



Dedicated Pakistan Red Crescent Society staff and volunteers checking water quality in Gwadar, Balochistan (Photo: PRCS)

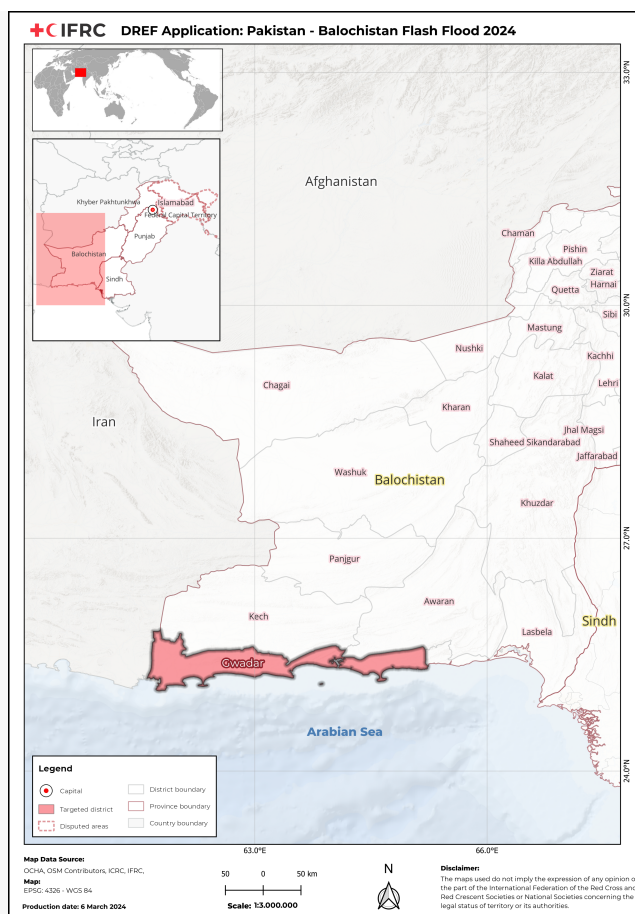
Appeal: MDRPK025	Country: Pakistan	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 499,864	
Glide Number: FL-2024-000020-PAK	People Affected: 70,000 people	People Targeted: 28,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2024-03-13	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 30-06-2024	DREF Published: 14-03-2024
Targeted Areas: Balochistan			



# Description of the Event

## Date of event

2024-02-28



Map of flooded areas. (Photo: IFRC)

## What happened, where and when?

Recent media reports [1] have highlighted that Gwadar, a port city located in the southwestern part of Balochistan province, has been officially declared a disaster zone following persistent heavy rains that lasted more than two days. This extreme weather event has led to severe flooding in Gwadar, exacerbated by the lack of an adequate drainage system. As a result, rainwater has not only flooded roads and streets but has also penetrated residential and commercial properties. The situation has worsened as nearby streams and rivers have overflowed, unable to absorb the immense volume of water from the continuous downpour. This has forced many residents to evacuate their homes and seek shelter elsewhere, relying on community support for assistance. The impact of the rainfall has been devastating, with multiple reports of collapsed houses and buildings, alongside disruptions to electricity and internet services. According to the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) Balochistan's Daily Situation Report on 3 March 2024, the torrential rains have claimed five lives in Barkhan and Jiواني. Based on the initial assessment as reported by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), an estimated number of 10,000 households were affected.

On 27 February 2024, torrential downpour was recorded in Gwadar, submerging several areas, including Gwadar city and Sarabandan. Gwadar district was declared a state of emergency while rescue operations are underway. The Meteorological Department recorded rain across various locations in Balochistan, with Gwadar receiving the highest amount at 58 mm. Continued rain was seen in northern Balochistan and coastal areas until 28 February, which was followed by strong winds and rains, triggering province-wide heavy rains until 2 March. The National Disaster Management Authority also issued a forecast of widespread heavy rainfall from 29 February until 2 March in various areas of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, Murree, and Galiyat. The caretaker Chief Minister of Balochistan declared an emergency in Gwadar on the 28th of February.

