

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pakistan: Cyclone PHET and floods

DREF operation n° MDRPK005
GLIDE n° TC-2010-000108-PAK
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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.

Period covered by this final report: 8 June to 25 June 2010.

Summary: CHF 192,872 (USD 166,717 or EUR 139,717) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 8 June 2010 to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to at least 1,000 families (7,000 beneficiaries) affected by Cyclone PHET and floods.

Tropical Cyclone PHET in the Arabian Sea hit the Oman coast on 4 June 2010. The cyclone hit the areas of Thatta and Bhanbor (Sindh) on 6 June 2010. It missed the coastal areas of Karachi. Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), with the provincial disaster management authority (PDMA), immediately responded to the oncoming disaster. The PRCS dispatched response and logistics teams to the affected areas in Sindh and were engaged in emergency evacuations, rapid assessment and relief provision. Based on urgent requests from local authorities, PRCS established a relief camp in Badin.

In the days before and during the cyclone hit, the coastal areas of Baluchistan and Sindh received heavy to very heavy rain fall accompanied with strong gusty wind. According to local media, more than 7,000 people were evacuated from different areas of Badin district (Sindh). To provide the necessary assistance to the beneficiaries, a joint rapid assessment was carried out by PRCS and the International Federation country office in the affected areas in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. The assessment findings indicated that the needs on the ground were not as high as initially anticipated, with the government and other agencies responding effectively. As a result, following the assessment teams' recommendations, PRCS scaled down its response operation and the budget significantly. The budget was revised to CHF 50,000 (USD 45,935 or EUR 37,671).



A local inhabitant being examined by a Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) medical officer at a mobile medical camp organised at Thatta (Sindh) for Cyclone PHET affectees. Photo: International Federation.

The national society provided food, non-food items (kitchen sets, tarpaulin sheets, jerry cans, mosquito nets, and tents) and emergency health services to the affected populations of Gawadar, Pasni and Surbandar districts of the Baluchistan province. The DREF allocation of CHF 50,000 was used to support PRCS in conducting rapid assessments and providing food packages to 1,000 families. Other parts of the PRCS operation was supported by the national society's and the International Federation's existing in-country resources. However, at present, there is a balance of CHF 2, 475 (EUR 1,881; USD 2, 460) remaining; and this sum is being returned to DREF at the time of publication.

This operation was implemented from 8 to 25 June 2010.

The Canadian Red Cross and the Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government contributed funds for the replenishment of this DREF. Other major donors to the DREF are the Irish, Italian and Norwegian governments and the European Commission (ECHO). Details of all donors can be found on: <http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, on behalf of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, would like to thank all donors and partners for their generous support to DREF.

[<click here for the DREF budget; here for contact details>](#)

The situation

On 4 June 2010, tropical cyclone PHET hit the coastal areas of Sindh, including Badin and Thatta, missing the coastal areas of Karachi. It was associated with the storm surge of 2-4 metres along the Karachi coast and 3-5 metres along the Thatta coast. Under the influence of this system, heavy rainfall occurred in Baluchistan, Sindh and Karachi. During the first 24-36 hours of PHET hitting the Pakistani coastline, the average rainfall recorded in the coastal regions of Sindh and Baluchistan were as follows:

Sindh: Karachi Masroor 133 mm, Faisal Base 92 mm, Karachi Saddar 84 mm.
Baluchistan: Gawadar 370 mm, Jiwani 208 mm, Pasni 130 mm.

Due to the early warning system, evacuation from the vulnerable villages took place ahead of time, resulting in no deaths being recorded. Heavy rains caused flash flooding in the coastal areas of Sindh and Baluchistan, damaging some houses, bridges and the coastal highway at some points. The fishermen of Sindh and Baluchistan were warned not to venture in open sea until further notice from the state government. The means of livelihood in these areas is mainly fishing; however, heavy rainfalls and the harsh condition of sea prohibited the fishermen from going back to work and restarting a normal life. Also, during the storm, many poor fishermen either lost or sustained damage to their boats to such an extent that they could not get back to sea.

The PRCS Sindh and Baluchistan provincial branches established control rooms for the Cyclone PHET operation at the provincial headquarters. The control rooms were working 24/7 from 1 to 10 June in order to stay in touch with the latest situation and response teams in the field. The trained PRCS staff in both provinces were working with trained volunteers in the vulnerable areas for timely evacuation. The PRCS health and response teams from the provincial branches also responded immediately for possible support.

Coordination and partnerships

Through out the operation PRCS have been in close coordination with government health, revenue disaster management and coordination offices at district level and disaster management authorities at provincial level. With other organizations working in the affected areas, PRCS has been regularly participating in coordination meetings held in the deputy commissioner and executive district of district disaster management authorities in both districts (Pasni and Gwadar). This platform significantly contributed towards a well coordinated response and experience sharing.

The International Federation disaster management coordinator has been working closely with PRCS, supporting with assessments, development and revision of the operational plan. At initial stages of disaster response an in country technical support was provided by the disaster preparedness delegate from the South Asia regional delegation (SARD).

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Progress towards outcomes

The PRCS district branches have been engaged with the local government and provincial disaster management authority (PDMA) and national disaster management authority (NDMA), which then coordinated further with other agencies from the first day of disaster in evacuation and provision of food and non-food items to the affected population. The provincial branch supported the operation by deploying mobile health and disaster response teams in the affected districts. PRCS mostly used available in-country resources in this response operation. The DREF allocation was used to support PRCS in over all operational cost, conducting rapid assessments, providing food, non-food and emergency health services.

Relief distributions (basic food and non-food items)

Outcome: Immediate needs of at least 7,000 people (1,000 families) residing in affected areas have been met through relief distribution.

