

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pakistan: Hunza landslides and floods

DREF operation n° MDRPK004
GLIDE n° [LS-2010-000004-PAK](#)
Final report
6 December 2010

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary:

CHF 187,128 (USD 162,160 or EUR 132,492) has been allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to 14,700 beneficiaries. Un-earmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

Massive landslides hit Hunza (Gilgit Baltistan) on 4 January 2010, sliding two villages into the Hunza river. This resulted in the blockage of the river and the Karakorum highway, thereby creating an artificial dam. The situation deteriorated during the second half of May as the monsoon season started and temperatures increased, which resulted in further rise of the water level in the dam. According to UN OCHA reports distributed during this period, this resulted in over 27,600 people being internally displaced and living in 24 different camps as well as with host families.



The Pakistan Red Crescent Society medical team examining a patient. Photo: Pakistan Red Crescent Society.

PRCS had been at the forefront of the response and carrying out preparedness efforts in the affected areas through its provincial and district branches as well as disaster response cells. To assess the needs of the newly displaced people, the ongoing and planned efforts of other agencies, and the existing gaps on the ground, PRCS and the International Federation carried out a rapid assessment on 23-24 May 2010. Based on the findings of the assessments and as an immediate response to the landslide, PRCS, with the support of the International Federation, provided food packs, non-food item kits, medicines, health, and psychosocial support programme (PSP) and restoring family links (RFL) services to more

than 527 families (3,689 individuals) during the initial relief phase.

In coordination with government and non-governmental agencies during the early days of the operation, PRCS has been directly managing one internally displaced persons (IDP) camp with 200 registered families and three other IDP camps with 232 families.

Through this DREF operation, PRCS has provided food and non-food items to people residing in the IDP camps, continuously monitoring the situation and developing contingency plans for potential red zone areas. On the basis of a recent assessment carried out by PRCS, this response operation will be scaled up to long-term programming for six months targeting six most affected villages, four upstream (Passu, Gulkin, Gulmit and Shishkit) and two downstream (Attaabad and Sarat). Under this programme, the overall population was 1,115 families and the number of targeted individuals was 3,798.

This operation was implemented from 5 June to 5 September 2010.

The remaining balance of CHF 110, 743 (USD 112,372 or EUR 84,618) will be returned to the International Federation's DREF.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Danish Red Cross/ Danish government, Irish Red Cross/ Irish government, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross/ Monaco government, Netherlands Red Cross/ Netherlands government, Norwegian Red Cross/ Norwegian government, Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish government, Canadian government, Italian government, AusAID, United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), DG ECHO, OPEC Fund for International Development, and corporate and private donors.

Additionally, Canadian Red Cross and ECHO contributed to the replenishment of this DREF.

Details of all donors can be found on:

<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

The International Federation, on behalf of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, would like to thank all donors for their generous contributions.

[*<click here for the final financial report or click here to view contact details>*](#)

The situation

A series of landslides hit Hunza valley in Gilgit Baltistan province on 4 January 2010. According to local authorities, two villages got pushed into the river due to landslides. The landslides blocked Hunza River and created an artificial dam, where water level rose at initially 2.7-3 feet per day. The total water deposit has reached 368 feet and the dam has stretched from 15km to 22km.

From January onwards, Frontier Works Organization (FWO) worked on excavating a spillway to reduce the risk of massive flooding. The spillway has been completed and any excavation work has since been stopped by June.

The situation deteriorated during the second half of May as the monsoon season started and glaciers melted, resulting in the expansion of the lake. By 29 May 2010, water started to flow through the spillway at 100 cusecs. According to UNOCHA updates throughout this period, the overall length of the lake formed is 20.2km, with the height of water at 383.7 feet. The water inflow came in at 4,800 cusecs and the total outflow at 4,900 cusecs, and the water level was reducing at 5 inches per 24 hours, which was a very slow progress. Experts monitored the situation of the lake and when the situation stabilized, boat services to the upper stream areas were resumed.

The PRCS Gilgit Baltistan district branch was among the first to start the relief operations in the affected areas. PRCS-IFRC rapid assessment results and government reports indicated that there was a critical need of food, NFIs and health services to the upper stream areas, where the estimated population was 25,000. The relief efforts of government and non-governmental organizations continued during the operation, with additional services utilised to cover gaps. PRCS continued to monitor the situation and worked on disaster response and contingency plans.

During the lifespan of the operation, 24 camps were set up to accommodate over 27,600 individuals of Gilgit and Hunza, which were evacuated in anticipation of outburst.

Coordination and partnerships

Throughout the operation, the International Federation facilitated Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination through formal and informal meetings and information sharing activities. PRCS closely coordinated its activities with the governmental agencies, particularly with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) and district authorities as well as other key stakeholders. Between this period, more than 27 different agencies (governmental, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies) were actively engaged in the response to the Hunza floods and landslide.



A member of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society health team examining a child from the internally displaced persons camp. Photo: Pakistan Red Crescent Society.

