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DREF operation update

Pakistan: Earthquake 2015

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRPK012	GLIDE n° EQ-2015-000147-PAK
Operations update n° 1	Timeframe covered by this update: 26 October to 20 November 2015
Date of issue: 27 November 2015	Date of disaster: 26 October 2015
Operation start date: 26 October 2015	Operation end date: 25 April 2016
Operation budget: CHF 309,029	DREF allocated: CHF 309,029
Total number of people affected: 96,397 people (13,771 families)	Number of people to be assisted: 28,630 people (4,090 families)
Number of people assisted: 1,940 families with CGI sheets, shelter toolkits, tarpaulins and essential non-food items 3,441 people with emergency health services through three mobile health units	
Host National Society presence: Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) is responding through volunteers and staff at the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan Provincial Branches, District Branches and National Headquarters in Islamabad	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Danish Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent are the Movement partners actively involved in supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) response. In addition, PRC is maintaining close coordination with other Movement partners – Canadian Red Cross Society, German Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Norwegian Red Cross and UAE Red Crescent – who are likely to support the National Society's response.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Pakistan	

Summary:

On 26 October 2015 at 14:09h local time, an earthquake of magnitude 7.5 struck North West Pakistan. The epicenter of the quake was in neighbouring Afghanistan in a remote part of the Hindukush mountain range at a depth of 212.5 km. The tremor was felt in Afghanistan, Pakistan and parts of northern India.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KP) and Bajaur Agency in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) were listed as the worst affected areas and they remain the focus of relief efforts. Aftershocks of varying intensity were felt in subsequent days.

In the weeks following the earthquake, information received from the more remote affected areas confirmed the preliminary observations that the foremost needs were winterization kits, shelter, NFIs and health interventions.



The PRC distributed a relief package to earthquake affected families and provided guidance to beneficiaries on effective use of shelter materials. Source: IFRC

The current situation in each of the affected regions is presented below.

Table 1: Earthquake 2015 Losses and Damages (NDMA – 20 November 2015)¹

Province	Deaths				Injuries	Schools Damaged	Houses Damaged		
	Male	Female	Children	Total			Partially	Completely	Total
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	72	66	94	232	1,415	495	62,942	25,080	90,022
Federally Administered Tribal Areas	5	9	17	31	211		1,981	847	2,828
Gilgit Baltistan	7	3	-	10	92		4,477	671	5,148
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	2	-	-	2	23	2	48	28	76
Punjab	3	2	-	5	4				20
Total	89	80	111	280	1,745	497	71,448	26,626	98,094

* Some figures may differ from the statistics provided in the DREF EPoA document; these figures have been updated by NDMA as of 20 November 2015.

At the national level, the Government of Pakistan took the lead in coordinating the response, initiating assessments, undertaking relief activities, together with providing financial compensation to affected families.

The Pakistan Red Crescent launched a response operation focusing on providing a relief package to earthquake affected families with fully damaged houses, provision of mobile health services in specially targeted areas, and replenishment of some of the dispatched stock to ensure organizational preparedness for future emergency response. The box below summarizes the PRC achievements within this reporting period.

Box 1: Pakistan Earthquake 2015 - Summary of PRC response operation covering 26 October to 25 November 2015

Areas common to all sectors	Deployment of assessment teams, mobilisation of staff and volunteers to undertake beneficiary registration and distribution of relief packages , deployment of teams to monitor relief distributions for quality assurance and learning
Health and Care	3,441 people reached through deployment of 3 mobile health units to cater to the health needs of earthquake affected families in Upper & Lower Dir , Shangla and Tor Ghar Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province
Shelter & settlements	1,940 families (approximately 13,580 people) provided with a relief package consisting of CGI sheets, shelter tool kits, tarpaulin sheets and essential household items dispatched from PRC Haripur Warehouse

Coordination and partnerships

The PRC National Headquarters in Islamabad activated its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and has been coordinating the assessment and response efforts, maintaining communication with involved provincial branches which also activated their EOCs. The PRC has also convened coordination meetings with in-country Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Partners to update on the evolving situation, the immediate response operation and planned activities. In addition, regular situation reports are shared with Movement Partners and other organizations.

On the evening of 26 October, the IFRC Pakistan Delegation had its first coordination meeting with the PRC, providing technical guidance, supporting with updating of the Disaster Management Information System, and

¹ National Disaster Management Authority Preliminary Losses/Damages Earthquake 2015: <http://www.ndma.gov.pk/new/disasters/losses.php>

advising on options available to the National Society. This led to development and launching of Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Plan of Action.

