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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Pakistan: Earthquake 2015

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n°</b> <a href="#">MDRPK012</a>	<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">EQ-2015-000147-PAK</a>
<b>Final Report</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 26 October 2015 to 25 May 2016
<b>Date of issue:</b> 24 August, 2016	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 26 October, 2015
<b>Operation start date:</b> 26 October 2015	<b>Operation end date:</b> 25 May 2016
<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 309,029	<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 309,029
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 96,397 people (13,771 families)	
<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 1,940 families (13,500 people) with CGI sheets, shelter toolkits, tarpaulins and essential non-food items and 17,816 people with emergency health services through three mobile health units	
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) responded through volunteers and staff at Khyber Paktonkhawa (KP) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) provincial branches, district branches and national headquarters in Islamabad.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Danish Red Cross and German Red Crescent Societies were the Movement partners actively involved in supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) response. In addition, PRC maintained a close coordination with other Movement partners – Canadian Red Cross Society, Turkish Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Norwegian Red Cross and UAE Red Crescent – who supported the National Society's response.	
<b>Other partner organisation actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Pakistan	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

A massive earthquake of 7.5 magnitude struck North West Pakistan on 26 October 2015, leaving at least 280 people dead and injuring over 1,773 people. The quake was also felt in the neighbouring countries of the region. The epicentre of the earthquake was in neighbouring Afghanistan in a remote part of Hindu Kush range at a depth of 212 kilometre.

The earthquake caused damage to more than 109,070 houses and 497 school. Nine districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province including Malakad, Chitral, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir, Torghar, Swat, and Buner and two agencies of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) namely Bajaur and Mohmand Agencies were listed as the worst affected areas and remained the focus of relief efforts.

The quake damaged buildings and basic infrastructure in these areas; although over much of the area, the damage was moderate in amount and character. The houses with ordinary construction were buckled and fissured but the houses made without bricks and iron, were completely damaged. Information received from the more affected areas confirmed the



Earthquake 2015 of 7.5 magnitude, affected more than 96,000 people in the districts of KP, GB and FATA, (Photo: IFRC)

preliminary surveillance that the winterisation kits, shelter, NFIs and health services will be primary needs of the affected areas.

The details of losses and damages depicted by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)<sup>1</sup> are tabulated in Table 1.

Province	Deaths				Injuries	Schools Damaged	Houses Damaged		
	Male	Female	Children	Total			Partially	Completely	Total
Khyber Paktonkhawa	72	66	94	232	1,490	495	70,938	27,057	97,995
FATA	5	9	17	31	164	-	4,365	1,474	5,839
Gilgit Baltistan	7	3	-	10	92	-	4,481	671	5,152
AJ&K	2	-	-	2	23	2	48	28	76
Punjab	3	2	-	5	4	-	6	2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>79,838</b>	<b>29,232</b>	<b>1,09,070</b>

\* Some figures may differ from the statistics provided in the last Operations Update; these figures have been updated by NDMA as of 18th January 2016.

## Summary of response

### Overview of response of host National Society

Over the last few years, the Pakistan Red Crescent (PRC) has made a continuous progress in improving its response capacities to support the affected/vulnerable communities before, during and after disasters. After earthquake in 2015, the PRC launched a response operation focusing on providing a relief package to earthquake affected families with fully damaged houses, provision of mobile health services in targeted areas, provision of cash grant, and replenishment of some of the dispatched stock to ensure organisational preparedness for future emergency response.

Soon after the disaster, the PRC headquarters from its Emergency Operational Centre (EOC) started coordinating with field teams, Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners and NDMA. While at provincial and district branch levels, coordination with Provincial and District Disaster Management Authorities was the responsibility of the respective branches.

The disaster management information system (DMIS) was updated and the National Society dispatched alert messages for possible deployment to its national disaster response team (NDRT) members. At national headquarters a team of 20 NDRTs volunteers were on standby, along with NDRT kits consisting on beneficiary registration forms, essential medicines and relief items to support the field teams if requested.

At provincial level, two PRC teams consisting of 20 emergency response team (ERT) members were deployed soon after the aftermath of the disaster. One static team was positioned at Lady Reading Hospital of Peshawar (in KP) to assist the injured, while the second was sent to different affected areas to provide first aid services to the injured and if required to transport them in PRC ambulances to nearby hospitals. This resulted in safe transportation of 16 injured people.

