

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
27 September 2007
Glide no. 2005-000174

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 over 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations Update no. 29; Period covered: 1 March to 31 August 2007; Appeal target: CHF 165.2 million (USD 140.4 million or EUR 100.1 million); Appeal coverage: 94%; Outstanding needs: CHF 9.8 million (USD 8.1 million or EUR 6 million).

[Click here to go directly to the attached interim financial report.](#)

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

Appeal history:

- Operations update 27 revised the budget down to CHF 165 million to assist over 1,085,000 beneficiaries through to the end of 2008.
- Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal launched on 28 March 2006 for CHF 227 million to assist over 1,085,000 beneficiaries through to the end of 2008.
- Revised Emergency Appeal launched on 25 October 2005 for CHF 152 million to assist 81,000 families (some 570,000 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.
- Operations Update No. 3 of 12 October 2005 increased the Preliminary Appeal budget to CHF 73.3 million to assist up to 150,000 families (some 750,000 beneficiaries) for six months.
- Preliminary Emergency Appeal (launched as South Asia: Earthquake) on 9 October 2005 for CHF 10.8 million for four months to assist 30,000 families (120,000 beneficiaries).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 200,000.

Operational Summary: It is intended to extend the operation through 2009. A formal budget revision process is being undertaken and will be reflected in the next operations update. The extension of the operation is primarily to allow the completion of livelihoods, reconstruction and some health (water and sanitation) activities programmes. It is intended to roll over the other programme areas which are development and/or recovery focused. Funding levels are generally good and extension of the programme will not necessitate a significant increase in budget.

The reconstruction project has rapidly gathered pace during 2007 with the tendering process completed for 12 projects and construction underway in nine. A consulting engineering firm



A construction delegate checking progress at a degree college in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. (Photo: IFRC)

has been appointed for a further 13 projects and designs have either been completed or are near completion. Construction of all 25 of these projects is expected to be achieved before the end of 2008. However, various delays have meant it will not be possible to complete the other projects before 2009.

Health and care, and water and sanitation activities have progressed with the mobile health teams in earthquake-affected areas receiving an average of 10,000 patient visits a month. An exit strategy for the mobile clinics has been developed with the plan to phase them out during 2008. However, a gap exists in preventative care and the continuation of mobile teams to address these needs may be required through to 2009. The water and sanitation teams have now reached over 160,000 people with hygiene promotion messages while 87,000 people are benefiting from improved water supplies thanks to Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)/Federation interventions.

Residual emergency relief projects wrapped up with end of the winter assistance operation at the end March 2007. Emergency response is now a component of the general disaster management programme which also contains a significant disaster preparedness/capacity building component. The disaster management team was heavily involved in the response to the Cyclone Yemyin/floods response.

The livelihoods project reached a milestone of having assisted approximately 9,500 families (67,000 people) with various kinds of agricultural assistance. The project will now focus on working with communities to develop their own projects and not on relief distribution.

The financial situation is solid with 91 per cent of the appeal covered. Expenditure is generally on track. Overall, expenditure against budget is 70 per cent and against income, 77 per cent. The only area which has significantly under-spent continues to be organizational development at ten per cent against income.

The budget revision originally intended to be completed by August has been postponed until October due to significant human resources being diverted to the PRCS/International Federation Cyclone Yemyin/floods operation (Appeal No. MDRPK001) which was launched as a preliminary appeal on 4 July 2007 and revised on 17 July. Please see the Federation website (www.ifrc.org) for operations updates on flood operation activities.

Security issues led to the suspension of activities in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) for three to seven weeks from 10 July. One in-country partner national society has cancelled all further operations six months before the scheduled end of its operation due to security concerns.

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 displaced.



Pakistan Red Crescent staff and ambulances were deployed to assist with the casualties at the Red Mosque operation. (Photo: PRCS)

Operational developments

Two major events have impacted on the earthquake operation during the reporting period— the violence related to the 'Red Mosque' incident in early July and the Cyclone Yemyin/floods emergency operation in the southern provinces of Baluchistan and Sindh which began in late June.

The Red Mosque incident occurred in Islamabad when security forces began an operation on 10 July to remove several hundred people who had been situated in the mosque compound in defiance of government instructions. The

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

operation led to over 100 deaths and sparked riots in several areas around the country and further security incidents in North West Frontier Province (NWFP).

Violence led to the suspension of all Red Cross Red Crescent activities (with the exception of reconstruction) in the North West Frontier Province for varying periods from 10 July (i.e. three weeks in Balakot and seven weeks in Batagram, Besham, Allai).

On 10 July, the French Red Cross camp in Batagram was looted and burnt to the ground. On 12 July, the PRCS/International Federation camp in Banna (Allai Valley) was partially looted and there was some fire damage due to arson. Following investigations by government security forces, and inquiries made by the PRCS and the International Federation, it is clear that the Red Cross Red Crescent was not directly targeted as such. The violence was related to the Red Mosque incident and the resulting violence was directed blindly at anything resembling 'the establishment'. For more details, see the "security" section.

The French Red Cross withdrew from Pakistan after an attack on its camp and will not be resuming its activities, which centered on health and care via a basic health unit and mobile teams, and reconstruction assistance. These projects were due to have finished at the end of 2007. However the PRCS/International Federation worked with local authorities and communities, and resumed activities in Batagram (water and sanitation, and livelihoods) and in Allai (health, and water and sanitation) in September.

The Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation began responding to the effects of Cyclone Yemyin and flooding in the southern provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan in late June. A preliminary appeal was launched on 4 July and a revised emergency appeal for CHF 21.3 million (USD 18.2 million or EUR 12.9 million) for a six-month operation was launched on 17 July. The operation meant the diversion of some personnel to Sindh and Baluchistan for much of July/August. This included ten health staff (including the health coordination delegate and senior health manager), two logistics delegates and one staff, the water and sanitation coordinator and staff, and the disaster management manager and 15 staff. Given that due to the security situation, activities in North West Frontier Province were suspended for much of July, the cyclone/floods operation had minimal impact on frontline activities during that month. However, handling two major operations put extra pressure on support staff in the areas of finance, administration and communications.

Security: The July riots led to the suspension of all PRCS/International Federation activities in North West Frontier Province from 10 July. No staff were injured during the incidents but foreign nationals were moved to Islamabad for security reasons. The PRCS was instrumental in facilitating the relocation by government helicopter from Mansehra to Islamabad of the 12 expatriate staff. The overall security situation in areas of Red Cross

Red Crescent operation has improved since early July. However the upcoming Presidential election on 6 October, Parliamentary elections scheduled to be held by January 2008 and the impending return of senior political figures to Pakistan may lead to heightened tensions. Prior to the Red Mosque operation in July, there had been a spate of violent incidents around the country including more than 40 people dying on May 12 in Karachi during political protests.

A PRCS/International Federation assessment team visited Batagram and the Allai Valley areas over 20-28 July to gauge feelings of communities on whether activities could recommence following the July violence. Feedback was generally positive, though some communities insisted on conditions relating to male and female staff traveling in separate vehicles and guaranteeing employment of local people for some positions. As a result of discussions, agreement was reached to enable activities to recommence in September.



PRCS and the Federation have been involved in a major flood relief operation in Sindh/Baluchistan, assisting over 20,000 families. (Photo: IFRC)

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

A PRCS/ Federation assessment team conducted a one-week assessment visit in Balakot from 23 July and received positive feedback. As a result, operations re-commenced on 2 August.

An experienced local field security officer was appointed in April and is assisting the security delegate.

Logistics: As of August 2007, the logistics team consisted of three delegates (one coordinator, one procurement delegate and a warehouse delegate) and 45 permanent local staff. Warehouse capacity consisted of 11 Rubb Halls (ten in Mansehra and one in Banna) and some tents with a total capacity of approximately 3,000 square metres. During the reporting period, the Federation capacity had been reduced by two Rubb Halls with one moved to the PRCS national headquarters in Islamabad and one given over to the Belgian Red Cross.

The major logistical exercise (outside of the Sindh/Baluchistan floods operation) was the completion of the winter assistance operation. The operation ran for 15½ weeks from 12 January 2007 and finished on 31 March. A total of 127,435 people (18,205 families) received assistance across locations in North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. Logistics organized the procurement and transportation of nearly 850 tonnes of relief supplies moved in 260 truckloads and 56 helicopter rotations (utilizing United Nations Humanitarian Air Service helicopters). Further details are contained in the disaster management section.

The Balakot base camp, handed over by Oxfam in January 2007, became operational in March. It can accommodate 40 people and has kitchen, sanitation, and IT facilities. PRCS/International Federation health, water and sanitation and Danish Red Cross staff utilize the camp and there is an average camp population of 25-30 people. The Banna camp continues to operate and is a base for the Canadian Red Cross health programme staff. It is now fully operational again with damage suffered in the July violence repaired.

An ongoing frustration is the application for exemption from duty on 27¹ vehicles originally brought in from the fleet base in Dubai. The application forwarded through the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) to the Central Board of Revenue in March has yet to be processed. There is substantial financial expenditure to be borne should exemption not be granted with duties ranging between 105 per cent and 135 per cent. As of end August, the Federation had 24 operational vehicles while a further 11 were leased to partner national societies.

Human resources: As of 31 August 2007, there were 15 delegates (down from 17 in February) and 121 local staff under the earthquake operation. It is still planned for delegate numbers to be reduced to 10-12 expatriate staff during 2008 with localization of some positions in health, procurement and communications. Local staff numbers increased by 21 over the past six months with additions mainly in the areas of livelihoods, logistics/procurement, health, and transport.

One looming constraint is the new visa conditions introduced by the Pakistan Ministry of Interior in August 2007. The new class of visa for expatriates involved in humanitarian work dictates they return to their country of origin to obtain an 'NGO visa' which can take 6-8 weeks to process (Previously visas could be extended in Pakistan). This has the potential to remove several delegates from the country for some weeks and has travel cost implications. The International Federation and the PRCS are in discussion with officials on the matter.

Coordination – External: A major component of earthquake-related activities coordination is the relationship with the government's Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) and United Nations agencies involved.

The ERRA-UN 'Early Recovery Plan' was launched in May 2006. The PRCS/Federation liaised closely with ERRA and the UN to ensure good coordination to avoid duplication of efforts. The early recovery plan takes into account PRCS/Federation activities.

There is liaison with ERRA on all activities in quake-affected areas. This is particularly vital in programmes such as reconstruction where land allocation and design approval have been gained through ERRA. PRCS and/or International Federation representatives also attend ad hoc ERRA meetings.

¹ Exemptions were originally sought for 30 vehicles but three have since been re-exported to Dubai.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

Similarly with non-earthquake related disaster activities, the National society has a close working relationship with the government National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) which was formed in 2007. This NDMA operates at provincial and district levels, providing response to natural disasters. The Authority formulates policies for disaster management and the PRCS feeds into this process. The national society and the NDMA had a close working relationship during the Baluchistan/Sindh floods disaster in 2007.

The International Federation attends UN interagency standing committee meetings and UN operations working group meetings. The PRCS/International Federation have close relationships with the WHO, UNAIDS and the government Ministry of Health. It is intended to formalize these relationships with memorandums of understanding relating to various areas such as medical supplies and immunization/health campaigns.

