

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## PAKISTAN: EARTHQUAKE

Emergency appeal no. 05EA022  
*GLIDE no. EQ-2005-000174-PAK*  
Operations update no. 31  
9 December 2008

### Period covered by this Operations Update:

April to 30 September 2008;

**Appeal target (current):** The appeal budget is being revised up from CHF 164.5 (USD 150.5 million or EUR 104.8 million) million to CHF 167.6 million (USD 153.1 million or EUR 106.8 million). This revision is due to the adjustments in the values of in-kind donations to the Emergency Appeal. [<click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

**Appeal coverage:** 95%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

### Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on preliminary basis on 9 October 2005 for CHF 10.8 million (USD 10.38 million or EUR 6.69 million) for four months to assist 30,000 families (120,000 beneficiaries).
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 200,000 was initially allocated from the International Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond.
- The preliminary appeal budget was increased to CHF 73.3 million on 12 October 2005 and the number of beneficiaries increased to 150,000 families (750,000 beneficiaries) for six months. The number of beneficiaries was revised down to 70,000 families on 17 October 2005; based on delivery capacity and a revised average family size of seven.
- A Revised Emergency Appeal was launched on 28 March 2006 for CHF 227 million to assist over 1,085,000 beneficiaries until the end of 2008.
- The budget for the appeal was revised down to CHF 165 million on 12 December 2006 to assist over 1,085,000 beneficiaries till the end of 2008.
- The appeal budget was further revised down from CHF 165.2 million (USD 158.6 million or EUR 102.3 million) to CHF 164.5 million (USD 157.8 million or EUR 101.8 million) and the timeframe of the operation was extended to the end of 2009 as stated in Operations Update No 30, posted on 7 May 2008.



Twelve-year-old Shaista going to the temporary tent school in Mera Bakot (Pakistan-administered Kashmir). The Pakistan Red Crescent Society, in coordination with the International Federation is reconstructing the Girls Middle School in Mera Bakot, which will be inaugurated in 2009. Photo: Usman Ghani/International Federation.

- This operations update revises the budget figures from CHF 164.5 million (USD 157.8 million or EUR 101.8 million) to CHF 167.6million (USD 153.1 million or EUR 106.8 million) due to adjustments in the values of in-kind donations to the appeal.

**Summary:** The Pakistan earthquake appeal has been extended till the end of 2009 with the targeted number of beneficiaries to remain the same. The budget has been increased by 1.9 per cent. The overall expenditure against the revised budget is 76 per cent.

Three years after the earthquake, the operation in the country has entered the final stages of rehabilitation phase. The main focus now is on health and care, water and sanitation, livelihoods, completion of 34 construction projects and allied transition from this long-term emergency appeal. The first of these projects (a girls' middle school) is completed and was handed over to the local authorities in August 2008.

While catering to the people affected from small-scale floods (relatively less disastrous than in 2007) in summer 2008, the national society provided health and care services to more than 8,000 people and distributed food and non-food items to approximately 3,300 families.

The importance of disaster preparedness stocks was once again realized during the 2008 floods, when the stocks were used to provide timely relief to the affected people. Between April and September 2008, a total of five disaster management cells were opened under the earthquake appeal.

During the reporting period, the health teams in Balakot, Besham, Oghi and Banna treated approximately 42,500 patients. The health teams also conducted participatory rural appraisals (PRA) in Balakot and Besham to assess the needs of the communities and whether the national society should continue its health provisions beyond 2008.

A total of 40 water supply schemes have been completed out of the total 64 planned. The water and sanitation team will now be rehabilitating 15 additional water supply schemes. Non-objection certificates have been obtained for these water supply schemes by the Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA).

The livelihoods programme has been conducting capacity building initiatives based on the new community based needs approach.

## The situation

A massive earthquake with a 7.6 magnitude on the Richter scale (centred 95 km north-east of Islamabad) struck at 08:50 local time on 8 October 2005. North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Pakistan-administered Kashmir (PaK) were the worst affected areas, while tremors were felt across the region. In Pakistan, the earthquake claimed 73,000 lives and injured more than 128,000 people. Approximately 3.5 million people were displaced.

According to the Earthquake Recovery and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA), 462,900 houses were fully and 101,090 houses were partially damaged. ERRA has paid four instalments to those households that are eligible (51 percent of the fully damaged households) for reconstruction grant. To date PKR 59.68 billion (CHF 926.9 million) has been distributed. Construction of 409,613 houses has been completed by August 2008, while another 118,406 houses are under construction.

Out of 796 health facilities in the earthquake affected areas, 388 were completely destroyed while 197 were partially damaged by the earthquake. The destruction caused disruption of the healthcare service delivery. A total of 307 health facilities are at different levels of construction.

Master planning of the new Balakot city has been completed. Development work in phase I is completed up to 35 per cent.

## Coordination and partnerships

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the International Federation coordinate on regular basis with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners present in the country.

Monthly Movement coordination meetings are organized by the PRCS; these meetings are attended by participants from the host national society, International Federation, International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and partner national societies present in the country. Tripartite meetings between the PRCS, International Federation and ICRC

are also held on monthly basis. The International Federation country office maintains a regular contact with the ICRC office in Islamabad.

During the reporting period, a total of eight partner national societies are operating in Pakistan; these are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross/Austrian Red Cross consortium and Turkish Red Crescent.

Each programme has developed its own mechanisms for coordinating within the Red Cross Red Crescent partners. Weekly reconstruction meetings are attended by national society senior management and technical personnel from PRCS and International Federation. Health technical committee meetings take place every two months. Three disaster management working group meetings have been organized in 2008.

The ERRA is the main government body that coordinates the earthquake-related activities. The PRCS, along with other Movement partners liaise regularly with ERRA for activities that are being implemented in the earthquake-affected areas.

Various sectoral meetings organized by different non-governmental organizations and UN-agencies are regularly attended by either PRCS or International Federation personnel. The national society maintains close relationship with numerous non-governmental organizations in the field.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

The Pakistan earthquake operation has been extended until the end of 2009. Under this appeal, apart from the rehabilitation activities primarily being conducted in the earthquake-affected areas, long-term activities, which were being implemented before the earthquake, have also been included. The PRCS programmes are already in line with the International Federation's strategies such as disaster risk reduction, building safer communities, community-based first aid in action, youth peer education. The International Federation in Pakistan is in the process of scaling-down the country office and scaling-up the national society capacity in terms of material and human resource. The International Federation will be handing over most of the projects to the PRCS by the end of 2009. The International Federation, however, will continue to support the PRCS on multi-lateral basis beyond 2009. All the programmes under the earthquake operation are devising a transition plan for carrying out a smooth transition from this long-term emergency appeal towards the two-year planning process. The national society will be moving towards the two-year planning process from 2010 onwards.

The first of the 34 construction projects has been completed and handed over to the local authorities. The girls' middle school in Shohal Najaf Khan (Balakot district, NWFP) was given to the local authorities at a handing over ceremony by PRCS near the newly constructed building in August. Several other projects are also nearing completion and will be handed over to the local authorities within the next six months.

Keeping in view the transition phase, the PRCS and International Federation health teams carried out participatory rural appraisals (PRA) in Besham and Balakot areas. These participatory rural appraisals were conducted in order to anticipate how to phase out the health facilities in these areas which have been provided health and care since the earthquake in October 2005. Based on the results of these participatory rural appraisals, it has been proposed to PRCS to continue providing health facilities in these areas until the end of 2009. Health provisions were also extended into Oghi in June by the national society with support from the International Federation.

Monsoon rains in July and the first half of August 2008 caused flood situations in different areas. Though the floods were not as large scale as in 2007, more than 40 people lost their lives in various parts of the country. The affected areas were Rajanpur district in Punjab, Swat and Peshawar districts in NWFP, two villages in Khyber Agency in Federally Administered Tribal Area, one village in Jhelum Valley in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and one village in Skardu district in Northern Areas.

The PRCS activated its floods contingency plan and provided health and relief to the affected people. Health and care was provided to more than 8,000 people while food and non-food items were distributed to more than 3,300 families.

The International Federation organizational development delegate joined the country office in August. He works with his counterpart in the PRCS national headquarters. The presence of this delegate is expected to develop a good

understanding of the PRCS organization/branches and develop a plan of action on achieving objectives before the end of 2009.

The gender programme remains a cross-cutting programme. However, the role of the gender programme has been changed from community participation to advisory. The gender team now visits the field with the various programmes and provides them advice.

The concept of the livelihood programme has also been redesigned. Under the new concept, capacity building is given much more prominence. The new concept is designed on community based needs rather than individual needs.

The PRCS/ International Federation water and sanitation team will be building 15 additional water supply schemes. Non-objection certificates have been obtained from the ERRRA. Construction on the ground is likely to start in November.

#### Logistics:

The International Federation logistics warehouse in Mansehra was handed over to the PRCS on 30 June and is now being run by the national society. A PRCS warehouse manager has also been recruited for the Mansehra warehouse. A new ecological and economical-driving concept has been introduced by the country office and training of the International Federation staff was conducted during the reporting period.

The International Federation logistics team is in the process of slowly reducing the number of vehicles being used under the earthquake operation. The logistics team is making arrangements to ship six vehicles to Dubai in November. The logistics team is looking into alternative ways as to fulfil the fleet requirements until the end of the operation. By the end of September, a total of 24 vehicles were being utilized by the International Federation offices in Islamabad and Mansehra, while another 13 were leased to the partner national societies.

Road safety assessments have been carried out in all the operational areas. The assessment report will help in reducing road related incidents in the future.

In the wake of the earthquake in China, the International Federation Pakistan office shipped 3,000 tents to China in June 2008. All the arrangements were carried out by the country office's logistics team.

#### Security:

Military activities against the militants accelerated in Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Swat and national armed groups in Baluchistan in the past six months, which resulted in heavy human losses on the militants' side. As a consequence, there have been an increasing number of suicide bombings in major cities. The three major security events during the reporting period have been:

- Bomb in Wah cantonment (north east of Islamabad) killing 60 people in August.
- Suicide bomb in Marriott hotel (Islamabad), on 20 September killing more than 70 people.
- Bomb in police lines (Islamabad) in October, killing five people.

Red Cross Red Crescent activities in the earthquake-affected areas (Besham/Shangla, Banna/Allai Valley, Oghi and Balakot) were implemented without major interruptions. No major security issues were reported in these areas.

The International Federation security team in the country conducted several security trainings for the PRCS/International Federation staff. The main objective of these trainings were to get Red Cross Red Crescent personnel acquainted to deal with different kinds of security situations that might arise. These trainings were: a two-day management security workshop for the senior management of PRCS/ International Federation and ICRC, a one-day general security awareness for senior



Within 15 minutes of the Marriott hotel blast, the PRCS national headquarters in Islamabad deployed six ambulances, which transported eight injured to near-by hospitals. Photo: Online News Agency.

managers based in Islamabad, four one-day general security awareness sessions for field staff at base camps and three half-day fire fighting trainings for field staff based in camps.

Like many countries in the world, Pakistan is also facing a rise in inflation (as a result of the “global financial crunch”), especially in food prices. Shortage in electricity led to serious power cuttings throughout the country. These reasons have given rise to protests and demonstrations by people belonging to various sectors.

## Progress towards objectives

### Health and care programme

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

The health and care programme under the earthquake operation is divided into four projects.