Areas common to all sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deployment of <b>assessment</b> teams, mobilisation of staff and volunteers to undertake <b>beneficiary registration</b> and <b>distribution of relief packages</b>, deployment of teams to monitor relief distributions for <b>quality assurance and learning</b>.</li> </ul>
Health and Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>17,722 people</b> reached through deployment of <b>3 mobile health units</b> to cater to the health needs of earthquake affected families in <b>Upper &amp; Lower Dir, Shangla</b> and <b>Tor Ghar</b> districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.</li> </ul>
Shelter & settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1,940 families</b> (approximately 13,580 people) provided with a <b>relief package</b> consisting of CGI sheets, shelter tool kits, tarpaulin sheets and essential household items dispatched from PRC Haripur warehouse.</li> <li>Replenishment of <b>14,000</b> CGI sheets and <b>1,185</b> shelter tool kits.</li> </ul>

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

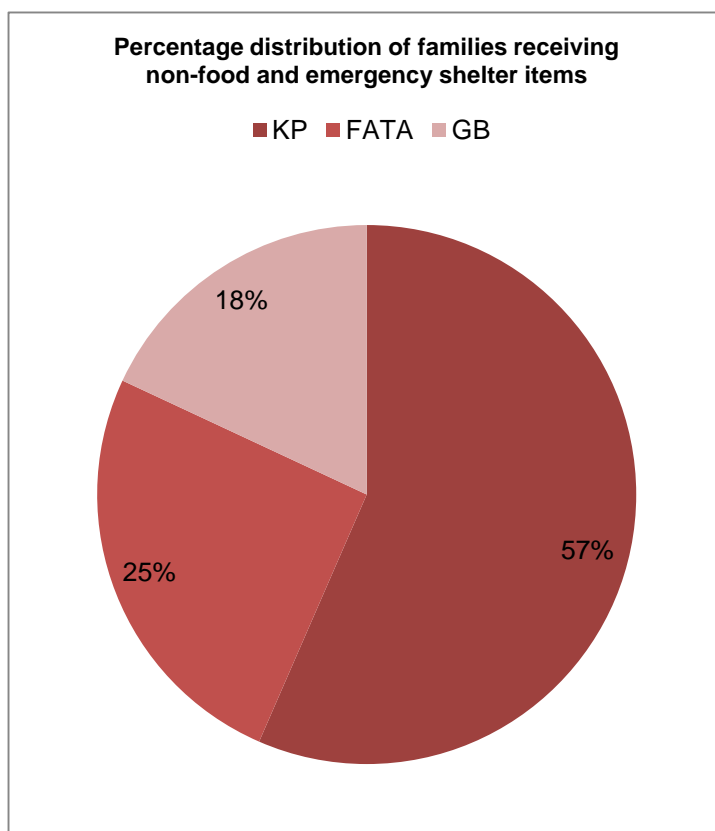
Through PRC response operation for Pakistan earthquake 2015, the National Society has provided support to around 7,271 families (50,897 individuals approximately) in 12 most affected districts in KP, FATA and Gilgit Baltistan (GB) with provision of CGI shelter, non-food items (NFIs), cash grants and health assistance through MHUs. Main donors to support the response operation included IFRC, ICRC, other PNSs and Telenor (a telecom company). PRC first time launched a pilot project of cash transfer program (CTP) in districts of Torghar, Shangla and Chitral with the support of Danish Red Cross and German Red Cross Societies.



Primary and secondary data analysis, identified provision of NFIs, shelter and emergency health as the urgent needs across the earthquake affected districts, (Photos: PRC)

Table 3 and the chart below show the geographical areas in which non-food and emergency shelter items were distributed, and the number of families receiving support.