The PRCS has field-level relationships with numerous NGOs. This is important particularly in times of emergency when cooperation is essential in getting assistance to beneficiaries.

Coordination – Internal: Under the ongoing 2005-09 Earthquake operation, the Pakistan Red Crescent and the International Federation have a cooperation agreement and a construction-related project cooperation agreement, both signed February 2007. These formalize the relationship between the National society and the Federation in operational matters.

There are weekly management meetings between ICRC and the Federation, and fortnightly meetings between PRCS, the Federation and ICRC, in addition to regular contact among all Movement partners.

Weekly reconstruction coordination meetings are held involving the Governing Board and the Pakistan Red Crescent/International Federation reconstruction team.

Health coordination meetings and health technical meetings every two months bring together representatives of all health elements covered by the Pakistan Red Crescent, International Federation and in-country partner national societies. Similar technical meetings for disaster management are planned.

The PRCS hosts partner national society coordination meetings. Under the earthquake operation plan of action, there are currently ten national societies operating in-country; American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent. For a summary of the programmes being conducted by the partner national societies, see Annex 1. Two partner national society coordination meetings have been held this year on 26 April and 19 June. A third scheduled for July was postponed due to the floods operation and a new date has yet to be set.

A partnership meeting of interested partners/donors is being planned for 23-25 October 2007 to look at support for projects for the remainder of the operation and beyond. The meeting will also discuss the floods operation and wider cooperation issues with key partners.

Under the earthquake 'plan of action' drafted in 2006, the activities of multilateral and bilateral partners are taken into account. Planned activities are coordinated to avoid duplication and unnecessary replication, and are elaborated upon under Federation standard reporting.

A draft legal status agreement has been shared with the legal department of the Geneva Secretariat and some minor amendments suggested. The Federation will finalize the document with the PRCS with the assistance of a legal advisor who was appointed earlier in 2007. It is hoped the legal status process can be completed in 2008.

General operational developments

UN Early Recovery Plan: The UN launched a one-year 'early recovery plan' in June 2006. Whilst the PRCS/International Federation was not under the plan, the activities of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement were taken into account in designing the plan. By the end of May 2007, the plan implementation rate was an average of 74 per cent; interventions have therefore been extended. The plan had a budget of USD 253 million (CHF 296.5 million or EUR 179.4 million) and has received 87 per cent coverage. Interventions have been made

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

in the following areas; education, health, livelihoods, water and sanitation, housing, shelter, camp management, support to the vulnerable, governance, and common services and coordination.

Housing: The government's 'owner-driven' solution has continued.² ERRA says "99 per cent" of the quake-affected families have received grants. Of the 600,000 homes damaged, assessments revealed that 454,767 had been destroyed. By May 2007, 62 per cent of destroyed homes were under reconstruction with 21 per cent at lintel level.³

Camp population/returnees: The government's aim is that no one should be living in tents by the end of 2007. By the end of July 2007, there was a residual camp population of 11,545 across 33 camps in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and NWFP. In the past five months, the overall camp population has reduced by 19,000 people, and a total of 15 camps have closed. Those remaining in camps have been verified by authorities as fulfilling specified eligibility criteria of vulnerability. The peak camp population during the quake operation was during the first six months following the disaster when 250,000 people lived in approximately 800 camps.

The camp population as at the end of July 2007 is summarized in the table below⁴;

Area	Camps	Families	People
Pakistan-administered Kashmir	31	2,121	10,927
North West Frontier Province	2	109	618
TOTAL	33	2,230	11,545

The government and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have cooperated in assisting those remaining in camps and returnees. For returnees who had been living in tents without additional cover, each family received 14 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron and two months' worth of food rations. People in winterized shelters were able to take these materials with them and also received a two months food ration.

Those remaining in camps have been classified as 'extremely vulnerable families' and tend consist of the most marginalized groups such as the elderly, disabled, those with serious medical conditions, widows, orphans and tenants living on other peoples' land.

Assistance to landless: In February 2007, the government announced a grant of PKR 75,000 (CHF 1,460 or USD 1,246 or EUR 884) for families who had lost all their land as a result of the quake. It was estimated this would benefit 10,000 families, and as of May 2007, a total of 1,200 applications across seven locations were received. This grant is separate from the PKR 175,000 (CHF 3,408 or USD 2,908 or EUR 2,062) package for reconstruction of damaged or destroyed housing.

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

HEALTH AND CARE PROGRAMME

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

² For destroyed houses, an initial payment of PKR 25,000 covered immediate shelter needs. The balance of PKR 150,000 is being paid in three instalments: PKR 75,000 for mobilization; PKR 25,000 upon completion to plinth level; PKR 50,000 upon completion of the walls. For structurally damaged houses, an initial payment of PKR 25,000 has been made to cover immediate shelter needs. A cash grant of PKR 50,000 will be paid in one instalment. (CHF 1.00 equals approximately PKR 51.86)

³ ERRA-UN Early Recovery Plan – Final Report (June 2006 – May 2007)

⁴ All data provided by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

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)



Mobile health teams continue to reach out to remote communities. Here, a child in Garhi Habibullah, NWFP, is being vaccinated. (Photo: IFRC)

Progress/achievements/impact

In the first year of the earthquake operation, approximately half a million people received medical assistance from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement across NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. In the emergency phase, this included health emergency response units and field hospitals in addition to mobile health teams. During the second year, the operation has focused on health delivery via mobile teams in NWFP in Balakot, Batagram, Besham and Banna.

The French Red Cross in Batagram, the Canadian Red Cross operation in Banna (taking over from the PRCS/Federation in October 2006) and the Qatar Red Crescent in Bagh (under Pakistan-administered Kashmir) are working under bilateral arrangements with the PRCS, and are not funded

under this appeal. However, their activities are reflected in the overall plan of action and standard reporting.

The PRCS/Federation health teams covering Balakot and Besham had a meeting in June 2007 where exit strategies were discussed. Under the plan of action, it was intended to discontinue the mobile health activities by the end of 2007, but only if there were permanent health facilities and/or other organizations to take over the provision of curative/preventive health care. It is becoming apparent that most communities currently being serviced by the PRCS/Federation teams in Besham and Balakot will have access to basic health services, but primarily only providing curative health care. It is likely there will be a continuing gap in *preventative* care i.e. community-based first aid, support/training of traditional birth attendants, immunization, and ante/post natal care in all areas. The Federation is in discussion with the PRCS on how these gaps can be met with the possible phasing out of curative care services but continuing preventative health care services.

During the reporting period the PRCS/ Federation continued to operate mobile health clinics out of Balakot and Besham (Allai Valley). The Canadian Red Cross operated mobile teams out of Banna (Allai Valley) and the Qatar Red Crescent operated its health unit in Bagh. The French Red Cross clinics in Batagram closed on 18 May as per their plan. All clinics operating in NWFP (apart from the Qatar Red Crescent health activities in Bagh, Pakistan-administered Kashmir) were shut down in July due to the Red Mosque related violence. The Balakot clinics were able to resume operating in August while the Besham and Banna teams resumed in September.

A breakdown of patient visits for curative care for the year-to-date is outlined in the table below;

Location (# sites)	Clinics run by;	1 st Quarter Jan-Mar	2 nd Quarter Apr-Jun	July – Aug	Total
Besham (10)	PRCS/Federation	15,336	13,276	NIL	28,612
Balakot (13)	PRCS/Federation	5,787	5,552	1,868	13,207
Banna (6)	PRCS/Canadian RC	4,895	8,197	NIL	13,092
Batagram (7)	PRCS/French RC	4,325	1,751	NIL	6,076
TOTAL		30,343	28,776	1,868	60,987

The most common conditions treated matched trends of previous periods with acute respiratory tract infections, skin infections and diarrhoea being prevalent. Across the mobile units, respiratory tract infections tended to

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

decrease with the end of winter and the onset of summer. Conversely, there were increases in cases of diarrhoea in some areas with the hotter weather.

The gender breakdown for the PRCS/Federation clinics continued to be approximately 60 per cent women and 40 per cent men. This gender split has been consistent since the approximate six-month mark of the operation. In the early weeks following the earthquake, around 70 per cent of patients treated were men. As the teams became more accepted by local communities and the nature of the health care moved from emergency response to primary health care, more women utilized services.

In addition to providing curative care, the teams impart preventative health services in the form of education, immunization, antenatal care, school health education and family planning care, among others. Attendance at PRCS/Federation clinics recorded approximately half for basic curative health care, and half for preventative health care services.

Preventative health care statistics for the year to date (January–August) for the PRCS/Federation and PRCS/Canadian Red Cross teams, is outlined in the table below;

Location	Health education beneficiaries	Women receiving antenatal care	Post-natal women examined	Family planning beneficiaries	Children weighed
Besham: PRCS/IFRC	14,103	432	82	205	2,426
Balakot: PRCS/IFRC	17,984	457	8	21	1,406
Banna: PRCS/Canadian RC	9,355	294	45	100	618
Batagram: PRCS/French RC ⁵	6,358	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	47,800	1,183	135	326	4,450

The number of locations being visited in Besham is reducing from ten to eight and one team instead of two will be utilized from September 2007. The community at one location has indicated the team is no longer welcome. This is not a direct rejection of the Red Cross Red Crescent, but connected with some anti-NGO feeling in the local community. A blanket decision to turn down all external assistance has unfortunately included the mobile health team. Another location has been cancelled as the community there is now being served by a rehabilitated Ministry of Health basic health unit.

American Red Cross mother and child health care project (bilateral but under the plan of action): The project which will run 2007-2009 focuses on six union councils in Balakot and Mansehra in NWFP. The goal is to improve the health status of women of reproductive age and children under five. The project will operate in ten project villages in the first year, scaling up to 27 by year three. Following baseline studies done in 2006, this year has focused on establishing a field office in Mansehra, hiring and training of staff, and conducting child-to-child surveys. Community mobilization has begun in ten villages with the establishment of village development committees, identification of community support groups, youth groups and volunteers.

Qatar Red Crescent field hospital – Bagh (bilateral but under the plan of action): The Qatar Red Crescent field hospital in Bagh, Pakistan-administered Kashmir has been operating since November 2005. The hospital is of a standard Federation emergency response unit type that provides outpatient, inpatient, vaccination and mobile health services.

The hospital was to have been closed in March 2007, but the operation has now been extended until March 2008. This decision to extend is based on the assessment that infrastructure in the area has yet to be fully restored. The Qatar Red Crescent is however downsizing the operation. In the period January to August 2007, the hospital received 36,764 patient visits, bringing the total patient visits since the beginning of the operation to 105,598. Including eye camps and a mobile health camp, the patient figure is approximately 120,000.

⁵ Disaggregated data for the antenatal care, postnatal care, family planning and children weighed not available.

Constraints in basic health care projects

The forced shut down of the clinics in Besham and Banna for July-August and in Balakot for July had a significant impact on servicing beneficiaries. The Balakot clinics were able to resume in August but the Besham and Banna clinics did not recommence activities until September. A delicate process of talks with communities ensued during July and August, and while there was a general strong desire for health activities to resume, there were some conditions requested. For the more remote/conservative areas of Besham and Banna, these included staff who are women travelling in vehicles separate from men.

