible to the needs identified during the operation.



Environment Sustainability

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) employed specific eco-friendly practices to fulfill its commitment to environmental sustainability during the flood response operation in Gwadar. These included responsible waste disposal methods to prevent further environmental degradation, the promotion and use of energy-efficient technologies to reduce the operation's carbon footprint, and the utilization of sustainable resources to minimize the impact on local ecosystems.

PRCS's efforts were carefully designed to avoid exacerbating existing environmental challenges. Instead, the organization focused on contributing to the overall resilience of the affected areas, ensuring that their relief efforts not only addressed immediate needs but also supported long-term environmental sustainability. This approach was integral to adhering to the 'Do No Harm' principle, emphasizing the preservation of the natural habitat while providing essential aid.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This IFRC-DREF operation aimed 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 five months.

Operation strategy rationale

Given the significant gaps in the reported figures of affected families and the nuanced needs identified through on-ground assessments, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) developed a response strategy specifically tailored to address the unmet needs of the flood-affected population in Gwadar. The strategy focused on critical areas such as food distribution, essential health services, and access to clean water. PRCS designed this approach to complement and enhance the existing relief efforts by other organizations. The plan also prioritized gender inclusivity, risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery, ensuring a comprehensive and sustainable response that not only met the immediate needs of the community but also contributed to their long-term resilience and well-being.

To address the livelihood and basic needs of the flood-affected families, PRCS distributed multipurpose cash grant of 32,000 PKR per family, calculated based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) value to 4000 households. This amount was distributed in two equal tranches of 16,000 PKR, providing support for 15 days. The MEB value was determined using recommendations from the Cash Working Group and figures recently evaluated by the PRCS team during the Flood Recovery program. The distribution of cash assistance was managed through a third-party Financial Service Provider, 'Telenor - Easypaisa,' which PRCS had previously utilized for cash distributions to approximately 30,000 beneficiaries. This initiative was supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), with the RedRose platform used for data collection, ensuring maximum transparency and accountability. As of August 2024, 3544 households collected the first tranche and 3540 collected the second tranche of multi-purpose cash grant. For pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), mobile wallet accounts were activated for 200 women, where 161 PLW collected their cash grant. However, 456 beneficiaries of Multipurpose cash grant and 39 beneficiaries of Cash for health could not collect/receive cash due to issues such as errors with their (CNIC), biometric verification problems, mobile/network issues and cases involving deceased registrants.

In the WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) interventions, PRCS concentrated on ensuring access to safe drinking water and the dewatering of floodwater from the affected areas. The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) quickly deployed Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) from national and provincial headquarters. In Gwadar and Surbandar, they installed six de-watering pumps to assist 15,000 people and conducted a rapid assessment. PRCS also set up two water filtration plants, providing 837,000 liters of safe drinking water to 1,860 households for one month, along with distributing 1,000 jerry cans to flood-affected families.

The specific household's targeted under each area of focus were as follows:

- Multipurpose cash grant: 4,000 households (28,000 people)
- Health: Cash for Health for 200 pregnant and lactating women
- WASH: Approximately 5,600 people
- PGI (Protection, Gender, and Inclusion) and CEA (Community Engagement and Accountability): 28,000 people

PRCS made significant progress in the multipurpose cash grant and WASH interventions. Initially, the deployment of a Mobile Health Team (MHT) and ambulance services was planned to address health needs identified through rapid assessments and government data. However, due to security challenges in the region, the deployment of the MHT was halted, necessitating a change in the intervention's modality. After consultations with relevant stakeholders and an assessment of the security situation, the MHT intervention was revised to a Cash for Health program. Through this initiative, PRCS identified 200 pregnant and lactating women in the flood-affected areas and finalized the arrangements for cash disbursement to support their health needs.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The PRCS flood response operation in Gwadar targeted the following groups:

Flood-Affected Families: Direct assistance was provided to families who had been displaced and adversely impacted by the flooding, addressing their immediate basic needs for food, health, and clean water.

Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups: Special attention was 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 were met.