In Islamabad, the PRC coordinates with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), while at provincial and district levels, Provincial and District branches of the PRC coordinate with the respective provincial and district disaster management authorities.

Operational implementation

Overview

The PRC immediately mobilised its trained staff and volunteers at each tier to respond to the critical situation. As part of this DREF Operation, the PRC assessment teams visited the worst affected areas in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan to assess the damages and the emergency needs. To avoid duplication of service delivery and maximise resources, the PRC has coordinated with local authorities in the identification of operational areas.

The DREF operation for Pakistan Earthquake 2015 focused on interventions in the areas of health & care and shelter and settlements, and household items, with attention given to assessments, beneficiary selection and verification, and monitoring of the activities undertaken.

Quality Programming		
Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
Output 1.1 Continuous needs assessment are undertaken following consultation with beneficiaries, and plan of action is updated as necessary to reflect changing needs	Conduct rapid and continuous assessments to identify target areas, key humanitarian needs and target population	100%
	Develop and update emergency plan of action to achieve operation objectives, clearly outlining activities to meet specific beneficiary needs	100%
Outcome 2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring system		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
Output 2.1 Monitoring information informs revisions of plan of action	Monitor the response operation	In process
	Analyse information and revise the EPoA accordingly	In process
Output 2.2 The findings of evaluations lead to adjustment in on-going plans and future planning as appropriate	Learning from operation reviews, lessons learned and evaluations are incorporated into planning	0%

Progress:

The day the earthquake struck, PRC teams were on the ground liaising with Provincial and District level authorities and gathering information on the damages and losses and the preliminary needs. These were followed by development of a plan of action and identification and selection of beneficiaries for the distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items. The target areas of intervention were selected in consultation with relevant local authorities.

Joint PRC and IFRC teams conducted monitoring visits to the operational areas when distribution of shelter and NFIs were taking place. The teams documented their observations which will be analysed and will contribute to strengthening preparedness and response capacity within the PRC.

Table 2: Pakistan Earthquake 2015: PRC target areas for intervention

Province	Districts
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Swat
	Shangla
	Tor Ghar
	Buner
	Upper & Lower Dir
	Chitral
	Malakand
Gilgit Baltistan	Ghizer
	Diamer

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Population to be assisted: 1,940 earthquake affected families in KP (1,850 families) and GB (90 families) who have fully damaged houses

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
Output 1.1 Emergency shelter and essential household items provided to 1,940 earthquake-affected families	Select and verify target families, involving the community	100%
	Mobilize existing stocks from PRC warehouses to distribution sites	100%
	Orientation for volunteers on effective use of shelter material (2x KP & 1xGB) and on basic safety and security	50% (completed only in KP)
	Distribute emergency shelter kits, CGI sheets and essential household items to target families	100%
	Replenishment/procurement of CGI sheets (12,544) and shelter tool kits (896)	In process

Progress:

With the support of the IFRC, PRC distributed a relief package (refer to Box 2) consisting of emergency shelter materials and essential non-food items to 1,940 families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan. The strategy was to support earthquake-affected families with fully damaged houses living in the worst affected districts. Access to these communities was challenging, given their remoteness, road networks compromised by landslides and rock fall, and the mountainous terrain. An unexpected drop in temperatures made an already challenging situation more complex.

Box 2: Pakistan Red Crescent Relief Package for Earthquake 2015

- 14 CGI sheets
- 1 shelter tool kit
- 2 tarpaulin sheets
- 1 stove
- 7 blankets
- 1 kitchen set
- 2 jerry cans

The contents of the relief package, selected based on the ground needs as well as the PRC experience in response to the floods of 2010, included CGI sheets, shelter tool kits and tarpaulin sheets which are good foundation elements for constructing a shelter to protect families from the winter cold and snowfall. In addition, families which would have lost all their belongings when their houses collapsed would benefit from the kitchen

sets and jerry cans. Stoves would facilitate cooking and would contribute much needed warmth, while 7 blankets would provide appropriate protection from the cold for families in the affected districts, where the average family size is seven.



At several of the distribution sites, a shelter specialist was on hand to deliver information on the effective use of the shelter materials, enhancing the knowledge and skills of staff, volunteers and beneficiaries. Beneficiaries, especially, were very appreciative of these sessions, asking questions for better clarification, especially on the use of CGI sheets, as in some places, it is not a commonly used shelter material. At the same time, an orientation for volunteers

on self-protection during relief distributions was delivered by the IFRC Security Field Officer. Unfortunately, due to distributions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan taking place simultaneously, the need to undertake the distributions as soon as possible after the disaster, and having limited shelter and security specialists on hand to conduct orientations, no sessions on effective use of shelter materials and self-protection were done in Gilgit Baltistan.

