

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. 30
7 May 2008

Period covered by this Operations Update:

1 September 2007 to 31 March 2008;

Appeal target (current): The appeal is being 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).

Appeal coverage: 93%; [click here to go directly to the interim financial report](#), or [here to link to contact details](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a 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 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 a period of six months. The number of beneficiaries was revised down on 17 October 2005 to 70,000 families (some 500,000 people) based on delivery capacity and a revised average family size of seven.
- A Revised Emergency Appeal was launched on 25 October 2005 for CHF 152 million to assist 81,000 families (570,000 beneficiaries) for six months.
- A Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal was launched on 28 March 2006 for CHF 227 million to assist over 1,085,000 beneficiaries through to the end of 2008.
- The budget was revised down to CHF 165 million on 12 December 2006 to assist over 1,085,000 beneficiaries through to the end of 2008.



These students of the girls middle school Shohal Najif Khan near the quake-ravaged town of Balakot have been taught in tents for the past two years. Their new two-storey school, funded by the Hong Kong Red Cross is about to be completed and will be operational shortly. (Photo: G. Shah/PRCS)

Summary: The Pakistan earthquake operation is being extended by a year until the end of 2009. The targeted number of beneficiaries remains the same, while there is only a minor change to the budget (decreasing by 0.5 percent to CHF 164.5 million). Overall, expenditure against the revised budget is 73 per cent. Plans for the extension were outlined at a partnership meeting held in Islamabad in October 2007, attended by 14 partner national societies.

Various security issues including military action in the Swat Valley, attacks on humanitarian organizations in Batagram and Mansehra and the political situation caused delays in health, water and sanitation, and livelihoods activities during the reporting period. Construction activity (with the exception of monitoring) was generally unaffected by the security situation as the work is being carried out by contractors.

While good progress is now being made in reconstruction (with building underway at 24 sites out of 36 projects), the start-up period took longer than anticipated. Completion of all the projects will now stretch into 2009. The first project due to be completed will be a girls middle school in May this year near the quake-ravaged town of Balakot.

Mobile health teams continue to operate, bringing much needed basic health care to quake-affected communities. Through 2008 these teams will make the transition from curative to preventative health care. The capacity building component of the health programme has a growing focus on community-based first aid with continued training and development of information materials. Avian influenza (H5N1) information dissemination activities began in January 2008. Planning has been done in conjunction with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) during 2007.

Water and sanitation activities continue with 29 out of a planned 64 water supply schemes completed while a further 19 are underway. The number of latrines constructed is approaching 3,000. However, as with reconstruction, finalizing these projects will take until 2009. Hygiene promotion/ awareness activities continue in all areas where the 'hardware' component is being rolled out.

A major achievement under the disaster management programme has been significant progress towards the Pakistan Red Crescent Society's (PRCS) target of storing disaster preparedness stocks, sufficient for 35,000 families in strategic locations across the country. The total of disaster management cells (which are attached to branches) has increased to 20 (out of a target of 43). Training activity was lower than planned during the reporting period, mainly due to the diversion of resources to the large-scale Cyclone Yemyin/Floods operation in Sindh and Baluchistan (MDRPK001). The emergency response phase for the floods operation lasted from July to December. That operation is being extended through until 2009 with capacity building activities in disaster management, health (including water and sanitation) and branch development in flood-affected areas. Progress under that appeal will be reported on in Cyclone Yemyin/Floods operations updates.

Under the livelihoods project, communities continued to receive agricultural support and training. The project has been reoriented from being based on distributions of agricultural inputs to helping communities plan and implement projects to help support livelihoods such as irrigation schemes, and provision of skills training.

Organizational development implementation continued to be low. Following the partnership meeting, the PRCS made a renewed commitment to give national society capacity building activities priority. An organizational development delegate's position with a national society counterpart has been approved by the PRCS.

Significant progress on a legal status agreement for the International Federation has been made. The draft is currently with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs following approval by the National Society Governing Board in December.