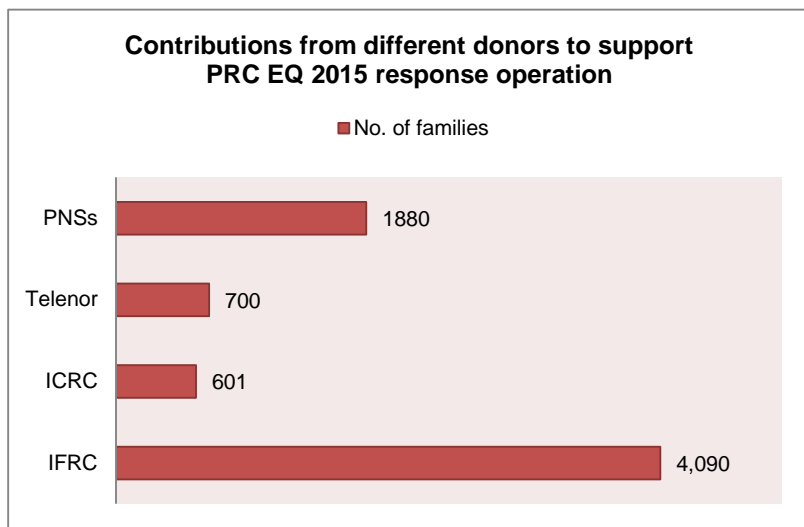
Region	Districts	Number of families
Khyber Paktonkhawa	Chitral	169
	Shangla	386
	Upper Dir	150
	Lower Dir	250
	Torghar	600
	Swat	350
	Battagram	100
	Buner	100
	Malakand	200
FATA	Bajaur	735
	Mohmand	301
Gilgit Baltistan	Ghizar	361
	Diamer	175
	Torghar	200
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,077</b>



## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC assumed its regular coordination role during emergencies and maintained regular communication with in-country and external movement partners interested in providing support to the national society. The IFRC Pakistan country office shared regular updates on the PRC response activities with humanitarian actors in the country through fora such as the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), UNOCHA and the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF). The IFRC country office team provided technical support to the PRC in mobilisation of financial resources for the response operations by launching DREF.

The Danish Red Cross and German Red Crescent Societies provided bilateral support to the national society to support 1,679 families with cash grants.



## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

At national level, the NDMA took the lead in coordinating the response. At provincial and district levels, the response was coordinated by the respective provincial, state and district disaster management authorities. Additionally, at the district level, PRC branches worked in collaboration with the District Deputy Commissioners who were responsible for coordinating the response efforts at district level. The Pakistan Army mobilised its resources to start search and rescue operations in affected areas. While the World Health Organization (WHO) mobilised emergency trauma kits as a supplement to the Ministry of Health's efforts.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

Following the emerging humanitarian situation after the Pakistan earthquake 2015, PRC conducted rapid and detailed need assessment in earthquake affected areas in KP, FATA and GB provinces. Data related to losses in affected areas was taken from the NDMA. In addition, field teams coordinated with district authorities in order to avoid duplication of resources. As a result of primary and secondary data analysis, provision of NFIs, shelter and emergency health were identified as the urgent needs across the affected districts.

The population targeted by the PRC emergency response operation was primarily families affected and displaced by the earthquake, with the elderly, women and children given priority being the most vulnerable. Please refer to the DREF PoA for detailed need and risk analysis.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The DREF operation of the PRC in response to Pakistan earthquake 2015 focused on interventions in the areas of healthcare, shelter and household items, with attention given to assessments, beneficiary selection and verification, and monitoring of the activities undertaken.

### Proposed strategy

The proposed response strategy was to provide emergency health services, shelter and essential household items to the affected population in coordination with NDMA and other disaster management agencies. The proposed response operation was initiated immediately with rapid need assessment followed by response activities. The trained staff and volunteers from provincial and district branches were engaged in assessment and response activities.

The DREF support was designed to meet the immediate need of 4,090 earthquake affected families of GB and KP through deployment of 3 units of MHUs and distribution of CGI sheets, shelter tool kit and essential household items. The replenishment of 14,000 CGI sheets, 1,185 shelter tool kits and medicines was also done through DREF support that had been distributed to the affected population in two provinces i.e. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan. The orientation on effective use of shelter material was given to affected families.

Districts and beneficiaries were selected in coordination with the local authorities based on set selection criteria of the PRC. During the selection process, priority was given to completely damaged household, the elderly, female and children headed households.