1. Basic health care
2. HIV/AIDS
3. Capacity building in health
4. Water and sanitation

#### 1. Basic health care project

**Objective: To enhance the prevention of diseases and death through continued provision of appropriate quality basic health care services while strengthening PRCS capacity in responding to public health emergencies. (Earthquake-affected areas focus.)**

Expected results	Activities planned
Up to 200,000 people in northern Pakistan in earthquake-affected areas have access to appropriate quality healthcare.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobile health clinic services for targeted communities.</li> <li>• Mobile health clinic, mother and child health services.</li> <li>• Participatory rural appraisal.</li> <li>• Exit strategy plan.</li> <li>• Community-based first aid training and establishment of community-based first aid posts.</li> <li>• Traditional birth attendants training.</li> <li>• Development of health contingency and preparedness plan.</li> <li>• Support/facilitation to ministry of health services with regards to exit strategy of mobile health units.</li> <li>• Avian influenza preparedness and planning.</li> </ul>

#### Progress:

During the reporting period, the mobile health teams continued to provide health and care (curative and preventive) to the earthquake-affected villages in Besham, Balakot, Banna and Oghi. One (instead of two in the past) mobile health team has been operational from April till September from Balakot in order to reduce the health interventions in the area. However, it has been proposed to PRCS to continue to provide health services in Balakot in 2009 as a need still persists in the communities and sufficient funding is also available.

Mobile health teams in Besham resumed its operations in the areas in March 2008 (after November 2007). During the second and third quarters of 2008, the mobile health unit was operational for five months. The health activities in Besham were suspended in



The Pakistan Red Crescent Society Balakot mobile health team doctor checking a female patient in Khairabad village. Photo: Usman Ghani/ International Federation.

August due to the security situation. During this time, the health staff from Besham was sent to Peshawar for 12 days to respond to the flood situation and worked with the health team in Balakot.

On request from the executive district officer-health (Manshera), PRCS started health interventions in June 2008 in Oghi. An international non governmental organization was conducting health activities in the area, but could not continue due to budget constraints. As PRCS/German Red Cross are reconstructing the rural health centre in the area, the PRCS mobile health unit will be filling the gap for temporary health services created by the departure of Action Aid. Oghi mobile health unit was operational for four out of six months. The mobile health team is based in Mansehra and travels daily to Oghi.

Participatory rural appraisals (PRA) were conducted in Besham (in March 2008) and Balakot (in May 2008). The objective of these participatory rural appraisals was to assess the health needs and priorities and identify gaps when the mobile health units stop to operate in the areas.

In Besham, participatory rural appraisal was conducted separately for men and women. Community members of different age groups were identified and asked various questions on Red Cross Red Crescent knowledge, communicable diseases, prevention of diseases, mobile health unit services and exit strategy. It was assessed that community members will be negatively affected when the PRCS mobile health unit cease to operate in the area as there are no health facilities working nearby. The most affected in the community will be women and children. Based on the participatory rural appraisal results, it has been recommended that the mobile health units continue its operations in the area until the end of 2009.

The results of the participatory rural appraisal conducted in Balakot have not been finalized as yet.

Summary of the patients treated between April and September are as follows:

Patients	Balakot (PRCS/IFRC)	Besham (PRCS/IFRC)	Banna (PRCS/ Canadian Red Cross)	Oghi (PRCS/IFRC)
Male	1,854	3,101	3,420	1,078
Female	3,587	5,592	4,660	2,833
Children	2,950	4,595	6,620	2,202
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,391</b>	<b>13,288</b>	<b>14,700</b>	<b>6,113</b>

Health education topics covered are: avian influenza, scabies, personal and dental hygiene, use of latrines, vaccination, safe water, balanced diet, diarrhoea, irrational used medicines, malaria/mosquito nets and tuberculosis.

PRCS/Canadian Red Cross health interventions in Banna continued during the reporting period through two mobile health unit teams. Each team visited seven areas per week.

*American Red Cross:* Under the mother and child health project, the American Red Cross continued its activities in the reporting period in Mansehra. Project orientation and motivation exercise were conducted in 17 villages. A total of 13 lady health visitors were trained in a 21-day training. Volunteers (78 males, 78 females) were identified and trained on project-related topics in 17 villages. American Red Cross carried out mid-term evaluation of the project. A total of 18 village development committees were established in 17 villages. Clean delivery kits were distributed among 578 pregnant women. A total of 370 women were referred to health facilities for different health problems by volunteers and traditional birth attendants and 239 pregnant women were registered at health facilities.

*Danish Red Cross:* As part of the Danish Red Cross environmental hygiene project, *participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation* exercises were organized with volunteers in three villages. These exercises are planned to be held on a by-weekly basis. Frequent meetings were held with health committees in two union councils. Under the mother and child health project, vaccinations of women and children have been carried out in Shohal and Kawai. Baseline data was collected again during the second quarter, as there were deviations in the data collected one year ago. Training in latrine construction has been conducted in August for 36 participants. Hygiene promotion material has been developed and printed. A total of 37 teachers have been trained in hygiene promotion.

## 2. HIV/AIDS

**Objective: To provide HIV/AIDS prevention and support activities contributing to the reduction of the burden of HIV/AIDS in Pakistan.**

Expected results	Activities planned
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Thirty thousand people benefit from community-based HIV prevention and support activities that will contribute to the reduction of the burden of HIV on Pakistan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services in Lahore.</li> <li>• Development of HIV/AIDS resource centre.</li> <li>• Youth peer education.</li> <li>• Awareness, anti-stigma, anti-discrimination campaigns in North West Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan.</li> <li>• Promotion of voluntary non-remunerated blood donation.</li> </ul>
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### Progress:

A mid-term review was carried out by the South Asian regional office in March 2008. The review team targeted six national societies in the South Asian region: Afghan Red Crescent, Bangladesh Red Crescent, India Red Cross, Nepal Red Cross, Pakistan Red Crescent and Sri Lankan Red Cross. A final review report has been shared with the PRCS/International Federation health staff in Pakistan and the national society is taking the recommendations into account.

From April to September 2008, a total of 50 awareness sessions for 3,298 people were conducted by the HIV Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) centre in Lahore. The awareness sessions were carried out for university and school students, teachers, factory workers, shopkeepers and antenatal women. Group discussions with 16 individuals were carried out during the same time period. Individual counselling was provided to 203 people, while 24 individuals were tested for the HIV virus (of these 24, one tested positive).

Since 2004 (when the VCT centre became operational), the centre has reached more than 14,300 people through awareness sessions, while 35 HIV positive cases have been recorded.

Summary of the counselling and testing conducted by the VCT centre is as follows:

Timeframe	Group Sessions	People reached	Individual Counselling	Clients tested	HIV positive results
2006	127	2,418	222	253	12
2007	64	2,215	245	92	2
2008 (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarters)	68	4,665	246	35	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>9,298</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>18</b>

### 3. Capacity building in health project

**Objective: The PRCS emergency health capacity is enhanced and the primary health care system is developed with strong volunteer involvement. (Nationwide focus.)**

Expected results	Activities planned
PRCS 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 the communities at risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for and enrol PRCS volunteers to support health activities</li> <li>• Training of PRCS health staff and volunteers.</li> <li>• Ongoing support for health facilities in non-earthquake affected areas.</li> <li>• Provide training in community based first aid to support and strengthen PRCS headquarters, provincial and district level staff/volunteers.</li> <li>• Establish and maintain a health management network and meetings to share health information and experience. PRCS in marking World Blood Donor day, World First Aid day and World Aids day to raise awareness and improve the profile and resources of the national society.</li> <li>• Avian influenza preparedness training and personal protection equipment (PPE) procurement.</li> <li>• Upgrading and staffing of medical warehouse at national headquarters.</li> <li>• Strengthening of the resource centre at national headquarters.</li> </ul>

**Progress:**

In the second and third quarters of the year, the PRCS community-based first aid trainers conducted regular first aid trainings in the communities. The community-based first aid project was initiated in 2007 in the earthquake-affected areas. Since then, approximately 400 PRCS volunteers have been trained in community-based first aid.

Training for community-based first aid trainers took place in Karachi (Sindh). Community-based first aid training was also organized in Balakot during the reporting period, with refresher trainings carried out in Banna and Balakot. In Besham, ten female community members were trained in basic first aid in July; this will be followed up by a follow-up workshop.

PRCS volunteers attending community-based first aid trainings are given a community-based first aid bag (kit) which contains basic medicines and various bandages that can be used while giving first aid.

Of the trained PRCS community-based first aid volunteers to date, 188 are trained in avian influenza. Specific avian influenza trainings were conducted in Balakot, Oghi and Besham.

During the community-based first aid supervision visits by PRCS/International Federation staff, the following topics were discussed with the community-based first aid volunteers: cleanliness, avian influenza, diarrhoea, first aid, vaccination, safe drinking water, malaria and the effective use of information, education and communication (IEC) material. IEC material was tested in different communities. The community-based first aid toolkit was printed and tested in several communities; several responses from the community have been taken into account to improve the toolkit.

Community-based first aid training was also conducted in Banna (PRCS/Canadian Red Cross) for 16 PRCS volunteers in April. One of the constraints faced by the health teams in Banna is that no woman is being temporarily enrolled as PRCS volunteers. Health teams in Banna distributed household community-based first aid kits (it contains IEC material) among PRCS volunteers and health committee members in July. In August, a refresher training was organized to place emphasis on needs identification, seasonal diseases' charts and livelihood calendar.

A re-orientation session for traditional birth attendants was held in Balakot in April. The session was attended by 25 traditional birth attendants.

Baluchistan health clinics: The PRCS operates six health clinics in Baluchistan (three mobile health units in Quetta, Mastung and Qila Saifullah and three basic health units in Quetta, Nushki and Chaman); these clinics have been operational before the launch of the earthquake appeal. However, they were included in the earthquake revised appeal in March 2006. The health clinics have been supported by the British Red Cross since 2005.

A five-day evaluation was carried out by the British Red Cross/PRCS/International Federation in August 2008. The evaluation was done through getting two different kind of questionnaires filled; medical facility and household questionnaires. The evaluation of the facilities was conducted in two mobile health units (Quetta and Nushki) and two basic health units (Quetta and Mastung), while household questionnaires (community survey) were filled in the catchment areas of two mobile health unit (Quetta and Mastung) and one basic health unit (Quetta). A total of 18 volunteers were trained for two days on the basics of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and how to ask beneficiaries questions in order to fill in the questionnaire correctly. The volunteers got the questionnaire filled by the communities later. A thorough evaluation report will be shared by the British Red Cross representative in November 2008.