Community Members at Risk: The broader community residing in flood-prone regions of Gwadar was targeted through risk reduction and climate adaptation initiatives, focusing on building awareness, early warning systems, and sustainable urban development.

Displaced Individuals in the Recovery Phase: As the situation evolved into the recovery phase, support extended to affected populations working towards rebuilding their lives, with a focus on livelihood support programs and the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.

PRCS Volunteers and Local Authorities: Training programs targeted 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 were based on a combination of vulnerability, need, and risk considerations. The following criteria guided the selection process:

1. Geographic Location: Priority was given to individuals and families residing in areas directly affected by flooding in Gwadar. Geographic mapping and assessment helped identify the most impacted regions to ensure a focused response.
2. Displacement and Impact: Families experiencing displacement due to flooding were 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, were identified and targeted to ensure that their unique vulnerabilities were addressed in the relief efforts.
4. Needs Assessment: PRCS conducted thorough needs assessments to identify the specific requirements of the affected population. This included cash, food, clean water, hygiene, health services, and other essential needs. Priority was given to families or individuals without any support from NGOs or local government.
5. Risk Exposure: Communities in flood-prone areas were prioritized for risk reduction and climate adaptation measures. This included those at higher risk due to geographical factors, inadequate infrastructure, or a history of recurrent flooding.
6. Community Engagement: PRCS worked closely with local communities and authorities to understand the context and nuances of the disaster. Community engagement helped refine the selection criteria, ensuring that the response was culturally sensitive and aligned with local priorities.

These selection criteria aimed to prioritize those who were most in need and at risk, ensuring that the PRCS response operation addressed 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
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 emergencies.	IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS, was managed under the existing IFRC country security framework. Rapid security assessments and analyses were carried out. All IFRC personnel were required, and RC/RC staff and volunteers were encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. Staff and volunteers were made



	aware of the security status and briefed on appropriate responses in emergencies.
Prolonged displacement can lead to increased vulnerability, mental health issues, and challenges in providing adequate shelter for displaced families.	Supported 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.	Prioritized transparent communication channels, conducted regular community meetings to address concerns, door to door visit through volunteers and involved community leaders in decision-making processes. Implemented 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.	Prioritized the distribution of clean water, conducted regular health awareness campaigns on water sanitation and hygiene practices to address and mitigate health-related issues promptly.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The presence of non-state armed militant groups in Balochistan remains a concern that impacted 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.

The events in Balochistan, including civil unrest during general elections, 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. Similarly, due to security restrictions, No Objection Certificate (NOC) wasn't issued to any foreigners including surge PMER during post distribution monitoring and lesson learnt workshop.

PRCS staff operating in Balochistan were able to operate under their own security arrangements of the Provincial HQs. Despite this, PRCS anticipated limited access and community tensions, especially at distribution points, which may compromise the safety of both PRCS staff and beneficiaries. Activities under the DREF were abruptly halted following a violent attack on the Gwadar Port Authority Complex in Gwadar on the night of 20 March 2024. The incident, which escalated tensions in the area, led to sustained unrest and heightened security concerns. As a result of the ongoing instability and the subsequent restrictions imposed by local authorities, PRCS teams were compelled to withdraw and return to their respective duty stations. This situation necessitated the suspension of all operations in the region starting from 23 March 2024 to 16 April 2024, as the safety of personnel became the paramount concern amidst the volatile environment.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Implementation



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 441,239
 Targeted Persons: 28,000
 Assisted Persons: 15,442

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of households provided with multi-purpose cash assistance	4,000	3,544
# of volunteers trained in cash assistance delivery processes	40	35
% of household hunger scale	80	0

Narrative description of achievements

PRCS identified and registered 4,000 households affected by the floods to receive a multipurpose cash grant through the Beneficiaries Identification and Registration (BIR) exercise to distribute cash support of 32,000 PKR per family in two installments of 16,000 PKR, providing support for 15 days. 35 volunteers were trained to carry out the beneficiaries identification and registration process for cash assistance. The identification and selection of the beneficiaries was done in coordination with PDMA and local government as well. The validation of beneficiaries' data was done in collaborative manner between PRCS and the IFRC. The MEB value was determined using recommendations from the Cash Working Group and figures recently evaluated by the PRCS team during the Flood Recovery program. The distribution of cash assistance was managed through a third-party Financial Service Provider, 'Telenor - Easypaisa,' which PRCS had previously utilized for cash distributions to approximately 30,000 beneficiaries. Due to the security incident in Gwadar, the operation was halted for 39 days resulting in delay of the cash disbursement.

