



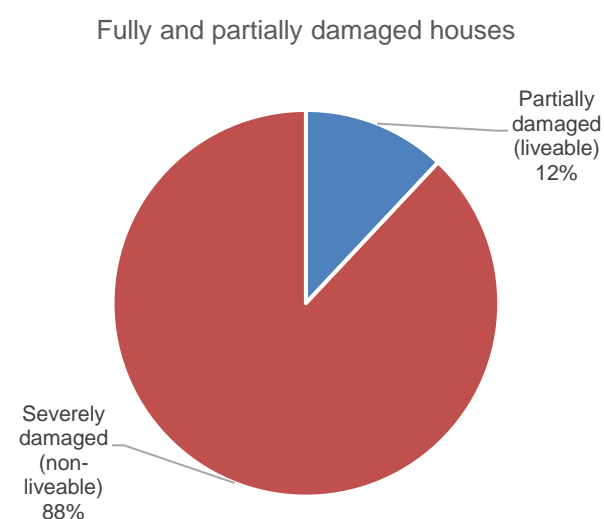
DREF operation	Operation n° MDRPK021
Date of Issue: 28 July 2022	Glide number: EQ-2021-000156-PAK
Operation start date: 17 October 2021	Operation end date: 30 April 2022
Host National Society: Pakistan Red Crescent Society	Operation budget: CHF: 380,583
Number of people affected: 63,800	Number of people assisted: 4,550
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and Pakistan Country Delegation were actively involved in the coordination and supported the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) throughout the operation.	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Pakistan Army, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), District Disaster Management Units (DDMUs), Muslim Aid and a few local organizations.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On Thursday 7 October 2021, an earthquake struck Balochistan province near the city of Harnai with a magnitude of 5.9, striking early in the morning around 03:02 am local time when people were fast asleep in their homes. According to PDMA Balochistan, severe damages were reported in the Harnai district and minor damages in the cities of Sibi and Quetta. Adding to the damage, landslides blocked the roads leading to the affected region, due to which rescue, and recovery efforts were severely disrupted. As most of the houses in the affected region were built of mud and stones, there was a sustained risk of complete demolition in case of further aftershocks.

The consecutive aftershocks inflated the traumatic situation in the affected areas; with the risk of damaged houses collapsing. This forced the local population to opt to reside outside in the open air without any shelter at nighttime. According to the district authorities, most fatalities resulted from roofs and walls collapsing. The secondary data reported human and livestock loss, injuries, severely damaged houses, and damage to communication channels, roads and bridges. Moreover, the earthquake killed at least 21 people and injured more than 300. Most of the damage appeared to have affected the Harnai district where around 500 mud houses collapsed, and a large number of buildings were damaged, leaving hundreds of people homeless.



Representation of fully and partially damaged houses during an earthquake in district Harnai in October 2021 (Source: IFRC)

Harnai is a remote district located 168 km from Quetta, Balochistan's provincial capital. The earthquake badly affected the Union Councils (UCs) Saddar 1, and Saddar 2 of district Harnai. Due to the remoteness of the area, authorities faced hurdles in the initial response as some roads were blocked owing to landslides. However, the response to the devastating situation caused by the earthquake was implemented efficiently and all the activities

including distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs), Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities and shelter were completed.

An Emergency Need Assessment (ENA) was conducted as soon as the incident occurred. A planned response action was taken accordingly as per the findings of the ENA which exhibited the immediate needs of the vulnerable individuals affected by the earthquake in district Harnai.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

PRCS, with more than 150 staff at its National Headquarters (NHQ), seven provincial/state branches, 70 district branches and a roster of active volunteers, is capable of deploying response personnel at the national, provincial, and district levels across the country utilizing their expertise. PRCS has strong existing support departments including finance, logistics, procurement, IT and transport. It has wide recognition in the first aid sector, health, disaster response and WASH. PRCS has a fully functional provincial branch based in Quetta consisting of trained Human Resource (HR) and volunteers. PRCS Balochistan has its warehouse in Quetta with disaster preparedness stock available. PRCS provincial branch is running a number of regular programmes including First Aid, Health, Disaster Management, Restoring Family Links and Youth and Volunteers. Additionally, the branch also has experience implementing DREF operations. In 2020, monsoon floods affected the area and the branch responded with DREF support, gaining valuable lessons learnt. These included, for example, the enhancement of administrative and procurement processes during emergencies, but most importantly the need to involve the affected community in the planning and implementation from the outset. There was also valuable feedback from the flood-affected communities that helped the PRCS team in this operation.