There continues to be a shortage of staff who are women. The Balakot teams have had both women doctor positions vacant for the last six months while one of the two female doctor positions in Besham has been vacant for much of the year. The positions have been advertised but suitable candidates for the packages being offered have not been found. There is also a male doctor position vacant in the Balakot team. To make up the staff shortfall, one woman doctor, one man doctor and two women health visitors from the Besham team assisted during August while the Besham team was closed.

Project 2: HIV/AIDS

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

(NB: The 'care' aspect in the expected result has been removed. The HIV/AIDS plan of action focuses on counselling, testing and education, and does not contain a medical care component. This was originally included in the text in error).

Progress/achievements/impact

The voluntary counselling and testing centre based in Lahore has continued to operate through the year. The centre has been operational since late 2004.

The centre has been carrying out voluntary counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS. Staff also conduct awareness sessions targeting university and college students, journalists, nurses, shopkeepers, addicts, and antenatal women. Participants complete a basic questionnaire before and after the sessions, and a marked improvement on the basic facts about HIV is evident. In addition to the group sessions, there is individual counselling provided for clients in the high risk groups such as intravenous drug users, commercial sex workers and antenatal women whose husbands work abroad or travel frequently (such as truck drivers).

The most common reasons for refusing the offer of testing is a continued lack of understanding about HIV and/or fear of discrimination should the result be positive.

Under the plan of action, it is intended to expand the programme with counselling and testing centres to be established in Karachi and Peshawar by the end of 2009.

A summary of counselling and testing conducted by the centre is outlined in the table below;

Timeframe	Group Awareness sessions	People reached in group sessions	Individual counselling	Clients tested	HIV positive results
2006	127	2,418	222	253	12
Jan-Aug 2007	41	917	150	54	2

Since the centre began operation, nearly 8,500 have been reached with awareness sessions. A total of 28 HIV-positive people have been identified through testing.

The PRCS senior health manager is in discussion with national headquarters about the future direction of the centre. The foundation has been laid for an expansion of activities with the PRCS, now a member of the HIV steering committee which also includes UNAIDS, the World Health Organization, the National AIDS Control Programme and Family Planning International. The curriculum of awareness sessions is in need of revision while counselling skills of staff need to be assessed and additional training may be considered.

Constraints in the HIV project

The Punjab branch health officer, who is overall in charge of the HIV AIDS programme at the provincial level, has numerous other responsibilities and unable to devote a great deal of time to the centre. The programme would also benefit from the appointment of a PRCS national HIV coordinator. The issue is under discussion at senior management level.

For local branch logistical/budgetary reasons, the branch moved in June from its previous location in a densely populated area of Lahore where there is a concentration of HIV/AIDS high risk groups such as intravenous drug users and commercial sex workers. The new location is in the branch office on a main road and less likely to attract as many 'walk up' clients from high risk groups. The issue is being reviewed by the PRCS senior health manager.

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.



A PSP staff member and some of the children of the centre at Shohal Mozalla village, Balakot. The PSP team have been assisting children and their families for almost two years. (Photo: IFRC)

NB: The PSP programme has been initially centred on the Danish Red Cross project (funded by ECHO) which ran from October 2005 to April 2007. Also included under the plan of action, but in a bilateral arrangement with the PRCS, are psychosocial projects being conducted by the Turkish Red Crescent (in Muzaffarabad, Pakistan-administered Kashmir) and Belgian Red Cross (in Batagram, NWFP).

Progress/achievements/impact

The ECHO-funded Danish Red Cross PSP programme ended on 30 April. (The Danish Red Cross is continuing PSP activities in two villages throughon its own..) By the end of the programme:

- More than **32, 000 men, women, adolescents and children** had benefited from psychosocial support

in 23 villages from Mansehra and Batagram districts. This is in addition to the 27,000 people reached in camps during the emergency phase.

- **21 International Federation / French Red Cross health staff** and **70 government health staff** had been trained in psychological symptoms and coping skills;
 - **100 government teachers** had been trained in children's stress reactions and in methods to support children in coping better;
- **652 volunteers** had been involved in the programme. A total of 166 volunteers had been trained during the reporting period. During the reporting period 251 volunteers (131 women, 120 men) were trained in Balakot and Batagram. These new volunteers have shown interest in becoming part of the PRCS pool of volunteers that will be registered with the PRCS Mansehra / Batagram district branches;
- **793 beneficiaries had been trained in first aid** in the communities. First aid kits and hand outs of first aid training were also provided to each trainee.

In April, an external final evaluation of the project was conducted. A four-member team conducted focus group discussions with children, adolescents, and adult beneficiaries in seven of the villages served by the psychosocial support programme. Volunteers, field staff, community outreach workers, other Danish Red Cross staff, PRCS, the Federation, NGO and governmental key personnel were also interviewed.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

Overall, the PSP programme was found to have been highly effective in involving the beneficiaries in identifying needs in a flexible manner, and in adjusting the activities to local cultural and other contextual dynamics. The PSP programme also demonstrated the ability to reach a large number of children, youths, and adults with a wide variety of effective services and activities, and in this manner, was able to help facilitate recovery from the effects of the earthquake for a significant portion of the population in the villages served by the programme. However, some small but nonetheless important numbers of the elderly, the physically disabled, and the more seriously psychologically affected were not sufficiently well reached.

With regard to the adult skills training, these courses were essential for the psychological improvement of many who participated. However, the training has not resulted in assisting beneficiaries with finding gainful employment. This will be heavily dependent on government rehabilitation of the local infrastructure and economy.

The first aid training was well received, and contributed much towards self-confidence, anxiety reduction, social support, volunteerism, and disaster preparedness.

A challenge for the PSP programme was integrating psychosocial understanding and approaches into the PRCS and government primary health care organizational policy and practice. This was due in large part to the difficulty in linking up with the local health authorities and to some extent, to PSP being a relatively new concept in Pakistan. However, the attempt to link up with the French Red Cross Health project was more successful.

Sustainability on the local level of psychosocial resilience was partially achieved by the PSP programme. Volunteers accustomed to psychosocial methods are now available in the villages and will likely be utilized by the PRCS. Some of the PSP field staff have joined the PRCS in health capacities.

The Danish Red Cross is remaining active in Pakistan with health and care (including water and sanitation) and community capacity building activities planned for through 2011. The initial focus is on 14 villages in Mansehra and Batagram districts. These activities are bilateral and not included in the earthquake operation plan of action.

Turkish Red Crescent: The Turkish Red Crescent has continued conducting PSP activities in Muzaffarabad in Pakistan-administered Kashmir where it has been operating since October 2005. Having operated in five camps during the emergency phase, the Turkish Red Crescent PSP project is now based out of Muzaffarabad. In the latest available figures (December 2006 to May 2007), the project assisted 1,140 people across a range of activities. These include psychological first aid, children's events, sharing groups and vocational courses. The Turkish Red Crescent is in discussion with the PRCS to expand its PSP activities to operate out of the national headquarters in Islamabad.

Belgian Red Cross: The Belgian Red Cross has been conducting PSP activities since June 2006. The activities, focusing on six villages in Batagram district are aimed at assisting people back to 'normal' life. Women and children are expected to be the main beneficiaries and are involved in activities such as crafts, vocational training, and health and hygiene education.

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

From February to August 2007, a total of 11 community-based first aid training sessions were conducted by the PRCS / Federation health team. These sessions covered 265 staff/volunteers.

A CBFA consultative training was held in March for 23 participants drawn from all provincial branch headquarters and representatives from the Federation, German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, ICRC, Turkish Red Crescent and the South Asia Regional Delegation (Delhi). The training updated participants on the latest approaches to CBFA and on how to more effectively implement it.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

A first aid training-of-trainers workshop was held in June and there were 18 participants from the PRCS, German Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Belgian Red Cross. This will provide more qualified trainers able to support the roll-out of CBFA training across Pakistan. Work on CBFA has been done in cooperation with ICRC, who carried out a review of first aid in-country.

The Canadian Red Cross operation in Banna conducted numerous CBFA trainings targeting local community volunteers. Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), mother and child health, and basic first aid training sessions were also conducted for ministry of health staff, Canadian Red Cross staff, women health visitors and PRCS staff. Planned training of traditional birth attendants did not take place as selection criteria and job descriptions were still being finalized.

Under an activity pre-dating the earthquake operation but under the plan of action, mobile health clinics in the western province of Baluchistan continued servicing the needs of remote communities. The PRCS Baluchistan branch operates three mobile health units servicing communities with a catchment population of 23,250 in and around Quetta, Mastung and Quila Saifullah. The teams received 8,664 outpatient visits during the first two quarters and also provided a range of other services including health education, family planning counselling and basic training to volunteers. The mobile units supplement the activities of three permanent basic health units in Quetta, Nushki and Chaman which received a total of 11,731 patients in the first quarter.

Avian Influenza: The Federation health coordinator presented a detailed proposal to the National society in June 2007 outlining planned activities. The PRCS agrees with the proposal in principle but has yet to make a decision on when it can be implemented. The planned activities will be largely funded from the existing health budget as they are in line with the communicable diseases section of the plan of action.

The proposal highlights the PRCS capacity to address emergencies recently proven by its response to the 2005 earthquake and gained capacity to be prepared for future epidemics such as for the possible avian influenza/avian human influenza pandemics. The proposed interventions are: preparedness planning, teaching of volunteers, health staff, dissemination of preventive measures, home-to-home visits, hygiene awareness, distribution of hygiene kits and referral of fever cases (during an outbreak).

Pakistan, with 820 million commercial poultry and 110 million backyard flocks⁶ is at considerable risk of avian influenza. There were outbreaks in five poultry farms in NWFP and Sindh in April 2007 and some scattered outbreaks in February. The Federal Minister of Health reported in June 2007 that there had been 106 outbreaks of avian influenza across Pakistan since February 2006.

Project 5: Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

During the reporting period the number of water and sanitation delegates reduced from two to one with the hygiene promotion delegate completing her mission in June and the position localized. The water and sanitation coordinator will remain until the end of 2007. All water and sanitation teams are now working under PRCS management, with the coordination delegate facilitating the handover process.

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.



This 17,000 litre water tank constructed by the PRCS services 120 families in the remote village of Gali Chaparran high in the hills above Balakot. (Photo: IFRC)

⁶ http://www.whopak.org/pdf/birdflu/Toolkit_Avian_Influenza.pdf This is a conservative figure. These numbers relate to the geographic north-south region from Abbottabad to Karachi and do not take into account backyard flocks/informal poultry farms in tribal and northern areas as no reliable data is available.

Progress/achievements/impact

Hygiene promotion activities are continuing in schools and communities in the Balakot, Batagram and Allai tehsils. However due to the security situation, activities in Balakot were suspended from 10 July until 2 August, and in Batagram and Allai, until early September. During the reporting period, the number of schools receiving regular education on hygiene is 11, up from nine from the beginning the year. Each school has 300-400 students.