PRC and IFRC participated in the information management working group, which comprises representatives from government, the UN, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and INGOs in Pakistan.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources (HR)**

The PRC director of operations was in charge of the operation and coordinated with the provincial branches, while the secretary general had the overall responsibility for the operation. The IFRC provided the required technical and coordination support to PRC in order to ensure smooth implementation of planned response activities.

The National Society led the response operation with support of existing staff and volunteers. However, the per diem cost of engaged volunteer and staff was covered in the operational budget with the volunteer insurance and covered under the operational plan 2015.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

The PRC logistics department responded to the earthquake needs promptly by dispatching CGI sheets, shelter tool kits and essential household items from its existing disaster preparedness stocks maintained at different strategic locations both at national and branch level warehouses. PRC also dispatched medicines for the deployed MHUs from PRC warehouses. All warehousing activities related to the relief items under this operation as well as all transportation of relief goods in-country were managed by the NS and trucks were rented through NS long-term nationwide transport agreements. NS warehousing and transportation capacities has been build up heavily by the IFRC since the 2010 floods operation and this operation has been a good example of the results of long-term capacity building efforts. IFRC Pakistan country office and RLU in Kuala Lumpur supported in technical matters as well as in international procurement of the replenishment of CGI sheets and shelter tool kits.

### **Communications**

PRC together with IFRC continued to sensitise the public, media and donors on the situation. PRC regularly shared information and updates on the response operation with key stakeholders and ensured the visibility and publicity of the Red Cross and Red Crescent during the operation through print, electronic and social media. Updates and photos on response operation were posted on PRC website, Facebook page and Twitter.

### **Security**

The IFRC security team constantly monitored the security situation of the operational areas and remained in coordination with the field staff. Once in the field, staff are always advised to take note of the security environment and report back on the road conditions and acceptability of the organisation in the target areas and as well as other security issues which may arise. Before embarking on field visits, all staff are briefed on safety protocols. During the operation, no security incidents were reported in the operational areas of PRC.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

During the planning process, emphasis was given to ensure that the choice of interventions and beneficiary selection should be need-based, with adherence to all standards of accountability and transparency. Efforts were made to establish and improve the reporting and accountability. Continuous assessments of situation and analysis of information were done to meet the evolving needs of affected population. PRC and IFRC country office coordinated and monitored the implementation of the response operation in collaboration with other stakeholders through field visits and regular reporting.

## C. Detailed operational plan

### Shelter & Settlements (and Household Items)

**Needs analysis:** The houses of some 29,232 families were damaged or destroyed completely while 79,838 houses were partially damaged; the situation left affected families with no other option but to live under the open sky. Provision of emergency shelter and essential household items to those who did not receive assistance from other organisations were identified as an immediate need.

**Population assisted:** Emergency shelter and essential household items provided to 1,940 quake-affected families with completely damaged houses.

#### Shelter & Settlements (and Household Items)

**Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met**

**Output 1.1: Emergency shelter and essential house hold items provided to 1,940 earthquake-affected families**

##### Activities Planned

- 1.1.1. Select and verify target families, involving the community
- 1.1.2. Mobilise existing stocks from PRC warehouses to distribution sites
- 1.1.3. Orientation for volunteers on effective use of shelter material (2 x KP & 1 x GB) and on basic safety and security
- 1.1.4. Distribute emergency shelter kits, CGI sheets and essential household items to target families
- 1.1.5. Replenishment/procurement of CGI sheets (14,000) and shelter tool kits (1185)

##### Achievements

Through the appeal, the PRC reached 1,940 families in KP and GB with standard PRC emergency shelter and settlement kit. The PRC relief package consisting of emergency shelter materials and essential non-food items was distributed among the earthquake-affected families with fully damaged houses living in the worst affected districts. Remoteness of few of the affected areas and road blockages resulting from landslides, created access challenges. An unexpected drop in temperatures made an already challenging situation more complex.

Learning from the previous emergency operations in these regions, emergency shelter kit comprising of CGI sheets and tarpaulins are best suited considering the winter challenges and cultural constraints for females to live in tents.

Similarly, the NFI package including blankets, stove, kitchen set and jerry cans supported the families to somewhat resume their routine family affairs, that were affected as the families lost all their belongings when their houses collapsed.