As soon as the media reported the earthquake in the early hours of 7 October 2021, PRCS started strategizing their response internally, mobilizing resources and coordinating with the PDMA and district authorities. Playing its auxiliary role to the Government of Pakistan, PRCS initiated support from the available resources to the affected people through effective coordination with the Deputy Commissioner (DC) district Harnai who is also the PRCS Chairman at the district level. PRCS Provincial Chairman met with DC Harnai and discussed the on-ground situation and the immediate needs of those affected. The district authorities along with the armed forces initiated the rescue efforts early on, with PRCS requested to assist through first aid to earthquake victims and relief items to populations out of reach by the district government due to limited resources available.

PRCS immediately deployed a team of doctors, paramedics, volunteers and three ambulances equipped with medicines, to provide immediate assistance in the affected areas. In addition, the team was also accompanied by the PRCS Provincial Chairman of Balochistan and Provincial Disaster Management Manager to lead the response. Building on the continued coordination and the needs identified in the initial assessment, PRCS established a temporary field office in the area to maximize its outreach to the people affected by the disaster in the most time-efficient manner. The initial response covered the following key interventions:

- First aid assistance was provided to 105 injured individuals. The majority of the injuries attended to were related to the backbone, shoulder, arm, foot, ankle and head.
- Psychological first aid was provided to 24 families.
- Relief goods consisting of tents, tarpaulin sheets, blankets, hygiene kits and sleeping bags were distributed to 150 families.
- Coordination meetings were conducted with DC Harnai and other stakeholders.
- Real-time emergency needs assessment including situational analysis was ongoing, jointly conducted by the PRCS field team and National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) deployed to the affected area.
- Emergency Operation Centre was activated at the NHQ and Provincial Headquarters (PHQ) level.

PRCS support was requested based on the geographical allocation of the most affected UCs in the district, which was Saddar 1 and Saddar 2.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC Country Delegation (CD) and IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) extended technical support to PRCS. PRCS continued coordinating with in-country Partner National Societies (PNS) on the response to the earthquake, keeping all partners regularly updated through situation reports and other existing mechanisms. A detailed operations briefing was conducted with IFRC, ICRC and in-country PNSs to further discuss the calamity and the proposed response. PRCS did not need to seek bilateral support from the partners for this operation.

IFRC CD monitored the situation in close contact with its counterparts at the PRCS NHQ, stakeholders and in-country PNSs, for a coordinated approach toward planning and response.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The operation was led and coordinated by the District Administration, while Pakistan Army, NDMA and PDMA Balochistan supported as per need and mandates. Muslim Aid and some national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under the umbrella of PDMA-Balochistan also assisted the earthquake-affected families and survivors as per their respective mandates and capacity. PRCS's interventions were synched with the other stakeholders through close coordination with the District Administration.

The initial government assistance provided includes:

- Distribution of NFIs, including 200 tents, 2,500 blankets, 100 sleeping bags, 155 quilts and 3,000 hygiene kits; and 100 schools were designated as shelters for those with fully damaged houses.
- The Federal Government under the Ehsaas Programme announced a provision of PKR 12,000 for each family in the affected UCs of Harnai.
- PDMA Balochistan distributed some relief goods, including tents, blankets and food items to the affected people.
- A medical emergency was declared at the Civil Hospital Quetta.
- PDMA sent heavy machinery and rescue teams to the affected areas from Quetta to pick up the debris and clear the area.
- Several critically injured people were air-lifted via helicopters to Quetta by the Pakistan Army.
- Military doctors and paramedics treated the injured in earthquake-affected areas.
- On 15 October 2021, PDMA declared an emergency in Harnai district.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

District Harnai is a remote and hilly area where winters are very harsh. PRCS's initial response was focused on addressing the immediate needs of the affected communities identified on the ground, consisting of first aid, psychosocial support and shelter. During the initial response, some areas in the proximity of district Harnai were inaccessible due to damages caused by landslides. However, the local administration successfully cleared the way by 10 October allowing access to all.