Following a 39-day suspension of operations due to a security incident in Gwadar, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) promptly recommenced the distribution of cash assistance to the registered households. Both the first and second tranches of funds have been allocated. Although majority of the household collected the first tranche however challenges encountered while collecting second tranche of the multipurpose cash grant. These difficulties were exacerbated by the security situation, which made the national society unable to provide support in the final week of July 2024, as mobile networks were down, and movement restrictions were in effect. When the situation has returned to normal, and the PRCS requested a one-month extension to facilitate the disbursement of cash grants to the remaining vulnerable households. By the end of operation 3540 households successfully collected the first tranche and 3544 households collected the second tranche of the multipurpose cash grant. However, 456 tranches either first or second could not collected due to issues such as errors with their (CNIC), biometric verification problems, mobile/network issues and cases involving deceased registrants.

Given the limited timeframe of the PMER surge (from 25 June to 22 July), which focused on Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and the Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW), the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) conducted a PDM during the ongoing cash distribution in Gwadar district. The PDM engaged 159 families out of the 3544 families receiving the Multi-Purpose Cash Grant (MPCG), including 161 pregnant and lactating women who received cash for health, with 65 of them specifically surveyed for cash for health usage. The PDM findings revealed that the majority of recipients—60% of households—utilized the MPCG, and 77% of individuals used the cash for health primarily for purchasing food, followed by expenditures on health check-ups, nutrition, clothing, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) needs. Overall, most respondents were satisfied with the cash distribution process.

In addition, household hunger scale was initially planned but later on skipped with the reason that the cash assistance was not specifically or only designed for hunger rather it was a multipurpose cash grant utilized as per the beneficiaries preferences.

Lessons Learnt

- Selection of the FSP which can disburse the cash to large number of people within the timeframe should be done.
- Cash assistance SOP needs to be reviewed to ensure all processes align with both IFRC regulations and local context.
- Regular follow up to be done with FSPs to complete the disbursement in time.

Challenges

- Due to security concerns, the disbursement of the cash was halted twice resulting delay in the collection of cash from the beneficiary.
- As the CNIC has limitation of 16,000 PRK at once for the deposit and withdrawal, two installments of the cash transfers made it time consuming fueled by security reasons.
- The CNIC errors, biometric issues, and deceased registrants were added challenges faced during the withdrawal of the cash by beneficiaries.
- Security reasons also restricted the staff and volunteers' movement for facilitating the withdrawal of the installments of the cash.



Budget: CHF 26,205



Targeted Persons: 200

Assisted Persons: 161

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of pregnant and lactating women reached, assisted with Cash for Health	200	161
# of staff and volunteers trained on ECV	20	16

Narrative description of achievements

PRCS planned to deploy one MHT and ambulance services for a month based on needs identified through rapid assessments and government data but due to intensification of security issues led to the suspension of the MHT's operations. After detailed discussions with local health officials, security personnel, and community leaders, the modality was changed to adapt to the volatile security landscape. PRCS transitioned to a Cash for Health model, allowing affected individuals to receive direct financial support to procure necessary medical services in a safe and accessible manner.

Total 200 vulnerable Pregnant and lactating women were identified from the list of beneficiaries getting multi-purpose cash grant disbursement of Cash for health grant, amounting to PKR 32,000 per beneficiary/household was initiated. At the end of operation, 161 Pregnant and lactating Women collected their Cash for health while 39 PLW could not collect it due various factors. In addition, a training was organized on ECV where 16 staff and volunteers participated and successfully completed the training.