Pakistan is facing an increase in extreme weather events, a consequence of the ongoing global climate crisis. The shift in weather patterns, attributed to global warming, has led to unusual and intense rainfall, disrupting the typical climate cycle. This includes longer periods of



both drought and excessive rainfall, driven by higher evaporation rates due to elevated temperatures.

The Meteorological Office reported that Gwadar received a record 183mm of rainfall in 24 hours (until 8 am on Wednesday, 28 February 2024), with an additional 57.80mm the day before. Jiwani, a town west of Gwadar, also experienced significant rainfall, totaling 137mm. While specific rainfall data for Chagai and nearby areas in southwestern Balochistan is unavailable, these regions have similarly suffered from adverse weather conditions.

Furthermore, the heavy rains have significantly impacted various districts in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, including Kohistan, Lower Dir, Mardan, Chitral, and Bajaur. In Mardan and Bajaur districts alone, five fatalities were reported due to the collapse of houses. Despite these challenges, no displacements were reported in these areas, and weather conditions have since normalized.

[1] Some media sources include:

<https://www.nation.com.pk/28-Feb-2024/emergency-declared-in-gwadar-after-record-breaking-rainfall>

<https://www.dawn.com/news/1817672>

<https://thefridaytimes.com/29-Feb-2024/heavy-rains-wreak-havoc-in-gwadar>



PRCS staff and volunteers assessing the impact of flooding (Photo:PRCS)



PRCS team coordinating with local authorities in Gwadar (Photo: PRCS)

## Scope and Scale

Gwadar, a coastal town in Pakistan's Balochistan province, has been severely affected by over 48 hours of continuous heavy rainfall, resulting in widespread flooding that has submerged entire neighborhoods, including roads, streets, and homes. The scale of devastation has brought the town to a standstill, with the power infrastructure overwhelmed and critical services disrupted. This disaster, initiated on 25 February 2024, has caused significant damage: killing 6 people, damaging 1,280 houses, and displacing an estimated 900-950 individuals [2]. The dire circumstances highlight the urgent need for a comprehensive emergency response.

Given the displacement of families, access to healthcare services could be compromised, and there may be an increased demand for medical assistance. Adequate medical supplies, including basic first aid, medications, and hygiene kits, may become crucial in addressing immediate health concerns. Additionally, the psychological well-being of the affected population may be impacted, warranting attention to mental health support services.

Government officials visited Gwadar, announcing a significant relief package for victims, including financial compensation for families of the deceased, the injured, and those with damaged homes. The government's announcement came after a briefing that estimated around 10,000 families have suffered damages, affecting their livelihoods, sanitation, and exposing them to water contamination risks.

Further contributing to the complexity of the situation to reach to people in need, certain areas remain unreachable, with ongoing efforts to restore access and provide essential services. A Rapid Need Assessment by PRCS in five severely affected Union Councils reported that approximately 3,080 families (21,560 individuals) have been impacted. The situation is particularly dire in Suntsar, where the entire population is isolated, facing shortages of daily necessities. The flooding has also exacerbated public health concerns, with overfilled septic tanks leading to unsanitary conditions and posing significant risks, especially to women and girls. The PRCS's involvement extends to providing essential services on request, including dewatering specific areas to mitigate these health risks.

The PRCS actively coordinated with local authorities to assess the extent of the damage and facilitate a coordinated response effort. A



meeting was convened on 5 March 2024, between PRCS officials and local authorities, including the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Gwadar and the Director General of the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), setting the groundwork for an effective relief strategy.

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

Source Information

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

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

**Lessons learned:**

Based on previous flood operations in Pakistan, the early deployment of trained teams significantly supported the affected population during flooding. People in affected areas are now more compliant with preemptive evacuations carried out by the authorities.

The proximity of PRCS Provincial warehouses to the branches has allowed for efficient deployment of WTP and dewatering pumps from the Karachi Warehouse, ensuring easy access to the affected area. Looking ahead, it is recommended to activate staff from nearby PRCS branches to provide support and rotations in affected areas. By increasing the availability of personnel, rotation of staff can be implemented to avoid constraints on human resources. It is also crucial to organize debriefing sessions for all individuals involved in the operation to facilitate learning and reflection.

