

Operations update

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRPK001
GLIDE n° FF-2007-000082-PAK
and TC-2007-000084-PAK
Operations update n° 11
06 January 2008

Period covered by this Ops Update: 1-30
November 2007.

Appeal target (current): CHF 21.34 million
(USD 18.4 million or EUR 12.9 million).

Appeal coverage: 43%; Outstanding needs:
CHF 12.17 million (USD 10.3 million or EUR
7.4 million).

[<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 a preliminary basis on 4 July 2007 for CHF 10.38 million (USD 9 million or EUR 6.3 million) for six months to assist 98,000 beneficiaries (14,000 families).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 250,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond.
- A revised emergency appeal was launched on 17 July for CHF 21.34 million (USD 19.2 million or EUR 13 million) to assist 360,500 beneficiaries (51,500 families) for six months.

Summary:

Emergency activities under the flood operation have been completed. A final series of distributions of food and non-food items, along with shelter kits, was finished at Jhal Magsi and Turbat in Baluchistan province and Dadu in Sindh province during November 2007. During the reporting period, interventions by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society's (PRCS') mobile health team were also completed, along with water and sanitation activities.

Overall the operation provided health and care assistance to 61,000 people. Non-food items were distributed to approximately 23,000 families (161,000 people), while shelter kits and supplementary food items were provided to targeted flood-affected families.

Complementing the donation of Emergency Response Unit (ERU) materials to the PRCS during previous months, discussions are continuing to finalise post-operation training for PRCS volunteers and staff by the ERU-donating countries. In the meantime, options for longer-term programmes in Baluchistan and Sindh are being explored.

With the official closing of the operation at the end of December 2007, the final report will be published by 31 March 2008, in keeping with Federation reporting standards. Discussions are underway with the PRCS, the Federation office in Geneva and donors regarding utilisation of unspent funds for capacity building of PRCS branches in the flood affected areas. These activities would be reflected in the ongoing national society development programmes, which are included under the operations updates of the Earthquake operation (M05EA022).



Beneficiaries receiving shelter kits in Jahl Magsi, Sindh province. A total of 7,700 families have received these kits.

The situation

Flooding in late June/early July 2007, caused by heavy rains and intensified by Cyclone Yemyin, affected over 2.5 million people in the southern areas of Pakistan. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the death toll reported from the rains and cyclone was 420 (205 in Baluchistan and 215 in Sindh). Thousands of people were displaced with 71,596 homes damaged or destroyed across 6,500 villages in the two provinces. The return of people to their villages was eventually made possible due to the recession of flood waters and facilitated by governmental cash grants of PKR 15,000 (CHF 269 or USD 242) to affected households.

Coordination and partnerships

The lead agency in this operation has been the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), supported by the Federation's delegation in Pakistan. The PRCS coordinated on a regular basis with the lead government agency dealing with the flood response, viz. the NDMA. In parallel, the Federation attended regular Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) meetings, coordinating with the numerous United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors involved in the operation. A cluster system was established on 2 July 2007 to promote a coordinated response. A total of 12 clusters were established; shelter, health, food, logistics, water sanitation and hygiene, education, protection, early recovery, communications, camp management, nutrition and information technology/telecommunications. The Federation convened the shelter working group, headed by a shelter coordinator deployed from Geneva, and also regularly attended various coordination meetings.



A villager from Jhal Magsi, Sindh province, erecting a shelter kit distributed

Supporting the PRCS, the Federation facilitated the deployment of the Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) in June. The Federation also coordinated the deployment of emergency response units (ERUs) from the British Red Cross (mass sanitation), Finnish Red Cross (health), Danish/Swiss Red Cross Societies (logistics), Spanish Red Cross (specialized water unit) and Austrian/Swedish Red Cross (mass water unit). It coordinated bilateral support from the German Red Cross in water and sanitation and health activities.

The PRCS and Federation held regular meetings with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and conveyed information relating to the operation. The ICRC provided assistance in the form of family links support, donation of water and sanitation plant and trucks, and provision of tents, food and funding for medical camps.