With the extension of this operation until the end of 2009, the final report is now due on 31 March 2010.

The situation

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

The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) reported in April 2008 that 51 per cent of 462,904 households eligible for the reconstruction grant of Pakistan Rupees 175,000 (approximately USD 2,700) had finished rebuilding their homes. A further 37 per cent of eligible households had dwellings under construction. The ERRA chairman was confident all dwellings would be completed by June this year. The government of Pakistan has to date disbursed PKR 55.46 billion (USD 875.4 million) in rebuilding grants.

Private dwelling progress	Number
Construction completed	236,692
Under construction	169,512

No work started	56,700
Total	462,904

There is a small residual internally displaced persons camp population in Muzaffarabad in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. A total of 3,960 people made up of 786 families were in camps as of April 2008. The peak camp population following the disaster was recorded during the first six months with 250,000 people in 800 camps across Pakistan-administered Kashmir and North West Frontier Province (NWFP).

Two-and-a-half years after the quake, communities have resumed 'normal' lives and the emergency phase is well and truly over. However, the extensive damage to infrastructure means the recovery efforts will be required for years to come. Under the ERRA plan, just four per cent of educational institutions, 12 per cent of health facilities and 32 per cent of water supply schemes have been completed. Progress is scaling up rapidly, but the task yet to be completed remains a significant one.

The security situation has impacted service delivery to beneficiaries to some degree. During the reporting period there were various security issues including the military action against militants in the Swat Valley beginning in November, the imposition of a state of emergency, the assassination of political leader Benazir Bhutto and the general elections. Bomb attacks were frequent but targets tended to be military/police installations. Operational areas tended not to be directly affected by the security situation, but there were indirect impacts such as restrictions of movement in certain areas. For more details of the impact of the security situation on the operation, see the 'operational developments' section below.

Coordination and partnerships

Under the ongoing 2005-09 earthquake operation the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and the International Federation have a cooperation agreement and construction-related project cooperation agreement (both signed in February 2007). These agreements formalize the relationship between the national society and the International Federation in operational matters.



Fourteen national societies attended the October 2007 partnership meeting to focus on progress to date in the earthquake operation and to view future plans. (Photo: J. Tulloch/IFRC)

The PRCS Governing Board approved the draft legal status agreement with the International Federation in December 2007. This followed an extensive drafting process also involving the legal department of the Geneva secretariat. The draft was submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in early January 2008 and upon request, additional supporting documents were supplied in March. It is hoped that the legal status process, which began with the first formal approach back in 2001, will be completed in 2008.

The International Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) hold fortnightly coordination meetings (earlier in the operation they were weekly). The PRCS, International Federation and ICRC meet formally on a monthly basis though there is regular informal contact as well.

Weekly reconstruction coordination meetings are held involving PRCS senior management and governance (Secretary General and a Board representative) and the International Federation (reconstruction delegate and finance delegate).

Health technical meetings are held every two months and bring together representatives of all health elements covered by the PRCS, International Federation and in-country partner national societies. Similarly, the Disaster Management Working Group will be meeting every two months in 2008, following its inaugural gathering in March. Meetings will be quarterly from 2009 onwards.

The PRCS hosts partner national society coordination meetings, scheduled to be held each month. Under the earthquake operation plan of action, there are currently nine national societies operating in-country: Canadian Red Cross, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross/Austrian Red Cross¹, Danish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Turkish Red Crescent, and the German Red Cross.

¹ The Swiss and Austrian Red Cross Societies are operating as a consortium on four water and sanitation projects in the Allai Valley.

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

A partnership meeting was held in Islamabad between 23 and 25 October 2007 and examined future plans of the PRCS and what role partner national societies can play. A total of 14 partner national societies were represented at the meeting which was also attended by the head of the Asia Pacific Zone and the head of the South Asia regional office.

Among the key issues examined were the need to build on the increased capacity of the PRCS as a result of the quake operation, and how to handle the challenges present in organizational development areas such as human resources, resource mobilization and constitutional issues.