Real-time financial monitoring should be implemented. These recommendations will enhance the overall effectiveness and efficiency of emergency response efforts.

The MoU signing between PRCS and IFRC for the procurement of goods expedited the procurement process during the flood response operation. As part of the MOU, the procurement process is completed within 30-40 days, inclusive of lab testing. Similar agreements should be undertaken during future responses to mitigate procurement-related challenges.

IFRC directly monitored the flood response operation in Sukkur with an office in the field, mitigating many challenges related to monitoring and the smooth implementation of activities.

With dedicated PMER staff both at PRCS and IFRC, it will be ensured that the reporting is compliant with IFRC reporting standards, good quality, and timely.



# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

2024-03-01

<b>Multi Purpose Cash</b>	The PRCS deployed teams, including CVA-trained staff and volunteers, have begun collecting information and analyzing local markets and secondary sources in affected areas. This effort aims to prepare enabling documents for multipurpose cash disbursement. The PRCS team is assessing the situation related to livelihood impacts and economic and social inclusion to coordinate joint interventions, ensuring the avoidance of duplication of resources and efforts.
<b>Health</b>	1 ambulance has been mobilized. Trained staff have been deployed. Basic medicines have been mobilized for the Mobile Health Team.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	Considering the limited availability of clean drinking water, PRCS has taken proactive steps by mobilizing two SETA water treatment filtration plants for deployment for one month. One SETA treatment plant has the capacity to produce approximately 15,000 to 20,000 liters of water daily, providing access to 800 families or 5,600 individuals.
<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	PGI volunteers deployed with the assessment team and conducted PGI sensitization.
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	Hotline number 1030 remains active 24 hours. Communities engaged during the rapid assessment.
<b>Coordination</b>	PRCS NHQ and the PRCS Balochistan branch team are actively coordinating with local district authorities and the District Coordination Officer (DCO) in Turbat to gather preliminary information on the extent of damages and assess accessibility to affected areas. Simultaneously, PRCS NHQ is maintaining close coordination with the IFRC for the IFRC-DREF initiation. They are also working closely with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) to acquire detailed insights into the damages and ascertain the specific needs of the affected regions. Regular updates on weather forecasts are also being sought through this collaboration to ensure timely and informed response efforts.
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<p>PRCS stands well prepared to respond effectively to the challenges posed by heavy winter rains and flooding in the southwestern parts of Balochistan province, particularly in the Gwadar district. With a substantial pool of trained volunteers and staff, PRCS is equipped to swiftly mobilize resources and provide efficient assistance in the affected areas. Demonstrating its commitment to a proactive response, PRCS has already allocated operational costs to the Balochistan Branch and activated Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and trained personnel for the initial rapid needs assessment (RNA). This includes coordination with local authorities and the provision of early support required by the affected population.</p> <p>As a Response-Ready humanitarian organization, PRCS has strategically stationed its WASH equipment, including Water Treatment Plants and Relief stocks, in key locations such as Karachi and Quetta. These resources are now being mobilized towards the calamity-hit areas to address immediate needs. Furthermore, PRCS has ensured the readiness of its NHQ warehouses to dispatch additional relief items if required, highlighting its commitment to a comprehensive and adaptive response strategy.</p> <p>In anticipation of such crises, PRCS has recently conducted a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training at NHQ. Over 40 staff members and volunteers underwent training, positioning them to be rapidly deployed whenever and wherever their expertise is needed. Some of those NDRTs have now been deployed to the target location. PRCS also emphasizes its Cash-Ready status, with a trained pool of staff and volunteers, established agreements with Financial Service Providers (FSPs), and a robust infrastructure for</p>