Complementing the work in the schools are the hygiene promotion committees in villages where the PRCS/Federation is also active in rehabilitating/constructing water supply schemes. As of the end of August 2007, there were 34 active committees. These are made up of community members who have regular contact with the hygiene promotion teams and are charged with the responsibility of further disseminating information to the other members of the village.

Approximately a further 4,000 people have been reached with hygiene promotion messages during the reporting period, bringing the total number to approximately 164,000 since the beginning of the operation.

The hygiene promotion teams have been trained by the water and sanitation delegate and utilize the PHAST methodology (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) in the target areas.

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 6⁷,000 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 construction of latrines has continued in Balakot, Batagram and Allai Valley with a further 574 built between March and August 2007. This brings the total number of latrines constructed since the beginning of the operation to 2,616. It is expected that the target of 6,000 latrines will not be met until mid-2009. This expected result will be altered to reflect this upon the formal extension of the operation incorporated into the next operations update.

Distribution of hygiene kits and buckets has ceased as these were part of emergency relief activities. Under this expected result, the final distribution totals were: 19,553 hygiene kits and 1,769 buckets. The number of washrooms constructed remains at 305.

Assessment for further projects is still ongoing in Balakot and Allai Valley, and more latrines and washrooms are planned. The hygiene promotion teams are also raising awareness in communities on solid waste management and drainage. To date, a total of 210 waste solid containers have been installed in Balakot (70) and Batagram (140).

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

During the period February–March 2007, a further seven water supply schemes were completed, benefiting an additional 7,000 people. It is estimated the 25 schemes constructed since the beginning of the operation are benefiting 87,000 people. It is expected that the target of 64 water schemes will not be met until mid-2009. This expected result will be altered to reflect this upon the formal extension of the operation incorporated into the next operations update. The overall summary of schemes is as follows;

Location	No. schemes	Assessed	Construction In progress	Completed
Allai Valley*	4	4	0	0
Batagram	25	23	2	2
Balakot	35	35	5	23
TOTAL	64	62	7	25

⁷ The number of latrines is revised down from 9,000 due to logistical issues and changing needs of communities.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

*These water supply schemes are being constructed by the Swiss/Austrian Red Cross water and sanitation consortium.

Constraints

Despite hard work carried out by the water and sanitation teams, only 34 village water committees there have been formed in the Balakot and Batagram areas. It is a priority to form more of these committees for the sustainability of the installations. The PRCS is planning further training sessions for community members on maintenance and repair of rehabilitated water schemes. It is still the goal to establish a water committee in communities where each water scheme is located.

The cessation of operations on July 10 due to the security situation interrupted activities in Balakot for three weeks (resuming in early August) and in Batagram and Allai for seven weeks (resuming in early September).

In more remote areas (generally north of Balakot) cultural/religious conservatism poses a challenge for women staff to carry out their work. For instance one community in Allai refuses to accept a women hygiene promotion staff member. Involving women in projects with the full approval of communities can be a slow and sensitive process.

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 2006. Details relating to these distributions are outlined in operations update no. 25.

Project 2 – Residual relief

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

Over 127,000 people received ‘warm shelter’ items as part of the winter assistance programme carried out by the Pakistan Red Crescent and the Federation. Over a 15 ½ -week period beginning on 12 January 2006 and finishing on 31 March 2007, a total of 18,205 families (127,435 people) received assistance across locations in NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

- **People assisted: 127,435**
- **Truckloads: 260 carrying 700 tonnes.**
- **Helicopter rotations: 56 carrying 142.5 tonnes**
- **Corrugated galvanized iron sheets distributed: 133,520**
- **Shelter tool kits distributed: 13,352**
- **Plastic sheet tarpaulins distributed: 26, 484**
- **Hurricane lamps distributed: 9,742**
- **Quilts distributed: 38,968**
- **Jerry cans distributed: 9,742**
- **Wood-burning stoves distributed: 9,742**
- **Kitchen sets distributed: 9,742**

The areas targeted were villages in Balakot, Batagram and the Allai Valley in NWFP and Chakoti and Muzaffarabad in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. All assessed beneficiaries had their details recorded and were issued with distribution cards. These were then cross-checked and verified at the distribution points. A field

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

monitoring delegate from the American Red Cross and regional disaster response team members helped set up a system to oversee and monitor the distribution process.

A team of 63 staff and volunteers from the PRCS and the Federation were selected to conduct assessments and distributions. All staff and volunteers had the added value of previous experience from the earthquake emergency relief phase and 2006 monsoon operation, which helped in the winter distributions.

Different packages of assistance provided were made up of;

1. **Hard package** only: this targeted camp returnees after April 2006 who had previously not received corrugated galvanized iron sheets and shelter tool 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.
3. **Full package** (hard and soft): This targeted families who had not resided in camps and who had returned home after April 2006

Details of the package contents are as follows;

Hard Package	Unit	Qty
Shelter tool 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 ⁸	Pcs	7
Full Package – a combination of the hard and soft packages		

Project 3 – Disaster management

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

Four more disaster management cells have been opened, bringing the total around the country to 14. The target is to establish 33 disaster management cells by the end of 2008. The cells are staffed by a trained disaster management officer and warehouse manager. The new cells were opened in Lasbela (Baluchistan) and Dadu (Sindh) in June, and Batagram (NWFP) and Jhelum (Punjab) in August. Accompanying district branches are planned to be opened before the end of the year. A further ten disaster management cells across Punjab, NWFP, Sindh, Baluchistan, Pakistan-administered Kashmir and the northern areas are planned to be opened during 2007.

The PRCS disaster management capacity will be further boosted with the arrival of 13 four-wheel-drive vehicles which are being procured. These will be utilized in various branches in disaster prone areas.

As per the aim of the disaster management plan, procurements have been ongoing to ensure disaster preparedness (DP) stocks for 25,000 families (one family consists of seven individuals) are in place in strategic locations around the country.

It is planned for stocks to be distributed as follows amongst the locations:

- DP stock for 10,000 families at national headquarters.

⁸ As noted, only 6,000 out of a targeted 10,000 families received blankets.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

- DP stock for 1,000 families each at the more remote federally administered tribal areas, northern areas, and Pakistan-administered Kashmir branches.
- DP stock for 3,000 families for each provincial branch. (DP stock for 2,000 families to be stored at the Provincial headquarters, while five selected DM cells will receive reserves for 200 families).

Available disaster preparedness stocks at the end of August 2007 were:

Item	Target	Stock	% target
Tents	25,000	10,722	43%
Blankets	163,000	132,421	81%
Kitchen sets	25,000	830	3%
Tarpaulins	50,000	38,177	76%
Hurricane lamps	25,000	17,750	71%
Stoves	25,000	18,252	73%
Hygiene kits	25,000	10,428	42%
Jerry Cans	25,000	7,725	31%

The value of disaster preparedness stocks were evident with the onset of the flooding in Sindh and Baluchistan in late June. To help kick-start the PRCS/Federation response, the following items were despatched over June/July (these are in the process of being replenished):

- 7,093 tents
- 30,579 blankets
- 1,670 kitchen sets
- 11,828 tarpaulins
- 7,250 hurricane lamps
- 6,748 stoves
- 14,572 hygiene kits
- 17,275 jerry cans.

More disaster preparedness stocks were not committed to the floods operation for a variety of reasons. The NWFP, Punjab and Pakistan-administered Kashmir branches needed to be prepared to respond to monsoon flooding in their respective areas. NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir in particular were hard hit by flooding in 2006, although but this did not ultimately turn out to be the case in 2007.

The Federation and the PRCS are developing a disaster management working group. The concept of the group is to enhance the coordination between the national societyNational society and other Red Cross Red Crescent partners present in-country. It had been hoped that the first meeting of the group could have taken place in June, but it was postponed due to the flood operation. The concept of the working group is based on the health technical committee which has been meeting since August 2006.

In a boost for communications, the PRCS application for permanent high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF) licenses for Islamabad, Muzaffarabad, Quetta, Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi were granted in March. Applications made in March for other areas in the earthquake operation are still pending. Previously, the PRCS has relied on getting licences on a project-by-project basis. Paperwork was being finalizedfinalized in August for a partner national society to provide funding for HF and VHF hardware support to the PRCS on a bilateral basis.

A digital automatic 100-line telephone exchange was installed at national headquarters in June, greatly enhancing the PRCS's capacity to deal with information during an emergency. The exchange replaces the old manual system.

Seminars/training: The Baluchistan branch programme officer attended a global relief workshop in Geneva in April 2007. The PRCS assistant director of disaster management and the Federation disaster management manager participated in the South Asian regional disaster management group in Dhaka, Bangladesh in May. The meeting discussed disaster management issues in the region and lessons learned and best practices were shared. In addition

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

to the participants contributing towards a regional plan, they also provided input and advice on ideas for disaster management planning at country level.

The Federation disaster management manager and PRCS disaster management assistant director also attended a response and contingency planning workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal in June. The workshop focused on improving understanding of the disaster management planning process and its link with response, contingency planning and disaster management.

The Turkish Red Crescent is providing bilateral support to the PRCS to increase its disaster management capacity and has established a disaster response and logistics centre in Muzaffarabad in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. There are also plans to establish a disaster management centre and increased warehousing at national headquarters in Islamabad.

Project 4 – Livelihoods

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

(n.b. this expected result will change due to a substantial review of the livelihoods project. The new expected result will be in the next operations update).

Progress/achievements

The livelihoods project is undergoing a major redesign which is outlined later in this section. The major impact will be the transition from distribution of support items such as seeds, fertilizer and farming tools to supporting community based projects. During the reporting period, the activities under the previous project design continued with agricultural support consisting of seed/fertilizer distributions, support for kitchen gardens, fruit tree seedling distributions and renovation of an irrigation scheme.

Seeds/fertilizer distributions

In 2007 there has been just one further round of seeds/fertilizer/tools distribution. This consisted of maize seed, fertilizer and tools being distributed to 5,631 families over May and June in Batagram district. A summary of the distribution is outlined in the following table.

Maize seed distribution May/June 2007

Union Council	# villages	# families	Seeds (kg)	DAP ⁹ (kg)	Urea (kg)	# tool kits
Banian	64	3,480	84,590	77,200	105,150	375
Koozabanda	45	1,672	49,248	35,970	75,800	375
Karnol	14	479	15,328	0*	23,950	0
TOTAL	123	5,631	149,166	113,170	204,900	750

*DAP is not used in Karnol due to the quality of the soil in the area.

This distribution follows two rounds of distributions of wheat and maize seed, fertilizer and tools to over 4,700 families in 2006 in four union councils – Banna, Banian, Batkul, and Jambera.

In total, approximately 8,500 families (approximately 60,000 people) received some form of agricultural assistance since the beginning of the project. Over 5,000 people received agricultural training as a follow-up to the distribution process.

Total distributions (including this year's maize seed distribution) since the beginning of the project have been;

- Wheat seed - 100,043 kilograms
- Maize seed - 224,490 kilograms
- DAP - 372,170 kilograms
- Urea - 554,900 kilograms
- Tool kits - 2,250

⁹ Diammonium Phosphate (fertilizer)

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29Kitchen gardens

Distributions of seeds for kitchen gardens and gardening tool kits were made to 248 families in six union councils in Mansehra and Batagram districts over May and June 2007. All families also received agricultural training. Each training session lasted three hours and addressed the ways to grow the vegetables and how to increase productivity. As the kitchen garden activity focused on women-headed households, the agricultural trainer employed was a woman.