PRCS deployed its NDRT to carry out an ENA to identify the affected population's needs to be addressed through the response operation. The team conducted meetings with local authorities, stakeholders and community elders while visiting the affected areas and conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the affected communities.

The ENA highlighted access to shelter and basic Household Items (HHI) as the most pressing need of the affected population. The HHIs identified as a priority by the community included blankets, kitchen sets and hygiene kits, while for shelter, the immediate need for tents and tarpaulins was highlighted. With the severe winter season approaching, families were concerned as to how they will be able to cope with the cold in the absence of their homes and the means to keep themselves warm and protected. Keeping in view the concerns shared, the assessment team observed that the local people had already started constructing their temporary shelters using low-quality wood, locally available to protect their families. The interviews with the DC, community elders and other organizations supported the findings and further highlighted the dire need for accessibility to HHIs for the affected population's survival in the aftermath of the disaster.

Risk Analysis

In light of the past COVID-19 trends, the chances of increased positive cases during the winter were high. DREF implementation could have been adversely affected by high positivity rates during the fifth wave. However, precautionary measures were taken by the government to prevent the spread of the virus and hence the operation continued successfully.

The ongoing complex political turmoil in Afghanistan became another risk that could have possibly affected the implementation of this operation. Although Harnai district is not a bordering district, the repercussions of the unstable security situation and the large population migration from Afghanistan to Pakistan affected the movement in the whole province. However, the situation remained calm, and all the response operation activities were completed accordingly. In addition, extreme cold weather from November 2021 to January 2022 in the targeted district posed a challenge for both the operation teams and the beneficiaries.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

PRCS's initial immediate response was focused primarily on first aid, Psychological First Aid (PFA) and distribution of some essential household items among the affected families. Building on the needs identified through the ENA, a plan of action was developed in close coordination with the district authorities and relevant stakeholders. PRCS ensured assistance to the affected population through the provision of in-kind support to meet the immediate needs of the earthquake-affected families.

PRCS targeted families whose houses were fully or severely damaged, while also following the overall selection criteria for beneficiary selection. PRCS closely coordinated with district authorities and community elders and engaged them in all processes including the targeting of beneficiaries. PRCS continued monitoring the emergency situation with real-time analysis and registered beneficiaries using digital tools including the Open Data Kit (ODK).

Shelter

PRCS provided emergency shelter (tents), blankets, kitchen sets and tarpaulin sheets to the most affected population in district Harnai selected based on established selection criteria. Beneficiaries were registered using ODK in consultation with all relevant stakeholders to avoid duplication. Other organizations, such as Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Pakistan Army, Islamic Relief and Balochistan Rural Support Programme (BRSP) addressed the basic sanitation/latrine needs.


WASH

In addition to shelter and HHIs, the same households were also provided hygiene kits including dignity kit items and were invited to attend hygiene awareness sessions. Hygiene awareness/orientation sessions were held during the distribution days to further promote good hygiene practices in the already fragile living and health conditions.

After the successful implementation of the operation, lessons learnt workshop was conducted to evaluate the good and bad practices that were encountered during strategy implementation on the ground and to ensure better service delivery and a stronger administrative role in the future.

In order to capture accurate and valid data, information was gathered from the Quetta branch on regular basis. The data collected from the branch during the operation was then cleaned and categorized to prepare operation updates and reports regularly, and the same was also posted on social media platforms.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 4,550 (650 HHs)</p> <p>Male: 2,330</p> <p>Female: 2,220</p>		
Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance		4,550	4,550*
# of households provided with emergency shelter assistance (kitchen sets, all weather tents, blankets and tarpaulins)		650	650*
# of households trained/oriented on pitching tents and implementing risk mitigation measures at the site		500	500
Narrative description of achievements			