Since shelters made with CGI sheets were not a commonly used shelter type in some places, at some distribution sites, a shelter specialist delivered orientation sessions for staff, volunteers and beneficiaries on the effective use of the shelter materials enhancing their knowledge and skills. At the same time, an orientation for volunteers on self-protection during relief distributions was delivered by the IFRC security field officer.

All distributions completed well within two weeks of the earthquake which is a major achievement of this operation. Within five days of the disaster, goods were dispatched from the PRC warehouse at Haripur and reached to beneficiaries situated in remote parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

Replenishment of 14,000 CGI sheets and 1,185 shelter toolkits was also supported under this appeal which has been completed with support of IFRC through KL. Beside these 16,000 additional CGI sheets and 315 shelter tool kits were procured by PRC through KL from bilateral funding. Thus on receiving consignment of total 30,000 CGI sheets and 1,500 shelter tool kits at Port Qasim (Sindh), a local inspection company hired in Pakistan, was engaged to inspect the items



A complete PRC emergency shelter and settlement kit is comprised of 14 CGI sheets, 1 shelter tool kit, 2 tarpaulin sheets, 1 stove, 7 blankets, 1 kitchen set and 2 jerry cans. (Photo: PRC)

against the quantity and specifications mentioned in the requisition by IFRC on shared cost basis with PRC. The CGI sheets arrived at port on 5 April 2016 and delivered in NHQ Haripur warehouse (KP) after custom clearance between 9-11 May 2016. Similarly shelter toolkits arrived at port on 24 April 2016 and cleared and delivered on 19 May 2016.



11,940 families in KP and GB were reached with standard PRC emergency shelter and settlement kit, (Photos: IFRC)

**Table 4: Families receiving relief packages of emergency shelter and settlement kits based on provinces and districts.**

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	Ghizar	45
	Diamer	45
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,940</b>

### Challenges

- 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 was, for the most part, winding and taxing.
- Due to parallel distributions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit Baltistan, the need to undertake distributions as soon as possible after the disaster.
- Having limited shelter and security specialists in hand to conduct orientations, no sessions on effective use of shelter materials and self-protection could be done in Gilgit Baltistan.
- Clearance of consignment of CGI sheets took longer than anticipated as the PRC could not timely managed to get the No Objection Certificate (NOC) and make customs clearing and transportation arrangements.

### Lessons learned

- As identified in the lesson learnt workshop, a participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA) training should be organised to train field staff under Shelter program in 2016.
- Roles and responsibilities between PRC logistics and procurement departments should be clearly defined to avoid such delays in future.

## Health and care

**Needs analysis:** Initially access to health facilities was compromised due to damaged road infrastructure in KP and GB. Some of the affected population presented with wounds (injuries related), acute respiratory tract infections, fractures, diarrhoea (dehydration) and fever.

**Population assisted:** 17,816 people were treated through deployment of three mobile health units (MHUs) in the earthquake affected districts of Dir, Shangla, and Tor Ghar in KP province with around 4,000 families residing in the catchment area of the Medical Units thus making the medical assistance available to them.

### Health and care

**Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of earthquake-affected population are reduced**

**Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries**

#### Activities Planned

- 1.1.1. Coordinate and consult with district health offices to identify affected villages
- 1.1.2. Deployment of 3 mobile health units
- 1.1.3. Transport and store medicines/equipment for the deployed MHUs.
- 1.1.4. Replenishment/procurement of medicine.

#### Achievements

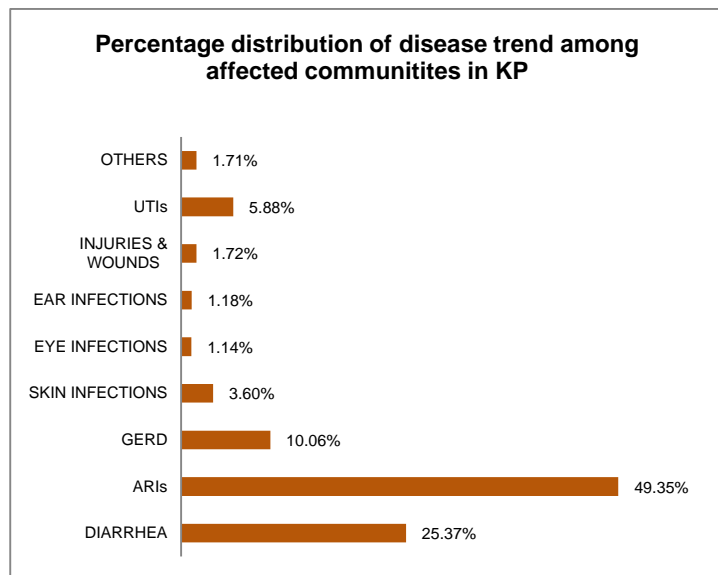
PRC deployed three mobile health units (MHUs) to Dir, Tor Ghar and Shangla districts of KP to meet the health needs of the affected population. These MHUs provided preventive and curative health services to the affected population. The district health departments were consulted to identify the affected villages. Table 5 shows the number of people reached by the mobile health units deployed in Upper and Lower Dir, Tor Ghar and Shangla with free of cost emergency medical services.