Vulnerable families were selected during assessments made in March. The support is aimed at enabling families to grow small plots of garden vegetables for their own use and a small crop for supplementary income. Based on feedback from beneficiaries from the initial distribution to 500 families in November and December 2006, the seed packages were increased from 11 to 13 varieties and increased in quantity from 550 grams to 1300 grams. Details of the distribution are outlined in the following table.

Kitchen garden distributions May/June 2007

Union Council	Village	Beneficiary families
Koozabanda	Sofian	25
	Banda Beela	28
	Khairabad	7
	Tangai	18
Banian	Banian	16
	Bandigo	33
Karnol	Dogha	30
Garlat	Shahooter	16
Batkul	Qala	33
	Chiran	21
Jambera	Sajbiyar	21
TOTAL		248



Women receiving training from the woman agricultural expert on sowing kitchen gardens. (Photo: IFRC)

A woman agriculturalist provided training for women on sowing and growing techniques, as well as advice on how to maximise harvests. These included practical demonstrations

The families assisted in this distribution were in different villages from the November and December 2006 distributions, bringing the total number of families assisted under the activity to 748.

Fruit tree pilot project

A distribution of fruit tree seedlings was made in April 2007 to 64 families in five union councils in Batagram and Mansehra districts. Beneficiary families were identified based on vulnerability and access to land for establishing small orchards. Private and government agricultural experts were consulted about which fruit tree varieties would be appropriate, given the local climate and soil. Each family received six types of fruit tree seedling. Planned training was not conducted due to a lack of human resources.

Details of the distribution are outlined in the following table;

Fruit tree seedling distribution April 2007

Union Council	# Families	# Fruit trees
Banian	15	900
Koozabanda	24	1,480
Batkul	13	500
Karnol	10	210
Garlat	2	60
TOTAL	64	3,150

Irrigation channel rehabilitation pilot project

A damaged irrigation channel in Bandigo village in Banian Union Council was identified earlier in the year and a partnership agreement with the local community was drawn up. A civil engineer was employed by the livelihoods project in April 2007, followed by a review of the plan, which led to doubts about the level of community

participation. Following meetings with the water and sanitation and gender and community participation teams, it was decided to redesign the community assessment. This was delayed by the security situation in July and will now be conducted in September with a view to getting the project up and running before the end of 2007.

Reorientation of the livelihoods project

The livelihoods project is in the process of a major revamp based on a review conducted in June/July 2007 looking at the methodology used to date. The review involved PRCS and Federation livelihoods staff and was coordinated by a field delegate. Full details of the review are available from the Federation Pakistan delegation office on request.

The review identified the following issues which needed to be addressed;

- **Need for a more community-based approach;** Due to a variety of issues including lack of personnel, need for greater training of staff/volunteers and a lack of coordination between the livelihoods team and other programme teams, there was insufficient dialogue with communities. These meant activities were not fully understood by communities and as a result, they were passive recipients rather than proactive participants. The overall actual approach was targeting individuals in communities rather than communities as a whole.
- **Relief vs. Recovery;** Distributions of items such as seeds, tools and fertilizer served a short-term purpose in emergency relief and helping families get back on their feet, but are not sustainable. Distributions were being continued irrespective of changing circumstances. Underlining the first bullet point, there is a need to ask communities what *they* want and how they will drive the process.
- **Difficulty with target groups;** the concept of ‘the most vulnerable’ often caused friction in communities. If particular families in a village, or villages in a valley were singled out, this led to envy and resentment from neighbours. Likewise, targeting women directly for assistance has caused cultural/religious friction. Women can still be assisted under the project, but a more sophisticated approach utilizing community-wide entry points will be a more sustainable and effective method.

The way forward is to make full use of existing technical capacities in agricultural training and irrigation channel reconstruction, as well as establishing sub-projects supporting the implementation of small scale projects that targeted communities will decide upon and run. It is planned to target 100 communities by the end of 2009 (each community consisting of 200 families), with an estimated total of 20,000 families (140,000 people). A major component on the revamp of the project will be utilizing the gender and community participation team (see section later in this report) and linking into the vulnerability and capacity assessment and related work of the disaster management team.

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

Expected Result: Construction of 42* public buildings encompassing health, education and community centre facilities will be completed during 2009 and will be being utilized by the earthquake-affected communities by 2009.



Construction work for a middle school for girls at Mera Bakot, Pakistan-administered Kashmir. (Photo: IFRC)

**NB this expected result has been amended since the last operations update with the number of buildings increasing from 41 to 42. This is due to one of the previously cancelled projects being re-included after being reallocated to the Federation by ERRA. The project timeframe has now been extended into 2009.*

A ‘project cooperation agreement for reconstruction’ between PRCS and the Federation was signed in early February 2007. This outlines the roles and responsibilities of each organization and sets minimum conditions and standards for procurement of contractors.

Of the 42 projects, 33 are multilateral (either funded through general earthquake appeal funds or

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

earmarked funding from donors through the Federation) while nine are bilateral projects between the PRCS and donors. All projects are included under the plan of action.

The 42 projects are made up of 17 educational facilities, 11 health facilities and 14 vocational/community centres. A summary of facilities to be built are outlined in the table below;

Facility	PaK*	NWFP**	Total
Girls Primary School	1	-	1
Girls Middle School	3	2	5
Girls High School	-	1	1
Girls Degree College	-	1	1
Boys Middle School	2	2	4
Boys High School	2	1	3
Boys Degree College	2	-	2
Basic Health Unit	6	2	8
Rural Health Centre	-	3	3
Vocational/community centre	6	8	14
TOTAL	22	20	42

*Pakistan administered Kashmir

**North West Frontier Province

Progress/achievements/impact

The construction programme is split into three phases. There are 12 projects in phase I, 13 projects in phase II and the remaining 17 projects will be included in phase III.

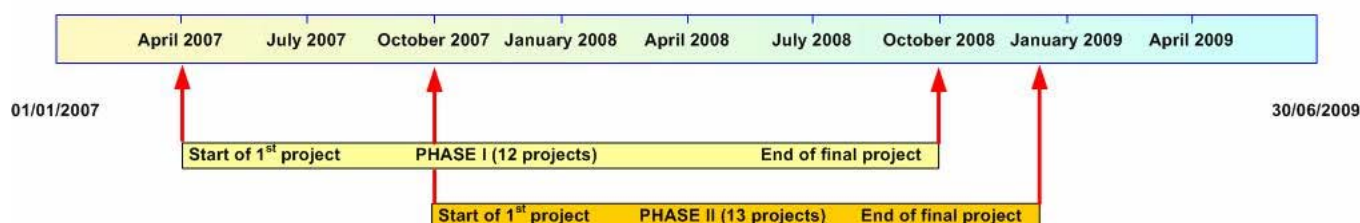
During the reporting period there has been the roll-out of the tendering process of the 12 Phase I projects. Construction is under way in nine phase I projects – all educational facilities (three boys middle schools, three girls middle schools, two male degree colleges and a girls high school) while the remainder are about to get under way. An agreement was signed with Pakistan environmental planning and architectural consultants (PEPAC) in November 2006 for all Phase I projects.

A single consultant company (Designmen Consulting Engineers (Pvt.) Ltd.) has been appointed for all phase II projects. The designs have either been completed or are in the process of being finalized. The company is heavily involved in the earthquake reconstruction process and is one of several companies which have established the Disaster Management Institute. This organization was set up primarily to study the effects of earthquakes on buildings and to find suitable solutions pertaining to design and construction methodology.

The remaining 17 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) – the PRCS/Federation is undergoing a needs analysis review of some of these centres. There are also land acquisition issues for some of the projects.
- 1 degree college for girls – this is a bilateral project and the PRCS is still seeking donor support.
- 2 basic health units –these are both bilateral projects. There has been no land currently allocated for one project while the PRCS is seeking donor support for the other.

RECONSTRUCTION PHASES



Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

Phase I projects status

Funding	Facility/Location	Status	Completion (approx.)
Fed/Japanese RC	Boys Middle School, Amra Sawan, PaK	Construction commenced June 2007.	June 2008
Fed/Japanese RC	Girls Middle School, Shohal Mazulla, NWFP	Demolition in progress (commenced late June 2007), material on site.	June 2008
Fed/Friends of Al Shifa	Boys Middle School, Hatian Bala, PaK	Excavation commenced July 2007.	June 2008
Fed/Japanese RC	Boys Middle School, Shohal N. Khan, NWFP.	Construction commenced June 2007. First storey completed July 2007. Second storey under construction (August 2007).	June 2008
PRCS/Fed	Male Degree College, Gari Dopatta, PaK	Construction commenced April 2007. Foundations completed June. Columns under construction in July.	Oct 2008
Fed/American RC	Rural Health Centre (20 bed), Batal, NWFP.	Contract to be awarded in October 2007.	Dec 2008
Fed/American RC	Basic Health Unit, Shohal N. Khan, NWFP	Contract to be awarded in October 2007.	Aug 2008
Fed/American RC	Basic Health Unit, Hilkot	Contract to be awarded in October 2007.	Aug 2008
Fed/Hong Kong RC	Girls Middle School, Shohal, N. Khan, NWFP	Construction commenced June 2007. First storey completed, work on second level in progress in August 2007.	June 2008
Fed/British RC	Girls Middle School, Mera Bakot, PaK	Construction commenced July 2007. Excavation of trenches for the foundations in progress (August 2007).	June 2008
PRCS/Fed	Male Degree College, Chinari, PaK	Construction commenced in May 2007. Foundation and columns in progress.	Oct 2008
Fed/Chinese RC	Girls High School, Mansehra, NWFP.	Work began June 2007. Foundations complete and columns under construction (August 2007).	Aug 2008

Phase II projects status

Funding	Facility/Location	Status	Completion (approx)
PRCS/Bahrain RC (bilateral)	Girls' Middle School, Pahl, PaK	Consultant appointed mid-June. Design in progress August 2007.	Dec 2008
Fed/Korean RC	Basic health unit, Khalana, PaK	Consultant appointed in mid-June 2007. Design completed in August 2007.	Oct 2008
PRCS/Bahrain RC (bilateral)	Boys High School, Saran, PaK	Consultant appointed in mid-June 2007. Site survey in progress.	Dec 2008
PRCS/HSBC (bilateral)	Girls Primary School, Toferabad, PaK	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Design in progress.	Oct 2008
Fed/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Salmiah, PaK	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Design completed in August.	Oct 2008
Fed/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Reshian, PaK	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Design completed in August 2007.	Oct 2008
PRCS/Bahrain RC (bilateral)	Boys High School, Shohal Mazulla, NWFP.	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Site surveys in progress.	Dec 2008
Fed/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Saran, PaK.	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Design completed in August 2007.	Oct 2008
PRCS/German RC (bilateral)	Rural Health Centre (20 bed), Oghi, NWFP.	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Design in progress August 2007.	Dec 2008
Fed/Singapore RC	Boys High School, Khaliana, PaK.	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Design completed in August.	Dec 2008
Fed/Singapore RC	Girls Middle School, Khaliana Khurd, PaK.	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Design completed in August 2007.	Dec 2008

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

Fed/Taiwan RC	Boys Middle School, Batang (Garhi Habibulla, NWFP.	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Design in process.	Dec 2008
Fed/Korean RC	Rural Health Centre, Lassan Nawab, Mansehra, NWFP.	Consultant appointed in mid-June. Design completed in August 2007.	Dec 2008

Supervision of Construction: An additional field engineer has been recruited by the PRCS with another to be added shortly. One is now based in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and the second will be based in NWFP. The field engineers' primary role is to monitor the quality of the construction work in parallel with the contractors own site engineers and the on-site residential engineer employed by the construction company.