In addition, the International Federation Pakistan country office maintained coordination with the international organizations through participating in various coordination and information sharing meetings, including the General Coordination Meeting (GCM) organized by UNOCHA Pakistan.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Progress towards outcomes

From the first days of the landslide disaster, PRCS has been assisting the affected communities through the Gilgit Baltistan district branch. Three health teams have been working in the affected areas for provision of primary health care services. In addition, the PRCS national headquarters health, water and sanitation, and response teams accompanied by International Federation staff have been providing support to the district branch. The DREF was utilised in supporting the relief and health interventions as well the analysis of the evolving needs of the affected population.

During the operation, PRCS managed one camp with 209 families and supported three other camps. The national society had also been providing food, non-food items, health services and psychosocial support to the affected people. In addition, PRCS also conducted “Gender in disaster” sensitization sessions and “camp management” orientation to the people living in camps in order to address cross-cutting issues in a systematic way. The support of PRCS has been highly appreciated by the affected people, NDMA and other agencies.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)
Outcome: Immediate needs of at least 14,700 people (2,100 families) residing in camps have been met through relief distributions.
Activities planned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local procurement of relief items according to the International Federation standard procedures; • Despatch and transportation by PRCS to the distribution sites; • Storage and distribution of relief items by trained volunteers and staff; • Regular detailed monitoring and reporting of distributions; including lesson learnt workshop;

- Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by the PRCS national headquarters and the International Federation.

Progress:

For a period during the operation, PRCS was managing one IDP camp and supporting three others. In total, a total of 432 families (3,119 individuals) were supported by PRCS at these camps. Following an announcement by the government, these camps were closed as of 15 August.

Location/Place	No of families accommodated	Families left	People
Special Education Centre (SEC) near Karakorum International University	123	9	906
KIU Girls Hostel	70		557
KIU Girls Hostel vicinity	7		60
Total	200		1,523

The above table are the camps that were managed and fully supported by PRCS. The activities in the camps included water and sanitation, health, psychosocial support, food items and non-food items (including blankets, jerry cans, tents with pitching, tarpaulin sheets, cooking stoves, kitchen sets and hygiene kits).

The table below is the list of camps where PRCS provided support services which included tents with pitching and non-food items (blankets, jerry cans, tents with pitching, tarpaulin sheets, cooking stoves, kitchen sets and hygiene kits). Following the announcement by the government, these camps were closed as of 15 August and most of the people living in the camps returned to their homes and villages:

Location	No of families	People
Cheeta Colony Gilgit	129	895
Nagar Chalt Hunza Nagar	77	576
Prince Colony Jutial Gilgit	26	125
Total	232	1,596

The support of PRCS has been highly appreciated by the beneficiaries, NDMA and government agencies.

In total, PRCS has provided food and non-food items to 432 families in the four camps they are operational, the details of which are provided in the table below. In addition, non-food items have also been distributed to a further 2,100 families remaining in their homes or residing with friends and families. These additional families have been supported through the PRCS disaster preparedness stock while transportation cost is being covered under DREF.

Location	Total tents erected by PRCS	Total NFIs distributed by PRCS
Chilmish Dass Camp	247 (228 present at the moment)	325 Package
KIU / Girls Hostel (Shifted population of Chilmish Dass)	19 (Taken from Chilmish Dass)	Already received NFIs in Chilmish Dass
Cheeta Colony Gilgit	112	127
Nagar Chalt Hunza Nagar	45	45
Prince Colony Gilgit	0	30
Nomal Village	22	0
Total	445	527

PRCS has conducted another detailed assessment in Hunza from 12 to 14 June. The outcomes of the assessment have assisted PRCS in the revision of the plan of action to better meet the needs of the affected population as the operation evolved. The following points were highlighted in the assessment report:

1. PRCS focused on four upstream and two downstream landslide affected villages in Hunza. Beyond the DREF operation, a long-term development programme (six months) was initially considered for addressing the needs (livelihood, return food package, shelter, non food items, health) of the most vulnerable population. However, with the onset of the monsoon flash floods, the long-term development programme did not materialise.

2. The long-term development programme encompassed the capacity building of the Gilgit Baltistan district branch.

Emergency health

Outcome:

Reduced health risks through the provision of primary health care services and safe water and sanitation to affected families residing in camps.

Activities planned:

- Assess and regularly monitor the health, water and sanitation situation, and immediate needs of displaced population, particularly women, children and the elderly;
- Deliver preventive and curative services for common health problems of most vulnerable people in camps; establish a referral system with health authorities/facilities in host communities;
- Provide health teams and trained volunteers working in camps with locally-procured basic medicines and first aid kits;
- Conduct activities, through health teams and volunteers, regarding disease prevention, health/hygiene/sanitation promotion, together with the displaced families;
- Produce and distribute information, education, communication (IEC) materials that address key/common health and sanitation problems;
- Provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to 300 families;
- Conduct orientation/community sessions on safe use of water treatment products;
- Ensure that the health and sanitation situation and activities in camps are coordinated with local health authorities and relevant agencies;
- Conduct ongoing monitoring and technical advice by the PRCS national headquarters and the International Federation.

