

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

PAKISTAN: EARTHQUAKE

Appeal No. 05EA022
22 March 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations Update no. 28; Period covered: 1 November 2006 to 28 February 2007; Appeal target: CHF 165 million (USD 133.2 million or EUR 101.4 million); Appeal coverage: 90%; Outstanding needs: CHF 16.9 million (USD 13.9 million or EUR 10.5 million);

[\(Click here to go directly to the attached interim financial report with latest income and expenditure\)](#)

[\(Click here for a set of infographic maps on the earthquake operation\)](#)

Appeal history:

- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 200,000.
- Preliminary Emergency Appeal (launched as South Asia: Earthquake) on 9 October 2005 for CHF 10.8 million (USD 8.4 million or EUR 7 million) for four months to assist 30,000 families (some 120,000 beneficiaries).
- Operations Update No. 3 of 12 October 2005 increased the preliminary budget to CHF 73 million (USD 57 million or EUR 47 million) to assist up to 150,000 families (some 750,000 beneficiaries) for six months.
- Operations Update No. 5 of 17 October 2005 revised down the number of targeted families to 70,000 (some 500,000 beneficiaries), based on the newly assessed delivery capacity and average family size of seven.
- Revised Emergency Appeal launched on 25 October 2005 for CHF 152 million (USD 117 million or EUR 98 million) to assist 81,000 families (some 570,000 beneficiaries) for six months.
- Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal launched on 28 March 2006 for CHF 227 million (USD 172 million or EUR 145 million) to assist over 1,085,000 beneficiaries through to the end of 2008.
- Operations update 27 revised the budget down to CHF 165 million to assist over 1,085,000 beneficiaries through to the end of 2008.

Operational Summary: The major focus during the reporting period has been the winter assistance programme, which marks the end of residual relief distributions for earthquake-affected populations. Distributions began in early January and were due to be completed by mid-March. To date 17,618 families (approximately 123,300 people) have received relief supplies – 97 percent of the total planned distributions. It has been a major logistical undertaking, with Pakistan Red Crescent assessment and distribution teams enduring treacherous and challenging conditions and having to hike several hours to reach distribution points, often through heavy snow. Among the large quantities of relief material distributed, over 127,000 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron were shifted in nine weeks – a remarkable achievement considering during the first *nine months* of the quake operation, 220,000 sheets were distributed. The national society is also compiling preparedness stock sufficient for 25,000 families under the disaster management programme.

The operation is now fully into the rehabilitation phase with the first groundbreaking of a planned 41 reconstruction projects of public buildings due to occur in April. Under the livelihoods project, approximately 4,500 families have received their second distribution of seeds and fertilizer. In the meantime, the health programme is progressing according to schedule, with the plan to either hand over to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society or partner national societies through 2007/08.

Overall, expenditure against income is on track at 75 percent of funds received. Organizational development (OD) is the only exception with expenditure of just ten percent. The International Federation is working with the national society on scaling up OD activity. The next operations update will cover the period up to May. An independent review is still planned for 2007 and a terms of reference has been finalized.

[<click here for contact details>](#)

Background

An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter scale, centred 95 km northeast of Pakistan's capital, Islamabad, struck at 08:50 local time (03:50 GMT) on 8 October 2005, with tremors felt across the region from Kabul to Delhi. The quake decimated large areas of northern Pakistan and northern India. The affected area of almost 30,000 square kilometres was the size of Belgium. In Pakistan, 73,000 people were killed and more than 120,000 were injured. Approximately 3.5 million people were left homeless.

Operational developments

The reporting period of November-to-February encompassed the winter season and while conditions were difficult, it was not as harsh as had been feared. There was a seasonal upsurge in upper and lower respiratory infections but the number of cases reported/treated was comparable with the previous winter according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

While the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation conducted its winter assistance programme, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with the support of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), various international and national NGOs along with the Pakistan army, conducted a 'winterization' operation in relief camps. Approximately 34,000 people benefited from 3,000 existing tents being weather-proofed with shelters during December.

The deputy chairman of the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) reports that reconstruction of 200,000 houses is in progress in various quake-affected areas. He says reconstruction work on all 600,000 damaged houses would be completed in 2008.

The government announced the establishment of the National Disaster Management Commission. This will operate at provincial and district levels with the aim of providing rapid and adequate response to natural disasters. The commission will formulate policies for disaster management. However the earthquake response continues under the auspices of ERRA.

The UN-ERRA Early Recovery Plan budget of USD 247 million was 82 percent funded as of the end of February 2007. The recovery plan is delivering interventions in the sectoral areas of shelter, employment/livelihoods, governance, disaster risk reduction, education, protection of vulnerable groups, food and nutrition, health and water and sanitation.

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society and the International Federation signed two important documents in early February 2007. The cooperation agreement for the recovery and reconstruction programme formalises the relationship between the National Society and the International Federation for the earthquake operation until the end of 2008. It covers roles and responsibilities of both parties, modalities for cooperation and details relating to financial administration. The project cooperation agreement covers *multilateral* reconstruction projects (the agreement does not cover bilateral arrangements the Pakistan Red Crescent has entered into with other parties).



The winter assistance operation over the last two months has provided shelter support to over 123,000 people in remote locations. United Nations Humanitarian Air Service helicopters transported 142.5 tonnes of items. (Photo IFRC)

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

The International Federation continues to maintain a delegation office in Islamabad, a field office in Mansehra, a mobile health base in Besham and a base camp in Banna. A new base camp in Balakot will be operational from late March. It was handed over from Oxfam on 31 January 2007.

General operational developments

Camp populations/returnees: The government policy is to close all camps by May 31 2007. There were 6,500 families in camps in March (approximately 30,000 people). Of these, 5,700 families were spread across 44 camps in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and 800 families remained in three camps in NWFP. The camp returnees operation is aimed at having all possible people relocated by the end of May. Returnees are being provided transport and a returns package¹ upon arrival at their destination. Those choosing to remain in the camps after the closure deadline will receive no further support with the exception of those verified by local authorities as fulfilling specified eligibility criteria of vulnerability.

New grant for landless: The government announced in February 2007 an additional grant of Pakistan Rupees 75,000 for families who had lost all their land as a result of the quake. It is estimated this will benefit 10,000 families. This grant would be in addition to the Pakistan Rupees 175,000 package for reconstruction of damaged or destroyed housing.

Relocation of Balakot: The urban centre of Balakot in NWFP was decimated by the quake and ERRA decided it was to be relocated to Bakrial, 20 kilometres to the south. Those living in the 'red zone' to be relocated are not eligible for rebuilding grants if they stay in Balakot. The construction of the new town is expected to take three years. However, to date no construction has commenced in Bakrial and the affected communities in Balakot remain vulnerable. The ERRA plan is for these people to be accommodated in the interim in pre-fabricated structures.

Logistics

The main focus for the logistics team during the reporting period was the winter assistance distributions. A total of 260 truckloads carrying 700 tonnes of relief items were involved in the operation. In addition, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) carried 56 rotations of relief items as part of the operation, shifting 142.5 tonnes to two remote locations from its base in Muzaffarabad.



Road conditions such as this route to Banna in the Allai Valley were often treacherous over the winter months.
(Photo David Bebber/The Times)

The International Federation is utilizing 26 vehicles, down from 38 at the end of October 2006, in line with the logistics plan to re-export vehicles or lease them to in-country partner national societies. One vehicle is on loan to the Pakistan Red Crescent while a further 10 are being leased by partner national societies. Eleven vehicles are awaiting export or reallocation.

Warehousing consists of 13 Rubb Halls with a total capacity of 3,140 square metres. Eleven of these are situated in Mansehra and two are at Banna base camp. A building in Mansehra is used as a medical store. Short term storage space was arranged for the winter distributions in Mehra camp, Batagram, Balakot and Chakoti.

The logistics team has been bolstered by a logistics/warehouse delegate who arrived in January on a two month mission.

Balakot base camp: Oxfam handed over its base camp facility in Balakot to the International Federation on 31 January 2007. The facility which can accommodate 42 people will initially host water and sanitation, health, and psychosocial support (PSP) personnel and American Red Cross staff working in the Balakot area. Under the

¹ Each returns package consists of 14 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron and two months food ration.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

handover agreement the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation has taken over maintenance responsibility for 24 water supply schemes already completed by Oxfam.

The camp is a significant boost for activities in the area as staff previously had to make a daily two/three hour round-trip from the operational base in Mansehra. Some renovation/re-equipping work was required and it was expected that the camp would be operational by the end of March.

Medical logistics: In January 2007 a memorandum of understanding was signed in which it was agreed that Pakistan Red Crescent will procure medicines in Pakistan for its health facilities that were supported by the International Federation before the earthquake or outside the earthquake operation,

subject to the compliance with the existing procurement procedures of WHO, Government of Pakistan, its line ministries (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defence) and International Federation procurement procedures.

Two New Emergency Health Kits (NEHK)² were supplied to the WHO to support the WHO/Ministry of Health winter assistance programme in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. Another NEHK was supplied to Malteser International for health interventions in Kohistan.

Approximately CHF 3000 worth of medicines, disinfectants and antibiotics had to be destroyed due to them having passed their expiry date. Some donated medicines did not meet the international standard of having a shelf life of one year, and could not be used by their due date. Medicines procured within Pakistan will be taken back by the manufacturing company three months prior to the expiry date and replaced with the same medicines with a longer shelf life, which will prevent wastage.

Security

Over the reporting period there have been a series of security incidents, some affecting humanitarian organizations. Among these was the exploding of a crude home-made grenade in the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Peshawar compound on 10 February 2007 which damaged four vehicles but caused no injuries. A similar incident occurred with an explosive device lobbed into the Save the Children compound in Batagram on 5 February, injuring two local staff. Suicide attacks on an international hotel in Islamabad on January 26 and on the Islamabad international airport on 6 February were among various other incidents.

While government security agencies say the general security situation is deteriorating, there is no evidence to date of a concerted campaign against humanitarian/aid organisations and/or foreign nationals. Field staff have not encountered undue problems although there is the continuing need to be aware of cultural/religious issues and the need to act sensitively and observe appropriate dress codes etc.

Human resources

As of February 28 2007 there were 17 International Federation delegates. This will be reduced to 10-12 delegates for 2008. The new construction delegates' position was filled in December 2006 and the new logistics/warehouse delegate slot was filled in February 2007. The organizational development delegate position has been closed pending further plans in conjunction with the National Society. There were approximately 100 local staff engaged by the International Federation, down from 135 as at the end of October 2006 which is in line with staffing level plans. Contacts and rules and regulations for local staff along with reviewed salaries were effective as of 1 January 2007.

Coordination



The new Balakot base camp can accommodate 42 staff. (Photo IFRC)

² A NEHK includes medicines, disposables and instruments, sufficient to support 10,000 people during a three month period.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

The International Federation continues to attend regular UN interagency standing committee and the UN operations working group meetings, as well as ad hoc ERRA meetings and the NGO security forum in Mansehra.

As mentioned above, in February 2007 the Pakistan Red Crescent and the International Federation signed a cooperation agreement and the construction-related project cooperation agreement. Regular meetings and contact between all Movement partners continue. The Pakistan Red Crescent chaired partner national society monthly meetings in November and December, which were foregone in January and February because of staff constraints. Partner national societies share information in a monthly report to the national society.

In the meantime, the Swiss, German and Canadian Red Cross societies have signed service agreements with the Federation. They join the Danish, French, Qatar and Belgium national societies which had previously signed such agreements, formalizing the relationship with the International Federation in Pakistan relating to provision of services and technical support.

Technical coordination meetings are ongoing in reconstruction and health, while similar meetings are planned for disaster management this year. The head of the British Red Cross disaster management department visited in November to gain an overview of the earthquake operation and preparations for the winter assistance operation and a scoping and feasibility study was conducted in February. The British Red Cross is exploring ways to provide support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in livelihoods and disaster risk reduction.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action - objectives, progress, impact

HEALTH AND CARE PROGRAMME

The health programme is progressing according to schedule, with mobile health clinics continuing to operate and support being provided to static basic health units. Water and sanitation, psychosocial support (PSP) along with primary health care activities continued, with the plan to either hand over to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society or partner national societies through 2007/08.

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: The health status of the most vulnerable communities in Pakistan is improved by revitalizing Pakistan Red Crescent pre-earthquake projects and through appropriate scaling-up in earthquake-affected areas.

Project 1: Basic Health Care

Specific objective: To enhance prevention of diseases and death through continued provision of appropriate quality basic health care services, while strengthening Pakistan Red Crescent capacity in responding to public health emergencies through community-based health care, first aid, health, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.