The table at right details the geographical spread of the relief distributions.

The primary concern anticipated prior to the relief distribution was accessibility to the affected areas. Transportation of relief items to the distribution points took time, as the trucks were heavily laden and the route is, for the most part, winding and uphill. However, a major achievement is that goods were dispatched from the PRC warehouse at Haripur and reached beneficiaries situated in remote parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province within 5 days of the disaster, with all distributions completed well within 2 weeks of the earthquake.

Replenishment of CGI sheets and shelter toolkits has started. Procurement of these items will be done locally.

Table 3: Families receiving relief packages

Province	District	Families receiving relief packages
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Swat	350
	Shangla	350
	Tor Ghar	300
	Buner	100
	Upper Dir	100
	Lower Dir	300
	Malakand	200
	Chitral	150
Gilgit Baltistan	Ghizer	45
	Diamer	45
Total		1,940

Distribution site preparation, beneficiary verification and relief package distribution
Source: IFRC



Health and care

Population to be assisted: 4,000 families in the earthquake affected districts of Chitral, Dir, Shangla, Bunir, Tor Ghar in KP province

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of earthquake-affected population are reduced		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
Output 1.1 Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries	Coordinate and consult with District Health offices to identify affected villages	100%
	Deployment of 3 mobile health units	100%
	Transport and store medicines/equipment for the deployed MHUs	100%
	Replenishment/procurement of medicines	In process

Progress:

In the aftermath of the earthquake, three mobile health units (MHUs) were deployed to Dir, Tor Ghar and Shangla to meet the health needs of the affected population. The affected villages were identified in close consultation with the district health department. The MHUs provide preventive and curative health services.

With the onset of severe cold weather, the majority of the patients consulting the MHUs are presenting with illnesses such as acute respiratory infections (ARIs) while others present with fever, abdominal conditions, skin infections, weakness and body aches. Other complaints include urinary tract infections, eye and ear infections as well as injuries and trauma. The table at right details the number of people reached by the mobile health units deployed to Upper and Lower Dir, Tor Ghar and Shangla.

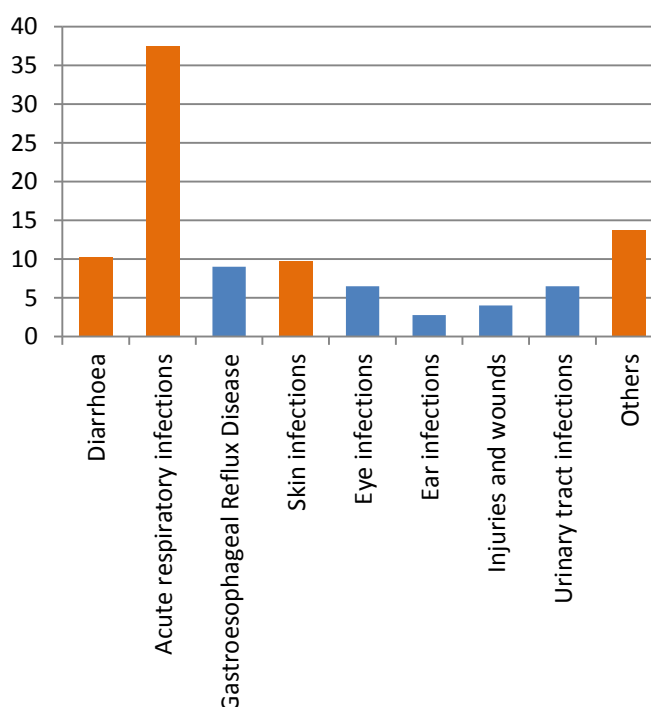
	Male	Female	Children	Total
MHU Tor Ghar	772	304	361	1,437
MHU Upper & Lower Dir	358	296	1,044	1,698
MHU Shangla	91	105	110	306
Total	1,221	705	1,515	3,441

Medicines (as per the PRC standard list of medicines for the Basic Health Units and MHUs) were sent from the PRC national headquarters medical warehouse in Islamabad to these areas twice - initially in the beginning of the operation and subsequently when requested by the branch. These are currently being replenished through local procurement, supported by this DREF.



Mobile Health Units were deployed to Dir, Tor Ghar and Shangla to provide health services to the earthquake-affected population. Source: PRC

Prevalence rate (%) of illnesses observed by MHUs in Dir and Tor Ghar



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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.