The PDM findings revealed that the majority of recipients—77% of individuals used the cash for health primarily for purchasing food, followed by expenditures on health check-ups, nutrition, clothing, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) needs.

Lessons Learnt

Need to explore innovative approaches and strategies in health communications to mitigate security risks and unexpected circumstances while continuing to support vulnerable populations in addressing their healthcare needs.

Challenges

- Security issues disrupted planned health interventions, restricting the movement of Red Crescent teams in flood-affected areas and leading to changes in support modalities.
- Delays in the disbursement and collection of Cash for Health resulted in postponed health services for 200 pregnant and lactating women in flood-affected regions.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 11,423

Targeted Persons: 5,600

Assisted Persons: 15,000

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
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Narrative description of achievements

Due to flood, septic tanks and drainage systems had also been contaminated, leading to significant sanitation challenges, including difficulties with defecation. PRCS assessment report showed that Gwadar, Surbandar and Jiwani which relied on the Mirani Dam for its water supply, required emergency water provisions due to contamination from surface runoff. Local authorities and community requested for dewatering for areas like TTC Colony in Gwadar.

Due to increased needs of the flood affected areas on WASH, PRCS launched dewatering operations in TTC Colony and Bukshi Colony. Int total 4 dewatering pumps were installed and benefited approximately 15,000 individuals. The number of people reached through WASH assistance exceeded the initial target due to the PRCS's capacity and the prevailing needs in the area.

In second phase of response efforts, PRCS distributed 1,000 jerry cans among affected individuals, allowing them to transport clean water to their households. Similarly, two water-filtration plants were installed at different locations, providing over 837,000 liters of safe drinking water for a month to 1,860 households at a rate of 15 liters per person per day.

In total 4989 people were reached through hygiene promotion messages at water collection points. The messages included were proper handwashing techniques and hygiene practices where volunteers shared the messages to people collecting water.

PRCS conducted regular maintenance visits to monitor and assess the performance of the water filtration plants. These visits were crucial in identifying and addressing any technical issues promptly, preventing disruptions in the water supply. By adopting this proactive approach, PRCS ensured the continuous delivery of essential services, such as access to safe drinking water, to the flood-affected communities. This ongoing oversight not only safeguarded the health and well-being of the residents but also reinforced the resilience of the response efforts in the face of evolving challenges.

Lessons Learnt

- Providing immediate WASH facilities with innovative approach in flood affected areas in coordination with local authorities should be considered.
- Planning process should involve more participation of district authorities to ensure alignment of certain plans and engagement of communities with the planned activities.
- Procurement and prepositioning of the de watering pumps and jerry cans need to be done for the timely WASH related support.

Challenges

- Lack of supplier or vendor to procure the de watering pumps in flood affected areas.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,008

Targeted Persons: 28,000

Assisted Persons: 15,442

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers trained on PGI minimum standards	45	49
# of child safeguarding risk analysis assessment conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) focused on supporting the most vulnerable groups, including women, pregnant and lactating women, and children throughout the operation. Despite the initial plan to deploy Mobile Health Teams (MHTs) in affected areas, security concerns prompted the decision to provide cash assistance to 200 pregnant and lactating women for health-related needs based on the findings of the initial needs assessment. This decision was supported by Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) collected during the initial assessment.

A total of 49 volunteers, comprising 30 males and 19 females, received training on the minimum standards of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI). All volunteers signed the Code of Conduct, which includes commitments to anti-harassment and child protection. Additionally, a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis (CSRA) was conducted by the PGI/CEA sector lead, with technical assistance from the IFRC Safeguarding Advisor. The analysis engaged 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 interactions with children. These discussions aimed to evaluate PRCS's engagement with children during emergencies.

As part of the CSRA process, an institutional capacity analysis was conducted for PRCS, focusing on policies, guidelines, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), staff training, and management in relation to child safeguarding.

The PGI related initiatives were considered common action points to be integrated across all other sector related interventions. Mobile/hotline number displayed/provided during registration and cash disbursement. Volunteers deployed at various cash collection points to assist beneficiaries facing issues in cash collection.