Progress:

Three PRCS health teams, one mobile health unit (MHU) and two basic health units (BHUs) were functioning during the operation to provide primary health support for people residing in the four camps as well as those located in their residences or residing with friends and family. These teams were reinforced by PRCS national headquarters staff, which comprised of a medical doctor, medical technician, two dispensers, a staff nurse and a lady health visitor (LHV) in support of the operation. The brief breakdown of patients treated at different locations and health sessions carried by the PRCS health teams is tabulated below:

Place	Total Patients treated	Total Health sessions	Total no. of people in sessions
Shamashal (near Wah khan Border)	626	0	
Passu	458	0	
Lower Nagar	439	0	
SEC Complex	2,856	41	649
Cheeta Colony (only female)	1146	36	399
Nasir Abad upper	204	0	
Nasir Abad lower	323	0	
Mayon	283	0	
Kharim Abad hunza	316	0	
Nager payeen	298	0	
Ganish Hunza	406	0	0
Total	7,355	77	1,048

Trained PRCS staff and volunteers were working on raising awareness among the community members on health, hygiene and sanitation. Regular sessions (focused on disaster) were conducted for children, raising awareness on gender related issues, psychological support and basic first aid to build the capacity of community members for future disasters. A brief tabulation of these sessions and activities is given below:

S. no	Training module	Staff		Volunteers		Community		
		participants		participants		Participants		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Children
1	Basic education, songs, PSP games, drawings, activities							2,268
2	Health survey for infants						50	50
3	Environmental hygiene and cleanness					09		52
4	Clean up campaign					25	25	100
5	Gender issues for males, females, children and gender in disaster and gender awareness	1	2	6	4	99	25	16
6	Helping children			4	3			31
7	Psychological first aid and HIV AIDS	1	5	7	15	83	291	41
	Total	2	7	17	22	216	391	2,558

Throughout the operation, the PRCS water and sanitation team provided clean water and sanitation services in the IDP camps. The PRCS national headquarter water and sanitation deputy director was mobilised to Hunza to assist in managing the water and sanitation related issues in the IDP camps. He also trained four local volunteers in the construction of latrines. A brief tabulation of the activities carried out by the water and sanitation team is given below:

Location	Latrines constructed	Wash rooms constructed	Dust bins distributed	Washing pads	Hygiene sessions people targeted	
						People
Chilmisdass	33	12	-	2	20	210
Cheetah colony	30	21	88	17	134	2,585
Prince colony	Already available	4	-	3	10	206
Special Education complex	Already available	Not required	15	Not required	62	1,059
KIU hostel	Already available	Not required	-	Not required	4	89
Total	63	37	103	22	230	4,149

In addition to the above activities, during the lifespan of the operation, the PRCS water and sanitation team achieved the following:

- Constructed five water tank bases in Cheetah colony.
- Established two cattle sheds, for the animals of the displaced persons which have lost their sheds in disaster.
- Constructed a 500-feet long drain by the water and sanitation team in Hunza, for proper drainage of the waste material.
- The establishment of two community centres in Cheetah colony, one for males and one for females. This allowed community meetings or sessions to take place at a centralized location.

The PRCS water and sanitation team also undertook the training of 10 male and 10 female volunteers on hygiene promotion. These trained volunteers are regularly conducting hygiene sessions for the affected population in the IDP camps.

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 Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK004 - Pakistan - Hunza Landslides and Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/6-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/6-2010/10
Appeal	MDRPK004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	187,128					187,128
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	187,128					187,128
C6. Other Income	187,128					187,128
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	187,128					187,128
D. Total Funding = B + C	187,128					187,128
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	187,128					187,128
E. Expenditure	-76,385					-76,385
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	110,743					110,743

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/6-2010/10
Budget Timeframe	2010/6-2010/10
Appeal	MDRPK004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		187,128					187,128	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	93,000	428				428	92,572	
Construction Materials		1,136				1,136	-1,136	
Water & Sanitation	14,619	7,157				7,157	7,462	
Medical & First Aid	25,000						25,000	
Teaching Materials	2,500						2,500	
Other Supplies & Services	4,500						4,500	
Total Supplies	139,619	8,722				8,722	130,897	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	5,120	2,902				2,902	2,218	
Distribution & Monitoring	16,000	2,465				2,465	13,535	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,300	9,699				9,699	-7,399	
Total Transport & Storage	23,420	15,067				15,067	8,353	
Personnel								
International Staff		45				45	-45	
National Staff		29				29	-29	
National Society Staff	1,800	33,324				33,324	-31,524	
Total Personnel	1,800	33,398				33,398	-31,598	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	3,168	373				373	2,795	
Total Workshops & Training	3,168	373				373	2,795	
General Expenditure								
Travel	1,500	4,276				4,276	-2,776	
Information & Public Relation	4,000	526				526	3,474	
Office Costs		4,825				4,825	-4,825	
Communications	1,200	167				167	1,033	
Financial Charges		3,279				3,279	-3,279	
Other General Expenses	1,000	1,091				1,091	-91	
Total General Expenditure	7,700	14,164				14,164	-6,464	
Programme Support								
Program Support	11,421	4,662				4,662	6,759	
Total Programme Support	11,421	4,662				4,662	6,759	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	187,128	76,385				76,385	110,743	
VARIANCE (C - D)		110,743				110,743		