Total number of outpatients of the mobile health units in 2008:

Timeframe	Quetta	Mastung	Qilla Saifullah	Total
1 <sup>st</sup> quarter (2008)	1,628	1,694	1,228	4,550
2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter (2008)	2,104	2,182	1,121	5,407
3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter (2008)	2,247	2,428	1,185	5,860
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,979</b>	<b>6,304</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>15,817</b>

Total number of outpatients of the basic health units in 2008:

Timeframe	Quetta	Nushki	Chaman	Total
1 <sup>st</sup> quarter (2008)	4,899	2,023	1,993	8,915
2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter (2008)	7,347	2,444	2,401	12,192
3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter (2008)	5,184	1,936	2,139	9,259
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,430</b>	<b>6,403</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>30,366</b>

#### 4. Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

**Objective: To reduce morbidity and mortality due to water and sanitation-related diseases for people in earthquake-affected areas and other areas given priority by the PRCS.**

Expected results	Activities planned
<p><u>Hygiene promotion:</u> To support NWFP communities in the rehabilitation and maintenance of safer water and sanitation facilities destroyed by the earthquake, using community-based hygiene promotion methodologies, in order to reach sustainable improvement in health and wellbeing for 160,000 vulnerable people by the end of 2009.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community mobilization.</li> <li>• Community participation: planning and implementing hygiene promotion programme with the communities.</li> <li>• Impact assessment.</li> <li>• Training: Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology, community training, field staff etc.</li> <li>• Integration with health, gender, livelihood and disaster management.</li> <li>• Clean-up campaigns.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Sanitation:</u> By the end of 2009, a total of 80,000 have achieved sustainable improvement in their health and reduced the risk of sanitation-related diseases through better access to sustainable and appropriate sanitation facilities in the areas of Batagram, Allai, Balakot and Shangla (Besham) and in other areas prioritized by the relief recovery programme and PRCS. .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 4,500 family latrines and washrooms.</li> <li>• Operation and maintenance training for staff/community volunteers.</li> <li>• Solid waste management and drainage works.</li> <li>• Contingency and stockpile planning and maintaining an emergency Stock of sanitation items.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Water supply:</u> Provision of safe water for 80,000 affected people through water supply scheme reconstruction and rehabilitation in the earthquake affected areas of Balakot and Batagram.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete rehabilitation of 64 water supply schemes.</li> <li>• Technical and financial support of PRCS water and sanitation teams including training and equipment.</li> <li>• Informing/training communities in the operation and management of water supply schemes.</li> <li>• Provision and maintenance of an emergency stockpile of water supply items.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** During the reporting period, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities continued in the earthquake-affected areas; however the security situation in the NWFP, in general, delayed implementation in certain parts of the province.

From April to September, the water and sanitation team carried out various staff and volunteer trainings. These trainings were mainly designed on the lessons learnt during the emergency phases of earthquake and floods operations. The water and sanitation team plans to develop a rostrum of all the trained human resource so that they can be effectively utilized in future emergencies.

The water and sanitation project is divided into three components: hygiene promotion, sanitation and water supply schemes.

#### Hygiene promotion:

Hygiene promotion plays a pivotal role in the whole water and sanitation project. Though hardware facilities are being provided to the earthquake-affected communities, hygiene promotion ensures proper and clean use of these facilities. Under the hygiene promotion component, hygienic behaviours among the communities are promoted, and

adopting participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation <sup>1</sup> is encouraged. The hygiene promotion component also helps the project team in working with the communities on participatory basis.

Health and hygiene messages were disseminated through the village committees between April to September 2008 in Allai and Balakot areas. During the reporting period, 23 more village committees were formed, bringing the total number of hygiene promotion committees to 76. The committee members are trained periodically by water and sanitation team in operation and maintenance of rehabilitated water schemes and drainage systems, waste disposal and proper hygiene practices.

Hygiene promotion sessions were also conducted in schools. Seven schools received hygiene promotion education. These hygiene promotion sessions are planned to be implemented based on the child hygiene and sanitation transformation (CHAST) method after appropriate training of the hygiene promotion staff. During the reporting period, a total of 454 students received hygiene education in seven schools.

Since the French Red Cross incident last year, female hygiene promotion activities in Batagram were not carried on. However, the water and sanitation team carried out discussions with the communities in Batagram and it was decided to resume the hygiene promotion activities in the area. These activities resumed in April 2008.

Statistics for hygiene promotion activities from April to September 2008 are as follows:

Location	Committee sessions	Beneficiaries	Schools reached	Volunteers trained
Balakot	31	551	3	31
Batagram	58	624	4	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45</b>

In March 2008, while celebrating “world water day”, the PRCS organized a clean-up campaign. One-day cleaning initiatives were taken by the water and sanitation team along with the local government in Balakot, Batagram, Thakot and Allai. The same exercise is also planned for 2009. The objective of this activity was to get communities involved in improving the local environment and taking long-term ownership. During the clean-up days, the following activities were carried out: collection and disposal of garbage from the commercial areas, clearing of drainage systems, erecting big waste bins, and house-to-house visits to create hygiene awareness, etc. On the day of the clean-up campaign in each area, a group of volunteers was organized to deliver health and hygiene education material to the communities.

A total of four hygiene promotion trainings were conducted during the reporting period which targeted community volunteers and refreshers for the village committee members. These hygiene promotion trainings covered topics such as applied behavioural change, understanding and constructing the sanitation barriers and reduce water-related diseases in order to maintain health.

Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation trainings and refreshers were also conducted to build a better understanding of the concept. After the emergency phase of the earthquake operation, there was an intense need to train competent participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation trainers who can design and implement training activities in other PRCS branches. A ten-day participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation training of trainers was organized in May in Abbottabad. It was attended by 12 water and sanitation staff from various national society branches.

#### Sanitation:

Since the start of 2008, the sanitation team has implemented a new approach towards construction of latrines. Communities in Balakot, Batagram and Allai Valley are constructing the latrines themselves; however, the national society is providing material and technically supervising the work. This approach has increased the speed of the activities. During the reporting period, a total of 821 were completed, bringing the total number of latrines constructed to date to 3,571.

#### Water supply:

During the reporting period, five water supply schemes were constructed in Balakot. These schemes are benefitting approximately 3,000 people. In order to provide storage capacity for sufficient drinking water (according to the Sphere standards), eight storage tanks were also constructed with these water supply schemes. Water distribution

<sup>1</sup> PHAST: Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation

networks were also designed with these schemes through 85 tap stands to provide better accessibility to the women and children of the targeted communities.



In the remote communities around Balakot, there is scarcity of water and people have to walk for hours to get clean drinking water. A PRCS water and sanitation personnel inspects a water pipeline in Ghanool village. This is a 400-metre long pipeline that transports water from one mountain to the other. The water is then stored in a tank and supplied to the village. This system is not dependent on energy to transport water but it utilises the force of gravity to ensure the smooth flow of water. Photo: Usman Ghani/International Federation.

Plans for constructing 15 more water supply schemes in Balakot are in the process of being finalized. No objection certificates from these supply schemes were attained in September 2008. The water and sanitation team is carrying out technical surveys and cost estimations. Construction on-ground is scheduled to start in the second half of November 2008.

In Batagram, six new water supply schemes were completed along with distribution networks comprising of 48 tap stands. Twelve water schemes are under construction and are expected to be completed before the end of the year. It is projected that all 25 planned water supply schemes in Batagram will be completed by March 2009. However, delays due to security situation might shift the completion date to the end of 2009.

Swiss/Austrian Red Cross consortium is building four water supply schemes in Allai Valley. These schemes are under the plan of action.

*Danish Red Cross:* In order to support its health activities, the Danish Red Cross is constructing 12 water supply schemes in two union councils (Kawai and Shohal Mazulla) of Balakot tehsil. These areas are not covered in the localities which PRCS/ International Federation is catering through water supply schemes. Of these 12 schemes, three have been completed so far, while four are under construction. The construction of water supply schemes will help in achieving the long term sustainability of health project.

Details of the water supply schemes to date:

Location	No. of schemes	Assessed	Under construction	Completed
Allai Valley	4	4	3	1
Batagram	25	25	12	8
Balakot	35	35	4	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>

Water and sanitation disaster response training was organized by PRCS and International Federation in July 2008. Approximately 30 PRCS personnel (from different branches) participated in the training. The training comprised of classroom teaching and field work. Participants were given opportunity to unpack and pack water and sanitation equipment that is used in emergency situations. After the completion of the training, participants were able to deploy emergency response unit equipment.

### Disaster management programme

**Overall objective: The vulnerability of communities to disasters is reduced through an effective disaster management system of the PRCS and better coordination between local authorities and other key actors.**

Under the emergency appeal, which was launched right after the earthquake, the disaster management programme comprised of relief and residual relief projects. Both these projects have been completed. The disaster management programme now comprises of disaster management (disaster response and preparedness) and livelihoods.

**Disaster management project**

**Objective: The vulnerability of communities is reduced by strengthening the PRCS disaster management capacity.**

<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
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<p><u>Disaster preparedness and response:</u> To build the capacity of PRCS (personnel, hardware, resources) so that it has a disaster management system that is able to respond effectively in targeted disaster-prone areas in Pakistan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular meetings of disaster management working group (DMWG).</li> <li>• Coordination meetings with national stakeholders.</li> <li>• Establishment of PRCS disaster management policy, strategy and mid-term plan (in view of the national disaster management authority disaster risk reduction framework).</li> <li>• Establish and maintain 43 disaster management cells (linked to branches).</li> <li>• Develop high frequency (HF)/very high frequency (VHF) networking all over Pakistan.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Community based disaster risk reduction:</u> To build the capacity of communities in targeted disaster prone areas to prepare and respond better to disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>• Exchange visits.</li> <li>• Mid-term review.</li> <li>• Formation and training of response teams.</li> <li>• Procurement of emergency response kits for base camps.</li> <li>• Warehouse construction/management.</li> <li>• Disaster preparedness stock.</li> <li>• Contingency plan.</li> <li>• Establishment of disaster management training centre at PRCS national headquarters.</li> <li>• Standardization of community based disaster risk monitoring training curriculum.</li> <li>• Community-based disaster risk reduction mitigation projects.</li> <li>• Disaster management-related training for PRCS staff for further dissemination to communities.</li> <li>• Awareness sessions for communities.</li> <li>• PRCS induction courses for volunteers.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Volunteerism:</u> To ensure the volunteer base of the PRCS is trained to be an effective resource to improve communities' resilience to disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopting of new volunteerism policy.</li> <li>• Volunteer training camps.</li> <li>• Production of information/motivation materials to promote volunteerism.</li> <li>• Radio programme for mobilization.</li> </ul>

### Progress:

During the reporting period, five new disaster preparedness cells were opened under the earthquake appeal. This brings the total number of disaster management cells opened to 25. The target is to develop 43 disaster management cells throughout the country. Details of these disaster management cells are as follows:

Province	No. of DM cells per province	DM cells
Punjab	3	Jhang
		Narowal
		Bhawalpur
Sindh	6	Badin
		Khairpur
		Thatta
		Dadu
		Mirpurkhas
		Tharparkar
NWFP	6	Swat
		Mansehra
		Kohistan
		Batagram
		Chitral
Baluchistan	6	Shangla
		Sibi
		Jafarabad
		Loralai
		Lasbella
		Gwadar
PaK	2	Noshki
		Neelum
Northern	2	Bagh
		Astor

Areas		Skardu
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As part of the national society capacity building initiative, disaster preparedness stocks for 35,000 are being strategically placed in various PRCS branches/disaster management cells all over the country. The breakdown of this stock is as follows: 10,000 families stocks at the national headquarters, 5,000 families stocks at each provincial branch (3,000 stored at each provincial branch and 2,000 among 10 disaster management cells), 1,500 families stocks at each Federally Administered Tribal areas and Northern Areas branches, and 2,000 families stocks at Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

The following table gives the detail of the disaster preparedness stock present in the national society:

Item	Target	Stock
Tents	35,000	49,957
Blankets	245,000	171,624
Kitchen sets	35,000	10,880
Tarp (plastic)	70,000	50,359
Hurricane lamps	35,000	35,767
Stoves	35,000	34,103
Jerry cans	70,000	35,968
Hygiene kits	35,000	50,540

Scattered thunderstorms and torrential rains in various parts of the country in July and the first half of August 2008 caused flooding in different areas. According to government sources, more than 40 people lost their lives in various parts of the country. The affected areas were Rajanpur district in Punjab, Swat and Peshawar districts in NWFP, two villages in Khyber Agency in Federally Administered Tribal Area, one village in Jhelum Valley in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and one village in Skardu district in Northern Areas.

The disaster preparedness stocks present in the country were utilized in an effective manner to help the flood-affected people by the PRCS. The national society, through its various branches, distributed food and non-food items among more than 3,300 flood-affected families.