Expected result: Up to 200,000 people in northern Pakistan have access to appropriate quality health care.
(*Earthquake-affected area focus*)

Progress/achievements/impact

In the first year of the operation the resources of all Movement partners (including those providing multilateral, bilateral and unilateral assistance) reached approximately half a million people with medical assistance across NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. Under the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation plan of action, the focus is now on primary health care via mobile health clinics and support for basic health units.

The Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation have continued to operate mobile health teams out of Besham and Balakot, while the Canadian Red Cross and French Red Cross have operated mobile teams out of Banna and Batagram respectively (both working with the National Society).

During the reporting period, overall there was a 19 percent increase in patient consultations at the clinics. This was expected due to the onset of winter, with increases in upper and lower respiratory infections recorded in all

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

clinics as compared with the previous three months. However there were no significant variances on the number of acute respiratory cases as compared to the previous winter. Skin diseases and diarrhoeal/gastric cases were also common.

The number of consultations conducted by the teams for the three months November-January and a comparison with the previous three months is as follows;

Location (# sites)	Clinics run by;	# consultations Nov 06 to Jan 07	# consultations Aug to Oct 06	Percentage increase/decrease
Besham (10)	PRCS/Federation	8,800	5,160	+ 70%
Balakot (13)	PRCS/Federation	12,000	9,190	+ 31%
Banna (6)	PRCS/Canadian RC	4,356	3,839	+ 13%
Batagram (7)	PRCS/French RC	3,375	5,817	- 42%
		28,531	24,006	+ 19%

NB: Batagram goes against the trend, with a decrease in patient consultations compared to the previous three months. This is due to:

1. the numbers in the previous period being skewed by a cholera outbreak in and around Batagram, and
2. the mobile health teams operating at diminished capacity in December due to staffing constraints.

Besham mobile health clinics: Two teams continued to visit five locations each week. There was a large increase in the number of consultations over the previous three month period, with the upsurge mainly attributable to winter-related upper and lower respiratory infections. Clinics were seeing approximately 120 people per day (compared with approximately 40 per day in the previous three months). Women and girls made up 68 percent of patients compare with 61 percent in the previous reporting period.



A Pakistan Red Cross mobile health team member vaccinating a child in the remote Pokhal village in Allai Valley. Mobile teams continue to provide vital medical services to thousands of people. (Photo: David Bebbler/The Times)

In most areas where the teams visit, community health committees have been formed and these provide valuable feedback. The teams also visit schools to provide education on issues including dengue fever, HIV/AIDS, hygiene, pneumonia, and vaccination.

Balakot mobile health clinics: Two teams continued to visit thirteen sites across four union councils. There was a marked increase in the number of consultations compared to the previous three month period, with each clinic seeing approximately 100 people daily. Women made up 56 percent of the clientele compared to 63 percent in the previous reporting period. A lack of women staff is impacting on women attending ante natal services. Seven schools are visited regularly and teams provide health education covering topics such as immunisation, dengue fever, and hygiene.

The Balakot teams are currently based in Mansehra, one-and-a-half hours drive south. Planning is underway to base the teams out of the new base camp in Balakot. This will enable easier access to the area, improve time management and save funds currently being spent on accommodation of team members in Mansehra.

Banna mobile health clinics: The two mobile health teams visiting six sites have been operating under the auspices of the Pakistan Red Crescent/Canadian Red Cross since 1 October 2006. Previously they had been part of the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation operation since they began operating in Banna in June 2006. A Canadian Red Cross health delegate is based in Banna and is supported by a programme manager based in Islamabad.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

In addition to providing basic curative services, the mobile teams also provide information/advice on basic health care and knowledge, hygiene etc.

The Canadian Red Cross has identified 20 traditional birth attendants to be trained. Pakistan Red Crescent volunteers trained in first aid are coming regularly to the mobile clinics and assisting with follow up and record keeping. First aid kits have been distributed to the volunteers and follow up visits have taken place, utilising a monitoring form developed by the Canadian Red Cross.

Batagram mobile health clinics: Two teams visit seven locations on a weekly basis. Fewer visits were made during December due to staffing constraints. The French Red Cross (working with the Pakistan Red Crescent) mobile health teams have been funded by ECHO since October 2005 and this support will end in April 2007. The mobile clinics will be then phased out and the French Red Cross will concentrate on health education interventions until the end of 2007.

Bilateral activities (not funded under this appeal and not included in the plan of action)

Qatar Red Crescent field hospital – Bagh: The Qatar Red Crescent continues to provide health care services via its field hospital in Bagh in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. The hospital is managed by 19 technical delegates and 50 other support staff.

In the November-to-January period, the hospital has seen over 8,000 patients (51 percent women) – averaging 110 patients per day. Over the reporting period there were 204 admissions while the remainder were outpatients. A total of six operations took place. Since the hospital became operational in mid-2006 it has conducted a total of 70 operations and 185 cataract operations. The hospital is scheduled to close at the end of March and various handover options are being examined.

American Red Cross mother and child health project – Balakot: The American Red Cross has completed its proposal outlining the planned intervention to reduce under-five and maternal mortality in Mansehra district, Balakot. The planned activities would be focused on the union councils: Kawai, Ghanook, Balakot, Garlat, Karnol and Shinkiari. A baseline study regarding maternal and child health knowledge, practice and coverage was conducted in October 2006 and results presented in November 2006. In addition a detailed safe motherhood need assessment was carried out in the same time period.

Avian Influenza

Despite only relatively low-levels of the highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 virus in Pakistan, the country is particularly vulnerable. The ministry of food agricultural and livestock estimates there is a total of 820 million commercial poultry, and up to 110 million rural poultry (backyard flocks) from Abbottabad to Karachi alone. Data on areas further north isn't currently available.

In February 2007 there were confirmed cases in a small poultry farm in Rawalpindi and amongst domestic birds in Mansehra district and Islamabad, while several birds died at the Islamabad zoo. In 2006, H5N1 was confirmed in 28 poultry farms in Pakistan resulting in the culling of 120,000 birds. There have yet to be any reported cases of human avian influenza in the country.

A draft Avian Influenza plan prepared last year by representatives of the Pakistan Red Crescent, International Federation and American Red Cross, has received further input from the Federation regional health team based in Delhi. The health technical committee is examining producing pamphlets in various local languages on Avian Influenza prevention. The International Federation is in discussions with the Pakistan Red Crescent about scaling up Avian Influenza prevention/education measures and these will be outlined in the next operations update.

Constraints in basic health care project

The Pakistan Red Crescent/Federation mobile health teams in Besham and Balakot have been operating below capacity due to staffing issues with two health managers resigning to take up other employment and a doctor leaving to pursue further studies. The Balakot team is under further strain as one of the women doctors suffered a spinal injury following a Federation vehicle sliding down a steep bank during a trip to a clinic.

While women and girls make up the majority of patients being seen by the Balakot mobile teams, the shortage of women doctors and lady health visitors means women are reticent about attending ante-natal services. Women staffing levels are an issue which need to be addressed if access to women patients is to be maintained. Overall, the Pakistan Red Crescent/Federation and the Pakistan Red Crescent/Canadian Red Cross mobile teams have a shortage of six technical staff.

Project 2: HIV/AIDS

Expected result: Thirty thousand people benefit from community-based HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support activities that contribute to the reduction of the burden of HIV/AIDS on the country.



Shukriya Gul who is HIV positive, receiving an award in December recognizing Pakistan Red Crescent volunteers from Pakistan President Pervez Musharaf.

President Musharaf, who is also the President of the Pakistan Red Crescent, spoke at length with Shukriya as she was given an award for her work with the National Society's voluntary counselling and testing centre in Lahore.

"Talking to the president was very encouraging and it gives the impression that he is interested personally in removing the misconceptions about AIDS in society. I felt at that moment that I am not alone in fighting HIV," she said.

and a capacity assessment were carried out.

In conjunction with World AIDS Day, the Pakistan Red Crescent ran a nationwide poster competition inviting the public to design posters highlighting the issue of discrimination. The competition received an excellent response, with over 170 entries from a wide range of age groups. The president of Pakistan, who is also the president of the Pakistan Red Crescent, visited the national society headquarters in December 2006 and viewed the posters. The president also met with and gave an award to a HIV positive woman who works for the Pakistan Red Crescent in the VCT centre in Lahore.

The Pakistan Red Crescent continued its voluntary non-remunerated blood donation activities. Regular blood collection clinics are held in Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi. For the year ending 2006, these clinics collected 7,500 units of blood which was comparable with 2005 levels.

Progress/achievements/impact

The focus of activities of the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation HIV/AIDS response continues to be on the voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) centre in Lahore which has been open since late 2004. The latest available figures from the centre relate to January to December 2006 and are as follows;

- A total of 127 sessions were held, reaching 2,418 people.
- 253 HIV tests were performed of which 241 were negative (95 percent) and 12 were positive (5 percent).

The awareness activities consist of individual counselling and group awareness sessions. The individual counselling predominantly targeted antenatal women but also included the general public and drug addicts as target groups. Counselling and testing of high-risk groups however remains low. Group awareness sessions mainly targeted students, but sessions were also held with factory and hotel workers. Since the VCT centre opened in August 2004, it has conducted awareness sessions for more than 7,700 people (1,724 in 2004; 3,564 in 2005; 2,418 in 2006).

Two VCT centre counsellors participated in VCT counsellor training in India. The training, supported by the Federation regional HIV/AIDS project, looked at increasing care and support skills.

The Federation regional HIV/AIDS delegate visited in December and gave his input on the national society's HIV/AIDS plan. During the visit, interviews with stakeholders

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

There are now strong foundations for further HIV/AIDS activities in the national society under the regional programme. Underlying this is the formation last August of the HIV/AIDS steering committee which consists of the Pakistan Red Crescent, UNAIDS, World Health Organization (WHO), the National AIDS Control Programme and Family Planning International.

The immediate future strategy for the Pakistan Red Crescent is to scale up activities in Lahore and then expand in other areas of the country.

Project 3: Psychosocial support Programme (PSP)

Expected result: Up to 30,000 people have been able to cope with prolonged psychological stress and actively contributed to community efforts during the post-emergency/transition period.

Progress/achievements/impact

The project continued to develop and expand geographically and had reached a total of 23,000 beneficiaries in targeted villages in NWFP by February 2007. This is in addition to the 27,000 beneficiaries reached in camps during the emergency phase, making a total of 50,000 people reached to date. The project targets villages in the Allai, Batagram and Balakot tehsils.

The Danish Red Cross PSP project, implemented in coordination with the Pakistan Red Crescent, has received generous funding support from ECHO which will allow the activities to continue until April 2007. The Danish Red Cross is exploring various options about continuing activities for possibly another six months.



Psychosocial support session for young men in Balakot. (Photo: David Bebber/The Times)

The PSP project is now operational in 23 villages (up from 17 villages as of October 2006) where 486 volunteers actively support the PSP teams in the field. Field officers attended a one-day dissemination course on the Movement in January held similar sessions for the volunteers in February.

During November, there were various trainings and an internal programme mid-term review was conducted. Needs assessments were also conducted in ten new villages and PSP activities began in four villages (the other villages were found to be unsuitable).

A total of 13 PSP staff members participated in community-based first aid (CBFA) training held at the Pakistan Red Crescent national headquarters at the end of November. As a follow-up, two PSP staff members attended a CBFA training-of-trainers conducted by the Pakistan Red Crescent and International Federation in January 2007. The curriculum requirement to conduct CBFA trainings in the communities has been agreed upon and training of community volunteers and other beneficiaries in the PSP target areas commenced in February.

Staff supervision is continuing and improving since the appointment of a project psychologist in October 2006. The psychologist conducted field visits throughout November and established a working relationship with Rozan³, in order to provide feedback on the psycho-education sessions, concerns of the staff and her own observations on their capacity. Two workshops on the new psycho-education modules were held for PSP teams. The objective of the workshops was to get feedback on the new modules for Rozan, and also to support the field officers with the implementation.

³ Rozan is an Islamabad-based NGO which focuses on the protection of women and children. It provides advocacy, training and education services.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

New beneficiaries showed interest in different sets of activities, e.g. social and psycho-education activities. The skills training activities in particular are attracting an increasing number of adults who enjoy these but have also expressed frustration when interviewed by the mid-term review team. Beneficiaries feel they need more developed training i.e. what could be defined as 'vocational training'.

PSP integration into primary health care activities is being strengthened at the field level. The Danish Red Cross, International Federation and the French Red Cross (which operates in Batagram district) meet and continue to exchange work plans, while joint activities are ongoing, particularly in schools. The first joint French Red Cross/Danish Red Cross community meeting took place in January in Bhattian village in Batagram and the teams will continue to pursue this approach in other villages if possible.