(Note: * While the below items were planned and distributed under this DREF operation reaching the reported amount of people, the associated costs will, however, not be charged under this DREF but other operations/programmes due to delays in replenishment procurements that fell beyond the DREF timeframe)

- 4,550 most affected people were provided emergency shelter and settlement assistance in district Harnai.
- 650 households (HHs) were provided emergency shelter and HHIs, consisting of kitchen sets, all-weather tents, blankets and tarpaulins, covering the basic needs of the affected people.
- 500 HHs were oriented/trained on pitching tents on spot during the distribution of emergency shelter kits. Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted in the targeted location showing satisfactory results, whereby the majority of the people expressed satisfaction with PRCS's interventions.



Orientation session for staff and volunteers for PDM exercise in district Harnai, Balochistan. (Photo: PRCS Balochistan)

Challenges

- Tents, tarpaulins and blankets were sent for laboratory testing to ensure quality delivery and transparency; however, it prolonged the replenishment procurement process and rendered the items ineligible as costs under the DREF. The lengthy procurement process was a major challenge faced during the operation.
- Frequent travel to Harnai district was challenging since it is a remote area. For the same reason, a team of local volunteers and branch staff were trained and were deployed in the field to conduct various activities such as registration of beneficiaries, household surveys, distribution of various items, etc.

Lessons Learned

Emergency Procurement SOPs: PRCS should use its Emergency Procurement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for all DREF and Emergency Appeal (EA) operations in the future.

Quality assurance of NFIs: Quality assurance checks of the NFIs should be made prior to transportation from the warehouse to prevent beneficiary complaints.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 4,550 (650 HHs)

Male: 2,320

Female: 2,230

Indicators:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	650	650
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	4,550	4,550
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	30	30
# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	650	650
# of monitoring visits to assess the utilization of the hygiene kits	48	10

Narrative description of achievements

- 650 most affected HHs in district Harnai were reached through mobilized volunteers for promoting key messages on personal and community hygiene.
- 30 volunteers were involved in carrying out awareness-raising activities for hygiene promotion in the target communities.
- A total of 650 hygiene kits with dignity items¹ were distributed to households in the targeted communities. PRCS procured and replenished 650 hygiene kits. Hygiene kits with dignity items continue to be essential to the affected population to improve hygiene practices. According to the PDM, beneficiaries were satisfied with the items.
- During the distribution PRCS staff and volunteers oriented the community about the use of hygiene kits. During the PDM study, the communities revealed satisfactory results regarding the use of hygiene kits and water treatment products. Most of the community members expressed satisfaction with the contents/products of the hygiene kits.
- Despite the limited travel possibilities owing to COVID-19, 10 monitoring visits to assess the usage of hygiene kits were conducted by the PRCS staff in the target district Harnai.



Shelter and NFI distribution to the target population in district Harnai Balochistan. (Photo: PRCS Balochistan)

Challenges

- Due to harsh weather conditions, it became difficult to conduct frequent sessions for hygiene promotion.
- The affected area was distant and remote due to which the teams were not able to travel regularly to conduct various activities.

Lessons Learned

Safety and security guidelines for volunteers: To prevent any mishap in the field, safety and security guidelines must be developed for volunteers, while also providing insurance to the volunteers deployed in the field.

Regular engagement of volunteers as operation leads: In order to build the capacities of volunteers, they should be engaged in response activities as operation leads. As a result, their sense of responsibility will increase, and they will gain exposure to on-the-spot decision-making and leadership skills.



Protection Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 4,550 (650 HHs)

Male: 2,320

Female: 2,230

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>The operation demonstrates evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>The operation ensures improved equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors</i>	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

¹ The hygiene kits with dignity items consists of the following items: Towel 6; Comb plastic 3; Body soap 12; Laundry soap 6; Toothpaste 2; Toothbrush 6; Scissor 1; Nail clipper 2; Panty (underwear) 6; Menstruation Hygiene pads 3; Hygiene Razor Disposable 6

- While conducting various activities, PRCS teams ensured a gender-inclusive approach to reach out to the most vulnerable beneficiaries, offering them improved equitable services.
- Sectoral teams included measures addressing vulnerabilities specific to PGI, targeting different age groups, people with disabilities, etc., during the planning and implementation of the activities.
- Sectoral teams collected and analyzed gender, age and disability-disaggregated data.
- A total of 5,670 people (2,823 men and 2,847 women, including PWD, pregnant and lactating women) were reached with the PGI messages in the affected communities which includes the distribution of PGI booklets and IEC materials. Similarly, 650 dignity kits as part of hygiene kits were distributed in the affected district.