The second disaster management working group (DMWG) (the first disaster management working group was held in March 2008) meeting was held in August 2008 in the PRCS national headquarters in Islamabad. A consultant was hired by the PRCS/International Federation to develop the disaster management policy and strategy prior to the meeting. In this meeting, the consultant presented the draft disaster management policy and strategy document for discussion. The meeting was attended by PRCS personnel from national and provincial headquarters, regional branches, and International Federation disaster management team and partner national societies' representatives. It was decided in the meeting that next step will be to prepare the PRCS five-year disaster management plan for 2009-13.

A third disaster management working group meeting was held in October 2008 in the PRCS national headquarters. The consultant hired by the PRCS/International Federation presented the disaster management policy and strategy for final comments. The national society five-year disaster management medium-term development plan 2009-13 was also discussed. The next step to be taken is to present the disaster management policy and strategy to the PRCS managing body member in November for endorsement and the consultant will finalize PRCS five-year medium term plan for 2009-13.

Based on the performance of the participants in the national vulnerability and capacity assessment 'learning-by-doing' training (held in April for 29 participants), a national level vulnerability and capacity assessment practitioners' team (12 team members) was made. Each participant was evaluated individually during the training based on the criteria of attentiveness, healthy interaction, positive attitude, communication and team building skills, knowledge of subject, taking initiative, personal behaviour and field work. It has been decided that for any future vulnerability and capacity assessments, at least two to three practitioners will be present.

During the reporting period, five community vulnerability and capacity assessments were organized in NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. These vulnerability and capacity assessments were requested to be held by partner national societies (British, Danish and German Red Cross) and were facilitated by the PRCS/International Federation.

The South Asian regional office has developed a vulnerability and capacity assessment handbook (comprising of four books) which explains the new concept of 'learning-by-doing'. The PRCS/International Federation has hired a consultant to translate this handbook into Urdu language.

A technical meeting on community-based disaster risk reduction was held in April in Delhi (India). Representatives from various South Asian national societies attended the meeting. From Pakistan, it was attended by the PRCS secretary (Sindh provincial branch) and the International Federation's disaster risk reduction officer. During the meeting, the South Asian regional office awarded consultancy to the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) to develop community-based disaster risk reduction curriculum. Various country representatives shared their community-based disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities, which were followed by discussions.

The first community-based disaster risk reduction curriculum field testing was conducted in Pakistan in August. A total of 22 people attended the testing; they were from the PRCS national, provincial and district branches, International Federation and representatives from Afghanistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies. A facilitation team from ADPC and South Asian regional delegation were also present. A discussion on the draft curriculum was also carried out followed by a field exercise in four villages.

The second community-based disaster risk reduction field testing took place in Kalutara in Sri Lanka in September. There were 17 participants from Sri Lanka and four from Maldives. The International Federation's disaster risk reduction officer and national society's assistant director disaster management from Pakistan were involved in facilitation.

<b>Livelihoods project</b>	
<b>Objective: Earthquake-affected people are able to optimize their own resources to improve their economic conditions and through communal efforts, cope better with adverse events.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<u>Organizational capacity building of communities:</u> 100 targeted communities have the organizational infrastructure for sustainable livelihood management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of community-based organizations (CBOs).</li> <li>• Provision of community management skills training.</li> <li>• Training and deployment of community based volunteers.</li> </ul>
<u>Infrastructure rehabilitation:</u> Basic infrastructure is rehabilitated to support livelihoods and communities are able to manage them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of irrigation systems, paths, retention walls etc.</li> <li>• Provision of maintenance skills for those structures.</li> </ul>
<u>Agriculture capacity building:</u> Targeted communities reliant on agriculture for livelihoods have sufficient resources to re-establish crops/orchards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of agriculture training.</li> <li>• Distribution of agriculture inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizer) where necessary.</li> </ul>
<u>Vocational training:</u> Targeted communities are given necessary and relevant skills to support livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of skills training.</li> <li>• Distribution of necessary tools.</li> </ul>

#### **Progress:**

The livelihoods team is working with 18 community-based organizations (CBOs). Most of these CBOs are not developed by the livelihoods team; these organizations were either put together by other PRCS/International Federation programmes or other non-governmental organizations.

Under the revised livelihoods project, one agriculture extension worker (AEW) training was organized in April 2008 in Balakot base camp. A total of 19 people from four different union councils attended the training. All participants received tool kits to provide further services to the farmers in their villages. Different topics were covered under the training; however, the main purpose of the training was that the participants could provide basic technical support to the farmers in maize and wheat cultivations. Each participant will cover 100 households (total of 1,900 households). A monitoring exercise for this training was carried out in the third quarter of the year. It was observed that

agriculture extension worker trainees conducted some awareness sessions on disease management and proper usage of fertilizers. A refresher for the agriculture extension worker trainees was also conducted in August 2008.

During the reporting period, the livelihood project carried out kitchen gardening training for 540 families. The trainings were conducted through class lectures and practical demonstrations. Seeds, fertilizers and tool kits were also distributed among the participants. Each participant received 3kg fertilizers and 10 different types' of seeds. The trainings were conducted in ten villages in the union councils of Karnol, Garlat, Ghanool and Balakot. A monitoring visit in the second quarter to these areas showed good germination of the seeds. Further visits will be required to see the quality of the harvest.



35-year old widow, Ruqqayya Bibi is being assisted by the PRCS livelihoods personnel in the village of Kapi Gali (Balakot district). Ruqqayya Bibi lost her husband (receives his pension which is less than USD 5) in the earthquake and has three children. She earns through selling cow milk and uses the vegetables grown under the PRCS/International Federation kitchen gardening project for domestic purposes. Photo: Usman Ghani/ International Federation.

households by giving them easy access to the road, hence improving their commute in difficult terrains. Construction on a second community pavement will be started soon; this pavement will be built in Jambera (union council Jambera). An irrigation channel is also being rehabilitated in Jambera. After the completion of this activity, 200 households will benefit from this irrigation channel. Assessments are still being conducted.

A skills' development training for 22 women was conducted in Hadday (in Balakot union council) in September 2008. Participants were given cutting and stitching classes. The livelihoods team provided cloth to the participants to practice sewing of clothes.

The livelihoods team organized a horticulture extension worker training in Balakot base camp in June for 14 participants.

#### **Challenges:**

Procurement process for the material for infrastructure rehabilitation has been slow. The reason has been the lack of sufficient communication between the livelihoods and procurement teams over exact specifications of the material required. This caused delays in the implementation of activities in the field.

A compost making training was organized in the second quarter in three communities. The training was conducted according to the guidelines provided by the agriculture department of the government. The training comprised of practical demonstrations in which observers were shown how to properly utilize animal dung as fertilizer; hence reducing the probability of diseases due to improper disposal of animal dung. A total of 30 people observed the process; the training was designed for those people who owned at least one cow or buffalo.

Based on ongoing surveys and feedback from various communities, the livelihood project has planned to implement some infrastructure rehabilitation activities. Under this, a community pavement (foot path) was constructed in the Kapi Gali (union council Ghanool). The pavement is four feet wide and 2,200 feet long. The newly built pavement will serve to a total of 87

## Reconstruction programme

**Objective: Targeted health and educational facilities destroyed by the quake will be rebuilt and handed over to communities/authorities and construction of new community/vocational centre facilities.**

Expected results	Activities planned
Construction of 34 public buildings encompassing health, education and community/vocational facilities to be completed during 2009 and to be utilized by communities by the end of 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tendering and awarding of two outstanding contracts for construction.</li> <li>• Recruit additional staff for monitoring and reporting</li> <li>• Regular monitoring of sites for efficient planning and management and quality control purposes</li> <li>• Review and reallocate monies with budgets</li> <li>• Procure furniture and equipment for all facilities and handover all facilities to relevant authorities.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Under the reconstruction project the PRCS, along with the International Federation and various donors, has taken up 34<sup>2</sup> projects across NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. Of the total, 16 are reconstruction of educational institutes and 12 are reconstruction of health facilities and six vocational/community centres.

The construction projects have been divided into three phases. Phase I consists of 12 projects, 13 projects are in phase II and the remaining nine projects are in phase III. Out of 34 projects, 25 are multilateral (either funded by the general earthquake appeal fund or earmarked funding from donors through the International Federation); while the remaining nine are bilateral (donors have directly given the funding to PRCS). Construction work is underway on 24 out of 35 project sites.

The consultant for phase III submitted the building designs in June 2008, which have been approved by ERRRA. Selection of the contractors has been done for six projects in phase III and tendering for the remaining three is in progress.

On 5 August 2008, the PRCS handed-over the newly constructed girls middle school in Shohal Najaf Khan (Balakot district, NWFP) to the local authorities in a ceremony. The ceremony was organized near the newly constructed school



School girls performing a welcome song at the opening ceremony. A middle school provides education up to grade eight for 200-250 students. The structure of the school comprises of two storeys and has been built according to the earthquake resistant guidelines provided by ERRRA. The school has eight classrooms; each can accommodate 25-30 students. At the moment, the school has 110 enrolled students. The school also has a library and a science laboratory and it has been fully furnished (and equipped) by the PRCS. At the handing over ceremony, attendees gave speeches, while the school children performed dramas and national songs. Later on, the plaque was unveiled and the school key was officially handed over by the PRCS chairman to the education minister. Photo: Teresita Usapdin/ International Federation.

<sup>2</sup> Number of construction projects reduced from 36 to 34. Cancellation of two projects was due to issues of land allocation and funding constraints.

followed by a tour of the building; it was attended by PRCS and International Federation personnel along with the local government officials (Nazim district, EDO- education and education minister for NWFP), school teachers and staff and students. It was the first project under the PRCS/International Federation reconstruction programme to be completed. This girls' middle school is a multilateral project funded by the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China.

Basic health unit in Saran (Pakistan-administered Kashmir) has been completed. The furniture and equipment for the facility has also been sent to the site. The building will be officially handed over to the local authorities by the PRCS on 4 November 2008. Following three projects are near completion within the next four months: boys' middle school in Shohal Najaf Khan (NWFP), girls high school in Mansehra (NWFP), boys' high school in Saran (Pakistan-administered Kashmir) and boys' middle school in Hattian Bala (Pakistan-administered Kashmir).

The PRCS discontinued contract with the contractor assigned to construct the boys' middle school in Amra Sawan. The reason behind this decision has been the slow progress on ground; the contractor has completed work up to floor level only after 16 months into the award of the contract. The PRCS now plans to engage a company which specializes in light-weight framed structures that can be assembled and erected relatively fast, providing a finished building within a six-month period. The existing concrete floor provides an ideal platform for the light weight steel structure. The national society is exploring the market for different companies that reach ERRA standards for earthquake resistance and offer competitive prices.