National Society Capacity Building

Building on initial objectives of the flood operation, the PRCS and the Federation are considering prospects in the sectors of health as well as water and sanitation and shelter that could help form a wider theme of disaster management. More work in communications and advocacy is also

being seen as possible. Of the utmost importance is a focus on community-based actions that can support human resource development within the PRCS. With the field presence of flood operation staff in the midst of ending and the revised emergency appeal scheduled to close during early January 2008, additional programme directions to be stewarded by the PRCS and

Pakistan delegation should be confirmed at the earliest.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The operation was effectively completed during November 2007, although some residual health activities continued during December. Distributions of food and non-food items, including shelter, were completed but took longer than intended, stretching from July through to November (see the logistics section for an analysis of some of the challenges faced). The distribution plan developed and multiple components required in the distribution packages, created pressures that the human resources on the ground were unable to cope with within the specified timeframes.

Although the security environment in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces tended to be manageable throughout the flood operation, without any overt threats, five trucks were still looted at a distribution point in Dadu on 28 October 2007. There were no major physical injuries as a result of the incident but approximately 500 food parcels, various quantities of non-food items, viz. 1,000 bed sheets, 512 jerry cans, 447 kitchen sets and 100 shelter kits, were stolen. In the aftermath, information and reports were provided to the Federation Security Unit at Geneva.

It appears that the security incident resulted from a combination of factors, such as community frustrations related to perceived shortcomings in assistance in general by humanitarian actors, encouragement by elements seeking material, personal or political gain, and inadequate distribution point set-up and community outreach by relief personnel. It should be noted, however, that the overall delay of distributions at Dadu that might have caused some community resentment was partly due to an interest in completing ERU interventions in the area. The Federation, PRCS and ERU staff members had agreed that the Austrian-Swedish mass water unit would finish its efforts and withdraw from Dadu before the carrying out of food, non-food and shelter kit distributions, in case there happened to be security problems. The incident led to the termination of distributions at Dadu a day ahead of the projected completion date.

Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (non-food items)	
Objective: The ability of 18,000 flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces to cope in a post-flood situation is improved through provision of non-food relief items for one month.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Targeted flood affected families have received essential non-food items.	<p>Target, register and verify beneficiaries.</p> <p>Purchase and distribute non-food relief items for 18,000 targeted families in Turbat (6,000), Jhal Magsi (4,000), Kambar-Shahdad Kot (4,000) and Dadu (4,000).</p> <p>Conduct ongoing assessments to establish further non-food item needs.</p>

Progress/challenges:

At the outset of the flood operation, the PRCS made available various non-food items from its emergency stockpiles to affected households in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces. In Baluchistan, distributions continued throughout July and August. In Sindh, goods procured by the Federation were made available around Larkana district in the vicinity of Kambar-Shahdad Kot during September. General relief distributions encompassing non-food items, food and shelter kits ran from September to early November at Dadu, also in Sindh province, as well as at Jhal Magsi and Turbat in Baluchistan.

In Baluchistan, at Turbat, 6,000 households received a selection of non-food items under the Federation Appeal, with another 400 households provided with goods donated by the Kuwait Red Crescent Society. These latter items were a bilateral donation to the PRCS. The total assisted, therefore, at Turbat was 6,400 households. At Jhal Magsi, non-food items were distributed among 6,846 households. The targeted families were exceeded by 2,846 due to the fact that the PRCS' disaster preparedness stock was initially utilized for distributions before the stock under the Appeal was procured by the Federation.

In Sindh, at Dadu, 3,650 households received non-food item assistance. During the early days of the flood operation, approximately 360 households were also provided with ad-hoc non-food assistance from PRCS disaster preparedness stocks bringing the total number of those assisted at Dadu to 4,010. There was, however, a shortfall in the provision of goods due to the termination of distributions on 28 October 2007 after five trucks were looted at a distribution point. In the aftermath, the PRCS and the Federation concluded that distributions in the area would not resume due to security concerns. Fortunately, the security incident had occurred on the second last day of scheduled distributions so the overall shortfall in commodity provision at Dadu was a rather slight one.