The Federation construction coordinator delegate and construction manager and the PRCS director of construction make fortnightly field visits to ensure that the work is executed to the highest possible standards. They are also providing regular reports on individual construction projects to the relevant donors.

A German Red Cross construction delegate arrived in early September to help oversee this bilateral project to build a rural health centre. He will also be assisting the Federation construction coordinator.

Constraints

Vocational/community centres; reconstruction of damaged educational and health buildings has been given priority over the vocational/community centres which would be new structures. There is also a need to revisit the need for these community/vocational centres in light of subsequent infrastructure redevelopment in affected areas and work being done by other humanitarian organizations. The PRCS and the Federation are reviewing the proposed community centre projects and will communicate developments directly to donors who have provided earmarked funds via future operations updates. There are also land procurement difficulties for several of the community centre projects.

Time constraints; the 12 Phase I projects were divided into five 'packages'. Each package was tendered consecutively, the contract awarded and then next package was tendered. This required a three month period to complete the first four tenders. It was not advisable to tender all out at once as this could result in a reduction of competition. As a result it was not possible to start all projects at once. Likewise for the 13 projects in Phase II, all cannot be rolled out in parallel. The upside of this process is that a good price per square foot was obtained, which was largely within budget and below engineers' estimates for the majority of projects.

Three remote schools in Pakistan-administered Kashmir proved difficult to obtain the minimum three quotations and the tender period had to be extended.

There have been delays with the ERRAs' recommendations on the basic health units. Some revisions were requested, and this in turn took a further two weeks to be incorporated into the drawings, resubmitted and approved.

ERRA through its consultancy company NESPAK (National Engineering Services Pakistan) has been extremely busy since the beginning of 2007 with building drawings and documents requiring approval. This has resulted in a backlog of projects awaiting final approval which has caused delays.

Human resources: a building boom means it is proving difficult to attract engineers on the salary packages being offered. A number of local engineers were invited for interviews but only one to date has taken up his post (commencing in May 2007). Consultants claim that they have found it difficult to recruit suitably qualified and experienced staff.

Land Acquisition; Land disputes and delays in land being allocated prevented more projects being included in Phase I and delayed finalizing the list of projects for Phase II.

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.

Progress/achievements/impact

Three new branches have been opened during 2007. A district branch in Haripur, NWFP became operational in June. A branch in the federally administered tribal areas (FATA) was officially opened in early September. The local government is allocating land at Shah Kas in the Khyber Agency for establishment of permanent headquarters and released PRK 5 million (approximately CHF 100,000 or USD 83,000) for running the branch. A branch was also opened in Batagram in August. The total number of active PRCS branches around the country is now 77. The PRCS plans to open a branch in the federally administered northern areas (FANA) before the end of 2007.

A total of 13 new branches have now been opened since the beginning of 2005 under the plan which aims to establish 33 new branches.

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

Progress/achievements/impact

Little progress has been made in the development and completion of the human resources manual and volunteer policy. The National society has decided to hire a consultant to facilitate the process and a participating national society has shown interest in providing support.

The PRCS held its first annual general meeting for four years on 2 June at the national headquarters. A high turnover of managing body members and large-scale disaster operations since 2004 had precluded the meeting being held in the intervening years.

Members of the managing body, Movement partners (ICRC, Federation and participating national societies), and associate members of the provincial branches (managing body of the provincial branches) were in attendance. The 2004-05 annual report was presented and the audited financial report was approved by the managing body. The National society budget for the current year was approved and later various people who worked in relief, blood donors, principals of different schools, and others were presented awards for their contributions.

A Constitution committee was formed during the annual general meeting to push the process of finalizing the unified constitution. The committee is made up of members of the governing body, provincial branch chairpersons and the secretary general. The Federation's legal advisor has been co-opted onto the committee on an honorary basis. The committee has met once since early August. While a national headquarters constitution was finalized in 2004, a unified Constitution incorporating the four provinces and Pakistan-administered Kashmir has been in the process of being drafted since then. The draft is now complete and the committee will consult with the provinces/Pakistan-administered Kashmir, relevant government departments and the Geneva secretariat. It is hoped to finalize the process in 2008.

The national society has finalized a three-year plan, replacing the previous five-year plan. The concept of the new plan is to make it a roll-on document, being updated every year looking ahead over the next three years.

The South Asia regional secretaries general meeting was held in Islamabad from 13 to 15 March 2007. The forum focused on aligning the Movement's global priorities under the 'Federation of the Future' with regional priorities.

The national society is planning to host a partnership meeting in late October to discuss the way forward over the remainder of the earthquake operation and beyond. The meeting agenda is in the process of being finalized.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

The PRCS has agreed in principle to create the position of organizational development manager which is to be funded by the Federation. With the intense focus since 2005 on disaster response/recovery activities, organizational development has progressed at a low level.

Finance Development; The standardized financial policy has been fully adopted by the Baluchistan branch, while Sindh, Punjab and NWFP branches have expressed reservations and proposed amendments.¹⁰

The Federation and PRCS are working on the system analysis and overall plan for the installation of financial software. The Federation finance delegate is working with the Geneva secretariat/regional finance unit Kuala Lumpur on acquiring Navision software which is widely used by the Federation and national societies.

A Federation budget holders' training was held in April in Islamabad with 21 participants building on the training provided in June 2006. The training was provided to PRCS and Federation staff. The Federation finance team provided a basic finance training course for 14 staff in the Mansehra field office in February.

Volunteer management: The PRCS appointed a youth and volunteer officer at national headquarters in June 2007. The officers' main tasks are to coordinate with the youth and volunteers officers at the provincial branches, finalize the volunteer policy, and begin the process of a baseline survey and verify volunteer numbers.

The Federation's Asia Pacific volunteering development unit based in Kuala Lumpur conducted a review study on "Volunteerism in Emergencies" in four emergency operations in Asia and Pacific; Papua New Guinea Manam and Languila Volcano 2005, Pakistan Earthquake 2005, Indonesian Yogyakarta Earthquake 2006 and Philippines Landslides and Floods 2006. The study focuses on volunteers, before, during and after an emergency. The report concludes that the following aspects of volunteer management have important implications in relation to emergency preparedness and clearly need further consideration in the countries studied.

- The definition, numbers and categorization of the volunteers.
- The volunteer management culture/style.

There is a blurred distinction between what constitutes a member, a volunteer, and between the various categories of volunteers. Overall, the four national societies that participated in this review did not seem to have in place adequate volunteer record management systems, particularly at the headquarters level. The report further says that there seems to be a need for a better integration of 'volunteers' as a human resource category of the national society i.e. as an integral part of its human resource management, not just for the sake of regulations and procedures, but also for the sake of giving the volunteers a more recognized human/personnel status within the organization. The report has been noted by the PRCS and Federation's Pakistan delegation and they will seek to address issues raised.

Resource mobilization; A planned direct mailing campaign is pending the updating of a PRCS profile brochure, which needs to be updated.

The income generation project for providing Umra pilgrims with meningitis and polio vaccinations¹¹ in partnership with a pharmaceutical company has been scrapped after the parties were not able to reach agreement on the contract.

Human Resource development: The Federation's Pakistan delegation human resources team conducted a basic one-day Movement induction course for 30 participants from the national society in May. The course gave an overview of the Movement and presentations were made by the ICRC, various Federation programme managers and the PRCS. Further such courses are planned for the future.

A medical insurance plan for PRCS employees working in the earthquake-affected areas was approved and came into effect from 1 May 2007.

¹⁰ It was stated in error in Operation Update 28 that Sindh, Punjab and NWFP had already adopted the policy.

¹¹ 'Umra' is a pilgrimage made by Muslims to Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia. Under Saudi immigration requirements, pilgrims are now required to have mandatory polio and meningitis vaccinations

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

The PRCS is proposing a homogenization of local employee salaries across the national society, Federation and in-country partner national societies. Two meetings have been held with the three parties to discuss the issue but agreement has yet to be reached. The national society introduced a new pay scale across various positions from 1 May 2007.

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

Progress/achievements

A 30-second television promotional advertisement profiling the PRCS has been completed, and approved by the PRCS Chairman. The plan is to air the advertisement in September/October. The national society is in the process of identifying sponsors to buy air time.

The number of unique visitors to the PRCS website (www.prcs.org.pk) continues to increase. During the reporting period, the average number of visitors per month was 3,500, up from 2,000 at the beginning of the year. However the increase may be attributed to the PRCS and a partner national society, using the website to advertise positions.

Planned youth summer camps with a focus on promotion of humanitarian values have been postponed. The first camp was scheduled for July at the Baluchistan headquarters in Quetta but has been delayed due to the floods operation. Planning and budgets have been prepared and it is still hoped to conduct the camps in the near future.

The Federation information officer has taken up the role of humanitarian values focal point since the beginning of the year and received training during a visit by the regional humanitarian values coordination from the South Asia regional delegation (Delhi) in March. The Federation information officer is attempting to rejuvenate specific humanitarian values activities in the PRCS and is liaising with youth and volunteers officers at national headquarters and branches.

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

Progress/achievements

The Federation information officer visited the Sindh provincial headquarters in Karachi in May and held planning meetings with the branch information officer, and youth and volunteers officer. Materials regarding the Federation's youth and volunteers activities and humanitarian values programme were shared. The meeting reinforced that the Federation and PRCS national headquarters are available to provide support in communications and advocacy to the branch. There are plans to maintain regular contact between the branch and the PRCS national headquarters/Federation and this process will be rolled out with the other provincial branch headquarters. The Federation information officer will make contact with the newly hired communications officer at the provincial branch in Lahore (Punjab), Peshawar (NWFP), Quetta (Baluchistan) and the state branch in Pakistan-administered Kashmir over the remainder of 2007.

The Federation communications coordinator visited the PRCS Baluchistan provincial branch in Quetta in May, and mapped out humanitarian values activities for the future with the branch youth and volunteers officer. A range of resource materials were provided to the branch.

The Federation's Pakistan delegation communications team works closely with the public information officer of the national society. This includes assistance with production of the PRCS magazine (two issues produced during the reporting period) and assistance with profiling national society activities.

Expected result: Awareness on ongoing PRCS/Federation relief and recovery efforts is raised locally and internationally through the media enhancing funding support.

(NB: This expected result has been changed from having a previous focus solely on the earthquake operation).