#### Phase I projects status as of October 2008

Funding	Facility/location	Status	Est. finish
IFRC/Japanese RC	Boys' Middle School, Amra Sawan, PaK	Work up to ground floor completed (September 2008)	Dec 2009
IFRC/Japanese RC	Girls' Middle School, Shohal Mazulla, NWFP	Work on ground floor completed (April 2008). Work stopped since May 2008	unknown
IFRC/Friends of Al Shifa	Boys' Middle School, Hattian Bala, PaK	Roof work in progress (September 2008)	Feb 2008
IFRC/Japanese RC	Boys' Middle School, Shohal Najaf Khan, NWFP	Finishing work in progress, handing over expected in December 2008	Dec 2008
PRCS/IFRC	Boys' Degree College, Gari Dopatta, PaK	Structure completed, work on roof and external work being done (September 2008)	Mar 2009
IFRC/American RC	Rural Health Centre, Batal, NWFP	Work on ground floor level of one block and foundation work on 2 <sup>nd</sup> block completed (September 2008)	Jun 2009
IFRC/American RC	Basic Health Unit, Shohal Najaf Khan, NWFP	Basic structure completed (May 2008). Roof work to be started soon	Mar 2009
IFRC/ American RC	Basic Health Unit, Hilkot, NWFP	Brickwork up to floor level completed (August 2008)	July 2009
IFRC/Hong Kong RC	Girls Middle School, Shohal Najaf Khan, NWFP	Handed over to the local authorities done on 5 August 2008.	-
IFRC/British RC	Girls Middle School, Mera Bakot, PaK	Reinforcement of columns on 1 <sup>st</sup> floor in progress (September 2008)	Jun 2009
PRCS/IFRC	Boys Degree College, Chinari, PaK	Work in progress on 1 <sup>st</sup> floor (September 2008)	Aug 2009
IFRC/Chinese RC	Girls High Shool, Mansehra, NWFP	Structure complete, finishing work in progress (September 2008)	Feb 2009

#### Phase II project status as of October 2008

Funding	Facility/location	Status	Est. finish
PRCS/Bahrain RC (bilateral)	Girls' Middle School, Pahl, PaK	Ground floor completed (September 2008)	Oct 2009
IFRC/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Khalana, PaK	Construction up to floor level completed (September 2008)	Nov 2009
PRCS/Bahrain RC (bilateral)	Boys' High School, Saran, PaK	Structure completed, roof work to be started soon (September 2008)	Feb 2009
PRCS/HSBC	Girls' Primary	Construction up to ground floor	Jun 2009

(bilateral)	School, Tofferabad, PaK	level completed (September 2008)	
IFRC/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Salmiah, PaK	Columns reinforcements completed (September 2008)	Jul 2009
IFRC/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Reshian, PaK	Foundation completed (September 2008)	Aug 2009
PRCS/Bahrain RC (bilateral)	Boys' High School, Shohal Mazulla, NWFP	Ground floor structure completed (September 2008)	May 2009
IFRC/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Saran, PaK	Structure completed, to be handed over in November.	Nov 2008
PRCS/German RC (bilateral)	Rural Health Centre, Oghi, NWFP	Contractor selected.	
IFRC/Singapore RC	Boys' High School, Khaliana, PaK	Reinforcement of foundation and columns completed (September 2008)	Nov 2009
IFRC/Singapore RC	Girls' Middle School, Khaliana Khurd, PaK	Work completed up to floor level (September 2008)	Nov 2009
IFRC/Taiwan RC	Boys' Middle School, Batang, NWFP	Work on ground floor slab in progress (September 2008)	Jun 2009
IFRC/Korean RC	Rural Health Centre, Lissan Nawab, NWFP	Starting roof work on two blocks (September 2008)	Jun 2009

### Phase III projects as of October 2008

Funding	Facility/location	Status	Est. finish
IFRC/American RC	Vocational centre, Hattian Dupatta, PaK	Tendering complete and awaiting change to PMN and Geneva approval (September 2008)	Dec 2009
IFRC/American RC	Vocational centre, Lamnia, PaK	Awaiting Geneva approval (September 2008)	Dec 2009
IFRC/Japanese RC	Vocational centre, Chakkar, PaK	Geneva approval received (October 2008)	Oct 2009
IFRC/Japanese RC	Vocational centre, Swat, NWFP	Tenders issued to pre-qualified contractors (September 2008)	Dec 2009
IFRC/Japanese	Vocational centre, Mansehra, NWFP	Contract awarded (October 2008)	Oct 2009
PRCS/UAE RC (bilateral)	Vocational centre, Muzafarabad, PaK	Contract awarded (October 2008)	Oct 2009
PRCS/ Canadian RC (bilateral)	Basic health unit, Lamina, PaK	Location being finalized (October 2008)	Dec 2009
PRCS/ Canadian RC (bilateral)	Basic health unit, Batley, PaK	Location being finalized (October 2008)	Dec 2009
PRCS/ Canadian RC (bilateral)	Basic health unit, Bateela, PaK	Location being finalized (October 2008)	Dec 2009

### Challenges:

**Price increases:** The contracts between the contractors and PRCS (do not require the PRCS to pay for escalated costs) do not take inflation into account. Tendering was carried out on this basis. However, the prices of construction materials have increased considerably since the beginning of the year. In some cases, the contractors are showing slow progress in anticipation of prices of construction material coming down and in other cases claiming that they cannot continue due to inflation.

**Shortage of skilled labour:** Contractors are facing problems in finding skilled labour in the areas of construction. Most of the local skilled labour from these areas has travelled to (neighbouring countries) or migrating to other parts of the country in order to earn better wages. Contractors were getting skilled labour from Swat; however, due to ongoing conflict in the area, the labour has not been able to come to the construction sites.

### National society capacity building programme (Organizational development)

**Objective:** The PRCS has a well-functioning organizational base in order to provide quality assistance with greater impact and relevance to most vulnerable people in all core programme areas.

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>The institutional capacity of the PRCS is developed and strengthened through expansion of PRCS branches in disaster prone areas.</p> <p>Overall PRCS governance, management and programme planning is improved to enable better service delivery.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to existing branches.</li> <li>• Establishment of 22 new branches.</li> <li>• Annual general meetings.</li> <li>• Maintain individual departments at different levels to work in the core areas of PRCS in conformity with the new structure proposed by the management.</li> <li>• Develop Unified Constitution.</li> <li>• Organize meetings/workshops/conferences at the national headquarters.</li> <li>• Strengthen and improve the selection and follow up criteria and presence of PRCS staff and volunteers in all national/international training programs including deployment for international assignments such as exchange programmes, seminars and conferences.</li> <li>• Human resource management, including engagement, staffing and organization of members, along with comprehensive, step-by-step guidelines and materials for all critical and ongoing PRCS activities, resulting in a written development plan.</li> <li>• Computerization of financial management system.</li> </ul>
<p>PRCS has developed a long-term and well integrated development plan in line with the strategic direction of the society and the movement.</p> <p>A bottom-up participatory planning culture has been developed at all levels of the national society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a long term and well integrated fundraising plan in line with the strategic direction of the national society and the Movement.</li> <li>• Conduct bottom up participatory planning workshop to developed plan at all level of the national society.</li> <li>• Finalize the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) with the Movement partners and other donor agencies.</li> <li>• Construction of conference hall/ training centre at national headquarters.</li> <li>• Construction of two branches in the earthquake areas.</li> </ul>
<p>PRCS has the capacity to meet communication and advocacy needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness – raising sessions for staff and volunteer at national headquarters and district branch level on the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.</li> <li>• Advocacy campaign focusing on non-discrimination and tolerance</li> <li>• Production and publication of advocacy material (newspaper supplement, television commercial, photo exhibition, PRCS website).</li> </ul>

**Progress:** During the period no new branches were developed. The number of new PRCS branches developed since 2005 is:

NWFP	7	(district branches)
Federally Administered Tribal Area	1	(Regional branch)
Northern Areas	1	(Regional branch)

This number is in variance to the previously reported figure of 15 branches. The national society has voiced serious concerns regarding the ongoing viability and sustainability of developing new branches and has placed on hold any further expansion.

An organizational development delegate joined the International Federation Pakistan country office on 29 August. The appointment was finalized in June; however, due to visa issues, the delegate's joining was delayed. Before the arrival of the delegate in country, it was decided between the PRCS and International Federation that the organizational development delegate will reside in national society headquarters.

The national society has agreed in principle to form an organizational development working group. This group will provide direction and ownership of organizational development priorities to ensure nationwide organizational support for an ongoing development process. The group will consist of PRCS branch secretaries, headquarters staff and Movement partners.

The PRCS has recognized the need to revitalize the organizational development department at the national headquarters. At the moment, there are three vacancies (director OD, deputy director HR, and deputy director fundraising and marketing) within the organizational development department. Lack of human resources in organizational development is causing significant challenges in getting fruitful results out of the organizational development activities.

Managing body meeting was held on 29 April; it was also attended by the PRCS chairman and provincial branches representatives. The participants shared the progress of their respective branches and discussed the unified constitution. Targets for the coming year were shared with the chairman and other participants.

Response from the branches on the draft constitution has been received. It has been noted that while there was broad agreement, there are certain issues which need further consideration. A smaller working group is working on them.

There are ongoing discussions considering if the timing and available resources are appropriate to begin the cooperation agreement strategy process

Under the earthquake emergency appeal, office buildings of two PRCS branches are to be constructed. Two branches that will be developed under this activity are Mansehra and Swat.

Contract for Mansehra branch was awarded in March 2008. However, due to poor performance of the contractor on a previously awarded project, it was decided to keep the award on hold until the contractor improved its progress. Unfortunately, little improvement was shown and it was decided by the construction committee to award the contract to the second lowest bid. This contract was awarded in October. Ground work on site is likely to start in November.

For the construction of Swat branch, tenders were floated in August 2008, but there was poor response from the pre-qualified contractors due to the security situation in the area. PRCS has decided to target local contractors from Swat and will do advertisements in the local areas.

Volunteer management: The draft volunteer management policy is still in the process of being reviewed. The policy focuses on the strategy to develop the volunteer base and also encompasses the management systems related to volunteerism.

A total of four youth camps were organized in Punjab (two camps), Baluchistan (one camp) and Pakistan-administered Kashmir (one camp).

The online youth and volunteer database system is being gradually adopted by the branches. A number of small problems were encountered and are being addressed by the PRCS IT/telecom personnel.

Finance development: The International Federation finance delegate is working with the PRCS to finalize the activities for the implementation of the new finance system. Ongoing delays in the process are posing concerns on timely completion.

The International Federation Pakistan country office is working closely with the PRCS finance department to build finance capacity particularly in relation to working advance management. This process was facilitated in the third quarter of the year by a visit from regional finance delegate. The regional finance delegate conducted a training session at PRCS headquarters for 20 participants from the national society national headquarters and provincial branches.

Resource mobilization: Like every year, the PRCS conducted the Zakaat (Islamic donations for the needy) mailing campaign during the month of Ramzan.

The PRCS carried out a general fundraising television campaign during Ramzan by running an audio visual advertisement on various channels. The schedule of the advertisement has been:

<b>Channels</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Times aired per channel per day</b>
Geo News	07 – 30 September	8pm – 9pm (four reruns)
Express News	07 – 30 September	8pm – 9pm (four reruns)

Business Plus

07 – 30 September

8pm – 9pm (four reruns)

The rationale for television advertising is that it would raise public awareness of the national society and enhance its volunteer recruitment and fundraising capacity.

*Human resource:* The PRCS recorded a high staff turnover during the reporting period. In the second and third quarters of the year, the national society hired eight assistant directors or higher positions, out of which four have already left the organization.

### Gender advisory project

Gender is a cross-cutting programme. It is designed to provide technical support and guidance to other programmes to ensure better participation of the communities.

#### Gender advisory project

Expected results	Activities planned
Implementation of recovery activities are enhanced by developing a better understanding of gender and community participation within communities and national society staff and volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring assessment of ongoing programmes to enhance gender and community participation integration.</li> <li>• Awareness-raising in gender and community participation.</li> <li>• Strengthen gender and community participation integration with the programme sectors and in-country partner national societies.</li> <li>• PRCS and partner national society staff capacity building.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** During the reporting period, the gender advisory team carried out field visits with water and sanitation, livelihoods and health programmes. Based on the findings of these visits, certain tailored support services for each programme will be identified. The gender advisory team also conducts monthly meetings with the partner national societies<sup>3</sup> to share monthly work plans.