In December, health staff and teachers' trainings on PSP were conducted by Rozan in Batagram. Teachers found the sessions on stress management and communication skills in particular most useful, and evaluations of the training show that they were very satisfied with the trainers.

Mid-term review findings: A three-strong team of external consultants to the Danish Red Cross conducted a mid-term review during November 2006. The objectives of the review were to examine progress of implementation and provide recommendations for the remaining part of the implementation period of the PSP programme; and to assess needs and opportunities to continue small-scale PSP activities after April 2007. The Danish Red Cross team conducted various focus group discussions in the communities and met relevant stakeholders. The full report is available on request. Among the findings were:

- The anxiety level remains high in communities and though some beneficiaries are beginning to look towards the future, there are still many symptoms of psychosocial distress among the beneficiaries.
- Utilizing local NGO Rozan enabled the project to commence implement of the psycho-education module rapidly, rather than having to develop the module from scratch.
- School teachers trained in psychosocial awareness view the training as having generated awareness and understanding of difficulties that children are facing after a disaster. Satisfaction with the newly acquired knowledge is high, though the teachers also feel that they have not received sufficient tools to apply the training to the context of their work.
- Beneficiaries stated that they were satisfied with project activities. Satisfaction with psycho-education sessions is also high. All interviewed beneficiaries appreciated the sessions, felt they had benefited from participating and from their new knowledge. The reported impact was significant in the following categories; knowledge and understanding of reactions gained, coping strategies and ability to focus towards the future, change in attitude and behaviour, and feeling of empowerment.
- Many beneficiaries reported that the sessions made them understand their personal reactions, and realize these are normal following a disaster and shared by other community members. Beneficiaries also gained an understanding of the reaction patterns of their children, and consequently understood that the reactions the children displayed are often normal. The ability to identify stress symptoms in their children was reported as a great benefit of the sessions. Through participating in the sessions women felt they could share their anxieties with, and gain support from other participants who held similar feelings.
- As a result of the sessions the communities seem to have been strengthened. Both men and women reported having a better understanding of the difficulties other family members faced and consequently felt that they were able to help each other deal with difficulties they were experiencing. Importantly, the sessions had helped beneficiaries understand both their reactions and that of their children. Where often parents had used physical punishment on children, they now had gained the understanding that the children's reactions pattern might be a symptom of distress and now dealt differently with them. Reduction of physical punishment was an often-reported positive change.
- For women the earthquake still remains the biggest threat. Another severe stressor mentioned several times in focus groups, was the frustration over the current housing situation. Lack of facilities for women (separate bath/toilets) and lack of security was the main concern. Women were particularly stressed over the shame they felt with their current living conditions; where married/unmarried live together.
- For men the threat of future earthquakes remains the main stressor mentioned by all male groups. Among male adolescents and men, difficulties in dealing with authorities are the second largest stressor.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

- Beneficiaries requested several activities to be included in the PSP centres. New activities or material should include electrical training, embroidery, computer classes for men and women, masonry training, and knitting machines for women. For beneficiaries of both genders, importance was placed on the need to ensure, that the skills activities become more focused on generating income, by trying to market some of the products and by developing more structured vocational centres.

Bilateral activities (not funded under this appeal but *included* in the plan of action)

Turkish Red Crescent: The Turkish Red Crescent established a psychosocial centre in 2006 in Muzaffarabad in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. During the reporting period work continued to make the centre operational. This included psychosocial training being conducted for 105 teachers and PSP project orientation conducted for NGOs and UN agencies. Publicity brochures, vocational course outlines and other educational materials are also being prepared. The centre contains vocational and computer training rooms, a children's activity room, library, and individual interview room. A similar centre is also planned for the Pakistan Red Crescent national headquarters.

Belgian Red Cross: The project has a local staff of 11 trained PSP workers. They are integrated into existing shelter and water and sanitation activities in five villages in Batagram district.

Constraints

Planning for the health and teachers' trainings in Mansehra has been delayed. Local authorities are very busy and cooperate with many NGOs throughout the district which complicated the planning of the PSP trainings. A teacher training and three health staff trainings remain to be implemented

Project 4: Capacity building in health

Expected result: Pakistan Red Crescent capacity in emergency health preparedness is enhanced and its community based primary health care system is developed with volunteer involvement, enabling the National Society to better serve communities at risk (*nationwide focus*).

Progress/achievements/impact

Community based first aid (CBFA) training continued to be conducted with volunteers and community members via the mobile health teams. In addition, 13 PSP staff received CBFA training in November. Training-of-trainers on CBFA and traditional birth attendants was conducted for 14 staff by the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation in Islamabad in January, the first of two training modules. After the second module, the participants will have the skills to train volunteers.

Training of traditional birth attendants through the mobile clinics also continued. The Canadian Red Cross has identified 20 traditional birth attendants for training through its mobile clinics in Banna. The International Federation health team will re-initiate discussions with UNICEF and the Midwives Association of Pakistan which began last year looking at a partnership in training of traditional birth attendants.

Under the PSP project, the curriculum for CBFA trainings was finalized and the training of community volunteers and other beneficiaries in PSP target areas commenced in February.

The water and sanitation team conducted a training exercise in December which included a focus on gender and community participation. The two-week workshop had 16 participants from the health, gender and water and sanitation teams. An expert in the participatory community approach from the regional delegation in Kenya assisted with the training. A key component of the training was on methods to ensure women in culturally conservative areas such as northern Pakistan get access to the benefits of health and water and sanitation projects.

In activities pre-dating the earthquake operation the Pakistan Red Crescent has been running mobile and static health clinics in Balochistan, North West Frontier Province and Punjab. The British Red Cross, which has been providing funding support for the clinics in Balochistan, has confirmed it will be continuing its support through 2007. This follows an assessment visit to the clinics in November 2006 by a British Red Cross health advisor and Pakistan Red Crescent and International Federation health staff. The British funding is aimed at supporting capacity building of Pakistan Red Crescent staff in cooperation with the ministry of health. A key component of

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

the support is to improve monitoring and evaluation. The Balochistan clinics provided primary health care to 39,000 people throughout 2006 compared with 35,700 the previous year. The clinics also provided health education, reproductive health services and community-based first aid training, and also participated in ministry of health polio drives (vaccinating 9,372 children through 2006). The German Red Cross is continuing to provide bilateral support to health activities in the NWFP branch in Peshawar.

Representatives from the Pakistan Red Crescent, International Federation, ICRC and some partner national societies attended an international conference on disaster management organized by the Pakistan Army medical corp.

Project 5: Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

The water and sanitation unit implements three components - water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion - simultaneously in the same locations for ensuring the sustainability of the projects. The International Federation has reduced the number of delegates from four to two as of 1 January 2007. They are supporting the Pakistan Red Crescent, which now has its own water and sanitation structure, with one coordinator and two teams in the target areas.

The Swiss Red Cross will be conducting water and sanitation activities in Allai Valley, centred on the rehabilitation of four water supply schemes. However, utilizing the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) approach, the Swiss Red Cross will also be carrying out hygiene promotion and sanitation activities. Whilst the funding arrangement is a bilateral one with the Pakistan Red Crescent, the activities are included in the overall Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation plan of action and will be reported on in this and future operations updates.

Expected result (hygiene promotion and health education): By the end of 2008 160,000 people have attained a substantial improvement in their health and wellbeing and benefit from reduced risk of water and sanitation related diseases through the hygiene promotion and health education programme.

Progress/achievements/impact

Hygiene promotion teams are giving hygiene promotion and health education lessons in nine schools in Balakot and Allai Tehsils. A further four primary schools in Batagram have been identified (each with 350-400 students) and hygiene promotion action activities will commence in these institutions in the near future.

Hygiene promotion teams are also disseminating health and hygiene messages while proceeding with the distribution of hygiene kits and buckets. The teams are active in more than 50 villages and in each village a hygiene committee has been established. These committees, made up of community members, received training from the hygiene promotion teams and are then responsible for disseminating this knowledge amongst the wider community. Approximately 160,000 people (the targeted figure under the expected result) have received hygiene promotion information to date.

In Balakot and Allai Tehsils, hygiene promotion is being carried out hand-in-hand with water supply schemes and sanitation. In Banian Union Council, Batagram tehsil, the Federation/Pakistan Red Crescent teams are dealing only in hygiene promotion and sanitation.

The hygiene promotion messages are mainly targeted at women. Women tend to be more interested and involved in educational activities while men prefer to be more involved in outdoor/physical activities such as latrine/water supply construction and maintenance and clean up campaigns. Getting the hygiene promotion message through to women in turn leads to them educating their families.



The goal of providing drinking water for 80,000 people by the end of 2006 was nearly achieved. These girls are using a water supply facility installed by the PRCS/International Federation in Balakot. (Photo: IFRC)

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

Though it is too early to measure the impact of hygiene promotion interventions, it was notable that Banian Union Council (Batagram Tehsil) had the lowest number of acute watery diarrhoea cases when there was an outbreak of cholera during last monsoon season. In fact, there were no cholera cases reported where the Pakistan Red Crescent/Federation interventions were taking place.

In November/December 2006, the hygiene promotion and gender teams conducted a two-week training and workshop in Besham for 25 Pakistan Red Crescent staff. This exercise was aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Pakistan Red Crescent in the implementation of community-based programmes using well defined participatory tools from the seven-step PHAST methodology and taking into consideration gender-related issues. Health promoters, social mobilizers and hygiene promoters are now developing five Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation projects in an integrated action in the areas of Balakot and Batagram.

In February, a national-level PHAST workshop was held in Islamabad, with 17 participants, drawn from four provincial branches around the country representing NWFP, Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab.

Expected result (sanitation): 160,000 vulnerable people in the areas of Batagram, Balakot and Allai Valley and in other areas prioritized by the relief recovery programme and PRCS have access to and maintain 9,000 rural toilets (improved pit latrines) and bathrooms close to their dwellings, through a community-based, gender-responsive and sustainable sanitation project until the end of 2008.

Progress/achievements/impact

The sanitation sector, beside the construction of latrines and bathrooms, has widened its activities with the installation of solid waste disposal facilities, drainage channels and clean up campaigns in five villages in Balakot and Batagram. The Pakistan Red Crescent has also taken over 24 areas where OXFAM has rehabilitated water supply schemes. Sanitation and hygiene promotion activities will be carried out in coordination with the water supply scheme work.

Since the beginning of the operation until February 2007, the following sanitation activities had been achieved;

Tehsil	Beneficiaries	Latrines constructed	Washrooms constructed	Hygiene kits distributed	Buckets distributed.
Balakot	56,900	1020	0	10,603	1,769
Batagram	17,600	877	305	8,059	0
Allai Valley	3,270	145	0	891	0
TOTAL	77,770	2,042	305	19,553	1,769

Assessments for further projects are still ongoing in Balakot and Allai Valley and more latrines and washrooms are planned.

Constraints

It had been originally proposed to build latrine blocks in 40 schools and 40 medical centres. These would support reconstruction activities being carried out by other agencies. However ERRA decided that reconstruction of government schools and medical centres would include latrine blocks as part of the overall reconstruction package. This has meant only private schools and medical centres are being targeted, with latrine blocks in four schools and four centres to be built under the revised plan.

More skilled personnel are required in the sanitation sector within the communities. Availability of skilled, trained volunteers can be variable in some communities which hinders the implementation of the project. Continued training activities targeting community members to widen the talent pool will be carried out through 2007.

Expected result (provision of safe drinking water): By end 2006, 80,000 people have access to and can maintain safe water supply systems in the areas of Batagram, Allai, Balakot and Shangla (Besham) and in other areas prioritized by the relief recovery programme and PRCS, with the number of beneficiaries to increase to 160,000 by the end of 2008.

Progress/achievements/impact

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

As of February 2007, the interim goal of servicing 80,000 people with safe water supply systems had virtually been met. Approximately 80,000 people have access to clean, safe water from 18 completed reconstructed or rehabilitated water supply schemes.

The Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation has approval from ERRA for a further 42 schemes. These are to be completed over 2007/08. The Swiss Red Cross, in a bilateral funding arrangement with the Pakistan Red Crescent, is rehabilitating four water supply schemes in the Allai Valley and these projects are included in the overall plan of action. The current overall status of water supply schemes is;

Tehsil	Schemes	Assessed	In progress	Completed
Batagram	25	16	3	0
Balakot	35	33	2	18
Allai Valley	4	4	0	0
TOTAL	64	53	5	18

In addition to the 64 water supply schemes under the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation plan of action, 24 completed water supply schemes in Balakot tehsil have been handed over from OXFAM. The Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation will be responsible for coordinating maintenance and repairs of these schemes.