	mobile data collection, ensuring a streamlined and efficient approach to addressing the challenges posed by the ongoing heavy rains and flooding.
<b>Assessment</b>	The PRCS mobilized 10 volunteers from its provincial and national headquarters to conduct the assessment of the affected areas. A multidisciplinary NDRT team was mobilized, consisting of personnel in technical areas of: Response, Disaster Management, DRR, WASH, Health, and CVA. The team arrived in Gwadar on 29 February to conduct a Rapid Needs Assessment in collaboration with the PHQ team.
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	As PRCS moves forward with the initiation of a request for the IFRC-DREF, essential funds (PKR 300,000) have been promptly transferred to the Provincial branch of Balochistan to cover operational costs. In addition to this, the PRCS is actively reaching out to other Movement Partners within the country to seek their support. Simultaneously, the National Society is gearing up to launch a fundraising campaign on its social media pages, aiming to mobilize donations and resources from a wider audience to enhance its response capabilities. Ufone telecom operator in Pakistan will support the deployment and operation support cost for one SETA water treatment plant for one month.
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	PRCS has swiftly put its Contingency Plan into action by activating Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) both at the NHQ and at the provincial branches.
<b>National Society EOC</b>	PRCS has activated its EOCs at NHQ and at relevant Provincial Branches.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	The IFRC has been actively monitoring and tracking the flooding situation in the country. Throughout the entire development process, the IFRC has maintained close coordination. PRCS is actively participating in coordination meetings and providing support for the branches' preparation. The Country Delegation of IFRC in Pakistan is actively supporting PRCS Operation teams in conducting need assessments and in the development of the IFRC-DREF application.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	PRCS intends to organize a Coordination Meeting involving all PNS, who have expressed their interest in gaining a deeper understanding of the current situation and PRCS response efforts. Additionally, the Norwegian Red Cross has conveyed its interest in providing support to PRCS for its DREF operation in Gwadar.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present in Pakistan, however, is not operating for this situation.
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## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>NDMA, PDMA Balochistan and DDMA are engaged in rescue and evacuation of people with the support of Pakistan Army. PDMA has dispatched 1,000 tents, 1,000 gas cylinders and 1,000 mosquito nets in flood-affected areas. In another shipment, 300 kitchen sets, 1,000 water coolers and other items have been sent to those areas.</p> <p>The central government has announced relief assistance to the people affected as mentioned in the Scope and Scale section.</p>





**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

Since PDMA is distributing a large number of essential items among the flood-affected families, the PRCS will not fund tents and shelters to avoid duplication. Instead, PRCS will cover the gaps in other area to avoid the duplication.



### Multi purpose cash grants

The devastating rains and floods have exacerbated the situation, particularly for those who had already evacuated their homes, and overall, for the residents of submerged areas. There is a prevailing anticipation that the people in the areas severely affected by the calamity will urgently require support for their livelihoods and basic needs. In the aftermath of the floods in Gwadar, a critical need for sustenance has emerged, exacerbated by the absence of food assistance from both NGOs and government agencies.

The affected people in Gwadar have faced considerable challenges in securing essential nourishment. Recognizing this dire situation, the PRCS is gearing up to address the food needs of the flood-affected population. According to the PRCS assessment report, Gwadar City, Surbandar, Jiwani, Pishukan, and Suntsar face food shortages and a lack of other basic needs. In the mentioned areas, the markets are operational, and an effective response and access to cash allow people to purchase goods where they are available in order to cater to the scarcity of food and basic needs of the affected community.



### Health

It is essential to understand that health-related needs are likely to emerge as critical priorities in such situations. Floods often pose significant health risks, including waterborne diseases, injuries, and the potential spread of vector-borne illnesses.

Given the displacement of families, access to healthcare services could be compromised, and there may be an increased demand for medical assistance. Adequate medical supplies, including basic first aid, medications, and hygiene kits, may become crucial in addressing immediate health concerns. Additionally, the psychological well-being of the affected population may be impacted, warranting attention to mental health support services. The Government is responding with the support of the Pakistan Army for the First Aid needs of the flood-afflicted community, including women and children.