Under the gender programme, a gender awareness and policy training from 25 to 30 October was organized. The objective of the training was to build capacity Red Cross Red Crescent personnel working in the earthquake-affected areas in terms of gender issues.

Gender team attended the Gender Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Network meeting in Abbotabad in September. The purpose of attending the meeting was to bring together non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and governmental and discuss gender issues in NWFP.

A gender advisor joined the gender programme in June 2008. The gender advisory team now consists of two personnel.

#### Communications- Advocacy and Public Information

The PRCS was profiled more than 100 times in the local press during the reporting period. There were more than 20 media appearances on the national and international broadcasting media during the period. This includes a half hour interview of the International Federation deputy head of country office on national television on 8 October 2008.

The International Federation information officer, in close coordination with the PRCS, established a stall for the PRCS at the International Islamic University (Islamabad campus) to profile Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's efforts in the aftermath of 8 October earthquake. The stall had first aid demonstration, free blood typing and volunteer registration desk along with souvenirs. At the stall, 50 volunteers registered with the PRCS. The stall was displayed till 10 October. The PRCS and the International Federation also participated in the national disaster management conference hosted by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on 8 October. The conference was to be followed by an exhibition the same day but due to security situation, it will now be held in December 2008.

<sup>3</sup> Danish, American and British Red Cross Societies seek advice from the International Federation Gender team.

A crucial aspect of the International Federation Pakistan country office is the capacity building of the national society. The International Federation communications team organized a three-day planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) training/workshop in May 2008. It was the first training organized specifically for this purpose and was facilitated by senior monitoring and evaluation officer from the International Federation Zone office in Kuala Lumpur. The objective of the training was to equip the participants with the International Federation's planning, monitoring and evaluation processes. The training was a mixture of lectures and participatory exercises. At the end of the training, the participants acquired better understanding of the project planning process (PPP)/logical framework and gained skills to develop monitoring and evaluation plan.

The International Federation reporting officer was attached with the International Federation Zone planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting unit for six weeks as staff on loan during the reporting period.



The PRCS stall at the International Islamic University campus to commemorate the third anniversary of the 2005 earthquake. Photo: Teresita Usapdin/International Federation.

photos for the information bulletins.

During the reporting period, six news stories and six information bulletins were published on the International Federation website ([www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)).

The communications team hired a photographer in July to profile the work of the PRCS and the International Federation in the earthquake-affected areas of NWFP and Pakistan administered Kashmir.

A total of two brochures were printed by the communications team in the reporting period, one on the ongoing earthquake operation and another one on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. These brochures will be translated into Urdu and will be used as a dissemination tool in the field. The communications team is also helping the programmes to develop their individual brochures. These brochures will be focusing on water and sanitation, health, disaster management and reconstruction programmes.

The information officer was deployed along with the disaster management team during the floods in Rajanpur in southern Punjab in July 2008. The information officer gathered information and took

## 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 International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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:

In Pakistan, Pakistan Red Crescent Society: phone: + 92 51 50407 (national headquarters)

- Ilyas Khan, Secretary General, mobile: +92 333 511 4223; email: [sec.general@prcs.org.pk](mailto:sec.general@prcs.org.pk)

In Pakistan, Federation country office: phone: +92 51 925 0416 (office), Fax: +92 51 925 0418.

- Azmat Ulla, Head of office, mobile: +92 300 850 3317; email: [azmat.ulla@ifrc.org](mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org)
- Udaya Regmi, Deputy head of office, mobile: +92 300 555 4502; email: [udaya.regmi@ifrc.org](mailto:udaya.regmi@ifrc.org)
- Asar ul Haq, Senior DM manager, mobile: + 92 300 856 8136; email: [asar.muhammad@ifrc.org](mailto:asar.muhammad@ifrc.org)

In India, International Federation South Asia regional office:

- Al Panico, Head of regional office, phone: +91 11 2411 1125; email: [al.panico@ifrc.org](mailto:al.panico@ifrc.org)

In Malaysia, International Federation Asia Pacific zone office; phone: +603 9207 5700

- Jagan Chapagain, Deputy Head of Zone, email: [jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org](mailto:jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org)
- Disaster management unit : Daniel Bolanos, Disaster response delegate, mobile: +6012 283 7305; email: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- Regional logistics unit: Jeremy Francis, Regional logistics coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5753, fax: +603 2168 8573; email: [jeremy.francis@ifrc.org](mailto:jeremy.francis@ifrc.org),
- For pledges of funding: Penny Elghady, Resource mobilization and PMER coordinator, email: [penny.elghady@ifrc.org](mailto:penny.elghady@ifrc.org) or [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

**[<Updated donor response report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)**



--- Line of control / disputed area

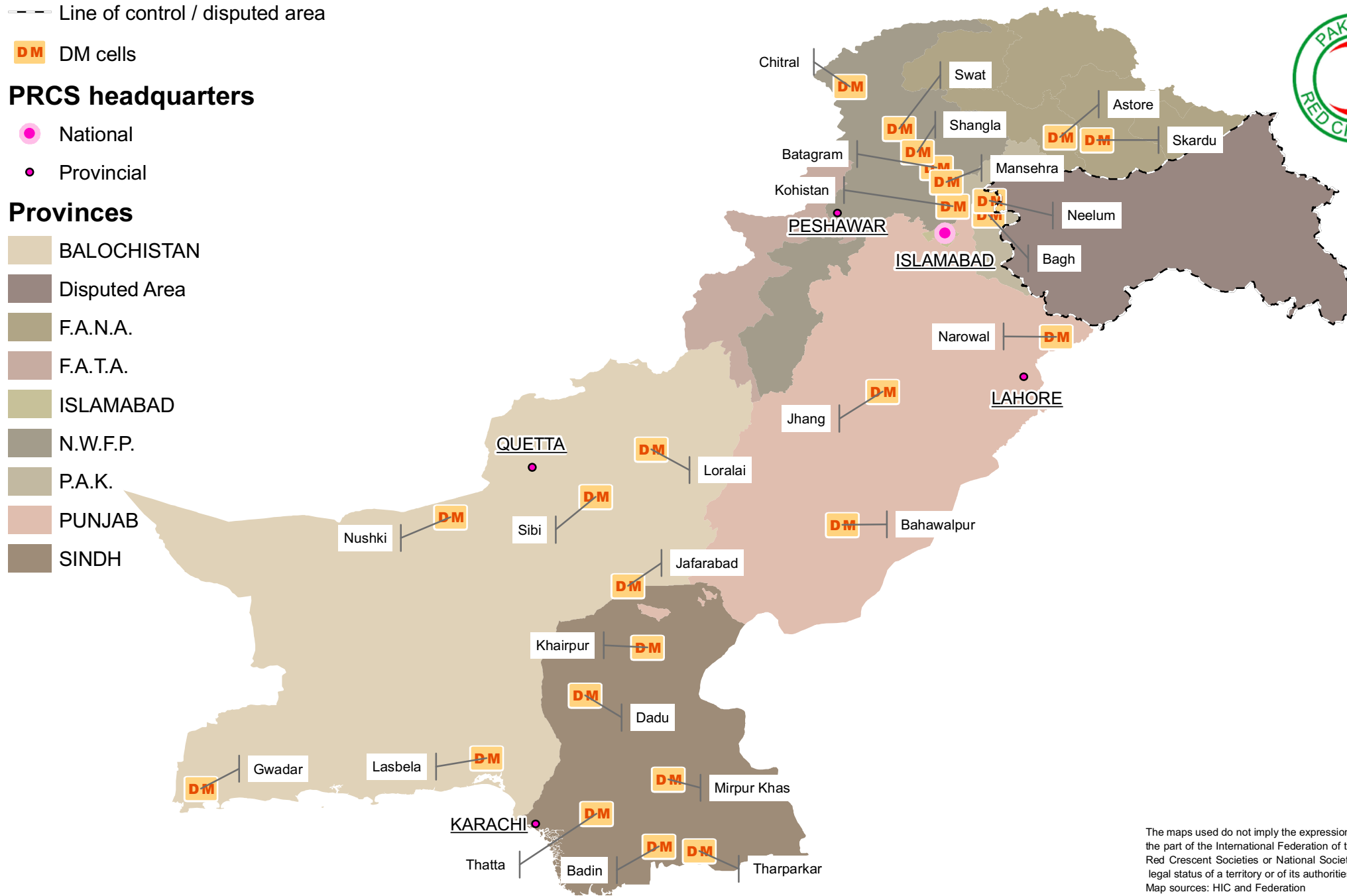
**DM** DM cells

## PRCS headquarters

- National
- Provincial

## Provinces

- BALUCHISTAN
- Disputed Area
- F.A.N.A.
- F.A.T.A.
- ISLAMABAD
- N.W.F.P.
- P.A.K.
- PUNJAB
- SINDH

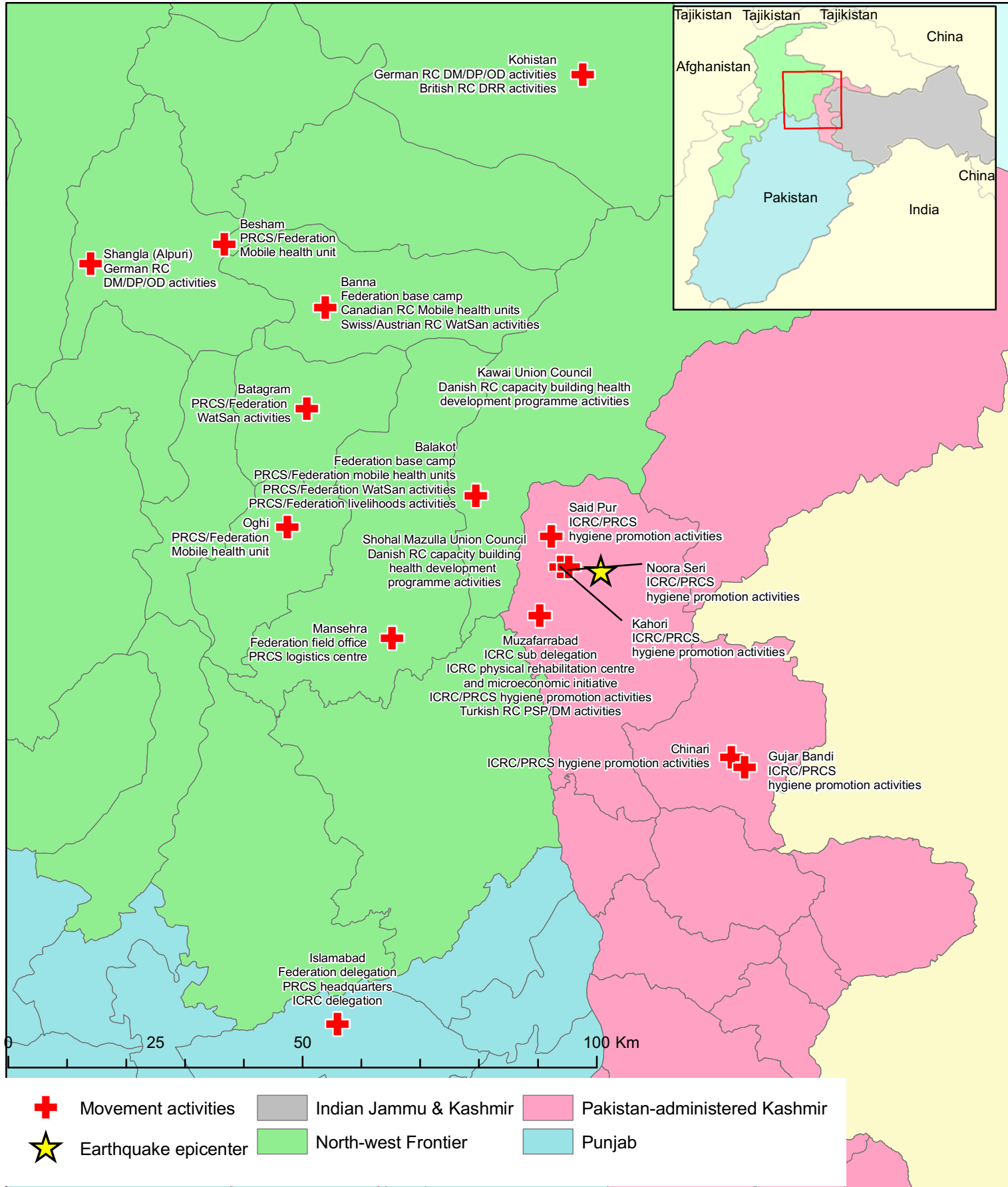


The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map sources: HIC and Federation