The non-food items provided to beneficiaries consisted of one kitchen set, two jerry cans, one hygiene kit, two mosquito nets, two bed sheets and one hurricane lamp. Beneficiary targets and results can be seen in the tables below:

District & Province	Tehsil	Target	Completed	Other	Total
Pasni (Baluchistan)*	Pasni	-	-	700	700
Kharan (Baluchistan)*	Kharan	-	-	1,000	1,000
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkalat, Gokdan	6,000	6,000	400	6,400
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi & Barija	4,000	4,000	2,846	6,846
Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar & Shahdad Kot	4,000	4,000	450	4,450
Dadu (Sindh)	KN Shah, Mehr	4,000	3,650	360	4,010
TOTAL		18,000	17,650	5,756	23,406

* These areas are additional to those included in the appeal plan of action and were conducted directly by the PRCS.

District	Hygiene Kits	Lamp	Stove	Jerry cans	Blanket	Bed Sheets	Plastic Sheets	Mosquito Nets	Buckets	Kitchen Sets
Turbat	6,315	6,000	3,089	12,000	4,482	12,000	2,630	9,173	2,127	6,265
Jhal Magsi	2,229	3,985	2,379	8,295	7,987	7,968	-	4,494	-	3,956
Kharan	1,000	-	-	1,000	2,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Pasni	700	-	199	200	-	-	200	-	-	228
Larkana/Kambar-Shahdad Kot	738	4,000	137	7,768	8,652	6,000	100	-	-	4,361
Dadu	4,055	3,650	-	7,400	850	7,300	405	7,300	-	4,109
TOTAL	15,037	17,635	5,804	36,663	23,971	33,268	4,335	20,967	2,127	18,919

Relief distributions (food items)

Objective: The immediate supplementary food needs of 15,000 flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces are met within one month, thus supporting them to focus on rebuilding their lives.

Expected results	Activities planned
Targeted families have received adequate food rations for one week to cope with the effects of floods in dignified conditions.	Identify distribution points, provide coupons and register targeted beneficiaries. Distribute supplementary food parcels to 15,000 targeted families in Turbat (3,000), Jhal Magsi (4,000), Kambar-Shahdad Kot (4,000) and Dadu (4,000).
Additional supplementary food needs of affected communities have been established.	Conduct real-time assessments to identify further supplementary food needs.

Progress/challenges:

Distributions of supplementary food parcels were completed at Jhal Magsi in Baluchistan and Dadu in Sindh during November 2007. At Dadu, while 4,000 households were targeted, only 3,650 families received assistance due to the looting of trucks at the distribution point. Therefore, among a total amount of 15,000 households targeted, 14,650 were reached. In addition to the planned distributions under the appeal, a further 12,000 households received food assistance from PRCS' emergency stocks during the initial days of the disaster. These distributions are reflected in the table below in the 'other' column.

Each food parcel distributed under the appeal comprised of: rice (10kg), lentils (2kg), sugar (2kg), salt (1kg), ghee (2kg), tea (400g) and one pack of matches. A summary of food distribution details can be seen in the table below:

Location	Target	Completed	Other	Total
Turbat (Baluchistan)	3,000	3,000	-	3,000
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	4,000	4,000	2,094	6,094
Kambar- Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	4,000	4,000	2,207	6,207
Dadu (Sindh)	4,000	3,650	2,602	6,252
Kharan (Baluchistan)*	-	-	1,000	1,000
Pasni (Baluchistan)*	-	-	4,000	4,000
Gadaab (Karachi)*	-	-	500	5,00
Totals	15,000	14,650	12,403	27,053

* These areas are additional to those included in the appeal plan of action and were conducted directly by the PRCS.

Emergency health

Objective: The health status of 144,000 flood-affected people in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces is improved through provision of basic preventive health and curative care for six months.

Expected results	Activities planned
Improved access to basic healthcare services among the flood affected population, especially by women;	Provide basic curative and preventative health care for targeted communities in Turbat, Jahl Magsi, and Kambar-Shahdad Kot. Strategically deploy a basic health care ERU to ensure best possible access and provision of health services
Increased awareness of health issues and disease control among the affected population.	Conducting social mobilization and health education in a gender sensitive manner.