Three MHUs deployed in Dir, Tor Ghar and Shangla districts of KP, provided free emergency medical services to 17,816 people. (Photos: IFRC)

Based on the bar graph, the percentage of distribution of disease trend among affected communities in KP; the majority of the patients (49%) consulting the MHUs were facing the problem of acute respiratory infections (ARIs) while diarrhoea was the second common disease prevalent among patients. Others presented with abdominal conditions, skin infections, urinary tract infections, eye and ear infections as well as injuries and trauma.

Table 5: Number of people reached by MHUs in Tor Ghar, Dir and Shangla				
MHU	Male	Female	Children	Total
Tor Ghar	1,585	1,709	2,029	5,323
Upper & Lower Dir	1,644	1,423	4,047	7,114
Shangla	1,428	1,396	2,555	5,379
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,657</b>	<b>4,528</b>	<b>8,631</b>	<b>17,816</b>



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 medicines have been replenished through local procurement, supported by this DREF.

### Challenges

- Budgetary constraints particularly to engage skilled volunteers like doctors and para medic staff.

### Lessons learned

- Provincial branches need to improve data base of skilled volunteers.

## Quality programming / areas Common to all sectors

### Quality Programming / areas common to all sectors

**Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation**

**Output 1.1: Continuous needs assessment are undertaken following consultation with beneficiaries, and plan of action is updated as necessary to reflect changing needs**

#### Activities planned

- 1.1.1. Conduct rapid and continuous assessments to identify target areas, key humanitarian needs and target population
- 1.1.2. Develop and update emergency plan of action to achieve operation objectives, clearly outlining activities to meet specific beneficiary needs

**Outcome 2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring system**

**Output 2.1: Monitoring information informs revisions of plan of action**

#### Activities planned

- 2.1.1. Monitor the response operation
- 2.1.2. Analyse information and revise the EPOA accordingly

**Output 2.2: The findings of evaluations lead to adjustment in on-going plans and future planning as appropriate**

#### Activities planned

- 2.2.1. Learning from operation reviews, lessons learned and evaluations are incorporated into planning

### Achievements

Soon after the earthquake, PRC field teams were on ground to liaising with Provincial and District level authorities and gathering information on the damages and losses and the preliminary needs. Based on the information collected through this rapid assessment, a plan of action was drafted identifying the preliminary humanitarian needs and beneficiary selection criteria was developed. Target geographic areas were selected in consultation with relevant local authorities.

The initial rapid assessment was followed by a detailed assessment, collecting data from community key informants, affected population, representatives of local authorities via interviews, as well as direct observation. During the detailed assessments beneficiaries were identified and selected for the distribution of emergency shelter and essential household items.

During relief items distribution, joint monitoring teams of IFRC and PRC staff from NHQ and PHQ visited the distribution sites and documented their observations in field visit reports. The observations and recommendations made in these reports will contribute to strengthen preparedness and response capacity within the PRC.