# Pakistan: Earthquake

Operations update 31  
November 2008



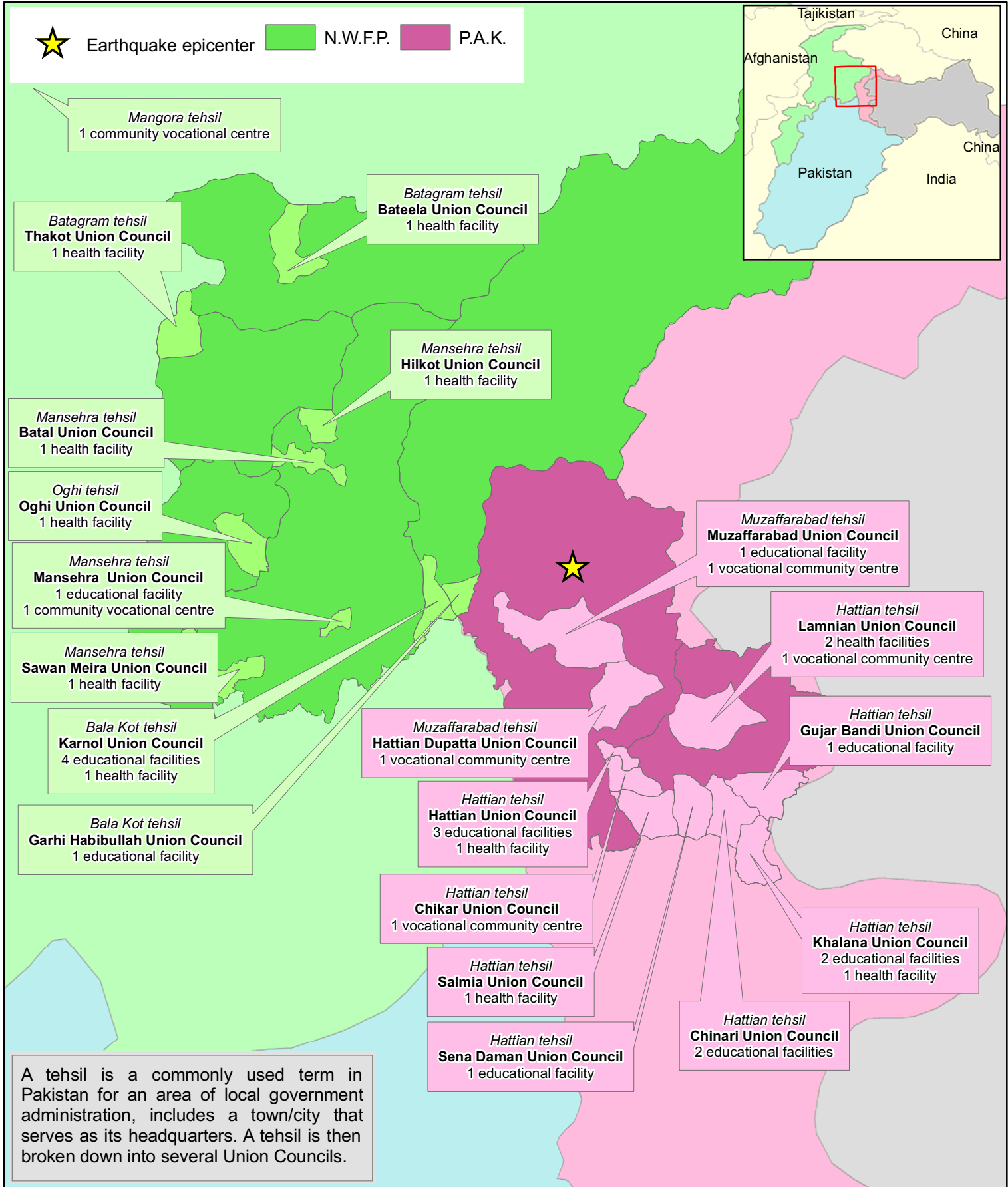
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, Keyobs, GIST, HIC, International Federation - earthquake\_ifrcOU31.mxd Version 201120081112



# Pakistan: Earthquake

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**APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY - REVISED**  
**PAKISTAN EARTHQUAKE**

Annex 1  
M05EA022

	ORIGINAL	REVISED	VARIANCE
<b><u>RELIEF NEEDS</u></b>			
Shelter	55,756,503	56,407,568	651,065
Construction Materials	227,600	776,469	548,869
Clothing & Textiles	14,379,123	15,181,353	802,230
Food	1,054,080	1,054,080	0
Seeds & Plants	725,110	725,110	0
Water & Sanitation	2,039,099	2,039,099	0
Medical & First Aid	3,902,922	3,902,922	0
Teaching Materials	202,130	202,130	0
Utensils & Tools	5,333,035	5,669,509	336,474
Other Supplies & Services	11,404,164	11,404,164	0
<b>Total Relief Needs</b>	<b>95,023,766</b>	<b>97,362,404</b>	<b>2,338,638</b>
<b><u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u></b>			
Land & Building	3,206,900	3,206,900	0
Vehicles	2,456,200	2,456,200	0
Computers & Telecom Equipment	1,098,017	1,098,017	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	232,855	232,855	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	24,000	24,000	0
<b><u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE &amp; VEHICLES</u></b>			
Storage - Warehouse	9,402,178	9,402,178	0
Distribution & Monitoring	9,059,896	9,741,934	682,038
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,715,192	4,715,192	0
<b><u>PERSONNEL</u></b>			
International Staff	11,318,393	11,318,393	0
Regionally Deployed Staff	98,687	98,687	0
National Staff	3,520,360	3,520,360	0
National Society Staff	5,041,385	5,041,385	0
Consultants	365,927	365,927	0
<b><u>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</u></b>			
Workshops & Training	1,818,760	1,818,760	0
<b><u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u></b>			
Travel	948,683	948,683	0
Information & Public Relations	655,447	655,447	0
Office running costs	2,041,736	2,041,736	0
Communication Costs	850,075	850,075	0
Professional Fees	543,778	543,778	0
Financial Charges	361,596	361,596	0
Other General Expenses	989,987	989,987	0
<b><u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u></b>			
Programme Support - PSR	10,690,158	10,886,390	196,232
<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>69,440,210</b>	<b>70,318,480</b>	<b>878,270</b>
<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash &amp; Kind)</b>	<b>164,463,976</b>	<b>167,680,884</b>	<b>3,216,908</b>
<b>Less Available Resources</b>		<b>158,615,345</b>	
<b>Net Request</b>	<b>164,463,976</b>	<b>9,065,539</b>	<b>3,216,908</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - Pakistan - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/10-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2005/10-2009/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>137,286,883</b>	<b>15,198,000</b>	<b>4,697,000</b>		<b>10,499,000</b>	<b>167,680,883</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>Altria</i>	65,600					65,600
<i>American Government (from PRM, US Dept. Population Refugees &amp; Migration)</i>		29,594				29,594
<i>American Red Cross</i>	8,279,675	481,102	150,000		581	8,911,358
<i>American Red Cross (from United States - Private Donors)</i>	832,130					832,130
<i>Andorra Red Cross</i>					30,246	30,246
<i>Australian Government (from Australian Red Cross)</i>			22,855			22,855
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	1,283,634	1,185,582			76,164	2,545,380
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	2,881,903					2,881,903
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	218,272	23,865	13,000			255,137
<i>Autonomous Prov. of Bozen</i>	78,250					78,250
<i>Barbados Red Cross</i>					1,305	1,305
<i>Barbados Red Cross (from Barbados - Private Donors)</i>	0				668	668
<i>Belgian Red Cross (French)</i>	28,819					28,819
<i>Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)</i>	152,000					152,000
<i>BP British Petroleum</i>	647,000					647,000
<i>BP Foundation</i>	0		99,353			99,353
<i>British Red Cross</i>	9,536,372	328,823			117,788	9,982,983
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>	3,929,715	44,721			448,159	4,422,595
<i>British Red Cross (from Great Britain - Private Donors)</i>	13,026				2,561	15,587
<i>Cambodian Red Cross</i>	19,668					19,668
<i>Cambodia - Private Donors</i>	131					131
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	4,194,940	436,291	198,935		118,440	4,948,606
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	2,315,561					2,315,561
<i>Capacity Building Fund</i>			29,660			29,660
<i>China Red Cross</i>	1,230,000					1,230,000
<i>Croatian Red Cross</i>	0				30,756	30,756
<i>Cypriot Turkish RC (from Cyprus - Private Donors)</i>	31,987					31,987
<i>Cyprus Red Cross</i>	20,867					20,867
<i>Czech Red Cross</i>					12,940	12,940
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	145,443	3,022			3,499	151,964
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	368,911	122,000			492,769	983,681
<i>Denmark - Private Donors</i>	0				4,783	4,783
<i>ECHO</i>	1,265,340					1,265,340
<i>Ecuadorian Red Cross</i>	0				7,481	7,481
<i>EMC Corp.</i>					133,265	133,265
<i>Enterprise Foundation</i>	78,000				250,000	328,000
<i>Estonia Red Cross</i>					3,847	3,847
<i>Finland - Private Donors</i>	1,084					1,084
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	341,172	49,588			266,762	657,523
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	104,877	52,888			53,637	211,402
<i>France - Private Donors</i>	1,952				150,063	152,015
<i>French Red Cross</i>	440,679				200,000	640,679
<i>German Red Cross</i>	2,416,177	309,901	154,797			2,880,875

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - Pakistan - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
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German Red Cross (from German Government)	26,919				26,919
Germany - Private Donors	1,890				1,890
Ghana Private Donor				17,929	17,929
Great Britain - Private Donors	-12,063			17,000	4,937
Harris Foundation	131,200				131,200
Hellenic Red Cross	54,180				54,180
Hewlett Packard				290,296	290,296
Hong Kong Red Cross	1,026,340	672,269			1,698,609
Icelandic Red Cross	572	344,947			345,519
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)	97,024				97,024
Indonesia - Private Donors	0			129	129
Intel Foundation	656,000			92,398	748,398
Ireland - Private Donors	0			1,035	1,035
Irish Government	1,399,575			619,000	2,018,575
Irish Red Cross	2,084,540	392,500			2,477,040
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	311,400				311,400
Italian Red Cross	231,825				231,825
Italy - Private Donors (from Autonomous Prov. of Bozen)	0				0
Japanese Government	3,698,800				3,698,800
Japanese Red Cross	7,880,268	2,460,000	678,400	1,500,000	12,518,668
Korea Republic Red Cross	2,485,646	381,327		254,218	3,121,190
Latvian Red Cross	129,400				129,400
Latvia - Private Donors	23				23
Lehman Brothers Foundation	216,846				216,846
Libyan Red Crescent	10,000				10,000
Lichtenstein - Private Donors (from Medicor Foundation)	-300,000		300,000		0
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
Macau RC (branch of China RCS)	40,000				40,000
Macedonia (FYR) Red Cross	0			4,637	4,637
Mauritius Red Cross				1,895	1,895
Medicor Foundation	300,000				300,000
Monaco Red Cross	46,710			18,145	64,855
Nepal Red Cross	16,208				16,208
Netherlands - Private Donors	1,279			46	1,325
Netherlands Red Cross	5,249,892	522,092	300,000	1,697	6,073,682
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	249,786				249,786
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands - Private Donors)	-779			779	0
New York Office (from Collier County Community Foundation)	16,200			18,293	34,493
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)				48,780	48,780
New York Office (from TIE Foundation (Tempe Impact Education))				24,600	24,600
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	-48,785			54,291	5,506
New Zealand Red Cross	443	1,440		7,254	9,137
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	311,940		353,400		665,340
Norway - Private Donors			3,186		3,186
Norwegian Red Cross	1,909,085	201,446	206,082	978,675	3,295,289
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	962,376	1,777,500			2,739,876