Constraints

The water supply schemes for Banian Union Council in Batagram tehsil have been cancelled. Applications to the ERRA had been made. However in July 2006 ERRA decided to give the NOCs to another humanitarian organization. Despite protracted discussions and requests, ERRA has decided that the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation activities in Banian Union Council will contain just the hygiene promotion component and the sanitation and water supply components will be completed by the other organization.

There are not enough village water committees. This situation threatens the sustainability of installations. The Pakistan Red Crescent is planning further trainings for community members on maintenance and repairs of rehabilitated water schemes. It is still the goal to establish a water committee in communities where each water scheme is located.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT/RELIEF PROGRAMME**Project 1 – Relief**

Expected result: The most vulnerable communities in earthquake-affected or disaster-prone areas are identified and receive targeted assistance.

This project is closed. It involved the initial emergency relief phase between October 2005 and June 2006. As outlined in previous operations updates, the target of reaching 81,000 earthquake-affected families with emergency relief supplies was exceeded, with 122,000 families assisted by May. Details relating to these distributions are outlined in [operations update no.25](#).

Project 2 – Residual relief

The residual relief project reflects the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation planning for the 2006 monsoon season and the 2006/07 winter. In an effort to improve preparedness of communities for disasters, ERRA, in cooperation with regional district coordination officers, conducted mapping of available resources including those of INGOs and other international organizations. The main focus of the Pakistan Red Crescent /International Federation was to assist vulnerable communities in the transitional stage from temporary to permanent shelter. While ERRA officially deemed the emergency shelter phase to be over at the end of March 2006, by August it had re-evaluated the situation and recognized that not all families were going to have access to permanent shelter before the winter.

Expected result: Additional relief and shelter needs of the most vulnerable in earthquake-affected areas are met, ensuring their preparedness for the coming winter (2006-07) and relief and shelter activities are phased out strategically in 2007.

Winter Plan

The winter assistance operation distributions commenced 8 January 2007 and were to be completed by mid-March. Targeting 18,218 families, as of 12 March the operation had provided assistance to 17,618 families (approximately 123,300 people). This is 97 percent of planned distributions.

The areas targeted were Balakot, Batagram and the Allai Valley in NWFP and Chakoti and Muzaffarabad in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. A total of fifty Pakistan Red Crescent relief workers led by four field officers and supported by Federation staff undertook the operation. Most of the Pakistan field staff had experience from the emergency relief phase and the pre-monsoon distributions in June/July last year.



More than 127,000 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron were distributed in just nine weeks. (Photo: IFRC)

Big operation – big numbers

- People reached: 123,300
- Truckloads: 260 carrying 700 tonnes.
- Helicopter rotations: 56 carrying 142.5 tonnes
- Corrugated galvanized iron sheets distributed: 127,620

The winter assistance programme was a huge logistical undertaking with over 180 villages assessed, and large amounts of relief materials transported and distributed in remote, hard-to-access locations. Conditions were often bitterly cold and some areas were under heavy snow. The Pakistan Red Crescent assessment and relief teams showed they had benefited from the various trainings and on-the-job experience provided by the International Federation.

The plan originally targeted 13,500 families with distributions aimed to have been completed in December 2006. However, the number of beneficiaries increased, while the distribution period was pushed back to January, five weeks later than planned. The main reasons for the change in plan were:

- Modification of assistance packages and distribution plans as a result of new assessment data.
- Procurement difficulties with some items leading to delays.
- Assessments in some areas taking longer than anticipated due to challenging terrain and bad weather.

The operation focused on providing a holistic ‘warm shelter solution’ which incorporated corrugated galvanized iron sheets, shelter repair kits, tarpaulins and various other relief materials including quilts, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, blankets, and stoves.

The winter assistance operation was formulated after consulting with ERRA, UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations. It was apparent that some families in certain areas continued to require shelter assistance. Not all families had received the full financial assistance package from the government, while communities in remote, mountain areas were struggling to comply with ERRA reconstruction requirements.

Modification of the assistance package and distribution plan

The original winter plan was to target 13,500 families, supplying them each with a minimum of a ‘hard’ package of 10 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron, and a shelter repair kit. Within these targeted families, 10,000 would also receive ‘soft’ package items of tarpaulins, hurricane lamps, quilts, jerry cans, wood-burning stoves, women’s hygiene kits, blankets and kitchen sets.

Ongoing assessments during November-to-February revealed different needs as envisaged from the original plan. A decision was made to provide three kinds of assistance;

1. Hard package only: this targeted camp returnees after April 2006 who had previously not received corrugated galvanized iron sheets and shelter repair kits in camps but who had received ‘soft’ packages.
2. Soft package only: this targeted families who had returned home before April 2006 who had already received ‘hard’ packages.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

3. Full package (hard and soft): This targeted families who had not resided in camps and who had returned home after April 2006

This increased the overall number of targeted families to 18,218 families.

Whilst preliminary assessments had been conducted prior to last November, assessments continued through November to early February. Partner national societies in the Batagram area (the French Red Cross and Belgian Red Cross) requested additional assessment support in early February for specific gap areas. Assessments in Chakoti in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and Pashto in NWFP were not completed until February. These delays in assessments were due to bad weather and also limited capacity of the assessment teams.

It had been originally intended to procure 70,000 blankets to supply 10,000 families (seven blankets each) in part of the soft package component. However there were numerous procurement problems including quality issues with blankets provided (refer to constraints section). Alternative supplies were sourced from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) that supplied 14,000 blankets (to be replaced) while the Norwegian Refugee Council donated 27,500 blankets. This supply of 41,500 blankets was sufficient for distribution to approximately 6,000 families in the remote Allai Valley. A pending procurement of 20,000 blankets will be used to replace the ICRC stocks, while the balance of 6,000 blankets may be distributed under the winter assistance operation.

The final make up of the packages were as follows;

Hard Package	Unit	Quantity
Shelter repair kit	Kit	1
Corrugated galvanized iron	Sheet	10
Soft package		
Plastic tarpaulin sheet	Pcs	2
Hurricane lamp	Pcs	1
Wood burning stove	Pcs	1
Quilt	Pcs	4
Jerry can (14 litre)	Pcs	1
Plastic bucket	Pcs	1
Ladies hygiene kit	Pcs	1
Family hygiene kit	Pcs	1
Kitchen set (for 5 people)	Set	1
Female shawls	Pcs	3
Male shawls	Pcs	4
Blankets ⁴	Pcs	7



Shelter repair kits being delivered at Gantar, Allai Valley. More than 12,700 kits were distributed to families across NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir (Photo: IFRC)

Distributions

The distributions as of 12 March had reached 17,618 families over a nine week period beginning 8 January 2007. The details of the distributions are as follows:

Sectors	Families in Balakot (NWFP)	Families in Batagram (NWFP)	Families in Allai Valley (NWFP)	Families in Chakoti (PaK)	Families in Muzaffarabad (PaK)*	TOTAL
Hard package	1,348	1,269	2,355	2,700 ⁵	200 ⁶	7,872
Soft package	948	1,378	2,530	0	0	4,856
Full package	1,752	1,561	1,577	0	0	4,890
Total	4,048	4,208	6,462	2,700	200	17,618

Among the major items, the total number distributed was;

⁴ As noted, only 6,000 out of a targeted 10,000 families received blankets.

⁵ Hard packages in Chakoti also included two tarpaulins per family.

⁶ Ibid.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

- Corrugated galvanized iron sheets - 127,620
- Shelter repair kits - 12,762
- Tarpaulins - 25,292
- Quilts - 36,548
- Shawls (male and female) - 63,959

Helicopter operation

A crucial component of the distribution was the assistance provided by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Bad weather and heavy snowfall meant some remote, mountainous locations were inaccessible by truck. The only way to get relief supplies to these communities was by air. The helicopter operation enabled more than 700 families in extremely remote areas to receive supplies.

The UNHAS service was utilized by the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation to get supplies into Gantar and Upper Tandool, both in NWFP. Using Kamov and MI8 choppers, a total of 56 rotations were flown from the base in Muzaffarabad beginning on 8 January and finishing on 22 January. A total of 142,515 kilograms of relief items were delivered to these locations. This Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation winter assistance items accounted for 94 percent of the total UNHAS cargo delivered for all agencies utilizing the service.

Ground support at the distribution points was provided by a team of Pakistan Red Crescent staff who coped with extremely challenging conditions. To reach Gantar and Upper Tandool, the team would travel by jeep up precarious unsealed roads as far as they could, then hike two-three hours up a steep climb. Due to the difficulty of reaching the locations, the teams would camp at the site until the distributions were completed. They endured long days and freezing conditions.

Assessment, monitoring and evaluation

The operation was supported with assessment, monitoring and evaluation personnel with four regional disaster response team (RDRT) members and a ‘winter relief monitor’ delegate seconded from the American Red Cross. Two RDRT members from the Nepal Red Cross and two members from the Bangladesh Red Crescent were deployed from end of January to end of February. The RDRT members, all experienced in relief operations, assisted with maintaining proper assessment procedures and relief distributions. They also did on-the-job training for staff, reinforcing the code of conduct. They worked on informing beneficiaries on selection criteria and the type and make up of relief packages.

The RDRT members worked in conjunction with the American Red Cross delegate who helped conduct a post-distribution monitoring assessment survey over January-February. The full survey findings are available from the Pakistan delegation on request. The assessment had four major objectives:

1. Disaster assessment; to cross reference data to ensure the most vulnerable areas and populations were being targeted and that assessment teams understood and properly implemented the selection criteria.
2. Distribution; examine whether relief goods were appropriate and needed and whether the beneficiary selection criteria was communicated properly.
3. Relief goods; to determine what items were most and least useful, what was available locally.
4. Perception of the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation in communities; to gauge satisfaction levels and rating of the performance of the assessment/distribution teams.

The sample size was 185 households selected from 135 villages across Balakot, Batagram, the Allai Valley (all NWFP) and Chakoti (Pakistan-administered Kashmir).

Among major findings in the survey were;

- Beneficiaries in all areas rate corrugated galvanized iron sheets as the most useful followed by blankets/quilts and tarpaulins. This reflected expectations.
- Women’s sanitary napkins in the ladies hygiene kits were deemed to be the least useful. Most respondents said such a product was not used nor were they familiar with commercially produced sanitary napkins.
- Satisfaction levels with services provided by the Pakistan Red Crescent were generally high with approval ratings ranging between 75 and 97 percent.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

- Communities for the most part acknowledged that prior to the earthquake they knew little or nothing about the Pakistan Red Crescent. Following the disaster however, the national society had gained more visibility as a result of door-to-door assessments and community distributions.
- Most respondents identified seeds and fertilizer as being the most needed livelihoods item in the first year following the disaster followed by animals and vocational training.
- However when asked what would be the most useful livelihoods assistance within the next five years, vocational training was the most common response.

Among major recommendations from the survey are;

- Translation of monitoring forms into the local language(s) of the country is strongly recommended. This will help in maximizing the understanding of the question and questions asked with the intended context.
- Increase the capacity of the national society and Federation relief teams in the field by providing refresher trainings on conducting post-distribution surveys.
- Monitoring should be planned and budgeted for when the relief plan of action is developed.
- Improve coordination between programmes so that monitoring data conducted by one area such as relief is shared with others such as health. Monitoring tools should have GPS coordinate fields, to relay key findings and exact community locations to other concerned sectors. Better coordination means less time and resources will be monopolized and the end result could potentially benefit other sectors too. Such a system will help reduce the “assessment fatigue” that many communities have experienced due to organization after organization conducting their own individual assessments, re-assessments, and monitoring.
- Recruit women volunteers as part of the core Pakistan Red Crescent volunteer cadre. Beyond the many different activities that women can participate in to support the national society during preparedness, women volunteers can provide invaluable assistance to both the assessment and monitoring phases of an operation – where particular details and answers may be offered by women in the presence of a female volunteer rather than a male volunteer.

Constraints

The blanket procurement proved to be highly problematic and, at the time of writing, just 41,500 of the planned 70,000 blankets had been distributed. Issues arose in November with quality issues with samples received. The International Federation was unable to source blankets of the required quality until late February. It was decided to proceed with distributions without the blankets, though the item was subsequently included for some beneficiaries following the loan from the ICRC and donation from the Norwegian Refugee Council.

Assessment and distribution teams encountered disgruntlement in communities over beneficiary selection. It was difficult to convince communities why they were not being included for distributions. Numerous representations were made by community groups objecting to being left out and this occasionally slowed the distribution process as these complaints were heard and considered. A small demonstration was staged outside the Banna base camp in January by people demanding they be placed on the distribution list.