Challenges

- Due to cultural constraints, women were reluctant to participate in the awareness sessions specifically, as well as other relief operation activities. To ensure their participation female staff and volunteers were engaged throughout the operations.
- During the registration process, some community members were trying to influence the process by providing misleading information. Therefore, local community activists and representatives from the district administration were engaged in the process to guide the registration teams concerning authentic information and to avoid duplication and misleading information.

Lessons Learned

More CEA and PGI initiatives should be integrated at all levels of the response operation, for inclusive and effective response interventions to take place.

Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS branches that are well functioning in the operation	1	1
# of volunteers involved in the operation provided with briefing/orientation	75	75

Narrative description of achievements

- All 75 staff and volunteers engaged in the response operation were oriented on the DREF objectives, goals and the overall response operation in detail. The teams consisting of 21 female and 54 male staff and volunteers in the targeted district locations during all stages of the operation, including assessment, distribution, awareness activities, and PDM in the communities.
- All staff and volunteers were oriented on the operation's objectives and goals and the overall response operation, in detail.
- PRCS Balochistan branch was actively involved and implemented the operation.
- A strong community feedback mechanism was in place to ensure a fair and accountable response towards the earthquake effected communities in district Harnai. PRCS staff and volunteers involved in the operation were oriented on the community feedback approach and key interventions. The orientation on CEA for staff and volunteers provided a basic understanding of the feedback and accountable mechanism (including toll-free hotline number 1030) as well as the importance of inclusion of all members of the society in such interventions.

Challenges

Procedural delays and lengthy procurement approval processes, it was recommended by all the participants that PRCS may use Emergency Procurement SOPs for all the DREF operations in the future.

Lessons Learned

N/A

International Disaster Response

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Operation demonstrates evidence of effective and coordinated international disaster response	Yes	Yes
RDRT deployed/Local Surge PMER Officer	Yes	Yes
Procurement is carried as per Sphere and IFRC standards and items replenished in PRCS warehouses within the operation timeline	100%	100%
PRCS engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention	Yes	Yes

Narrative description of achievements

- PRCS and IFRC jointly completed the procurement of tents, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits and tarpaulin sheets as per IFRC SOPs and Sphere Standards for replenishment in PRCS warehouses.
- A local surge PMER officer was hired to support the operation in reporting.
- All staff and volunteers engaged in the response were oriented on CEA.

Challenges

Major delays were encountered in the replenishment procurement of HHIs rendering the items under the Shelter component ineligible costs under the DREF timeframe. The delays took place as a result of PRCS request to conduct thorough quality assurance on the items by sending them to two different laboratory tests before awarding a tender contract and issuing Purchase Order. However, only a few laboratories were available and this took more time. PRCS had also a heavy workload and limited HR available in the Procurement department, creating challenges in the follow-up of all procurements.

Lessons Learned

- Recommended to strengthen existing procurement systems and procedures including the approval process, and to recruit vacant HR positions.
- Recommended to carry out market mapping and signing of agreements with the potential laboratories to fast-track the testing system.
- NS needs to follow the emergency procurement SOPs, to avoid procurement delays; NS should use the emergency SOPs for all ongoing response operations.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues and maintain coordination with relevant authorities and partners at all levels during the operation</i>	Yes	Yes
<i># of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps</i>	1	1
<i># of lessons learnt workshop conducted</i>	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Lessons Learnt Workshop Balochistan Earthquake DREF Response Operation. (Photo: PRCS NHQ)