Progress/challenges:

During the reporting period, PRCS mobile health teams provided assistance to approximately 7,000 patients, bringing the total number of cases dealt with since the start of the flood operation to more than 60,000. A breakdown of cases treated can be seen in the table below:

Health Team	Location	To 31 Oct	1-30 Nov	Total
PRCS Mobile Health/BHU*	Karachi, Thatta, Dadu, Pasni & Ormara	9,476	-	9,476
PRCS Mobile Health	Turbat	17,326	3,286	20,612
PRCS Mobile Health/BHU	Jhal Magsi	21,041	4,142	25,183
Finnish Red Cross ERU	Kambar-Shahdad Kot	5,825	-	5,825
Total		46,082	7,428	61,096

*These areas were not included in the appeal plan of action. However, the PRCS responded to health needs in these areas from its own resources during the early days of the emergency.

Turbat (Baluchistan): The two PRCS health teams operating in Turbat provided assistance to 3,286 people during November 2007. By the close of the month all activities were completed with volunteers and staff completing their contracts or returning to their places of original assignment elsewhere in the country. With the absence of the mobile health teams, the district-based governmental system is continuing to cater to the medical needs of people in the area.

Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan): The two PRCS health teams at Jhal Magsi provided assistance to approximately 3,600 people during November. The team is expected to work in the area until the end of December 2007, as a result of ongoing support from the German Red Cross.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh): Mobile health services around Larkana in the area of Kambar-Shahdad Kot were completed with the departure of the Finnish Red Cross basic health ERU during September 2007. Some plans have been developed by the PRCS' Sindh provincial branch to reinstate a mobile health unit but these have yet to be finalised. In the meantime, people are accessing services through the district health system although travel distances among remote communities remain a challenge.

During its deployment, the Finnish Red Cross ERU provided sensitization lessons to 1,870 people in Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh). The main topics promoted were the importance of clean water, personal hygiene, birth control, breast feeding and prevention of malaria. In Turbat (Baluchistan), in keeping with the integrated nature of health and water & sanitation (watsan), the hygiene teams and health promoter worked together conducting hygiene promotion and health session. A total of 5,600 people received health education and hygiene promotion activities. The last day for these sessions was 12 November 2007. In Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan), health education was imparted to approximately 7,200 people through two PRCS teams. Each team comprised of two volunteers and a motivator. The topics taught included typhoid prevention and care, malaria prevention, personal hygiene, domestic hygiene, use of orally hydrating salts, diarrhea prevention and care, breast feeding, benefits of boiling water and care of burn victims.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases has been reduced through provision of sustainable access to safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion and education for 19,000 families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces for up to six months.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the affected population has been improved.	Assess the existing coverage with a view of ensuring availability of adequate water. Provide potable water, appropriate sanitation and safe hygiene for targeted families in Turbat, Jhal Magsi, Kambar-Shahdad Kot and Dadu. Deploy three watsan ERUs – one mass sanitation module, one module 15 (treatment and distribution), one module 40 (treatment)
Awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population has increased.	Provide water purification tablets for household level water treatment. Conduct sensitization on proper use of water purification and disinfection chemicals as well on boiling of water.
Hygiene practices within the target population have improved.	Promote safe hygiene practices for 4,000 families in Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija. Conduct emergency participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) sessions on safe use of watsan facilities.

	Establish a monitoring system for hygiene improvement and development of safe water supply and sanitation.
	Establish structures for the continuation of safe hygiene .

Progress/challenges:

Expected result: Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the affected population has been improved .

(There were only some residual watsan activities completed during November 2007, reflected below. For a comprehensive report on watsan interventions see Operations Update 10).

Turbat (Baluchistan - target population 7,500 families): A total of 5,000 families (approximately 35,000 people) families have benefited from improved access to water in Turbat. During November, rehab ilitation work on wells and water supply schemes was completed. The construction of 750 latrines was also finished. Of the 750 latrines, 446 were constructed in Kosh Kalat area while 304 were built in Gokdan area.

A total of 11 wells and two water supply schemes were rehabilitated in Turbat. The water plant in Nasirabad donated by the French government and handed over to the PRCS by the NDMA was run by the national society between September and November. The PRCS has now handed over the plant to National Rural Support Programme, which is now operating it. Trucking water to Nasirabad was also completed.

Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan - target population 4,000 families): A total of 21,000 people have benefited from improved access to water in the area. The plan of constructing 300 latrines in Jhal Magsi was cancelled due to the unavailability of resources.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh - target population 4,000 families): No activity in November. The direct beneficiaries covered by the Spanish Red Cross ERU interventions were approximately 12,000 people. The British Red Cross ERU assisted 1,069 families (approximately 9,100 people).

Dadu (Sindh - target population 4,000 families): The Austrian-Swedish Red Cross ERU benefited 39,035 people (approximately 5,500 families).

Expected result: Awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population has increased.

Hygiene promotion and health education sessions included topics such as boiling water, use of hydrating salts etc. During the emergency phase of the floods operation, the PRCS WatSan teams in Baluchistan also distributed chlorine sachets in Turbat (35,000 chlorine sachets distributed for 3,400 families) and Jhal Magsi (250 chlorine sachets distributed). Guidelines for the usage of the sachets were also provided to the beneficiaries.

Expected result: Awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population has increased.

Please see the previous Operation Update for details.

Expected result: Hygiene practices within the target population have improved.

As mentioned in the second expected result for the health and care programme, hygiene promotion and health education were imparted to the people at the same sessions in Turbat (Baluchistan). A total of 5,600 people attended these sessions. The team in Turbat consisted of nine people (six female and three male).

The British Red Cross ERU also provided hygiene promotion to 1,069 families during its mission in Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh) and distributed 495 hygiene kits.

Emergency shelter

Objective: The ability of 9,000 floods-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces to cope in a post-flood is improved through provision of shelter items for one month.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Targeted flood affected families have received essential shelter items.	Target, register and verify beneficiaries. Procure and distribute shelter kits to selected areas – Turbat (3,000),

	Jhal Magsi (2,000), Kambar-Shahdad Kot (2,000) and Dadu (2,000). Mobilize volunteers to register beneficiaries and to distribute relief non-food items. Distribute 2,000 tents to affected families in Koshkalat and Gokdan. Establish further shelter requirements.
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Progress/challenges:

As part of general relief distributions, the provision of shelter kits was completed at Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan) and Turbat (Baluchistan) during November. At Dadu, due to the cessation of distributions on the second last day as a result of security concerns, only 700 shelter kits were provided of a projected total of 2,000. With approximately 100 kits stolen, the remaining 1,200 units were returned to the PRCS' Sindh provincial branch warehouse at Karachi. The unused shelter kits are now part of a disaster preparedness stock that can be utilised for future emergencies. Targeted and actual beneficiary totals can be seen in the table below:

District & Province	Tehsil	Target	Distributed
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkalat, Gokdan	3,000	3,000
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija	2,000	2,000
Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdad Kot	2,000	2,000
Dadu (Sindh)	KN Shah, Mehr	2,000	700
Total		9,000	7,700

In addition to the shelter kits made available during September, October and November according to the Federation Appeal, 5,700 tents were distributed at the outset of the flood operation during July from PRCS emergency stocks.

The planning, procurement and distribution of the shelter kits took over four months, which was longer than envisaged. The operation has provided some important lessons in this regard. For future reference, it should be noted that when shelter kits are composed of multiple components, for instance poles that may be of varied construction, tarpaulin, sleeping mats, hammers, saws, nails, rope, string and shovels, procuring the goods can take a long time due to the finalisation of specifications, material inspections and delivery time by suppliers. Accordingly, as part of securing any large quantity of relief items, substantial human resources may be needed for logistics support in addition to relief and other personnel required for distribution planning, community outreach and involvement in processes such as technical coordination or 'shelter clusters'.

Since some shelter kits may also be physically burdensome in terms of weight or volume, relief and logistics personnel must give particular attention to distribution point set-up and how beneficiaries can receive and transport goods to their residence or current dwelling. Again, additional human resources may be required to facilitate distribution efforts especially if a robust monitoring regime is to accompany them.

Logistics

Within operations that include a large general relief component, securing procurements whether local or international in nature tends to require substantial human resources, input and coordination at the outset of the emergency response. When multiple items are being demanded, procuring the goods can take a long time due to the finalisation of specifications, material inspections and supplier delivery times. As an option for action, it is worthwhile to investigate whether possible delays will impede the effectiveness of an overall response. If so, it may be prudent to concentrate resources in alternate areas so that the role of general relief distributions is minimised and bottlenecks in procurement are avoided.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

During the course of the operation eight articles profiling the challenges of beneficiaries and the work of the PRCS were produced and published on the International Federation website (www.ifrc.org). These were also widely distributed to national and international media, partner national societies and other donors.