To help promote and profile the activities of the PRCS, the Federation communications team has produced in 2007 to date:

- Two operations updates on the earthquake operation (bringing the total to 29)
- Six web stories for the Federation website on the earthquake operation (bringing the total to 29)

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

- Nine web stories on the Cyclone Yemyin/floods operation.
- Eight operations updates on the Cyclone Yemyin/floods operation
- Five information bulletins on the Cyclone Yemyin/floods operation

The communications team has also made numerous field trips and taken photographs. Photographs have been utilized extensively on the Federation website, shared with the national society for promotional use and also supplied to partner national societies on request.

There is frequent interaction with local media, with informal briefings provided and information shared. Given the fluid political situation which has prevailed for much of the year, it has been difficult capturing the attention of local media in relation to development/relief work. However the PRCS/Federation response to the June/July floods received good local media coverage. A selection of video footage taken during the floods operation was also shared with several local television organizations as well as Reuters.

Gender and community participation

Gender and community participation is a cross-cutting component of all programmes. The gender and community participation team has to date work with the livelihoods, water and sanitation, and primary health care projects. The team also provides advisory services, inputs and assists field teams of the partner national societies regarding community mobilization.

The team consists of a manager and three social organizers (two male, one female) and these work with the various programmes with the aim of ensuring gender issues/needs are met, promoting community/gender mobilization and encouraging community participation in rehabilitation activities. The team has conducted various training sessions with volunteers and field staff involved in the livelihoods project on needs assessment and data on gender segregation. This has been particularly useful in the kitchen garden activity which has targeted 1,000 households mostly headed by women.

The role of the gender and community participation team is to mobilize the community (men and women), to continue to ensure community participation in the various rehabilitation activities. This involves creating or maintaining community groups or committees and community organizations connected with the various projects and other organizations. Activities involve making sure these groups meet, discuss and have their inputs relayed at village level. This has sometimes involved working with groups/committees and community organizations which have already been established in connection with programmes or are in the process of forming new ones.

The gender and community participation team conducted training with field staff of the PRCS, Federation and partner national societies in May 2007, building on the training workshop held last year.

During the reporting period, the team identified 44 men volunteers for community-based first aid training and 16 women volunteers for traditional birth attendant training.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Federation and PRCS are accountable to donors and partners, and will continue to provide information relating to progress under the plan of action through operations updates. In addition, several donors/partners are receiving specific pledge-based reports. Reporting is coordinated by the Federation communications team but the main responsibility for information gathering is on Federation programme managers working with their PRCS counterparts.

Each programme has various systems in place for monitoring and evaluating progress. Detailed reports and evaluations will be shared with partners in addition to the regular operations updates. Across all programmes, there are regular coordination meetings where methods of operation are examined and results analyzed. Health technical committee meetings are held every two months and disaster management intends to implement a similar schedule.

There has been a distinct improvement in some areas of operation in data collection, but development work in analytical skills is still required.

Pakistan: Earthquake; Appeal no. 05EA022; Operations Update no. 29

The selection of an independent review team is still pending. Terms of reference have been drafted and it is intended for the monitoring and evaluation department in Geneva to help organize the team. A team was identified to carry out this review over the summer; however, this had to be postponed again due the floods in Baluchistan and Sindh.

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 Crscent Society: Khalid Kibriya (secretary-general); email: khalid_kibriya@yahoo.com ; phone: +925 .925 0404; fax: +92 51 925 0408*
- *Federation country delegation in Pakistan: Azmat Ulla (head of delegation); email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org ; mobile: +92 300 850 3317; fax: +92 51 443 045*
- *Federation South Asia regional delegation in India: Al Panico (head of regional delegation); email: al.panico@ifrc.org ; phone: +91 11 2411 1125; fax: +91 11 2411 1128*
- *Federation Secretariat in Geneva (Asia Pacific department): Christine South (regional officer South Asia); email: christine.south@ifrc.org ; phone: +41 22 730 4529; fax: +41 22 733 0395.*

[**Infographic maps and interim financial report below; click here to return to title page.**](#)

Annex 1: Partner national society activities in Pakistan¹²

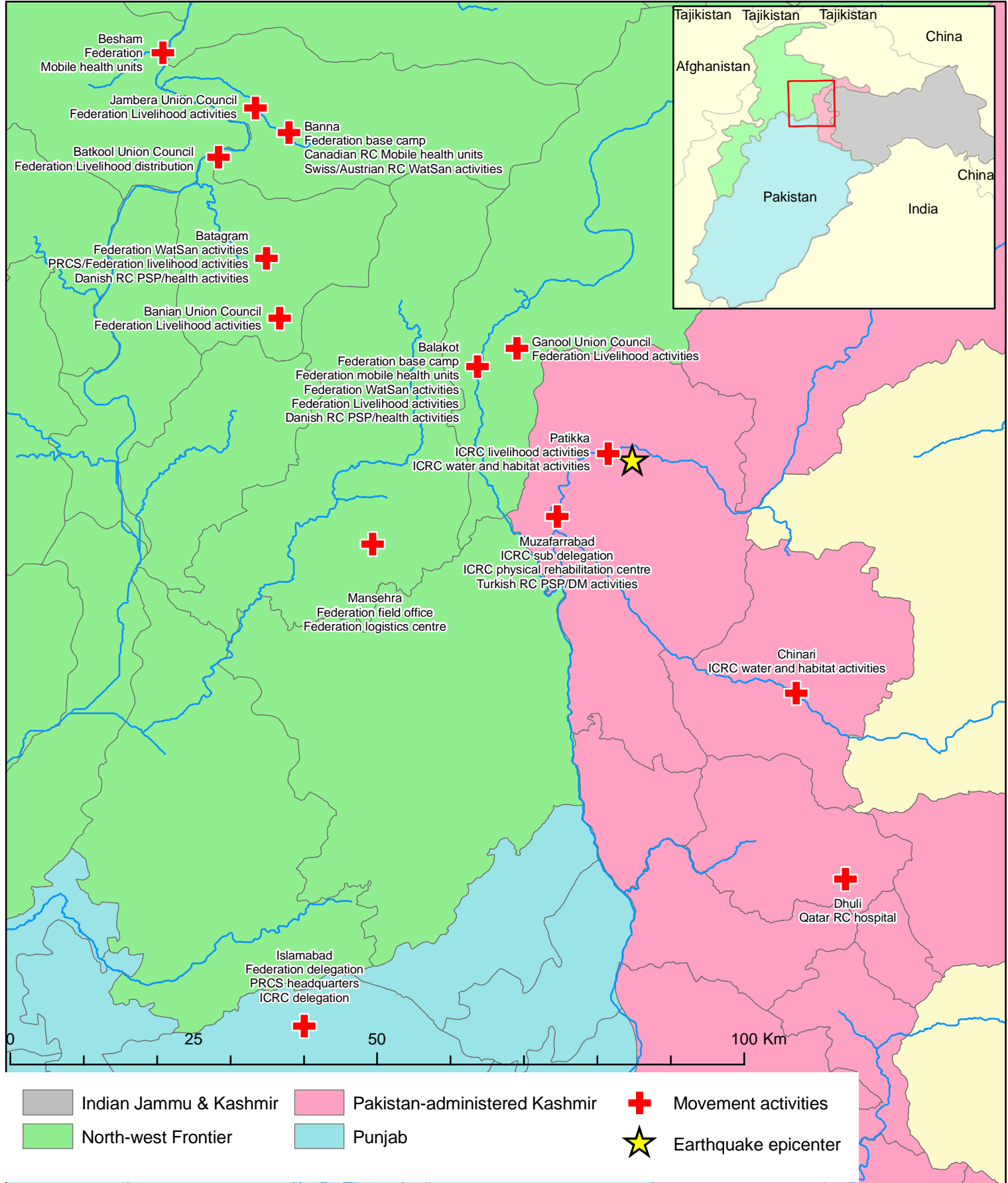
Partner national society	Project/activity	Planned project activities until
Turkish Red Crescent	Disaster management, psychosocial support, reconstruction.	End 2009
British Red Cross	Livelihoods, disaster risk reduction.	June 2009
Belgian Red Cross	Psychosocial support, community and public infrastructure	End 2008
Canadian Red Cross	Health and care	2009
American Red Cross	Mother and child health	End 2009
Danish Red Cross	Health and care	End 2011
Swiss/Austrian Red Cross	Water and sanitation	Aug 2008
German Red Cross	Health and care	End 2011
Qatar Red Crescent	Health and care	March 2008

¹² This is not an exhaustive list of activities being undertaken by various partner national societies in Pakistan, but reflects those activities falling under the PRCS/Federation plan of action.



Pakistan: Earthquake

Operations update 29
September 2007



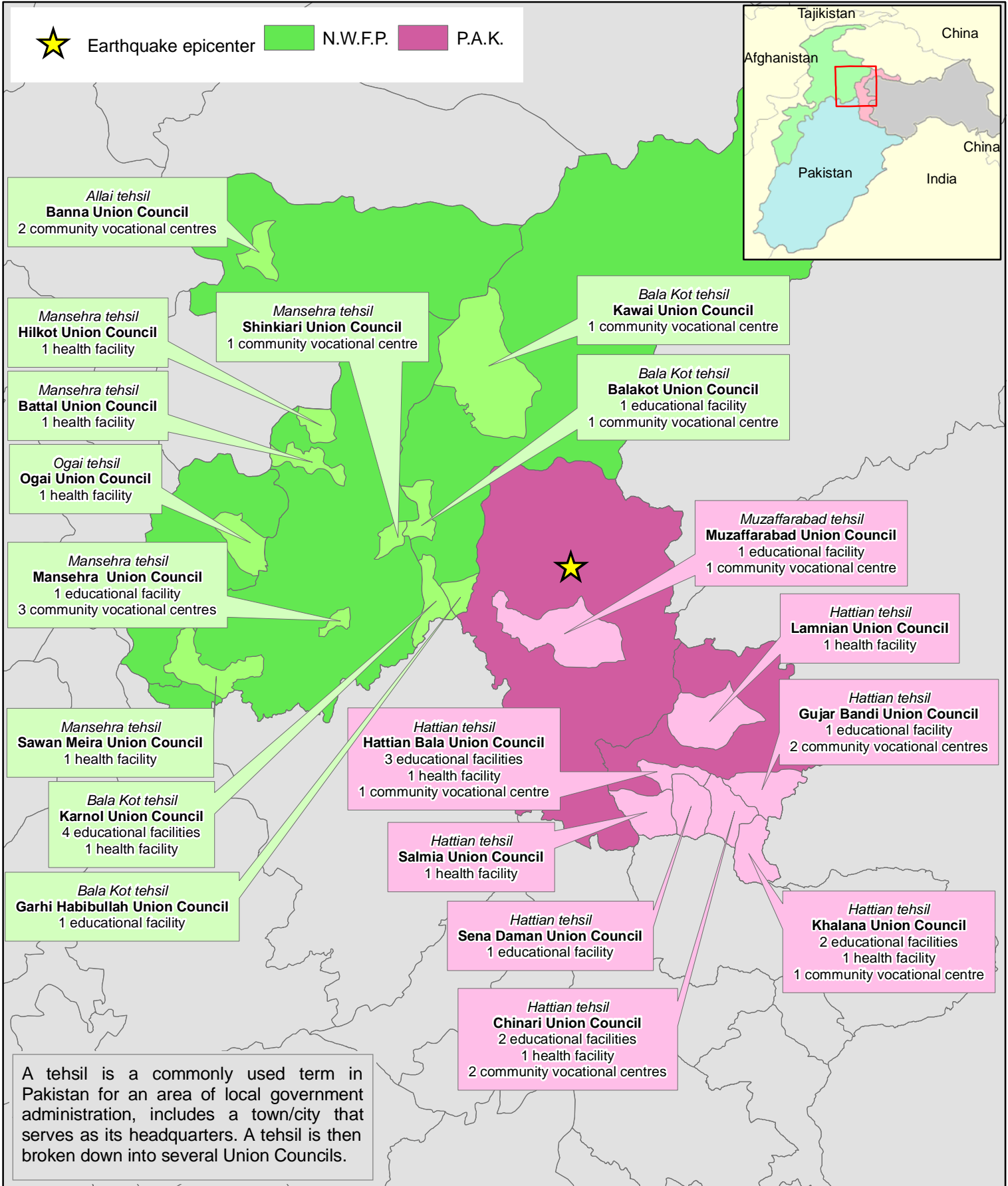
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, Keyobs, GIST, HIC, Federation Version 210920071116