In summary, potential health-specific needs in the flood-affected areas of Gwadar may encompass disease prevention measures, access to healthcare through mobile health teams, medical supplies, and psychological support to ensure the holistic well-being of the affected communities. PRCS has a presence in a fabricated structure in Gwadar, which was supported by RCSC.

According to the PRCS assessment report, recent heavy rainfall caused one casualty and minor injuries. Concerns about waterborne diseases, malaria, and skin diseases persist.



### Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In flood-afflicted areas, stagnant water can become a breeding ground for disease vectors, and disrupted sanitation facilities may lead to poor hygiene conditions. The majority of the population in the area is using pour flush latrines connected with septic tanks. Due to recent flooding and heavy rains, in some parts of the area, septic tanks have been filled with rain/flood water, leading to open defecation and rising problems related to personal hygiene, especially for women and adult girls in affected areas. The Deputy Commissioner of Gwadar District invited and called upon PRCS for its response service on a need basis to help the affected population and start dewatering from affected areas, specifically the TTC colony in Gwadar.

According to the PRCS assessment report, Gwadar relies on the Mirani Dam, while Surbandar and Jiwani need emergency water supply due to rainwater contamination. Septic tanks and drainage systems are contaminated with rainwater, causing difficulties for defecation. Dewatering is requested for areas like TTC Colony, Gwadar.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Access to basic necessities, services, and security is a challenge for the affected population. However, this is further exacerbated for vulnerable population groups such as women and girls, children, displaced individuals, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, and religious and ethnic minorities. With limited on-the-ground access to the most affected districts, there is limited information available on the different and diverse population groups present and affected in the areas, which limits a more tailored approach at the planning stage.

Pre-existing cultural barriers and conservative gender roles, stemming from the patriarchal social construct in the affected areas, limit coping mechanisms among women, including movement. In the case of displaced people, women and other marginalized groups no longer have the security of their own homes. Protection concerns for marginalized groups are further aggravated in such an erratic setting, including risks of SGBV (sexual and gender-based violence). Referral pathways to services for SGBV are, therefore, needed, and detailed assessments need to be sensitive to PGI (protection, gender, and inclusion) considerations.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

In the context of PRCS flood response operation in Gwadar, addressing the needs for community engagement and accountability is paramount. Establishing effective communication channels is crucial, ensuring that information about the operation, including emergency contacts and relief distribution points, is clearly disseminated. Active community participation is essential, with a focus on involving the affected population in decision-making processes related to the response efforts.

Robust feedback mechanisms will be implemented to allow community members to express concerns, provide feedback on relief efforts, and seek clarification on any issues that may arise. Cultural sensitivity in communication and relief efforts is vital to ensure that interventions align with local customs and traditions. Regular community meetings will be organized to update residents on the progress of the response operation, address concerns, and gather feedback.

Information dissemination through diverse channels, including local media, community leaders, and social media, is crucial for reaching a wider audience. Engaging local volunteers from the affected community in various stages of the operation fosters a sense of ownership and connection. Establishing transparent accountability mechanisms allows the community to hold PRCS accountable for the quality and effectiveness of the flood response.



## Environment Sustainability

PRCS is committed to ensuring environmental sustainability throughout the flood response operation, adhering to the fundamental principle of 'Do No Harm.' In the context of environmental considerations, this commitment extends to employing eco-friendly practices in relief efforts, minimizing the ecological footprint of operations, and prioritizing the preservation of local ecosystems.

To fulfill this commitment, PRCS will employ measures such as responsible waste disposal, promoting energy-efficient technologies, and utilizing sustainable resources wherever possible. Efforts will be made to avoid exacerbating environmental challenges and, instead, contribute to the overall resilience of the affected areas.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Unpredictable weather conditions, as the second round of heavy rains started from 10 March 2024, left main roads and streets flooded with knee-high water and submerged low-lying areas in Gwadar and adjoining districts. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1820541/roads-inundated-as-heavy-rains-lash-gwadar-other-parts-of-balochistan>

Compounding these with accessibility to the full population in collecting the data of the affected district. Accurate and up-to-date information on the number of families needing assistance is crucial for effective planning and deployment of resources.





# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This IFRC-DREF operation aims at supporting 28,000 people in need affected by the floods, by providing Multipurpose Cash grant, Health, WASH, CEA and PGI in Gwadar District (targeted location) over three months.

## Operation strategy rationale

Given the significant gaps in the reported figures of affected families and the nuanced needs identified through PRCS assessments, our response strategy is designed to address the unmet needs of the flood-affected population in Gwadar. By strategically focusing on essential areas such as food, health services, and water access, we aim to complement and enhance existing relief efforts. The emphasis on gender inclusivity, risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery align with a holistic approach to ensure a resilient and sustainable response that not only meets immediate needs but also contributes to long-term community well-being in the face of ongoing challenges.

To meet the livelihood and basic needs of the communities, Multipurpose Cash Grants of PKR 32,000 per family will be distributed based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) value to support each family for 15 days in two equal tranches of PKR 16,000. This MEB value was calculated based on the Cash Working Group recommendations and on the recently evaluated figure by the PRCS team during the Flood Recovery program for the affected communities. The disbursement of the MPC assistance would be through a third-party Financial Service Provider, 'Telenor - Easypaisa', which has been very effectively used by the National Society in recent cash distributions of the same amount of PKR 32,000 to approximately 30,000 beneficiaries. The NS will initiate this with the support of IFRC and will use the RedRose platform to complete the activity for maintaining maximum transparency and accountability.

In WASH interventions, the main focus is access to safe drinking water and dewatering the floodwater from the target areas. Deployment of one Mobile Health Team (MHT) and ambulance service are the main services under Health based on the needs identified by the rapid assessment and government data. The MHT will provide basic health facilities with the support of one ambulance used for referring patients to district-level hospitals.

Below is the number of households to be targeted under each area of focus:

- Multipurpose Cash Grant: 4,000 households (28,000 people)
- Health: 6,000 people.
- WASH: 5,600 people.
- PGI and CEA: 28,000 people.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

The PRCS flood response operation in Gwadar will target the following groups:

1. Flood-Affected Families: Direct assistance will be provided to families who have been displaced and adversely impacted by the flooding, addressing their immediate basic needs for food, health, and clean water.
2. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups: Special attention will be given to vulnerable and marginalized populations within the affected areas, including women, children, elderly individuals, and those with specific needs, to ensure their unique requirements are met.
3. Community Members at Risk: The broader community residing in flood-prone regions of Gwadar will be targeted through risk reduction and climate adaptation initiatives, focusing on building awareness, early warning systems, and sustainable urban development.
4. Displaced Individuals in the Recovery Phase: If the situation evolves into the recovery phase, support will extend to affected populations working towards rebuilding their lives, with a focus on livelihood support programs and the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.
5. PRCS Volunteers and Local Authorities: Training programs will target PRCS volunteers and local authorities, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively implement the response strategy and ensure a coordinated and efficient relief operation.



## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the targeted population in the PRCS flood response operation in Gwadar are based on a combination of vulnerability, need, and risk considerations. The following criteria guide the selection process:

1. **Geographic Location:** Priority is given to individuals and families residing in areas directly affected by flooding in Gwadar. Geographic mapping and assessment help identify the most impacted regions to ensure a focused response.
2. **Displacement and Impact:** Families experiencing displacement due to flooding are prioritized, with special attention to those facing severe consequences such as loss of shelter, limited access to clean water, and heightened health risks.
3. **Vulnerability:** Vulnerable groups, including women, children, elderly individuals, and people with specific needs, are identified and targeted to ensure that their unique vulnerabilities are addressed in the relief efforts.
4. **Needs Assessment:** PRCS will conduct thorough needs assessments to identify the specific requirements of the affected population. This includes cash, food, clean water, hygiene, health services, and other essential needs. Priority will be given to families or individuals without any support from any NGO or local government.
5. **Risk Exposure:** Communities in flood-prone areas are prioritized for risk reduction and climate adaptation measures. This includes those at higher risk due to geographical factors, inadequate infrastructure, or a history of recurrent flooding.
6. **Community Engagement:** The PRCS works closely with local communities and authorities to understand the context and nuances of the disaster. Community engagement helps in refining the selection criteria, ensuring that the response is culturally sensitive and aligned with local priorities.