- Immediately following the earthquake, the provincial branch participated and organized district-level meetings with the local/district authorities.
- A detailed need assessment was conducted at the beginning of the operation to identify beneficiary needs, capacities and gaps as part of a multi-sectoral assessment. The response then aimed to address the identified gaps and needs of the community.
- A lesson learnt workshop was conducted at the end of operation whereby various aspects of the operation planning and implementation were discussed with the relevant team members. Best practices, challenges, and remedial measures were chalked out to improve the shortcomings of such operations/programmes in the future. The workshop was attended by different departments, including PRCS Disaster Management (DM), PMER, Logistics, CVA, WASH, Procurement, Finance, Youth and Volunteers, as well as from IFRC Programme, PMER, Health, Finance and Procurement

Challenges
As mentioned in the previous section.
Lessons Learned
<p>Emergency Procurement SOPs: To avoid procurement delays, PRCS should use its Emergency Procurement SOPs for all the on-going and future operations.</p> <p>Reporting in Emergency tool upgradation (RiE): It is imperative that the reporting tools be revised and shared with the relevant departments to ensure timely communications, particularly during an emergency. Data and reporting should be accurate and up to date at all times.</p> <p>M&E Framework for response operation: An M&E framework will help describe indicators that will be used to measure the operation's success and status of the planned activities. Understanding and analysing the operation will be simplified if an M&E framework is in place.</p> <p>More CEA/ PGI Initiatives: More CEA and PGI initiatives should be integrated at all levels for better and beneficial response activities. This can be done by engaging PMER and CEA team in the planning process.</p> <p>Regular Engagement of Volunteers as Operation Leads: The volunteers are backbone of each and every action of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. In order to build the capacities of volunteers, it was unanimously recommended that wherever and whenever possible, volunteers should be engaged in response activities as operation leads.</p>

D. Financial Report

IFRC allocated CHF 380,583 from DREF to support PRCS's planned earthquake operation. Out of the total budget, CHF 25,969 (7 per cent of the budget) was spent on the operation leaving an important balance of CHF 354,614, which will be returned to the DREF pool.

The variation in the expenditure versus the budget is mainly due to the household item replenishment (87 per cent of the total budget) that could not be completed during the DREF timeframe. Essential household items were sent for laboratory testing twice before issuing the Purchase Order to ensure quality delivery and transparency. This however prolonged the replenishment procurement process beyond the operation timeframe rendering the procurement ineligible costs. PRCS decided to look into the possibility to charge this cost to its other operations.

Full financial report is attached at the end of this report.

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation 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.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

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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 (NGO's) 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.

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/10-2022/6	Operation	MDRPK021
Budget Timeframe	2021/10-2022/4	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 25/Jul/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPK021 - Pakistan - Balochistan Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 17 Oct 2021 to 30 Apr 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	380,583
DREF Allocations	380,583
Expenditure	-25,969
Closing Balance	354,614

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	339,483	5,186	334,296
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,759	13,378	1,381
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	354,241	18,564	335,677
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	26,342	7,404	18,937
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening			0
Enabling Approaches Total	26,342	7,404	18,937
Grand Total	380,583	25,969	354,614

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/10-2022/6	Operation	MDRPK021
Budget Timeframe	2021/10-2022/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 25/Jul/2022

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRPK021 - Pakistan - Balochistan Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 17 Oct 2021 to 30 Apr 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	330,184	13,370	316,814
Shelter - Relief	267,258	954	266,304
Clothing & Textiles	31,816		31,816
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,434	12,416	1,018
Utensils & Tools	17,676		17,676
Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,393	4,858	-2,465
Storage		101	-101
Distribution & Monitoring	1,305	3,911	-2,606
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,088	847	241
Personnel	5,169	2,830	2,339
National Staff		933	-933
National Society Staff	4,022	904	3,118
Volunteers	1,147	993	154
Workshops & Training	4,351	927	3,424
Workshops & Training	4,351	927	3,424
General Expenditure	15,258	2,399	12,859
Travel	14,363	1,152	13,211
Information & Public Relations	598	200	399
Office Costs	109	65	44
Communications	188	49	138
Shared Office and Services Costs		933	-933
Indirect Costs	23,228	1,585	21,643
Programme & Services Support Recover	23,228	1,585	21,643
Grand Total	380,583	25,969	354,614