Lessons Learnt

- Further enhance knowledge of PGI focal points at HQ and branches in order to improve PGI mainstreaming into programmes and operations.
- PRSC staffs need further knowledge on SADD data collection during the operation implementation and PGI sensitization process to strengthen its disaster preparedness and response capacity.

Challenges

- Limited number of PGI focal points at the branch level as staffs were responsible to multiple roles simultaneously.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,352

Targeted Persons: 28,000

Assisted Persons: 249

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of complaint received through effective CEA Mechanism	30	72
% of people who know how to provide feedback	50	61

Narrative description of achievements

During the flood response, various feedback mechanisms were established in the affected districts to ensure two-way communication with communities. These included the PRCS hotline, face-to-face interactions, telephone communication, and feedback/suggestion boxes. All activities were carried out with the knowledge and consent of local governments and communities, ensuring their participation in alignment with relevant National Society guidelines. Transparency and accountability were maintained towards communities, government bodies, partners, and stakeholders. Information was adapted and developed based on community demand, with door-to-door visits and community meetings conducted as necessary.



CEA was integrated across all sectors throughout the operation, with a focus on communication during cash distributions to ensure transparency and accountability. The CEA mechanisms enabled the collection of community feedback, which was promptly addressed. PRCS field staff and volunteers actively engaged with communities through door-to-door visits, discussing cash distribution processes and addressing concerns. As a result, 68 respondents among 72 knowing about means of CEA in the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) report shared that they knew they could directly contact PRCS volunteers for assistance or to raise questions.

PRCS acted promptly on community feedback, using various channels such as phone calls and in-person visits. According to the PDM report, 72 complaints and queries were received during the operation, primarily regarding the distribution of multi-purpose cash and cash for health, specifically related to dates, amounts, and installments. Among 118 respondents, 61% were aware of PRCS's feedback mechanisms, including the hotline and direct contact with field-level staff and volunteers. The feedback system was widely utilized throughout the operation.

PRCS also captured a video and developed a short documentary highlighting the immediate response efforts, incorporating feedback from both community members and key stakeholders.

Lessons Learnt

- A community-driven communication approach is more effective, efficient, and fosters greater community ownership.
- Mobilizing local volunteers facilitates easier access to target groups.
- Implementing appropriate beneficiary communication mechanisms ensures meaningful participation, particularly of women, and strengthens understanding between beneficiaries and PRCS.
- Mainstreaming the CEA approach across all activities, including at the grassroots level, guarantees higher-quality programming.

Challenges

- Security concerns in Gwadar limited door-to-door visits during cash distribution, causing delays in beneficiaries completing their cash withdrawals.



Budget: CHF 10,583
Targeted Persons: 100
Assisted Persons: 100

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of IEC materials produced	2	0
# of movement/membership coordination meeting	2	0
# of surge deployed	1	1
# of monitoring visits conducted	3	0

Narrative description of achievements

To support reporting and facilitate a lesson learned workshop for this operation, a suitable candidate for PMER surge support was identified after a thorough review. The candidate arrived in Pakistan on 25 June 2024, and stayed until 22 July 2024, to carry out PMER-related tasks as per the agreed Terms of Reference. The PMER surge provided technical assistance in designing PDM tools, facilitating the lessons learned workshop, and contributing to reporting efforts. During this time, the PMER surge provided technical support, including the design and development of PDM tools to ensure the collection of accurate data on the impact and effectiveness of the response. Additionally, she also facilitated the lessons learned workshop, which allowed for the reflection on successes, challenges, and areas for improvement across various aspects of the operation. The surge support also contributed on development of LLW, PDM and drafting final report of the operation.



In addition, monitoring visits of IFRC staff were planned but due to security situations the areas remained inaccessible for Federation staff. However, close coordination ensured and frequent progress sharing meetings held to provide the required technical support for the smooth implementation. In addition, PRCS Provincial and national headquarters visited the operational areas regularly.

Furthermore, the available IEC material utilized during the operation and the need for the production and printing of new IEC material did not arise.