Project 3 – Disaster Management

Expected result: The vulnerability of communities is reduced by strengthening the PRCS disaster management capacity

The Pakistan Red Crescent Punjab branch held a community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) workshop in Bahawalpur district for 23 staff/volunteers in December 2006. This was the latest in a series of activities carried out in 2006 aimed at increasing the disaster management capacity of the national society and communities:

CBDP training

- CBDP training in September by the Balochistan provincial branch for 20 community members from the Sibi district and 22 participants from Naseerabad district.
- The NWFP branch held a community awareness session for 20 staff/volunteers in the Swat district branch in August.

Vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA)/training

- Five-day training course for the Punjab provincial branch during August. A total of 150 households of Kala Pahara were visited in conjunction with the training.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

- VCA of six villages by the Balochistan provincial branch in Jaffarabad district during June.
- VCA of villages in Kohistan by the NWFP provincial branch during June.

In accordance with the revised disaster management plan, disaster preparedness stocks for 25,000 families are being put in place in strategic locations around the country. A family of seven will typically receive the following: one tent, seven blankets, two tarpaulins, one kitchen set, one stove, one hurricane lamp, one hygiene kit. The latest available data on disaster preparedness stocks is as follows:

Location	Tents		Blankets		Kitchen sets		Tarpaulins	
	Target	Stock	Target	Stock	Target	Stock	Target	Stock
NHQ	12,000	9,225	72,000	44,761	12,000	1,189	24,000	658
Balochistan	3,000	2,000	21,000	12,186	3,000	200	6,000	140
NWFP	3,000	1,790	21,000	14,978	3,000	346	6,000	329
Punjab	3,000	2,300	21,000	15,500	3,000	189	6,000	150
Sindh	3,000	2,000	21,000	12,600	3,000	576	6,000	650
PaK	1,000	500	7,000	300	1,000	0	2,000	0
Total	25,000	17,815	163,000	100,325	25,000	2,500	50,000	1,927

Location	Hurricane lamps		Stoves		Hygiene kits	
	Target	Stock	Target	Stock	Target	Stock
NHQ	12,000	1,080	12,000	0	12,000	0
Balochistan	3,000	100	3,000	108	3,000	0
NWFP	3,000	789	3,000	200	3,000	0
Punjab	3,000	100	3,000	200	3,000	0
Sindh	3,000	100	3,000	200	3,000	0
PaK	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0
Total	25,000	2,169	25,000	708	25,000	0

Whilst the tent stocks are relatively healthy at 71 percent capacity, and blankets are 62 percent covered, the stocks of the remaining items are low and priority is being given to their procurement in 2007.

Eight new disaster management officers have been hired during the reporting period. These officers are located at strategically placed disaster management 'cells' which are incorporated into branches. The plan is for 33 disaster management cells in disaster-prone areas to establish by the end of 2008. Each cell is staffed by a disaster management officer and warehouse manager. To date in a process beginning before the earthquake operation, ten of these cells have been established.

The Pakistan Red Crescent has applied to the Pakistan Telecom Authority for a permanent frequency licence. To date radio frequencies used by the national society/International Federation are only temporary and have to be applied for on a project-by-project basis. Holding a permanent frequency would be a great boost in dealing with future disasters.

The planned work on establishing the high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF) nationwide network has not progressed. This project will be picked up again once the licence issue is resolved. There is interest from a bilateral partner in providing support for the HF and VHF network in Muzaffarabad and Islamabad.

The Turkish Red Crescent is providing bilateral support to assist the PRCS in scaling up its disaster management capacity. It has already supported the establishment of a disaster management centre for the Pakistan-administered Kashmir branch in Muzaffarabad and a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed to support a disaster management centre and warehouse in Islamabad.

Project 4 – Livelihoods

The livelihoods project continued to focus on provision of seeds and fertilizer with approximately 4,500 families receiving their second distributions. Assessments for the maize sowing season beginning in April have been completed.

Expected result: Earthquake-affected people, in 12 remote union councils of NWFP have received assistance helping speed up their livelihood capacity recovery.

(NB this expected result has changed. It originally included 18 union councils in NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. The change was made following the decision to cancel the livestock distributions and wide-scale fruit and forestry tree seedling distributions – see operations update 27).

The livelihoods project is currently targeting seven union councils in NWFP (Garlat, Ganool, Batkul, Jambera, Banian, Banna and Kuza Banda) but it is still planned to expand activities into a total of 12 union councils over 2007/08 to benefit 40,000 people.



Wheat crops in Banian union council where wheat seeds and fertilizer have been distributed. Farmers report good germination rates. (Photo: IFRC)

Activities are focused on the provision of seeds, tools and fertilizer for farming families, provision of seeds and tools for kitchen gardens while there are two small-scale pilot projects relating to fruit trees and vocational training. As outlined in operations update 27, planned livestock distributions were cancelled. The planned activities for distribution of fruit and forestry seedlings and rehabilitation of 45 irrigation schemes were also cancelled and were replaced by pilot projects.

Seeds/fertilizer distributions

Distributions of seeds and fertilizer for families in four union councils were completed on 18 December 2006. For most of these families (approximately 4,500), this was their second distribution following an earlier one in July 2006. The targeted number of families in the second distribution was reduced from 6,561 to 4,768. This was due to the assistance being provided by German Agro Action and the Dosti Welfare Organisation and

some families were removed from the distribution list to avoid duplication.

The details of the distributions were as follows:

Union council	No. families	Wheat seed kgs	DAP fertilizer kgs	Urea kgs
Banna	1,232	16,286	28,804	39,701
Banian	1,645	47,652	81,882	81,882
Batkul	1,153	25,252	46,087	48,387
Jambera	738	10,853	29,116	31,893
TOTAL	4,768	100,043	183,888	201,863

All seed and fertilizer was inspected by a qualified inspector prior to distribution. To date the total amount distributed (including the July 2006 distributions) has been:

- Urea - 350,000 kilograms
- DAP fertilizer - 259,000 kilograms
- Wheat seed - 100,043 kilograms
- Maize seed - 75,324 kilograms
- Tool kits - 1,500

Since the beginning the project, more than 4,000 people (each representing a family) have received training in crop management and yield improvement methods.

Monitoring visits have been made to the communities receiving seeds and fertilizer and all expressed satisfaction with germination ratios. Surveys were conducted over 13 villages in February identifying 601 families for maize seed, fertilizer and tool kit distributions.

Kitchen garden distributions

The planned kitchen garden distributions were completed during November/December targeting 500 predominantly women-headed households.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

The distributions followed two months of surveying in remote areas in Mansehra and Batagram districts, targeting families which were headed by women. Kitchen gardening is a sustainable, achievable activity for these families to assist them with food supply and small cash crop potential. Each family received a 550 gram pack of 11 types of vegetable seed and a tool kit which included a shovel, sickle, hoe, rope, and bucket.

The distribution summary is as follows:

Union Council	Tehsil	Families
Garlat	Balakot	110
Ganool	Balakot	58
Banian	Batagram	120
Banna	Allai	70
Batkul	Allai	70
Jambora	Allai	72
TOTAL		500

Families noted that the 550 gram packs were insufficient and requested greater supplies in future and this will be considered for subsequent distributions. Consideration also needs to be given to accompanying vegetable seed distributions with fertilizer and pesticides.

A further 106 families (mostly female-headed) were identified during February for future vegetable seed and tool distributions.

Irrigation channel rehabilitation pilot project

A damaged irrigation channel has been identified in the village of Bandigo in Banian union council. A 'terms of partnership' agreement is being drawn up to outline the roles and responsibilities of the community and the Pakistan Red Crescent / International Federation. A civil engineer has been contracted to begin work on the project.

Fruit tree/vocational training pilot projects

While the planned fruit and forestry seedling distributions were cancelled, it is planned to proceed with a small scale fruit tree distributions. Plots in Banian and Kuza Banda union councils will be identified and it is planned to distribute 3000 seedlings to benefit 100 families. Meanwhile, a group of 20 women have been identified in Banian union council for stitching and tailoring vocational training which is due to begin in April 2007. It is planned to provide vocational training for 100 people covering carpentry, masonry, electrician training, sewing and tailoring.

Constraints

Distributions of the wheat seeds and fertilizer stretched over four months from 8 August to 18 December which was longer than anticipated. This was due to bad weather blocking roads. However all families received the items within the planting cycle. There is a need to continue to train volunteers on assessment methods etc while greater monitoring capacity is required by the livelihoods project team. A women kitchen garden specialist could not be found in time for the distributions and this prevented the planned training sessions to women being conducted.

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

The operation is now fully into the rehabilitation phase with the first groundbreaking of a planned 41 reconstruction projects of public buildings due to occur in April. Another three were reallocated by ERRA to other organizations.

Expected Result: Construction of 41* public buildings encompassing health, education and community centre facilities will be completed by the end of 2008 and will be used by the earthquake-affected communities by 2009.

**NB this expected result has been amended with the number of buildings reduced from 44 to 41. This is due to ERRA allocating three of the planned projects to other organizations.*

Progress/achievements/impact

As of March 2007, the reconstruction programme consisted of 41 projects – 27 of which were multilaterally funded through the International Federation and 14 which were bilateral projects between the Pakistan Red Crescent and other partners.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

The construction programme is being carried out in three phases. Phase I involving 12 projects (eight multilateral and four bilateral) will commence in April 2007, phase II involving seven projects (four multilateral and three bilateral) will commence in June 2007 and the remaining 22 projects will be included in phase III with the start date yet to be determined. However it is still planned for all construction to be completed by the end of 2008 as per the original timeline. Outline of the first two phases is as follows:



The details of the first two phases are as follows: (PaK = Pakistan administered Kashmir, NWFP = North West Frontier Province)

Phase I projects	Funding source	Start Date	End Date
Boys degree college, Gari Dopatta, PaK	PRCS/Federation	1 Apr 2007	Sep 2008
Boys degree college, Chinari, PaK	PRCS/Federation	14 Apr 2007	Sep 2008
Boys middle school, Hattian Bala, PaK	PRCS/Friends of Al Shifa	14 Apr 2007	Mar 2008
Girls middle school, Mera Bakot, PaK	Federation/British Red Cross	14 Apr 2007	Mar 2008
Boys middle school, Amra Sawan, PaK	Federation/Japanese Red Cross	14 Apr 2007	Mar 2008
Girls high school, Mansehra city, NWFP	Federation/Chinese Red Cross	14 Apr 2007	May 2008
Girls middle school, Shohal Najaf Khan, NWFP	Federation/Hong Kong Red Cross	14 Apr 2007	Mar 2008
Boys middle school, Shohal Najaf Khan, NWFP	Federation/Japanese Red Cross	14 Apr 2007	Mar 2008
Girls middle school, Shohal Mazulla, NWFP	Federation/Japanese Red Cross	14 Apr 2007	Mar 2008
Rural health centre, Batal, NWFP	PRCS/American Red Cross	May 2007	Jul 2008
Basic health unit, Shohal Najaf Khan, NWFP	PRCS/American Red Cross	May 2007	Dec 2007
Basic health unit, Hilkot, NWFP	PRCS/American Red Cross	May 2007	Dec 2007

Phase II projects	Funding source	Start Date	End Date
Boys high school, Saran, PaK	PRCS/Bahrain Red Crescent	1 Jun 2007	Jul 2008
Boys high school, Kalana, PaK	Federation/Singapore Red Cross	1 Jun 2007	Jul 2008
Girls middle school, Pahl, PaK	PRCS/Bahrain Red Crescent	1 Jun 2007	May 2008
Basic health unit, Salmiah, PaK	Federation/Korean Red Cross	1 Jun 2007	Jan 2008
Basic health unit, Lamina, PaK	PRCS/American Red Cross	1 Jun 2007	Jan 2008
Basic health unit, Reshian, PaK	Federation/Korean Red Cross	1 Jun 2007	Jan 2008
Rural health centre, Lassan Nawab, NWFP	Federation/Korean Red Cross	1 Jun 2007	Aug 2008

The remaining 22 projects which will be included in phase III are comprised of the following (with estimated time to complete construction)

- 14 vocational/community centres (12 months)
- Three basic health units (eight months)
- One rural centre (15 months). NB this project may be expanded into a tehsil headquarters hospital.
- One girls degree college (18 months)
- One boys high school (14 months)
- One girls middle school (12 months)
- One girl's primary school (11 months).

Of the 41 projects there are 16 educational facilities (three degree colleges, four high schools, eight middle schools and a primary school); 11 health facilities (one tehsil headquarters hospital, two rural health centres and eight basic health units); and 14 vocational/community centres.

The Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation decided to appoint an engineering firm for the design and supervision of the projects. An agreement was signed with the Pakistan Environmental Planning & Architectural Consultants (PEPAC)⁷ in November 2006 for the 12 projects in Phase I. In December, 14 contractors were pre-qualified to bid for all 41 construction projects.

To date PEPAC, in cooperation with the Pakistan Red Crescent construction team, has prepared the design drawings and accompanying documents for the nine educational facilities in phase I. These have been submitted to ERRA for approval, which has given the green light for the tender process to proceed. The three health facilities in phase I are under design.

The pre-qualified contractors for the nine educational facilities in Phase I were to be invited to make bids during March 2007 while contractors for the remaining three health facilities in phase I would be subsequently invited to make bids in April.

Following the opening of bids, there is an evaluation process involving the Pakistan Red Crescent, International Federation Pakistan delegation and final approval from the procurement department in the Geneva Secretariat. Contractors are expected to be able to commence work within two weeks of bid opening.

A 'Project Cooperation Agreement for Reconstruction' between the Pakistan Red Crescent and the International Federation was signed in early February 2007. This outlines the roles and responsibilities of each organization and sets minimum conditions and standards for procurement and contractors.

Originally it had been planned to 'fast-track' up to five projects, utilizing in-house design and administration. However it was decided to utilize an engineering firm to ensure a consistent and sustainable approach for all projects under the programme.

The Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation construction team: An International Federation construction coordinator started his mission in December 2006. His role is to lead the plan of implementation and support and strengthen the Pakistan Red Crescent reconstruction team. The coordinator, based in the Pakistan Red Crescent, assists communication and ensures Federation procedures are followed particularly at this stage in regard to procurement of contractors.

The existing locally-recruited Federation construction manager has been working since June 2006 with the support of the head of delegation (himself a qualified civil engineer with reconstruction experience in earthquake recovery operations in Turkey and Gujarat), the Federation procurement delegate and Federation finance delegate.

In the Pakistan Red Crescent reconstruction unit, the deputy director of reconstruction is an experienced civil/structural engineer who now counterparts with the Federation construction coordinator. The national society reconstruction unit is also supported by a quantity surveyor and a bookkeeper. It is still a small team managing a relatively large programme. Four additional engineers will be recruited shortly by the Pakistan Red Crescent with two to be based in a NWFP branch and two in a branch in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. Their role will be primarily to monitor the quality of the construction work in parallel to the engineers employed by PEPAC which is contracted to ensure that the work is executed to the highest possible standards.

To date number of visits has been made to the district education departments and to all of the locations in phase I. Efforts have been made to consult in a meaningful way with the staff and students of the schools and colleges to make sure that all stakeholders were involved. This is an ongoing process

Constraints

The layout of the school buildings in phase I went through a number of revisions to reach a layout that could be agreed by all players. Visits to the field were time-consuming due to the widespread nature of locations.

⁷ PEPAC was incorporated in 1974 to provide town planning and architectural consultancy services for projects initiated by the Government of Pakistan, semi-government bodies and the private sector. PEPAC has an extensive history of completing construction projects in Pakistan.

It has been difficult to adequately engage all end users in a participatory planning process. The urgent need to expedite the delivery required fast-tracking the rollout of layout plans. Consultation will continue throughout the construction period.

ERRA through its consultancy company NESPAK (National Engineering Services Pakistan) has been inundated since the beginning of 2007 with building drawings and documents requiring approval. This has resulted in a back log of projects awaiting final approval which has caused delays. For instance, drawings for the schools in phase I took three weeks to gain approval.

As outlined above, it had been originally envisaged that some 'fast-track' projects could have been underway by October 2006. However upon further analysis it became clear that beyond a few projects, the national society and the International Federation did not have the capacity to undertake such a task. It was decided it was better to establish a 'template' which could be applied to the entire scope of all 41 projects than take a piecemeal approach which may have resulted in more delays in the long run, waste and lower quality facilities for the beneficiaries.

Three projects (two girls' high schools in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and a boys' middle school in NWFP) out of the originally planned 44 have been cancelled. This was due to ERRA allocating the projects to other organizations.

NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME

Expected result: The institutional capacity of the PRCS to deliver effective and efficient services to the most vulnerable communities is developed and strengthened through expansion of PRCS branches in disaster-prone areas.

No new branches were opened during the reporting period, though a new district branch in Batagram is expected to be operational in April. To date, in a project running since 2005, ten new branches have been opened, each with a disaster management cell (see disaster management section).

The new branch in Batagram was not in the initial list of vulnerable districts where new branches were planned. It was identified as a disaster-prone area following the October 2005 earthquake. French Red Cross mobile health teams (working with the Pakistan Red Crescent) are already operating in the area. Secretaries for the recently opened Mansehra and Swat district branches were hired in January.

It is still planned to develop branches in the Northern Areas and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The Pakistan Red Crescent director of operations along with the secretary of the NWFP branch met with the additional chief secretary of FATA in February 2007 and other senior officials. Details of operating a branch in the area were discussed and the issue is being pursued. Procedural work has been completed for the Northern Areas branch and the National Society is in touch with the concerned authorities.

As outlined in the disaster management section, the Turkish Red Crescent provided bilateral support for the construction of a disaster management centre and warehouse in Muzaffarabad. These facilities have been handed over to the branch headquarters for Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

Expected result: Overall PRCS governance, management and programme planning is improved to enable better service delivery.

The Pakistan Red Crescent held a Managing Body (Governing Board) meeting on 17 February 2007. The meeting focused on the core priorities of the national society for the next three years. The development plan involves enlarging the volunteer base, enhancing the number of first aid trainers at community level and capacity building of the national society. It was agreed that priority must be given to reviving the process for adopting a unified Constitution for the Pakistan Red Crescent.

This was the first Managing Body meeting since December 2005 even though they are scheduled for every six months. However the focus on the earthquake relief operation and a significant turnover of managing body members and a change in chairman precluded a meeting being held in 2006.

Organizational development continues to operate at a low level as reflected by expenditure against income to date of just 10 percent (in the 2005-08 budget). The position of director of organizational development has remained vacant since mid-2005 and no decision has been taken on deploying an organizational development delegate. The Secretary-general and the head of delegation met with the Asia Pacific regional organizational development delegate in March 2007 to explore ways to power-up organizational development in the Pakistan Red Crescent. Given that major emergency relief tasks are now over, there is an opportunity for the national society to focus more on organizational development needs.

While there have been good capacity building efforts in the field in health, water and sanitation, reconstruction and field management by the Pakistan Red Crescent, these must now be complemented by organizational development initiatives as defined by the plan of action to ensure sustainability and increased capacity.

Finance development: The standardized financial policy has been sent to all four provincial branches with three of them -Sindh, Punjab and NWFP- adopting it in its entirety. The Balochistan branch has implemented portions of it. All the provincial branches are following Federation formats and procedures for financial reporting and cash requests. It is up to the provincial headquarters to implement the financial policy in the district branches with the exception of the planned branches in FATA and Northern Areas, which will be the responsibility of national headquarters.

Planned installation of financial software remains on hold. Locally-produced software was installed at national headquarters and the Punjab branch in 2005 and it was planned to be installed in the NWFP and Balochistan provincial headquarters. However the software has proved to be of limited value and had poor after-sales support. The International Federation and the national society are exploring replacing the system with the Navision software which is widely used by the Federation and national societies.

Volunteer management: Volunteer development continues to operate at a low level. This is due in part to the position of national society deputy director of youth and volunteers being vacant for a year up to mid-2006. However, an implementation plan for the coming three years is being finalized. In the wake of the October 2005 earthquake the Pakistan Red Crescent mobilized 200 new volunteers in NWFP who have remained engaged with the operation. This has created a good opportunity for the national society to enlarge its trained volunteer base.

The national society has hired a youth and volunteers officer for the Balochistan provincial branch and intends to hire officers for the remaining provincial branches in the near future.

The Pakistan Red Crescent Managing Body meeting in February 2007 agreed to liaise and coordinate with the government National Volunteer Movement. In February the government announced plans for 50,000 members of the National Volunteer Movement to receive disaster management training through 125 master trainers across all provinces and Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

It remains unclear what the size of the volunteer base of the Pakistan Red Crescent is. Data gathered from provincial branches indicates nationwide there are approximately 50,000 volunteers, but no analysis is available of how many 'active' volunteers there are.

The Asia Pacific volunteering development unit based in Kuala Lumpur conducted interviews in Pakistan as part of its 'Volunteering in Emergencies' study. The outcome of the review will be discussed in a workshop in Kuala Lumpur in April. Details relating to the Pakistan operation will be highlighted in the next operations update.

Resource mobilization: An ongoing direct mailing campaign which began in mid-2006 is receiving a very low response (around 2 percent). The campaign targets individuals on the national society donor database.

In another fundraising project, people taking the Umra pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia throughout the year are being targeted. A condition on entering Saudi Arabia is that pilgrims are vaccinated against meningitis and polio. The Pakistan Red Crescent in a partnership with a pharmaceutical company is offering to provide a vaccination service for a fee at the national headquarters in Islamabad. Preparatory work and contracts for this activity have now been finalized. Umra pilgrims will be traveling to Saudi Arabia from April.

Human resources development: The post of national society human resources manager continues to be vacant while the human resources manual is not finalized.

Expected result: The Red Cross Red Crescent image and awareness of the Movement is improved among vulnerable groups and communities.

The Pakistan Red Crescent has developed various press advertisements designed to be run to highlight the commencement of reconstruction activities. A 30-second television advertisement is in production and is expected to be completed by the end of March.

The national society continues to maintain its website (www.prcs.org.pk) for information dissemination and web-based promotion. The site, as of February 2007, was receiving about 2,000 unique visitors per month with the donation and earthquake response pages receiving the most hits. Whilst the number of unique visitors has doubled from a year ago, patronage is still relatively low. The International Federation communications team is in discussions with the Pakistan Red Crescent on strategies to increase public awareness of the site.

Humanitarian values capacity at the national society remains low, with no specific focal point. The information officer at the International Federation delegation is taking the role of Federation focal point from January 2007 and will seek to assist the Pakistan Red Crescent in reactivating humanitarian values activities. The national society plans to hold youth summer camps in April/May in NWFP, Balochistan, Punjab and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. The Federation information officer hopes to be able to conduct basic humanitarian values training with provincial branch youth and volunteers officers prior to these camps being held.

The national society marked First Aid Day with a function at the national headquarters in November. Students, government officials, partner national societies and members of the public attended the event which included displays, speeches etc.

As noted in the winter assistance operation section, awareness of the Pakistan Red Crescent in communities where the national society is operating is increasing. Communities spoken to for the most part admit prior to the quake they knew nothing about the Pakistan Red Crescent. Some people said they were aware of a 'Red Cross' and recognized the symbol, but knew little more. However door-to-door assessments, interaction with relief distributions and ongoing cooperation with rehabilitation projects means the Pakistan Red Crescent is well known in the areas of NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir where it is working.

Expected result: PRCS has the capacity to meet communication and advocacy needs.

The Federation communications team works with the national society public information officer. In addition to weekly coordination meetings, there is regular informal contact. The communications team is now assisting the national society in compiling its quarterly newsletter.

As outlined earlier, the Federation information officer has been made the delegation humanitarian values focal point. The officer is receiving training and support from the regional humanitarian values coordinator (based in the South Asia regional delegation). Once fully trained, the information officer will work closely with the national society to explore possible advocacy activities.

Expected result: Awareness on ongoing earthquake efforts is raised locally and internationally through the media, enhancing funding support.

The communications team helped facilitate a field trip to the Allai Valley and Balakot in late November 2006 for a photographer and journalist from The Times (UK), and a feature article was published in December. The Times was generously supporting the British Red Cross as part of its Christmas fundraising appeal.

A media field trip to observe the winter assistance distributions was arranged in February. Journalists from Reuters, IRIN News, and the Associated Press of Pakistan flew on one of the helicopter rotations to Gantar in the Allai Valley. Video footage was also provided to Associated Press Television Network and a web story on the operation was published on the Federation website. A media briefing on the winter assistance operation for local press was held in December. Journalists were updated on progress, given background information and sounded

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

out about the field trip. Regular contact is maintained with local media and further briefings on the reconstruction projects and other programme developments are planned.

The communications team is examining a proposal from a commercial FM radio network which broadcasts widely in quake-affected areas in NWFP. The network is offering to produce a half-hour show highlighting the work of the Pakistan Red Crescent and providing a forum to disseminate information.

The Federation information officer attended a South Asia regional information meeting in Delhi in November. As a result of the meeting, basic information strategies were agreed to.

Gender and community participation

Gender and community participation (GCP) is a cross-cutting component of all programmes. The four-member GCP team has to date worked with the livelihoods, water and sanitation and primary health care projects, with the aim of ensuring gender issues/needs are met and to encourage community participation in rehabilitation activities.