These selection criteria aim to prioritize those who are most in need and at risk, ensuring that the PRCS response operation addresses the immediate and long-term challenges faced by the flood-affected population in Gwadar.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	8,064	Rural	50%
Girls (under 18)	5,376	Urban	50%
Men	8,736	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	5,824		
Total targeted population	28,000		



# Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Stagnant water in flooded areas can give rise to waterborne diseases, posing a health risk to the affected population.	Prioritize the distribution of clean water, conduct regular health awareness campaigns on water sanitation and hygiene practices, and mobilize a Mobile Health Team to address and mitigate health-related issues promptly.
The National Society's security framework will apply throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. In case of need for deployment for personnel under	IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS, the existing IFRC country security framework will apply, and rapid security assessments and analysis will be carried out. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. Staff and volunteers to be aware of the security status and briefed on reactions in emergency
Prolonged displacement can lead to increased vulnerability, mental health issues, and challenges in providing adequate shelter for displaced families.	Support the Government with the Shelter response interventions.
Lack of understanding or misinformation regarding PRCS's operations may lead to community resistance, hindering the effectiveness of relief efforts.	Prioritize transparent communication channels, conduct regular community meetings to address concerns, and involve community leaders in decision-making processes. Implement an ongoing community engagement strategy to build trust and understanding.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The presence of non-state armed militant groups in Balochistan remains a concern that could impact relief operations by affecting staff safety and security, hindering accessibility to flood-affected communities. The most significant risk to staff safety arises from indirect targeting during armed encounters between the state and non-state actors in the relief operations area. This includes assassination attempts, abductions for ransom and political gains, and the use of small arms fire and IEDs targeting Pakistan authorities operating jointly in flood-affected areas where PRCS operates.

Recent events in Balochistan, including civil unrest during general elections, have resulted in road blockages and major cities being cut off, further complicating relief efforts. The overall risk level for activities in Balochistan remains 'Very High', categorized as Red Phase for IFRC staff members. However, in Quetta, the provincial city of Balochistan, the risk level is Orange Phase, allowing limited operations within the radius of urban town limits for IFRC staff to conduct meetings with partners and government counterparts.

PRCS staff operating in Balochistan are able to operate under their own security arrangements of the Provincial HQs. Despite this, PRCS anticipates limited access and community tensions, especially at distribution points, which may compromise the safety of both PRCS staff and beneficiaries. Additionally, inadequate infrastructure, such as damaged roads or unstable buildings, may pose safety risks during relief distribution activities.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



**Multi Purpose Cash**

**Budget:** CHF 441,239



**Targeted Persons:** 28,000

## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Selection and verification of beneficiaries, registration of beneficiaries on the Red Rose platform.
2. Cleaning of data and approval of the final beneficiary list of 4,000 households.
3. Transfer of funds to the Financial Service Provider (FSP) with the approved list.
4. Distribution and collection process in the field for the community with the support and monitoring of PRCS volunteers and staff.
5. Distribution report from the FSP shared with IFRC and other stakeholders.
6. Establish linkages with local markets for affected communities.
7. Conduct post-distribution monitoring.



**Budget:** CHF 26,205

**Targeted Persons:** 6,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached, assisted with emergency health care and medical treatment through RCRC primary healthcare services	6,000
# of MHT deployed	1
# of communities reached with RCRC MHT	10
# of people transported by NS ambulance to health facilities.	100
# of staff and volunteers trained on ECV	20

## Priority Actions

1. Mobilization of medicines and ambulance to flood-affected district.
2. Orientation of Mobile Health Team (MHT) team. PRCS is aiming to mobilize a MHT in flood-affected areas of Gwadar for one month. The PRCS aims to treat around 200 patients daily on average. Free and essential medicines will also be provided.
3. Training of staff and volunteers on ECV.