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

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

There is liaison with ERRA on all activities in quake-affected areas. This is particularly vital in programmes such as reconstruction where land allocation and design approval were gained through ERRA.

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

The International Federation attends UN interagency standing committee meetings and UN operations working group meetings. PRCS and/or International Federation representatives also attend ad hoc ERRA meetings. The PRCS/International Federation have close relationships with WHO, UNAIDS and the government's Ministry of Health. It is intended to formalize these relationships with memoranda of understanding relating to various areas such as medicine supplies and immunization/health campaigns. The PRCS has field-level relationships with numerous non-governmental organizations.



The PRCS Baluchistan branch held its first ever youth camp for girls in November 2007. Fifty students from two schools attended the camp which outlined the history of the Movement and the activities of the national society. The PRCS is seeking to scale up its volunteer base, focussing on youth. (Photo: M. Fida/IFRC)

Red Cross Red Crescent action/ operational developments

The Pakistan earthquake recovery operation is being extended by one year until the end of 2009. The extension is primarily required to complete various recovery/rehabilitation projects. 'Hardware' interventions such as the reconstruction of schools and basic health units and rehabilitation of water supply schemes are taking longer than anticipated and the extra year will be required to complete these projects.

The operation also incorporates general development programmes/projects in areas such as health, organizational development and disaster management, and the extension of the operation is merely a continuation of planned activities in these areas.

The total budget for all programmes (and component projects) from October 2005 until the end of 2009 has been reduced by CHF 767,000 (or 0.5 per cent of the total budget) to CHF 164,464,000. Overall, the activity level is approximately the same as under the previous budget but spread over a further year. Details of major changes in individual budgets are as follows;

Disaster management: The budget is reduced by CHF 4.86 million (16 per cent). This is mainly due to a reduction in the operational budget for 2007 with fewer than planned activities achieved. This was due in part to the diversion of resources to the Cyclone Yemyin/Floods operation (MDRPK001) which had relief activities running from July to

December. A budgeted amount for tents was also removed as the national society achieved its disaster preparedness stock target after receiving a large in-kind donation from a partner national society.

Gender and community participation: The budget is reduced by CHF 186,000 (35 per cent) due to cost sharing with partner national societies and a rationalization of actual field costs.

Water and sanitation: The budget is reduced by CHF 787,000 (16 per cent) due to a reduction in the operational budget for 2007 due to lower than expected implementation. The number of latrines to be built has been reduced from 6,000 to 4,500 based on capacity, and taking into account logistical challenges. Other water and sanitation activity levels are approximately the same during the overall timeframe, but cost rationalization has seen some cost projections reduced.

Reconstruction: The budget is increasing by CHF 2 million (14 per cent) due to the addition of five American Red Cross supported projects. These had originally been bilateral projects directly with the PRCS but became multilateral under the International Federation in November 2007.

Budgets for other projects/programmes with the exception of organizational development are changing by less than ten per cent. There are ongoing discussions about the organizational development budget and changes will be reflected in the next operations update.

Security: Security issues have disrupted activities (apart from reconstruction) at various times during the reporting period. Major events which have had some impact on operations have been:

- A rocket attack on an NGO office in Batagram on 30 October.
- Military action against militants in the Swat Valley commencing mid-November.
- Benazir Bhutto's assassination on 27 December 2007.
- General elections on February 18 2008.
- An attack on the Plan International compound in Mansehra on 25 February 2008, with four people killed.
- Bomb attack on an Islamabad restaurant on 15 March 2008.

The **Belgian Red Cross** conducted operations in the union councils of Battamorhi and Thakot in Batagram district for 20 months from March 2006 until October 2007 focussing on housing reconstruction, public infrastructure and psychosocial support. Achievements included;

- As a partner organization to ERRA's Rural Housing Reconstruction Strategy, providing training in seismic resistant structures to 964 village reconstruction committees, 2641 self-builders and 434 local masons and artisans.
- Following the ERRA guidelines and approved structures, the Belgian Red Cross developed the design and started building concrete model houses for the most vulnerable. That required hiring and training of 36 masons and 79 labourers, organizing the concrete block plant and supply chain of building materials.
- Running a psychosocial support programme focusing on women and children in 15 villages from July 2006 until July 2007.