The Federation communications team, working with the PRCS, produced two information sheets which were widely distributed in September and October. Various Embassies/High Commissions, UN agencies, international NGOs, partner national societies and other donors were targeted. The Federation communications team has also coordinated and finalised eleven operations updates to date.

Professional video footage, shot in August 2007, was distributed later that month to various partner national societies. The Federation communications staff made numerous field visits, collecting information and taking photographs that were made available to media and partner national societies. Tailored information packages were made available to partner national societies on request.

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 (Ilyas Khan, Director of Operations/acting Secretary General), phone: +92 51 925 0409; email: m.ilyas@prcs.org.pk
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[<Updated donor response report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

Donor response to MDRPK001 - Pakistan - Cyclone Yemyin/Floods

TIMEFRAME: 04 Jul 07 to 04 Jan 08

LOCATION: Pakistan

TOTAL AMOUNT SOUGHT:	21,349,000
TOTAL RECEIVED TO DATE:	9,478,224
APPEAL COVERAGE TO DATE:	44%

Updated on: 06 Jan 2008

Currency	Amount	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Total
		CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET			21,349,000				21,349,000

FUNDING
Opening Balance
Income
Cash contributions (received and pledged)

American Red Cross	USD	190,000		233,700			233,700
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	AUD	1,122,190		1,160,999			1,160,999
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	GBP	382,000		926,480			926,480
Canadian Red Cross	CAD	99,000		114,840			114,840
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	CAD	495,000		562,815			562,815
Czech Red Cross	EUR	3,400		5,634			5,634
Danish Red Cross	CHF	102,814		102,814			102,814
Finnish Red Cross	EUR	300,000		495,000			495,000
German Red Cross	CHF	76		76			76
Hong Kong Red Cross	HKD	507,669		78,080			78,080
Icelandic Red Cross	ISK	2,005,519		39,308			39,308
Irish Government	EUR	250,000		411,900			411,900
Irish Red Cross	EUR	30,000		49,320			49,320
Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund	EUR	100,000		165,000			165,000
Japanese Red Cross	USD	245,100		301,473			301,473
Liechtenstein Red Cross	CHF	3,334		3,334			3,334
Monaco Red Cross	EUR	14,130		23,397			23,397
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	EUR	495,050		820,298			820,298
New Zealand Red Cross	CHF	49,980		49,980			49,980
Norwegian Red Cross	NOK	500,000		103,250			103,250
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	NOK	4,500,000		929,250			929,250
On Line donations	CHF	32,418		32,418			32,418
OPEC Fund For International Developm	USD	300,000		340,500			340,500
Singapore Red Cross	SGD	2,900		2,303			2,303
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	SGD	30,549		24,259			24,259

	Currency	Amount	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Total
			CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET				21,349,000				21,349,000
FUNDING								
Opening Balance								
Income								
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	SEK	1,000,000		179,400				179,400
Swiss Red Cross	CHF	100,000		100,000				100,000
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	USD	50,000		60,150				60,150
Total Cash contributions				7,315,978				7,315,978
Inkind Goods & Transport (pledged)								
Austrian Red Cross	CHF	125,329		125,329				125,329
British Red Cross	CHF	272,526		272,526				272,526
Danish Red Cross	CHF	10,000		10,000				10,000
Finnish Red Cross	EUR	507,440		840,829				840,829
Greenstar	PKR	141,750		2,839				2,839
ICRC	CHF	42,980		42,980				42,980
Spanish Red Cross	CHF	749,649		749,649				749,649
Swedish Red Cross	CHF	68,000		68,000				68,000
Swiss Red Cross	CHF	50,000		50,000				50,000
Total Inkind Goods & Transport				2,162,152				2,162,152
Inkind Personnel (pledged)								
German Red Cross	CHF	95		95				95
Total Inkind Personnel				95				95
Total Income				9,478,224				9,478,224
TOTAL FUNDING			0	9,478,224	0	0	0	9,478,224
COVERAGE				44%				44%