**Budget:** CHF 11,423

**Targeted Persons:** 5,600





## Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with WASH assistance	5,600
# of liters of safe water distributed through RCRC emergency water supply (cumulative)	1,000,000
# of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period.	5,600

## Priority Actions

1. Mobilization of WASH team.
2. Transportation of water treatment plant (WTP) from warehouse to flood-affected areas in Gwadar district.
3. Deployment of two SETA water treatment plants to the flood-affected areas with a capacity of producing up to 20,000 litres of water per day. (Ufone telecom operator in Pakistan is supporting the operation and running costs for one SETA water treatment plant).
4. PRCS, through existing stock prepositioned at PHQ, will distribute jerry cans for water carriage and storage at the household level.
5. Deployment of six dewatering pumps in Gwadar.
6. Conduct hygiene promotion activities (handwashing, safe storage, and handling of water).



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 1,008

**Targeted Persons:** 28,000

## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Integration of IFRC minimum standards for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) in emergencies, engaging provincial PGI focal points, as well as building capacity on applying a PGI lens across different sectors.
2. Inclusion of all segments of society, including elderly individuals, women, transgender individuals, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with disabilities, in response interventions for an inclusive response.
3. Collection of SADDD data for the operation for comprehensive analysis aligning with PGI minimum standards.
4. Conduct Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 2,352

**Targeted Persons:** 28,000



## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Ensure community consultations during assessments to determine community needs and concerns and incorporate them into the response.
2. Develop a basic understanding of the use of feedback mechanisms and accountability to beneficiaries.
3. Implement a cross-sectoral, multi-channel feedback system (e.g., hotline, feedback boxes, and face-to-face feedback) to monitor, address, and act on community questions, suggestions, concerns, disclosures, and misinformation in order to adapt and improve operations.
4. Maintain feedback logs for analysis and informed decision-making throughout the project timeframe.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 10,583

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

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

## Priority Actions

1. Conduct Rapid Needs Assessment.
2. Conduct monitoring visits of PHQs and NH
2. Production and provision of communication materials (brochures/leaflets) and provision of jackets and caps for staff and volunteers.
3. Deploy one surge team to support reporting and lessons learned workshop.
4. Ensure Movement/membership coordination mechanism is in place.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 6,383

**Targeted Persons:** 100

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers recruited/inducted	100



# of volunteers insured	100
# of lessons learnt workshop conducted	1

## Priority Actions

1. Volunteer recruitment and induction to support the operation.
2. Provision of insurance for volunteers involved in the operation.
3. Provision of visibility materials.
4. Conduct Lessons Learned workshop for the response operation.

## About Support Services

### How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

Initially over 20 staff members from PHQ and NHQ. 50 trained volunteers. During the operation, new local volunteers will be recruited and trained to better support the operation. In total around 100 volunteers will be involved across different sectors. The volunteers will be covered as part of annual subscription covered from the other ongoing operations.

### Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Surge support will be required for one month with a PMER profile to assist with PDM, conduct a lessons learned workshop, and assist in final reporting before the end of the operation timeframe.

### If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

No procurement is planned under this operation. For the disbursement of multipurpose cash grant, PRCS will use the recently signed Framework agreements with two Financial Service Providers 1. Telenor - Easy paisa and 2. HBL Connect

### How will this operation be monitored?

Regular field monitoring will be conducted by the PHQ and NHQ, along with regular reporting, PDMs, and after-action reviews. PDM will be undertaken for all items distributed and services rendered to ensure the utilization of the items and the quality of services provided. The operation monitoring teams will conduct field visits as needed to identify and resolve any issues where possible and necessary. A lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the IFRC-DREF operation.

### Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC will support PRCS's communications capacity through the communications teams in the country delegation in Islamabad and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur. Specifically, IFRC will aid in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to promote advocacy messages through global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will assist in managing reputational risk at the country level and ensure that Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust among partners, donors, and other stakeholders. For visibility, PRCS will ensure that staff and volunteers of PRCS uphold the visibility of PRCS and IFRC.



# Budget Overview

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Internal

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# Contact Information

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

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