Whilst operations continued as normal in September and October, significant disruptions began from November in Besham and Banna. The rocket attack on a non-governmental organization's office in Batagram on 30 October led to a decision by the Belgian Red Cross to wrap up its bilateral activities two months early (see box for a summary of activities).

Military activity against militants in the Swat Valley area and surrounds from mid-November led to a suspension of most activities in Besham and Banna during that month. Besham activities remained suspended through until the end of March 2008, only resuming in early April. There was a two-day suspension of activities following the assassination of Benazir Bhutto in late December.

Activities in and around Balakot were generally able to continue as normal up until the Plan International attack on 25 February. The Plan International incident led to a suspension of field activities of all expatriate staff from 25 February until mid-April.

Reconstruction has remained relatively unaffected by the security incidents. Contractors continued work (apart from stoppages due to bad weather) during the reporting period. However, monitoring visits by Red Cross Red Crescent Movement staff were restricted at times.

The state of emergency imposed from November until February did not have any significant impact on operations.

A small explosive device detonated inside the Mansehra logistics centre on 23 January. There was no-one near the detonation point at the time. The International Federation has no indication of what the motive for the attack was. There were no prior warnings or indications of hostility or disquiet from any individuals or organizations regarding the operation in Mansehra. The incident did not disrupt operations.

Logistics: Work is progressing to prepare for the handover of the logistics centre in Mansehra to the PRCS in June this year. This involves warehouse clean-ups, stock taking etc. The centre is located on a rented compound and includes 13 Rubb halls with a capacity of 3,120 m². Including open yard capacity and tents, the total warehouse capacity of the Mansehra logistics centre is 5,340m².

A project to formalize procurement files/systems was launched in January and it is hoped this can be completed by July. A procurement database has been established on the Federation's Islamabad delegation office server and work is being done on a supplier's database. Basic training on procurement procedures for Federation and PRCS staff was conducted in Islamabad in January.

The health team was given just 14 days notice to vacate a building it had leased during 2006/07 as a medical warehouse. The logistics team pulled off a major undertaking, transporting 38 truckloads of items and relocating them to the logistics centre in January, with the support of the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur.

At the end of March, the Federation had 27 operational vehicles (up from 24 in the previous operations update) while another 12 were leased to partner national societies.

Human resources: As of 31 March 2008, there were 13 International Federation delegates and 104 local staff in the delegation. The number of delegates is in line with the plan of action and this number will be reduced to 8-10 in 2009. The current delegate positions are for head of delegation, deputy head, head of field office, finance, construction, water and sanitation, security, communications, logistics, warehousing, administration and livelihoods. A new position of organizational development delegate will be added this year.

The number of local staff has reduced from 130 during the reporting period. Some staff have taken up contracts with partner national societies, while others are now on the PRCS staff payroll.

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-affected areas.

The health and care programme consists of four projects.

1. Basic health care
2. HIV/AIDS prevention
3. Capacity building in health
4. Water and sanitation
5. Psychosocial support (Note: This project is finished. See [Operations Update 29](#) for details)

The progress and challenges are outlined in the following sections:

1. Basic health care project

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

Expected result	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"> • Mobile health clinic services for targeted communities. • CBFA training and establishment of CBFA posts. • TBA training. • Support/facilitation of Ministry of Health services with regards to exit strategy of mobile health units.

Progress: Mobile health clinic operations were severely restricted during the reporting period. The previous operations update outlined the disruptions for security reasons in July and August and there have been further operational problems due to security in December 2007 to March 2008.

The establishment of a military position at the hotel used as the base for the mobile teams in Besham saw the mobile health team operation there suspended from early November 2007 until March 2008. The military presence was due to ongoing operations against militants primarily located in the adjacent Swat Valley. The Besham operation had already been interrupted in July/August. Likewise, the Banna mobile health team

operations run in partnership with the Canadian Red Cross were shut down in November due to the Swat operations before resuming in December.