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On Line donations	498,270	383,471			881,741
OPEC Fund For International Developm	731,700				731,700
Other	5,648	40			5,688
Philip Morris Int.	38,820				38,820
Poland - Private Donors	3,235				3,235
Qatar Red Crescent	150,186				150,186
Saudi Arabia - Private Donors				4,157	4,157
Saudi Arabia - Private Donors (from Sigma Paints)	-13,245			13,245	0
Schering Plough				26,031	26,031
Sigma Paints	13,245				13,245
Singapore - Private Donors	77,850				77,850
Singapore Red Cross	100,000				100,000
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	459,892				459,892
Slovenia Government	0			66,077	66,077
Slovenian Red Cross	10,443				10,443
South Africa - Private Donors	1,294				1,294
Spain - Private Donors	2,080			3,946	6,026
Spanish Red Cross	7,745				7,745
Spanish Red Cross (from Spain - Private Donors)	-2,080			2,080	0
Swedish Red Cross	4,304,570	3,766,871	87,500	1,201,652	9,360,594
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	2,713,687	281,650			2,995,337
Swiss Red Cross	134,546	2,015		100,000	236,561
Switzerland - Private Donors	15,350			25,000	40,350
Switzerland - Private Donors (from Philip Morris Int.)	-38,820			38,820	0
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	671,402				671,402
Trinidad & Tobago Red Cross	3,370				3,370
Unidentified donor	-5,995				-5,995
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	0			13,100	13,100
United States - Private Donors	110,878			120,022	230,900
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	4,000			1,605	5,605
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>80,489,764</b>	<b>14,254,945</b>	<b>2,597,168</b>	<b>7,976,307</b>	<b>105,318,184</b>
<b>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>					
American Red Cross (from United States - Private Donors)	907,418				907,418
Japanese Red Cross	42,811				42,811
Korea Republic Red Cross	345,717				345,717
OPEC Fund For International Developm	164,651				164,651
Pakistan Private Donors				28,625	28,625
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	835,108				835,108
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>2,295,705</b>			<b>28,625</b>	<b>2,324,330</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>					
American Red Cross	5,640,535				5,640,535
Austrian Red Cross	2,010,050				2,010,050
Belgian Red Cross (French)	469,549				469,549
Belgium Red Cross (Flanders)	3,806,033				3,806,033
British Red Cross	2,754,831				2,754,831
Canadian Red Cross	3,548,747				3,548,747
Danish Red Cross	1,436,324				1,436,324
Egyptian Red Crescent	12,940				12,940
Finnish Red Cross	3,569,456				3,569,456
French Red Cross	841,261				841,261
German Government	615,424				615,424
German Red Cross	5,538,815				5,538,815
Irish Red Cross	874,018				874,018
Luxembourg Red Cross	217,036				217,036
Nepal Red Cross	5,000				5,000

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - Pakistan - Earthquake

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<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	5,841,662				5,841,662
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	3,586,758				3,586,758
<i>Qatar Red Crescent</i>	2,310,550				2,310,550
<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>	1,080,930				1,080,930
<i>Slovenian Red Cross</i>	160,664				160,664
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	534,730				534,730
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	738,581				738,581
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	2,668,799				2,668,799
<b>C3. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>48,262,693</b>				<b>48,262,693</b>

## Inkind Personnel

<i>American Red Cross</i>	8,680			8,946	17,626
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	76,800	106,040			182,840
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	13,200				13,200
<i>British Red Cross</i>	23,587	72,333		289,000	384,920
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	293			22,147	22,440
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	22,913	30,800		53,550	107,263
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	41,066				41,066
<i>German Red Cross</i>	1,467	4,693			6,160
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	21,120	39,599			60,719
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>	164,539				164,539
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	101,200				101,200
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	2,480	224,147		25,960	252,587
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	11,366	53,094		108,500	172,960
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	281,125	59,627	52,507	52,800	446,059
<i>Other</i>	6,200	6,200			12,400
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	23,200	25,373		25,420	73,993
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	61,327	24,800			86,127
<b>C4. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>860,563</b>	<b>646,706</b>	<b>52,507</b>	<b>586,323</b>	<b>2,146,099</b>

## Other Income

<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>	-13,000			23,235	10,235
<i>Services</i>				553,804	553,804
<b>C5. Other Income</b>	<b>-13,000</b>			<b>577,039</b>	<b>564,039</b>

<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>131,895,725</b>	<b>14,901,652</b>	<b>2,649,675</b>	<b>9,168,294</b>	<b>158,615,345</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>131,895,725</b>	<b>14,901,652</b>	<b>2,649,675</b>	<b>9,168,294</b>	<b>158,615,345</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>95%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0	0	0		0	<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	131,895,725	14,901,652	2,649,675		9,168,294	<b>158,615,345</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-110,925,618	-8,383,358	-1,506,859		-8,234,670	<b>-129,050,505</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>20,970,107</b>	<b>6,518,294</b>	<b>1,142,816</b>		<b>933,624</b>	<b>29,564,841</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - Pakistan - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/10-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2005/10-2009/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>137,286,883</b>	<b>15,198,000</b>	<b>4,697,000</b>		<b>10,499,000</b>	<b>167,680,883</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	56,407,568	39,616,552					39,616,552	16,791,016
Shelter - Transitional		165,320					165,320	-165,320
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc		3,171,613					3,171,613	-3,171,613
Construction Materials	776,469	2,120,955	16,137			6,129	2,143,220	-1,366,751
Clothing & textiles	15,181,353	11,590,552	224,433			190	11,815,175	3,366,178
Food	1,054,080	141,200	15,371			147	156,719	897,361
Seeds,Plants	725,110	706,525	1			8	706,534	18,576
Water & Sanitation	2,039,099	208,217	1,082,696			628	1,291,541	747,558
Medical & First Aid	3,902,922	1,369,048	548,707			137	1,917,892	1,985,030
Teaching Materials	202,130	43,628	706				44,334	157,796
Utensils & Tools	5,669,509	4,126,689	40,289			163	4,167,142	1,502,367
Other Supplies & Services	11,404,164	7,701,053	13,667			6,924	7,721,644	3,682,520
ERU		4,693,891					4,693,891	-4,693,891
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>97,362,403</b>	<b>75,655,242</b>	<b>1,942,007</b>			<b>14,327</b>	<b>77,611,577</b>	<b>19,750,827</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	3,206,900	4,538					4,538	3,202,362
Vehicles	2,456,200	1,379,622	382,960	52,233		1,069	1,815,884	640,316
Computers & Telecom	1,098,017	424,509	42,895	28,310		33,832	529,546	568,471
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	232,855	102,865	8,410	3,013		33,499	147,786	85,069
Others Machinery & Equipment	24,000	23,759					23,759	241
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>7,017,972</b>	<b>1,935,293</b>	<b>434,264</b>	<b>83,556</b>		<b>68,399</b>	<b>2,521,513</b>	<b>4,496,459</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	9,402,178	2,026,886	138,761	679		3,694	2,170,021	7,232,157
Distribution & Monitoring	9,741,934	15,891,602	62,581	1,184		7,779	15,963,145	-6,221,211
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,715,192	2,825,493	504,846	55,841		285,544	3,671,724	1,043,468
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>23,859,304</b>	<b>20,743,980</b>	<b>706,188</b>	<b>57,705</b>		<b>297,017</b>	<b>21,804,890</b>	<b>2,054,414</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	11,318,393	2,953,680	1,778,340	415,819		4,236,633	9,384,473	1,933,920
Regionally Deployed Staff	98,687	93,617	13,032			6,524	113,173	-14,486
National Staff	3,520,360	753,991	674,122	121,341		959,468	2,508,922	1,011,438
National Society Staff	5,041,385	633,028	1,116,028	243,086		97,118	2,089,259	2,952,126
Consultants	365,927	86,022	18,708	17,508		62,980	185,218	180,709
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>20,344,752</b>	<b>4,520,338</b>	<b>3,600,230</b>	<b>797,754</b>		<b>5,362,722</b>	<b>14,281,044</b>	<b>6,063,708</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	1,818,760	190,426	137,746	24,179		71,525	423,877	1,394,883
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,818,760</b>	<b>190,426</b>	<b>137,746</b>	<b>24,179</b>		<b>71,525</b>	<b>423,877</b>	<b>1,394,883</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	948,683	343,268	117,852	56,161		283,144	800,425	148,258
Information & Public Relation	655,447	56,294	88,176	77,865		83,785	306,120	349,327
Office Costs	1,938,236	438,606	132,976	72,647		692,554	1,336,783	601,453
Communications	850,075	201,145	71,180	12,803		335,474	620,602	229,473
Professional Fees	543,778	82,755	15,180	5,703		264,501	368,140	175,638
Financial Charges	357,596	171,360	127,929	45,299		109,728	454,315	-96,719
Other General Expenses	989,987	63,733	8,441	10,594		59,562	142,330	847,658
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>6,283,802</b>	<b>1,357,160</b>	<b>561,734</b>	<b>281,071</b>		<b>1,828,748</b>	<b>4,028,713</b>	<b>2,255,089</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation	4,000	13,738	239			23,785	37,762	-33,762
<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>13,738</b>	<b>239</b>			<b>23,785</b>	<b>37,762</b>	<b>-33,762</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	10,886,390	6,229,190	539,324	97,724		531,011	7,397,250	3,489,140

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

M05EA022 - Pakistan - Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/10-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2005/10-2009/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>137,286,883</b>	<b>15,198,000</b>	<b>4,697,000</b>		<b>10,499,000</b>	<b>167,680,883</b>	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>10,886,390</b>	<b>6,229,190</b>	<b>539,324</b>	<b>97,724</b>		<b>531,011</b>	<b>7,397,250</b>	<b>3,489,140</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Services & Recoveries		104	11,837				11,940	-11,940
<b>Total Services</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>11,837</b>				<b>11,940</b>	<b>-11,940</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions	103,500	280,146	449,788	164,870		37,134	931,939	-828,439
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>	<b>103,500</b>	<b>280,146</b>	<b>449,788</b>	<b>164,870</b>		<b>37,134</b>	<b>931,939</b>	<b>-828,439</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>167,680,883</b>	<b>110,925,618</b>	<b>8,383,358</b>	<b>1,506,859</b>		<b>8,234,670</b>	<b>129,050,505</b>	<b>38,630,378</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>26,361,265</b>	<b>6,814,642</b>	<b>3,190,141</b>		<b>2,264,330</b>	<b>38,630,378</b>	