Activities planned:

- Rapid needs assessment;
- Local procurement of relief items following International Federation procurement 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;
- Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by the PRCS national headquarters and the International Federation.

Progress:

A rapid assessment was conducted by PRCS with the support of the IFRC country office from 8 June to 12 June 2010. As a result of the assessment, Pasni and Gawadar districts were identified as the worst affected districts and a response operation was launched.

A total of 1,000 food parcels and 800 non-food item (NFI) kits were distributed among 1,775 families (12,425 individuals). The NFI kits distributed were taken from the prepositioned disaster preparedness stocks. In Gawadar district 1,375 families and in Pasni district 400 families benefited from this distribution. The details of the relief distribution in both districts can be seen in [Annexe 1](#).

Challenges

- The road network was poor resulting in delayed response.
- Due to a distance of over 1,800 km from Quetta, the labour and transportation proved to be very costly.



Pakistan Red Crescent Society distributed 1,000 food packs in the affected areas of Cyclone PHET. Photo: Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Gawadar district branch.

Emergency health services

Outcome: Reduced health risks through the provision of primary health care services and safe health hygiene practices among affected families.

Activities planned:

- Assess and regularly monitor the health and hygiene situation and immediate needs of the affected population, particularly women, children and the elderly;
- Deliver preventive and curative services for common health problems of the most vulnerable people in the affected areas; 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, through health teams and volunteers, disease prevention and health/hygiene promotion activities together with affected families;
- Produce and distribute information, education, communication (IEC) materials that addresses key/common health and sanitation problems;
- Conduct ongoing monitoring and technical advice by the PRCS national headquarters and the International Federation.

Progress

Two medical teams were deployed from the Baluchistan provincial branch to carry out emergency health services for the affected population. Each medical team comprised of two doctors, one health promoter, one lady health visitor (LHV), one dispenser and one driver.

The progress of the mobile health teams in Gwadar and Pasni districts is as follows:

Diseases	Injury	Diarrhoea	Anxiety	Reproductive tract infection	Eye infection	Dysentery	Skin disease	Others
Patients	38	268	27	460	185	39	209	587
Total	1,813							

Mother and child health care (MCH):

Ante Natal	Post Natal	Abortions	Counselling	Condoms	Total
42	7	3	287	45	384

Health and hygiene sessions:

Male Participants	Female Participants	Children	Total
131	1,082	276	1,489

First aid sessions:

Male Participants	Female Participants	Children	Total
16	38	39	93

Challenges

- Though women patients were more in number, they were sidelined by the men among the effectees.
- When a basic health unit is used to be wrapped up in one area, the effectees there used to ask the medical teams to hand them the leftover medicines.

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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Revised DREF budget below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

ANNEX 1

U.C	Villages	FI*	Tents	K.Sets	Tarps	M. Nets	J. Canes	H.Kits
Gawadar South	Shadoband	110	0	24	317	120	50	24
	Koh-e-bin	95	0	20	127	68	22	20
	Ismail ward	247	19	0	97	300	40	0
	Muradbux ward	60	6	10	83	56	14	10
	Herabi ward	80	8	28	217	95	20	28
	Mulla Karim ward	70	0	0	113	40	8	0
	Kiamari ward	75	16	15	87	35	12	15
	Sheikh Umar ward	0	0	0	277	35	40	0
Toobagh ward	63	10	13	97	28	21	13	
Surbandar	Vashin door	0	57	57	114	57	57	57
Jiwani	Panwan	0	37	100	205	200	100	100
	Ganse	0	43	133	266	266	266	133
Total		800	196	400	2,000	1,300	650	400

District Gawadar

U.C	Villages	FI*	Tents	K.Sets	Tarps	M. Nets	J. Canes	H.Kits
Kallage	Kodiage	33	33	33	40	70	33	0
	Johi	0	22	22	16	44	22	0
	Sindh bazar	12	12	12	38	60	12	0
	Dale bazar	0	24	24	25	37	24	0
	Chatti bazar	0	11	11	18	22	11	0
	Syed bazar	8	8	8	12	19	8	0
	Zandain bazar	23	28	28	24	34	28	0
	Asadi bazar	16	16	16	16	26	16	0
	Bazwaja	48	48	48	88	110	48	0
	Sham	14	14	14	30	30	14	0
	Kallage	0	80	80	82	82	80	0
Kulanchn	Kalat	36	36	36	40	80	36	0
	Sardsht	0	32	32	36	36	32	0
	Gurrok	10	36	36	35	50	36	0
Total		200	400	400	500	700	400	0

District Pasni

* Food items (FI): The standard 117 kilograms food pack, comprising of flour, rice, lentils, salt, spices, ghee, sugar and tea

[Click HERE to return to Relief Distributions](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK005 - Pakistan - Cyclone Phet and Floods

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/6-2010/8
Budget Timeframe	2010/6-2010/9
Appeal	MDRPK005
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	50,001					50,001
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
Voluntary Income	50,000					50,000
C6. Other Income	50,000					50,000
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	50,000					50,000
D. Total Funding = B + C	50,000					50,000
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	50,000					50,000
E. Expenditure	-47,525					-47,525
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,475					2,475

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)		50,001					50,001	
Supplies								
Food	37,400	38,587				38,587	-1,187	
Total Supplies	37,400	38,587				38,587	-1,187	
Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring		5,142				5,142	-5,142	
Total Transport & Storage		5,142				5,142	-5,142	
General Expenditure								
Travel	5,350	817				817	4,533	
Information & Public Relation	3,000						3,000	
Other General Expenses	1,199	78				78	1,121	
Total General Expenditure	9,549	895				895	8,654	
Programme Support								
Program Support	3,052	2,901				2,901	151	
Total Programme Support	3,052	2,901				2,901	151	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	50,001	47,525				47,525	2,476	
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,476				2,476		