These interruptions are reflected in the significant fall in the number of patients reached by the mobile teams. Despite taking into account the winding up of the French Red Cross mobile health activities in May 2007, the impact has been significant. In summary, over the 28 weeks spanning the reporting period, the Besham operation was disrupted for 19 weeks, the Banna operation for eight weeks and Balakot for four weeks.

The total number of patients reached by the mobile teams is as follows;

Location	Run by	1 st Qtr 07	2 nd Qtr 07	3 rd Qtr 07	4 th Qtr 07	1 st Qtr 08
Besham	PRCS/IFRC	15,336	13,276	1,785	3,383	NIL
Balakot	PRCS/IFRC	5,787	5,552	3,802	4,027	3,447
Banna	PRCS/Can. RC	4,895	8,197	4,606	658	2,757
Batagram	PRCS/French RC	4,325	1,751	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total		30,343	28,776	10,193	8,068	6,204

In addition to providing basic health care, the teams also imparted health education to school students and provided immunization services. All clinics also provide antenatal care, and family planning services.

The most common conditions being treated are in line with previous trends, with acute respiratory tract infections, general body pain and skin infections being prevalent.

While the aim, two-and-half years on from the emergency, is for the mobile clinics to be focusing on preventative rather than curative care, the reality in the field is different. Statistics during the reporting period show a split of 67 per cent curative and 33 per cent preventative. Despite education for both communities and staff, the trend in Pakistan is for patient/health professional interaction to be primarily curative.

This issue is being addressed in the phase-out strategy of the clinics, with the emphasis on shifting to preventive care through health awareness training, community-based first aid and traditional birth attendant reorientation on primary health care.

The mobile clinics under the PRCS/International Federation management will continue in their present form, providing basic primary health care services until June 2008. For the latter half of the year, the clinics will focus on mother and child health. In 2009, the plan is for the mobile health teams to deliver preventative health care only.

The plan for July 2008 onwards will be finalized in a participatory rural appraisal (PRA), which is planned to be conducted at the village level to collect feedback from community members/ beneficiaries and their local leaders about the phasing out of the mobile health services. The following strategies are proposed to be continued after June 2008, and need to be discussed during the participatory rural appraisal (to be carried out during the first half of 2008):

- One mobile health team to visit Besham and Balakot mobile health units' areas less frequently than before for supervision and follow-up (until December 2008).
- Have first aid posts installed in those areas where no alternative health care is available.
- Look into the possibility of sending PRCS volunteers trained in community-based first aid for further training to manage a first aid post as a medical technician.
- Have PRCS volunteers conduct CBFA trainings in the target areas.
- Have traditional birth attendants (TBAs) re-orientated in safe motherhood training sessions.
- Have a national PRCS health contingency / preparedness plan developed (including avian/pandemic influenza (AI/PI) responses and medical health stock emergency preparedness).
- Have medical warehouse handed over to PRCS by the end of 2008 (pending PRCS capacity development).
- Have a health electronic database developed including data on PRCS volunteers and training.

The PRCS/Federation conducted a comprehensive response to the flooding in Sindh and Baluchistan in June/July 2007 with an emergency operation that ran for six months until the end of the year (see [emergency appeal MDRPK001](#)). Some health staff working in the earthquake-affected areas were redeployed for periods of time to the floods operation. However, this did not impact on the work of the mobile health teams in NWFP, as the redeployments were made during periods when the mobile team activities had been suspended due to security issues.

Bilateral health activities

American Red Cross mother-and-child health project: The American Red Cross health team based in Mansehra has continued its mother and child health activities in and around Balakot. The project is targeting 13 villages though there are plans to extend this to a further 17 villages in 2008.

In each of the targeted villages, 'village development committees' have been formed/revitalized and men and women youth groups formed. Health education, including the child-to-child approach, is being carried out in nine schools and in the youth groups.