In order to review the outcomes of the earthquake response and to assess efficacy, efficiency, coherence, best practices and challenges, a consultative workshop was organised by NHQs in collaboration with IFRC on 3 February 2016 in Islamabad. The workshop was chaired by Secretary General of the National Society and participated by the national and



Door to door assessment was done to register the beneficiaries to support with PRC relief packages and later joint PRC and IFRC monitoring teams visited the distribution sites to ensure service quality and accountability, (Photo: PRC)

provincial staff from KP, GB and FATA involved in the operation. The heads of country offices of IFRC and ICRC also attended the event. Main objectives of the workshop were to:

- Conduct retrospective analysis on earthquake response; did the response operation meet its outcomes (benefit realisation) - looking back at events and reality based learning experience resulting in action and change.
- Document the lessons learnt and prepare an action plan with a standardised 'Charter of Duties' for future responses.
- Benefit from experience and to link previous lessons learnt with earthquake response.
- Convert learning into recommendations.

### Challenges

- Rapid need assessment reports from field lacked sufficient information, slightly delaying the planning process.
- Road access to affected districts of KP was a challenge due to remoteness of the few areas.

### Lessons learned

#### Lessons Identified:

The lessons identified were the following:

- PRC should have a comprehensive (multi hazard) contingency plan at all tiers.
- There should be a funding available at PHQ level in case of emergency.
- Rapid and detailed assessment report formats for PHQs should be developed according to IFRC-ENA and EPOA.
- Details of relief package should be communicated to beneficiaries.
- There should be a thumb rule for caseload and it can be changed according to availability of resources.
- Area selection criteria should be well-defined in CP based on different scenarios.
- Review of existing M&E templates/ tools.
- Training and availability of spokespersons at all tiers.
- Response SOPs at all tiers are required.
- Beneficiary complaints handling mechanism to be established.
- An emergency need assessment workshop should be planned to train the field staff in conducting quality assessment, analysis and reporting of information.

## D. The budget

The DREF budget was CHF 309,029 of which CHF 308,966 was spent. As mentioned below total expenditure vs budget is 99.97%, whereas total expenditure vs funding is 99.97% of the total amount.

Earthquake DREF Budget	CHF 309,029
Total Funding (A)	CHF 309,029
YTD expenditure (B)	CHF 308,966
Closing Balance by 31 <sup>st</sup> July, 2016 (A - B)	CHF 63
% (Expenditure Vs Funding) B/A	99.97%
% (Expenditure Vs Budget)	99.97%

**Table 6: Budget summary for DREF Pakistan earthquake 2015**

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

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Click

1. Final financial [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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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 Organisations (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.**

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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.**

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRPK012 - Pakistan - Earthquake

Timeframe: 01 Nov 15 to 25 May 16

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Nov 15

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/11-2016/7	Programme	MDRPK012
Budget Timeframe	2015/11-2016/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		309,029				309,029	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		309,029				309,029	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		309,029				309,029	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		309,029				309,029	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		309,029				309,029	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		309,029				309,029	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-308,966				-308,966	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		63				63	

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRPK012 - Pakistan - Earthquake

Timeframe: 01 Nov 15 to 25 May 16

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Nov 15

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2015/11-2016/7	Programme	MDRPK012
Budget Timeframe	2015/11-2016/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>309,029</b>			<b>309,029</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	186,673		180,350			180,350	6,323	
Medical & First Aid	5,682		8,842			8,842	-3,160	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>192,355</b>		<b>189,192</b>			<b>189,192</b>	<b>3,163</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage			2,780			2,780	-2,780	
Distribution & Monitoring	6,364		5,736			5,736	628	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	39,000		55,911			55,911	-16,911	
Logistics Services			11,044			11,044	-11,044	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>45,364</b>		<b>75,470</b>			<b>75,470</b>	<b>-30,106</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Society Staff	17,240						17,240	
Volunteers	3,958		12,090			12,090	-8,132	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>21,199</b>		<b>12,090</b>			<b>12,090</b>	<b>9,109</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	7,576		1,903			1,903	5,673	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>7,576</b>		<b>1,903</b>			<b>1,903</b>	<b>5,673</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	19,887		10,102			10,102	9,785	
Information & Public Relations	3,409		4,001			4,001	-591	
Office Costs			169			169	-169	
Communications	379		265			265	113	
Financial Charges			-3,083			-3,083	3,083	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>23,675</b>		<b>11,454</b>			<b>11,454</b>	<b>12,221</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	18,861		18,857			18,857	4	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>18,861</b>		<b>18,857</b>			<b>18,857</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>309,029</b>		<b>308,966</b>			<b>308,966</b>	<b>63</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>63</b>			<b>63</b>		