In December, the GCP team conducted a joint training with the water and sanitation team for 16 Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation staff. A key component of the training was on how to ensure women in culturally conservative areas such as northern Pakistan get access to the benefits of health and water and sanitation activities.

The GCP team has conducted various trainings with volunteers/staff involved in the livelihoods project on needs assessment and gender segregated data. This has been particularly useful in the kitchen garden activity which has targeted 500 mostly female-headed households. The GCP team was involved in carrying out the assessments for this project.

A vital role of the GCP team is to continue to ensure community participation in the various rehabilitation activities. This involves creating or maintaining community groups or committees connected with the various projects and making sure these groups meet, discuss and have their inputs relayed. This has sometimes involved working with groups/committees which have already been established in connection with programmes or forming new ones. The GCP team is currently working with the following community organizations and village committees⁸;

Community Organizations

Community	Union Council	Population
Upper Khawas	Garlat	600
Upper Shoutal	Garlat	750
Khairabad	Karnol	450
Kholian	Ghanool	500
Shagai	Garlat	200
Dhoga	Karnol	650
Kanshia	Garlat	700
Hassamabad	Ghanool	270
Josacha	Garlat	360
Qadarabad	Garlat	1200
TOTAL (10)		5,680

Village Committees (all in Balakot tehsil)

Village	Union Council	Men's village committee Membership	Women's village committee membership	Village population
Kappi Gali	Ghanool	15	10	200
Sanghar	Ghanool	20	25	800
Bangia	Ghanool	20	20	470
Sobria	Garlat	30	15	280
Mittikot	Balakot	20	-	430
Belagarlaat	Garlat	35	-	589
Hasa Maidan	Garlat	32	-	300
Hassamabad	Ghanool	-	20	270
Total		172	90	3,339

⁸ A **village committee** is normally made up of 5-10 senior members of a community. A **community organization** is open to all members of the village who can gather at group meetings. The aim is for a community organization to include membership of at least 80 percent of households.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 28

The GCP activities with the health team have include:

- Visiting 34 schools in Balakot as part of the primary health care awareness raising campaign.
- Visited 611 households in Balakot for awareness-raising among women on primary health care education, hygiene promotion, women's health committees and encouraging women to participate in the recovery programme.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The winter assistance operation received close scrutiny through a variety of additional monitoring and evaluation resources. A delegate was seconded from the American Red Cross national headquarters in Washington D.C. to conduct monitoring and evaluation over January and February and he has subsequently produced a report. The report looks at the quality, usefulness and appropriateness of support provided and is available on request from the Pakistan delegation. Four RDRT members (two from the Nepal Red Cross and two from the Bangladesh Red Crescent) were deployed for a month over January and February to monitor and assist with assessments and distributions. The operation was also overseen by a field delegate who began a one-year mission in December 2006. The field delegate's role is to observe and assist activities such as the winter assistance operation to ensure proper procedures are followed and to provide regular feedback to management. In addition, a member of the Geneva Secretariat Asia Pacific team spent three weeks in Pakistan in January/February to assist with monitoring the operation in addition to handling various management issues at the Mansehra field office.

It is still intended to conduct an independent review of the quake operation during 2007 and a terms of reference has been drawn up. The monitoring and evaluation department in the Geneva Secretariat will help to organize a review team and its findings will be shared with partners/donors. In the meantime, the Federation communications team continues to coordinate ongoing Federation and donor reporting.

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

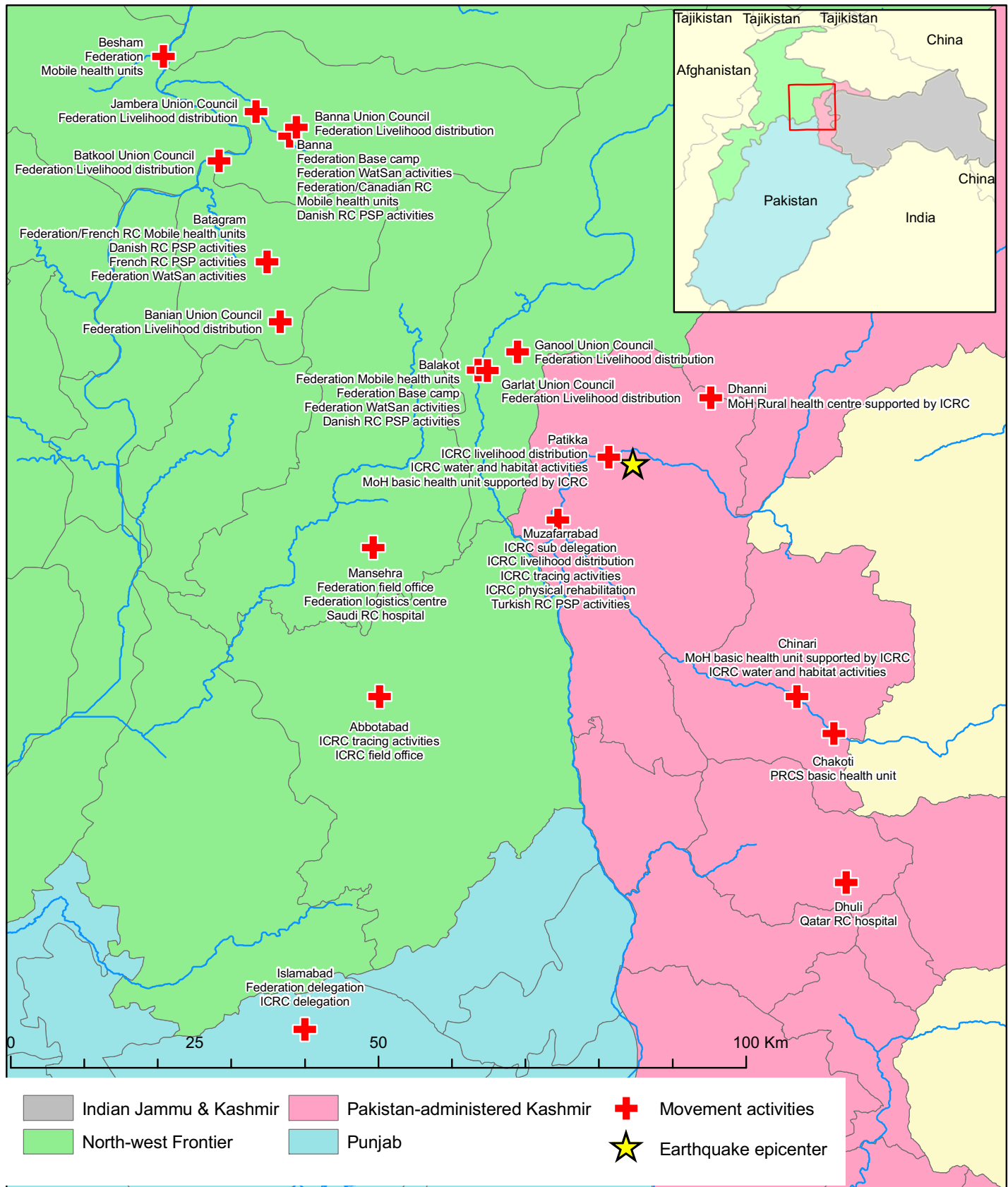
- *Pakistan Red Crescent Society: Khalid Kibriya (secretary-general); email: khalid_kibriya@yahoo.com; phone: +92 5 925 0404; fax: +92 51 925 0408*
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[Infographic map and interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)



Pakistan: Earthquake

Operations update 28
 February 2007

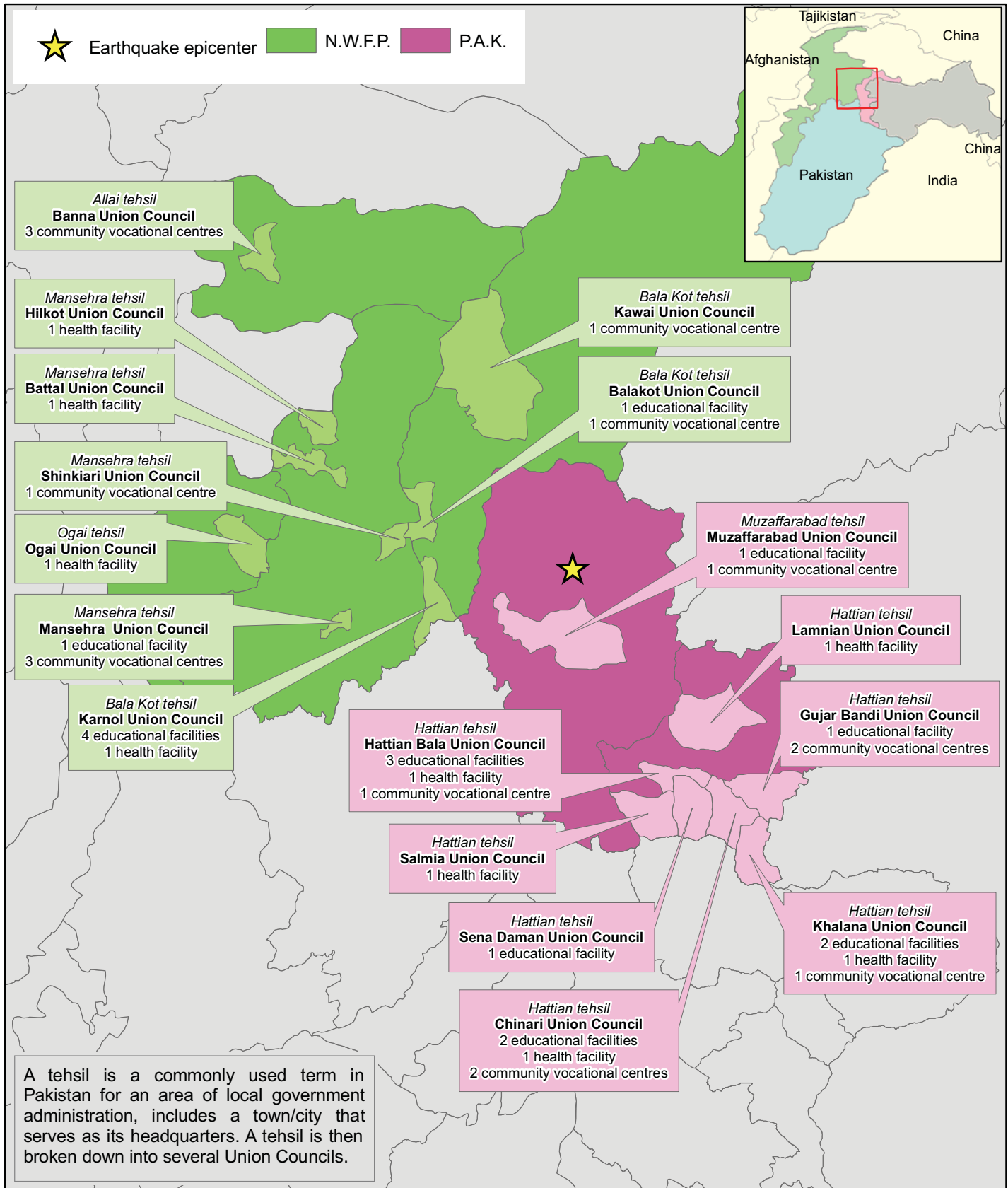


The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.