In January 2008, an eight-day training session for 25 traditional birth attendants was conducted in Balakot, with participants coming from several villages. Approximately 1,500 women have been reached through trained volunteers who conducted awareness sessions on danger signs during pregnancy. The registration of pregnant women and the process of providing them with birth plans has begun in three villages.

Danish Red Cross community health development project - Balakot: The Danish Red Cross project has formed 33 health committees in hamlets in two union councils. Ten PRCS health field officers were trained in immunization and mother-and-child health and they are now training volunteers in the various committees. Plans for the reconstruction of 12 water supply schemes are also included in this project.

Qatar Red Crescent field hospital – Bagh: The Qatar Red Crescent wound up its field hospital operation in Bagh, in Pakistan-administered Kashmir in March 2008. During the seven months spanning the reporting period the hospital received a further 27,549 patients. This brings the total number of patients managed since the hospital began operation in November 2005 to 132,361.

As part of its health exit strategy, the Qatar Red Crescent, in partnership with Islamic Relief, is constructing a new basic health unit which should be completed by September 2008.

2. HIV/AIDS prevention project

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

Expected results	Activities planned
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"> • Voluntary counselling and testing services at VCT Centre Lahore. • Youth peer education. • Awareness, anti-stigma, anti-discrimination campaigns in NWFP, Sindh, and Baluchistan. • Promotion of voluntary non-remunerated blood donation.

Progress: A baseline survey was conducted at the end of 2007 as a basis for the HIV Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) and youth peer group education and awareness activities in Lahore.

Awareness sessions were given to university and college students, teachers, shop keepers, factory workers, antenatal women and injecting drug users. Individual counselling was provided to high risk groups such as injecting drug users, and antenatal women whose husbands work abroad or travel frequently. Participants are given quizzes before and after the sessions to measure increase in knowledge and understanding.

During the reporting period (September 2007 – March 2008), a further 41 awareness sessions were held, reaching 2,665 people. Individual counselling was provided to 138 people and 49 clients were tested. Of these, there were three positive results. A summary of counselling and testing conducted by the centre for all of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008 is outlined in the table below. For comparison purposes, 2006 figures are also included.

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 (1stQ)	18	1,367	43	11	3
Totals	209	6,000	510	356	17

Since the centre began operation in 2004 it has reached over 11,100 people directly through awareness sessions. A total of 34 HIV positive results have been recorded.

However, plans for establishing similar centres in Karachi and Peshawar have been cancelled. It has been decided that it would be more effective to roll out the awareness and youth peer education elements in other centres than establishing VCT centres. There are plans to expand the youth peer education awareness programme to other provincial branches in Baluchistan, NWFP and Sindh.

A mid-term evaluation by South Asia regional office was carried out in the first quarter of 2008. The results of this will be reflected in the next operations update.

In November 2007, two psychologists from the VCT centre attended a ten-day training of trainers' session in Kathmandu, Nepal. The broad objective of the training was to develop understanding among programme managers and service providers about the universal processes and standards for providing care and support to people living with HIV. Training was conducted through case studies, concept sessions, discussions and group work.

World AIDS Day was not observed at the national headquarters on 1 December 2007 due to the absence of senior staff overseas. However, in Balakot, a session for approximately 100 people was held highlighting HIV awareness and anti-stigmatization.

To ensure better financial management, a specific budget code was created for the regional HIV project (supported by the Swedish Red Cross/ Swedish International Development Agency). This specific coding will enable better monitoring and supply of funds.

Challenges: The VCT centre was transferred from the hospital where it was integrated with other health services, to the Lahore branch office in September 2007. The number of people visiting the VCT declined in the new office. However, as an outpatients department has now been opened in the branch, the number of people visiting the centre is returning to the previous levels.

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"> • Ongoing support for health facilities in non-earthquake affected areas. • Volunteer recruitment/training. • Staff training (community-based first aid, etc). • Upgrading and staffing of medical warehouse at national headquarters.