Lessons Learnt

Regular situation updates and effective communication within the IFRC and PRCS teams are essential for adapting operations in response to security concerns and ensuring the timely delivery of assistance to those in need. By keeping all team members informed and aligned, the organizations can quickly adjust the strategies and operations, maintaining efficiency and effectiveness even under challenging conditions.

Challenges

- Due to security concerns, the PMER Surge team was unable to visit the affected areas to support Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) in Gwadar, and some invited stakeholders and FSPs could not attend the Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW).



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 6,383

Targeted Persons: 100

Assisted Persons: 75

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers recruited/inducted	100	75
# of volunteers insured	100	0
# of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

PRCS actively engaged approximately 75 volunteers in this operation, including their recruitment and induction. PRCS has mechanism of group insurance for volunteers therefore their insurance was ensured but not charged to this operation as a system already existed through other available support.

Lesson Learned Workshop

A lessons learned workshop was held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 19 July 2024, with the participation of 16 individuals, including five women, representing provincial chapter, PRCS Headquarters, and the IFRC Pakistan CD. The workshop aimed to highlight the strengths, identify gaps and areas for improvement, and address critical issues that influenced progress. It also sought to generate key learnings, good practices, and specific recommendations for future responses. The workshop was done on participatory methodology to gather insights and recommendations.

Key recommendations from the workshop include:

- To improve assessments, translate EMAT tools into local languages and align Plans of Action (PoA) with assessments, update the fleet, and boost female volunteer participation as women in community feel it comfortable communicating with female.
- Develop specific beneficiary selection criteria segregating the data on vulnerable women and children and increase female volunteer involvement in data collection. Ensure timely data submission and digital archiving.
- Enhance coordination by training staff on the Go Platform, increasing meeting frequency, and setting up Emergency Operations Control Rooms at all levels including branches.

- Improve community and stakeholder relationships with dissemination sessions for accountability and transparency. Focus on financial management by developing SOPs, ensuring timely fund transfers, and timely service delivery by FSPs such as timely opening mobile wallets and timely distribution of cash installments.
- Adhere to decision-making guidelines, address cash transfer delays to provide the timely support to affected people and also to meet the response planned duration. Provide technical training for effective cash distribution.
- Integrate PGI and CEA from the start of the operation and maintain a risk register, and feedback/queries from the community. Establish community awareness sessions and implement a visible CEA mechanism for effective feedback.

Additionally, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was carried out, involving sample of 158 beneficiaries among 4000 who provided feedback. A data collection tool was designed and used to gather responses, and key informant interviews were conducted to obtain a detailed understanding of the response.

Lessons Learnt

- Regular situation updates and effective communication within the team are crucial for ensuring that activities including Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) can be conducted effectively, even under security restrictions beside few delays.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRPK025 - Pakistan - Flood

Operating Timeframe: 13 Mar 2024 to 31 Aug 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/3-2025/1	Operation	MDRPK025
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 07/Mar/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	499,864
DREF Response Pillar	499,864
Expenditure	-463,623
Closing Balance	36,241

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	414,316	458,374	-44,058
PO04 - Health	24,606	32	24,574
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,726		10,726
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	946		946
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	30,509	-4,051	34,559
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	2,208	6,450	-4,241
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	483,311	460,805	22,506
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	631		631
EA02 - Secretariat Services	9,937	2,818	7,119
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	5,993		5,993
Enabling Approaches Total	16,561	2,818	13,743
Grand Total	499,872	463,623	36,249

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

Budget variance from underspending:
CHF 499,864 was allocated from the IFRC-DREF for PRCS to respond to the needs of approximately 28,000 people. By the end of the operation, the total expenditure recorded was CHF 463,623, which represents 93 per cent of the budget spent. The left balance of CHF 36,241 will be returned to the IFRC-DREF pot.

The primary cause of the variance is the uncollected cash grant due to multiple reasons and factors. Additionally, some budget allocated under the administrative head remained unspent. More information can be found in the respective sections above.



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for reference](#)