Pakistan: Earthquake

Operations update 28
 February 2007



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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/2
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2008/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	15,783,000	136,893,673		3,937,000	8,617,000	165,230,673
B. Opening Balance	0	0		0	0	0

Income

Cash contributions

Altria		65,600				65,600
American Red Cross		8,878,881				8,878,881
Andorra Red Cross					30,246	30,246
Australian Red Cross	1,184,057	4,165,536				5,349,593
Austrian Red Cross	23,865	231,272				255,137
Autonomous Prov. of Bozen		0				0
Barbados Red Cross Society		1,973				1,973
Belgian Red Cross (French)		28,819				28,819
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)		151,672				151,672
BP Foundation		99,353				99,353
British Red Cross	92,477	11,943,499			6,630	12,042,606
Cambodian Red Cross Society		19,668				19,668
Cambodia - Private Donors		0				0
Canadian Red Cross Society		7,262,727			1,440	7,264,167
China Red Cross Society		1,230,000				1,230,000
Croatian Red Cross		30,756				30,756
Cypriot Turkish RC RC		31,987				31,987
Cyprus Red Cross		20,867				20,867
Czech Red Cross		12,940				12,940
Danish Red Cross	3,022	1,149,804			3,499	1,156,326
Denmark - Private Donors		4,783				4,783
ECHO		0				0
Ecuadorian Red Cross		7,481				7,481
EMC Corp.		47,232			0	47,232
Enterprise Foundation		328,000				328,000
Estonia Red Cross		3,847				3,847
European Commission		1,265,341				1,265,341
Finland - Private Donors		1,084				1,084
Finnish Red Cross		153,848				153,848
France - Private Donors		1,952				1,952
French Red Cross		640,679				640,679
German Red Cross	305	2,288,299				2,288,604
Germany - Private Donors		1,890				1,890
Ghana Private Donor					17,929	17,929
Great Britain - Private Donors		17,000				17,000
Harris Foundation		131,200				131,200
Hellenic Red Cross		54,180				54,180
Hewlett Packard					0	0
Hong Kong Red Cross		1,698,609				1,698,609
Icelandic Red Cross	2,593	439,950				442,543
Indonesia - Private Donors		129				129
Intel Foundation		656,000			0	656,000
Ireland - Private Donors		1,035				1,035
Irish Government		2,018,575				2,018,575
Irish Red Cross Society	392,500	2,078,264				2,470,764
Italian Government		311,400				311,400
Italian Red Cross		231,825				231,825
Italy - Private Donors		78,250				78,250
Japanese Government		3,698,800				3,698,800
Japanese Red Cross Society	2,120,000	9,287,510		678,400		12,085,910
Korea Republic National Red Cross		64,700				64,700
Latvian Red Cross		129,400				129,400

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/2
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2008/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Latvia - Private Donors		23			23
Lehman Brothers Foundation		216,846			216,846
Libyan Red Crescent		10,000			10,000
Lichtenstein - Private Donors		300,000			300,000
Lithuanian Red Cross Society		3,567			3,567
Luxembourg Government		309,100			309,100
Luxembourg - Private Donors		193			193
Luxembourg Red Cross		74,666			74,666
Macao Red Cross		40,000			40,000
Macedonia (Former Yugoslavia Republi		4,637			4,637
Monaco Red Cross		46,710	18,145		64,855
Nepal Red Cross Society		16,208			16,208
Netherlands - Private Donors		546			546
Netherlands Red Cross	5,684	6,132,797	1,697		6,140,178
New York Office		48,785	663,575		712,360
New Zealand Red Cross	1,440	665,783	2,431		669,654
Norway - Private Donors			3,186		3,186
Norwegian Red Cross	3,946	4,918,462	305,987	806,538	6,034,933
On Line donations		879,292			879,292
OPEC Fund For International Developm		731,700			731,700
Other		4,598			4,598
Poland - Private Donors		3,235			3,235
Qatar Red Crescent Society		150,186			150,186
Saudi Arabia - Private Donors		13,245	4,157		17,402
Schering Plough			0		0
Sigma Paints		0			0
Singapore - Private Donors		77,850			77,850
Singapore Red Cross Society		200,000			200,000
Slovenia Government		66,077			66,077
Slovenian Red Cross		10,443			10,443
South Africa - Private Donors		1,294			1,294
Spain - Private Donors		3,946			3,946
Spanish Red Cross		9,825			9,825
Swedish Red Cross	614,168	10,404,093	87,500	1,652	11,107,413
Swiss Red Cross	2,015	234,273			236,288
Switzerland - Private Donors		82,670			82,670
Taiwan Chinese RCO		671,402			671,402
Trinidad & Tobago Red Cross Society		0			0
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent So		13,100			13,100
United States - Private Donors		757,476		-0	757,476
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		1,605			1,605
C1. Cash contributions	4,446,073	88,071,256	1,075,074	1,557,938	95,150,340

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

British Red Cross	119,500	1,920,198			2,039,698
Great Britain - Private Donors		968			968
Hong Kong Red Cross		-0			-0
Japanese Red Cross Society		36,492			36,492
On Line donations		11			11
OPEC Fund For International Developm		0			0
Philippine National Red Cross		12,200			12,200
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	119,500	1,969,869			2,089,369

Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)

Altria		0			0
American Government	29,594				29,594
American Red Cross	481,102	-600,000	150,000		31,102
Australian Government			22,855		22,855
Austrian Red Cross		-13,000	13,000		0
Barbados Red Cross Society		-1,973		1,973	0
BP Foundation		-99,353	99,353		0
British Red Cross	80,235	-406,950		452,561	125,847

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/2
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2008/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

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Canadian Red Cross Society		0			0
Capacity Building Fund			34,376		34,376
Croatian Red Cross		-30,756		30,756	0
Cypriot Turkish RC RC		0			0
Czech Red Cross		-12,940		12,940	0
Danish Red Cross	122,000	-614,769		492,769	0
Denmark - Private Donors		-4,783		4,783	0
Ecuadorian Red Cross		-7,481		7,481	0
EMC Corp.		-47,232		47,232	0
Enterprise Foundation		-250,000		250,000	0
Estonia Red Cross		-3,847		3,847	0
Finnish Red Cross		18,892			18,892
French Red Cross		-200,000		200,000	0
German Red Cross	309,596	154,797	154,797		619,190
Great Britain - Private Donors		-17,000		17,000	0
Harris Foundation		0			0
Hong Kong Red Cross	672,269	-672,269			0
Icelandic Red Cross	342,354	-342,354			0
Indonesia - Private Donors		-129		129	0
Intel Foundation		0			0
Ireland - Private Donors		-1,035		1,035	0
Irish Government		-619,000		619,000	0
Irish Red Cross Society		0			0
Italy - Private Donors		0			0
Japanese Red Cross Society		-1,443,734		1,500,000	56,266
Lehman Brothers Foundation		0			0
Lichtenstein - Private Donors		-300,000	300,000		0
Lithuanian Red Cross Society		-3,567		3,567	0
Luxembourg - Private Donors		-193		193	0
Macedonia (Former Yugoslavia Republi		-4,637		4,637	0
Netherlands - Private Donors		-46		46	0
Netherlands Red Cross	511,572	-812,350	300,000	779	0
New York Office		-48,785		48,785	0
New Zealand Red Cross		-353,400	353,400		0
Norwegian Red Cross	1,975,000	-1,975,000			0
On Line donations	383,471	-383,471			0
Saudi Arabia - Private Donors		-13,245		13,245	0
Slovenia Government		-66,077		66,077	0
Spain - Private Donors		-3,946		3,946	0
Spanish Red Cross		-2,080		2,080	0
Swedish Red Cross	2,447,080	-3,525,000		1,200,000	122,080
Swiss Red Cross		-100,000		100,000	0
Switzerland - Private Donors		-63,820		63,820	0
Taiwan Chinese RCO		0			0
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent So		-13,100		13,100	0
United States - Private Donors		-48,383		48,383	0
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		-1,605		1,605	0
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or	7,354,273	-12,933,622	1,427,780	5,211,771	1,060,201

Inkind Goods & Transport

Other		48,346,783			48,346,783
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		48,346,783			48,346,783

Inkind Personnel

American Red Cross		8,680			8,680
Australian Red Cross	91,374	76,800			168,174
Austrian Red Cross		13,200			13,200
British Red Cross	84,733	29,787		119,000	233,520
Canadian Red Cross Society		293		22,147	22,440
Danish Red Cross	53,240	22,913		53,550	129,703
Finnish Red Cross		41,066			41,066
German Red Cross	4,693	1,467			6,160

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

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Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2008/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

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<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	39,599	21,120			60,719
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	100,147	2,480		25,960	128,587
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	30,654	11,366		49,600	91,620
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	59,627	272,619	52,507	52,800	437,553
<i>Other</i>	7,813	40,099		8,213	56,125
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	25,373	23,200		25,420	73,993
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	24,800	61,327			86,127
C5. Inkind Personnel	522,053	626,417	52,507	356,690	1,557,667

Other Income

<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>		-13,000			-13,000
<i>Service Agreements</i>				103,193	103,193
C6. Other Income		-13,000		103,193	90,193

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	12,441,898	126,067,702	2,555,360	7,229,592	148,294,553
D. Total Funding = B + C	12,441,898	126,067,702	2,555,360	7,229,592	148,294,553

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	0		0	0	0
C. Income	12,441,898	126,067,702		2,555,360	7,229,592	148,294,553
E. Expenditure	-4,041,499	-102,782,829		-530,806	-4,226,417	-111,581,551
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	8,400,400	23,284,873		2,024,554	3,003,175	36,713,003

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/2
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2008/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		15,783,000	136,893,673		3,937,000	8,617,000	165,230,673	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	58,574,705		41,596,627				41,596,627	16,978,078
Construction Materials	1,029,150	2,797	2,067,333			5,594	2,075,725	-1,046,575
Clothing & textiles	15,441,690	4,572	10,632,857			190	10,637,620	4,804,070
Food	151,827	15,371	136,532			147	152,051	-224
Seeds,Plants	1,684,201	1	378,590			8	378,599	1,305,601
Water & Sanitation	2,252,684	416,449	208,217			628	625,294	1,627,390
Medical & First Aid	3,108,987	342,040	1,441,966			137	1,784,142	1,324,845
Teaching Materials	53,000	307	37,907				38,214	14,786
Utensils & Tools	5,794,106	40,289	3,277,405			163	3,317,857	2,476,249
Other Supplies & Services	11,223,127	13,317	11,850,207			11,466	11,874,991	-651,863
Total Supplies	99,313,477	835,144	71,627,641			18,335	72,481,120	26,832,357
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	1,412,505		4,538				4,538	1,407,967
Vehicles	2,518,956	28,747	858,707				887,454	1,631,502
Computers & Telecom	726,751	9,888	414,261		14,638	25,021	463,810	262,941
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	269,105	3,359	86,852		3,013	23,024	116,247	152,858
Medical Equipment	7,000							7,000
Others Machinery & Equipment	568		23,759				23,759	-23,191
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	4,934,885	41,994	1,388,118		17,651	48,045	1,495,808	3,439,077
Transport & Storage								
Storage	3,192,881	91,069	1,601,398			2,242	1,694,709	1,498,173
Distribution & Monitoring	15,793,486	8,646	15,756,439		375	6,624	15,772,084	21,402
Transport & Vehicle Costs	6,206,255	240,205	2,566,921		11,684	115,047	2,933,858	3,272,397
Total Transport & Storage	25,192,622	339,921	19,924,758		12,059	123,913	20,400,650	4,791,972
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	10,741,986	365,928	478,640		93,302	1,494,066	2,431,936	8,310,050
Delegate Benefits	171,000	938,884	1,658,724		147,032	960,523	3,705,163	-3,534,163
Regionally Deployed Staff	764,624	13,032	91,909			6,524	111,465	653,159
National Staff	2,501,913	305,939	436,646		44,615	325,296	1,112,496	1,389,417
National Society Staff	3,727,544	404,082	319,539		37,659	16,202	777,482	2,950,061
Consultants	467,764	0	81,162			62,980	144,143	323,622
Total Personnel Expenditures	18,374,831	2,027,866	3,066,620		322,609	2,865,591	8,282,686	10,092,145
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,676,427	53,591	54,297		7,695	29,598	145,181	1,531,246
Total Workshops & Training	1,676,427	53,591	54,297		7,695	29,598	145,181	1,531,246
General Expenditure								
Travel	951,207	77,736	301,730		12,284	214,604	606,354	344,853
Information & Public Relation	785,530	18,349	34,103		11,079	63,475	127,005	658,524
Office Costs	2,076,135	64,150	335,331		21,259	302,996	723,736	1,352,399
Communications	615,664	35,807	176,057		7,187	173,284	392,335	223,329
Professional Fees	152,765	2,847	40,270		1,636	44,854	89,606	63,158
Financial Charges	86,521	15,196	-22,368		4,203	36,322	33,353	53,169
Other General Expenses	326,615	3,684	58,226		2,253	26,542	90,705	235,911
Total General Expenditure	4,994,437	217,769	923,349		59,899	862,076	2,063,093	2,931,343
Depreciation								
Depreciation	4,000		6,245			2,013	8,258	-4,258
Total Depreciation	4,000		6,245			2,013	8,258	-4,258
Program Support								
Program Support	10,739,994	260,492	5,715,074		34,281	273,210	6,283,056	4,456,938
Total Program Support	10,739,994	260,492	5,715,074		34,281	273,210	6,283,056	4,456,938

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/2
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2008/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		15,783,000	136,893,673		3,937,000	8,617,000	165,230,673	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		264,723	76,728		76,612	3,636	421,698	-421,698
Total Operational Provisions		264,723	76,728		76,612	3,636	421,698	-421,698
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	165,230,673	4,041,499	102,782,829		530,806	4,226,417	111,581,551	53,649,122
VARIANCE (C - D)		11,741,501	34,110,844		3,406,194	4,390,583	53,649,122	