Progress: A total of 111 staff/volunteers received training across a wide range of topics during the reporting period. This included avian influenza, first aid training of trainers, community based first aid, public health in emergencies, and logistics.

The PRCS is focusing particularly on community based first aid development. During the reporting period, with the support of the International Federation, a total of 15 community-based first aid 'coaches' were given training (14 for NWFP and one for Pakistan-administered Kashmir). There are already community-based first aid facilitators based in the provincial branches for Sindh, NWFP, Punjab and Baluchistan. A community-based first aid coordinator was appointed in March 2008 and the appointment of coordinators at provincial level has commenced.

In addition, community-based first aid modules have been finalized and translated into Urdu and an activity plan has been drawn up and shared with branches.

Under the American Red Cross mother and child health project, a total of 25 traditional birth attendants received training in January.

Baluchistan health clinics: In an activity pre-dating the earthquake but included under the current plan of action, the PRCS operates three mobile and three static health clinics in northern Baluchistan. The latest available data is up to the end of 2007; at the time of writing, first quarter figures for 2008 were still to be supplied.

The three mobile health units operate in Quetta, Mastung and Qilla Saifullah and the three permanent basic health units are located in Quetta, Nushki and Chaman. The number of outpatients treated in the mobile health

units during the second half of 2007 decreased as most of the health staff were redeployed to the flood-affected areas further south.

Total number of outpatients at the mobile health units during 2007:

Timeframe	Quetta	Mastung	Qilla Saifullah	Total
1 st quarter	1,841	1,312	876	4,029
2 nd quarter	1,904	1,580	1,151	4,635
3 rd quarter	446	195	807	1,448
4 th quarter	569	-	1,116	1,685
Total	4,760	3,087	3,950	11,797

Total number of outpatients at the basic health units during 2007:

Timeframe	Quetta	Nushki	Chaman	Total
1 st quarter	2,402	1,009	1,489	4,900
2 nd quarter	3,445	1,650	1,736	6,831
3 rd quarter	4,652	1,609	1,485	7,746
4 th quarter	3,585	1,480	1,185	6,250
Total	14,084	5,748	5,895	25,727

Apart from basic health care, the health facilities in Baluchistan also provide reproductive health, health education, First Aid training and immunization services.

Avian Influenza (H5N1): Avian influenza has continued to be a growing problem in Pakistan during 2007/08 with numerous outbreaks recorded in commercial and backyard flocks. The first human-to-human transmission in Pakistan was confirmed in April 2008 by the World Health Organization. A poultry worker in Peshawar passed the virus onto three of his brothers – two of whom died during October and November last year.

The North West Frontier Province (NWFP) is home to 85 percent of Pakistan's 25,800 commercial poultry farms, while there are hundreds of thousands of backyard flocks. Due to this, while the PRCS avian influenza plan of action is nationwide, it has a strong focus on NWFP. The poultry industry employs approximately 1.5 million people, many of whom are poorly educated or illiterate. This presents challenges for dissemination campaigns and puts an emphasis on face-to-face education methods with pictures and demonstrations rather than a reliance on literature.



A health team member receiving Avian influenza training in January. Mobile health teams working in North West Frontier Province where most of Pakistan's poultry industry is located have begun dissemination sessions with communities and commercial poultry workers. (Photo: S. Shah/IFRC)

The PRCS and International Federation began dissemination activities in January 2008 via mobile health units and through village committees/community-based first aid volunteers. Training for 23 men staff and volunteers with a focus on avian influenza was conducted in Abbottabad in January. A further 103 women volunteers were trained in villages around Balakot during February/March.

A pamphlet, reproduced with the permission of the Food and Agriculture Organization and printed in Urdu, was distributed to 2,150 people. Volunteers conducted lectures on avian influenza for 545 adults and 424 students during January-March 2008. Procurement is underway for personal protection equipment (gloves, masks etc).