Pakistan: Earthquake

Operations update 29
 September 2007



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/8
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	136,893,674		3,937,000	8,617,000	165,230,674
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	1,183,857	4,165,536				5,349,393
Austrian Red Cross	23,865	231,272				255,137
Autonomous Prov. of Bozen		0				0
Barbados Red Cross		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	211,977	13,969,728			10,498	14,192,203
Cambodian Red Cross		19,668				19,668
Cambodia - Private Donors		0				0
Canadian Red Cross		7,262,727			1,440	7,264,167
China Red Cross		1,230,000				1,230,000
Croatian Red Cross		30,756				30,756
Cypriot Turkish RC		31,987				31,987
Cyprus Red Cross		20,867				20,867
Czech Red Cross		12,940				12,940
Danish Red Cross	3,022	1,174,624			3,499	1,181,145
Denmark - Private Donors		4,783				4,783
ECHO		1,265,340				1,265,340
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
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	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	2,120,000	9,302,924		678,400		12,101,324
Korea Republic Red Cross		64,700				64,700
Latvian Red Cross		129,400				129,400
Latvia - Private Donors		23				23

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/8
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2008/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Lehman Brothers Foundation		216,846			216,846
Libyan Red Crescent		10,000			10,000
Lichtenstein - Private Donors		300,000			300,000
Lithuanian Red Cross		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 (FYR) Red Cross		4,637			4,637
Mauritius Red Cross				1,895	1,895
Monaco Red Cross		46,710		18,145	64,855
Nepal Red Cross		16,208			16,208
Netherlands - Private Donors		546			546
Netherlands Red Cross	8,505	6,250,150		1,697	6,260,352
New York Office		48,785		663,575	712,360
New Zealand Red Cross	1,440	665,783		5,252	672,475
Norway - Private Donors			3,186		3,186
Norwegian Red Cross	3,946	4,918,462	306,082	806,662	6,035,152
On Line donations		881,741			881,741
OPEC Fund For International Developm		731,700			731,700
Other	1,535	9,812		581	11,929
Poland - Private Donors		3,235			3,235
Qatar Red Crescent		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		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	773,738	10,404,093	87,500	1,652	11,266,983
Swiss Red Cross	2,015	234,273			236,288
Switzerland - Private Donors		82,670			82,670
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		671,402			671,402
Trinidad & Tobago Red Cross		0			0
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent		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	4,729,298	90,262,733	1,075,169	1,567,227	97,634,427

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

American Red Cross		1,880,133			1,880,133
Finnish Red Cross	79,734				79,734
Great Britain - Private Donors		980			980
Hong Kong Red Cross		-138,113			-138,113
Japanese Government		-0			-0
Japanese Red Cross		21,078			21,078
Korea Republic Red Cross	384,600	3,205,000		256,400	3,846,000
OPEC Fund For International Developm		172,991			172,991
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	464,334	5,142,069		256,400	5,862,803

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
Australian Red Cross		0			0
Austrian Red Cross		-13,000	13,000		0
Barbados Red Cross		-1,973		1,973	0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/8
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2008/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

BP Foundation		-99,353	99,353		0
British Red Cross	80,235	-505,482		557,089	131,842
Canadian Red Cross		0			0
Capacity Building Fund			34,376		34,376
Croatian Red Cross		-30,756		30,756	0
Cypriot Turkish 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		33,554			33,554
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
Hellenic Red Cross		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	0	0			0
Italy - Private Donors		0			0
Japanese Government		0			0
Japanese Red Cross		-1,443,734		1,500,000	56,266
Lehman Brothers Foundation		0			0
Lichtenstein - Private Donors		-300,000	300,000		0
Lithuanian Red Cross		-3,567		3,567	0
Luxembourg - Private Donors		-193		193	0
Macedonia (FYR) Red Cross		-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	-2,047,000	-100,000	172,000	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 Red Cross Organisation		0			0
Unidentified donor		-5,995			-5,995
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent		-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	-13,095,488	1,327,780	5,488,299	1,074,863

Inkind Goods & Transport

Other		48,893,937			48,893,937
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		48,893,937			48,893,937

Inkind Personnel

American Red Cross		8,680			8,680
Australian Red Cross	79,494	76,800			156,294
Austrian Red Cross		13,200			13,200

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/8
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2008/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

<i>British Red Cross</i>	72,333	23,587		170,000	265,920
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>		293		22,147	22,440
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	53,240	22,913		53,550	129,703
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		41,066			41,066
<i>German Red Cross</i>	4,693	1,467			6,160
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	39,599	21,120			60,719
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	137,347	2,480		26,107	165,934
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	30,654	11,366		86,800	128,820
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	59,627	272,619	52,507	52,800	437,553
<i>Other</i>	32,746	120,312		8,946	162,004
<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	559,906	700,430		52,507	445,770
Other Income					
<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>		-13,000			-13,000
<i>Services & Recoveries</i>				209,404	209,404
C6. Other Income		-13,000		209,404	196,404

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	13,107,811	131,890,680		2,455,456	7,967,100	155,421,047
D. Total Funding = B + C	13,107,811	131,890,680		2,455,456	7,967,100	155,421,047

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	13,107,811	131,890,680		2,455,456	7,967,100	155,421,047
E. Expenditure	-5,101,514	-106,607,903		-815,228	-5,715,228	-118,239,873
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	8,006,297	25,282,778		1,640,228	2,251,872	37,181,174

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/8
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	136,893,674		3,937,000	8,617,000	165,230,674	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	58,574,705		41,033,979				41,033,979	17,540,726
Shelter - Transitional			165,320				165,320	-165,320
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc			348,348				348,348	-348,348
Construction Materials	1,029,150	3,516	2,067,333		6,129		2,076,978	-1,047,828
Clothing & textiles	15,441,690	4,572	11,550,315		190		11,555,078	3,886,612
Food	151,827	15,371	136,532		147		152,051	-224
Seeds,Plants	1,684,200	1	700,583		8		700,592	983,608
Water & Sanitation	2,252,684	639,297	208,217		628		848,142	1,404,542
Medical & First Aid	3,108,987	319,134	1,634,018		137		1,953,289	1,155,699
Teaching Materials	53,000	307	37,907				38,214	14,786
Utensils & Tools	5,794,107	40,289	4,125,370		163		4,165,823	1,628,284
Other Supplies & Services	11,223,127	13,634	12,152,519		16,388		12,182,540	-959,413
Total Supplies	99,313,477	1,036,122	74,160,441		23,790		75,220,353	24,093,124
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	1,407,967		4,538				4,538	1,403,429
Vehicles	2,518,956	84,403	858,707				943,110	1,575,846
Computers & Telecom	796,660	9,888	415,773	14,638	34,639		474,938	321,722
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	204,302	4,258	89,898	3,013	30,982		128,150	76,152
Medical Equipment	7,000							7,000
Others Machinery & Equipment			23,759				23,759	-23,759
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	4,934,885	98,549	1,392,675	17,651	65,620		1,574,496	3,360,389
Transport & Storage								
Storage	10,169,375	109,896	1,750,685		3,185		1,863,766	8,305,609
Distribution & Monitoring	8,816,992	25,131	15,846,305		375	7,104	15,878,916	-7,061,924
Transport & Vehicle Costs	6,206,256	324,546	2,838,761	23,983	179,007		3,366,298	2,839,958
Total Transport & Storage	25,192,623	459,574	20,435,751	24,358	189,297		21,108,980	4,083,643
Personnel Expenditures								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	10,741,986	1,496,217	2,400,074		290,161	3,155,468	7,341,919	3,400,067
Delegate Benefits	171,000							171,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	750,724	13,032	93,617			6,524	113,173	637,551
National Staff	2,400,888	379,064	511,944		68,256	493,720	1,452,984	947,904
National Society Staff	3,842,469	542,167	354,985		54,045	25,667	976,864	2,865,604
Consultants	467,764	3,610	83,622		5,053	62,980	155,265	312,499
Total Personnel Expenditures	18,374,830	2,434,089	3,444,242		417,515	3,744,360	10,040,205	8,334,625
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,676,427	72,357	84,854		12,177	62,381	231,769	1,444,658
Total Workshops & Training	1,676,427	72,357	84,854		12,177	62,381	231,769	1,444,658
General Expenditure								
Travel	951,207	95,828	320,669		27,967	243,917	688,381	262,826
Information & Public Relation	785,530	23,023	36,742		13,894	73,936	147,595	637,935
Office Costs	2,074,534	79,619	360,001		33,779	406,093	879,493	1,195,042
Communications	612,267	45,357	181,971		8,855	239,360	475,542	136,725
Professional Fees	159,564	11,860	48,418		3,731	132,010	196,019	-36,455
Financial Charges	74,416	15,210	-8,587		4,216	70,734	81,573	-7,157
Other General Expenses	336,919	4,815	57,363		6,398	38,927	107,503	229,416
Total General Expenditure	4,994,437	275,711	996,577		98,839	1,204,977	2,576,104	2,418,333
Depreciation								
Depreciation	4,000		9,953			7,090	17,043	-13,043
Total Depreciation	4,000		9,953			7,090	17,043	-13,043
Program Support								

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - SOUTH ASIA: EARTHQUAKE

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2007/8
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	136,893,674		3,937,000	8,617,000	165,230,674	
Program Support	10,739,994	329,233	5,951,032		52,768	369,607	6,702,639	4,037,355
Total Program Support	10,739,994	329,233	5,951,032		52,768	369,607	6,702,639	4,037,355
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		395,879	132,379		191,919	48,107	768,284	-768,284
Total Operational Provisions		395,879	132,379		191,919	48,107	768,284	-768,284
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	165,230,674	5,101,514	106,607,903		815,228	5,715,228	118,239,873	46,990,800
VARIANCE (C - D)		10,681,486	30,285,771		3,121,772	2,901,772	46,990,800	