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion project

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
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<p><u>Hygiene promotion:</u> To support NWFP communities in the rehabilitation and maintenance of safe water and sanitation facilities destroyed by the earthquake, using community-based hygiene promotion methodologies, in order to achieve sustainable improvement in health and wellbeing for 160,000 vulnerable people by the end of 2009.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilization. • Community participation: planning and implementing hygiene promotion programmes with the communities. • Impact assessments. • Training – Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology, community training, field staff etc. • Integration with health, gender, livelihood and disaster management. • Clean up campaigns
<p><u>Sanitation:</u> By the end of 2009, a total of 80,000 people have achieved a sustainable improvement in their health and reduced the risk of sanitation related diseases through better access to sustainable and appropriate sanitation facilities in quake affected areas and other areas given priority by the PRCS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 4,500 family latrines and washrooms. • Operation and maintenance training for staff/community volunteers. • Solid waste management and drainage works. • Contingency and stockpile planning, and maintaining an emergency stock of sanitation items.
<p><u>Water supply:</u> The provision of safe water for 80,000 earthquake-affected people through water supply reconstruction and rehabilitation in the earthquake affected areas of Balakot and Batagram.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete rehabilitation of 64² water supply schemes. • Technical and financial support of PRCS water and sanitation teams including training and equipment. • Informing/training communities in the operation and management of water supply schemes. • Provision and maintenance of an emergency stockpile of water supply items.

Progress: Using lessons learned from the emergency operations for the 2005 earthquake and 2007 Sindh/Baluchistan floods operations, the water and sanitation unit is developing the PRCS emergency water and sanitation strategy. This includes training for staff and volunteers and having adequate water and sanitation equipment. Three key water and sanitation personnel are being hired at the national headquarters and a database of water and sanitation-trained volunteers is being established. Further technical and cross-cutting training with health, disaster management, and livelihoods programmes (with support from some partner national societies) are planned for 2008. Aspects of this plan in relation to Sindh and Baluchistan will be outlined in operations update 12 of the Cyclone Yemyin/floods emergency operation which is being extended through until the end of 2009.

Hygiene promotion

Hygiene promotion is the central component of each water and sanitation project. Besides the health benefits, hygiene promotion also raises awareness within the entire community on how to maintain cleanliness of repaired or reconstructed water and sanitation facilities. To promote better hygiene behaviour, the PHAST³ approach has been utilized for the past two years. This enables the PRCS hygiene promotion teams to work with communities in a participatory manner.

During the reporting period, a further 19 water and sanitation village committees were formed, bringing the total for the operation to 53. These committees are utilised for the dissemination of key health and hygiene messages to the wider community. Each committee has women membership but for cultural reasons they are separate from the men. The village committees have been formed in Allai (Batagram district) and the Balakot sub-district of Mansehra.

Members of the committees are trained by PRCS water and sanitation teams in the operation and maintenance of the rehabilitated water schemes, drainage systems in the village, waste (trash) disposal management and hygiene and sanitation practises.

Hygiene promotion activities are also continuing in some schools within the two target areas. In the schools, the CHAST⁴ method will be implemented after appropriate training of the hygiene promotion staff in

² 60 water supply schemes are being funded under the International Federation operation and 4 are being reconstructed under a bilateral arrangement between the PRCS and a Swiss/Austrian Red Cross consortium.

³ Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation.

⁴ CHAST (Child Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) is a variant of PHAST. The CHAST approach involves specific activities included in funny games in such a way that it raises health and hygiene related awareness, using visual aids and other tools more suitable for children.

September/October 2008. During the reporting period, a total number of 309 students at five schools received regular education on hygiene.

Details of hygiene promotion activities during the reporting period (September 2007 – March 2008)

Location	Committee sessions	Beneficiaries	Schools reached	Volunteers trained
Balakot	51	647	4	14
Batagram	187	536	2	16
Total	238	1183	6	30

The 'direct' beneficiaries of hygiene promotion messages disseminate the information to people in their villages. The total number of beneficiaries from hygiene promotion activities since the beginning of the operation is approximately 165,200.

Over the course of the operation, there has been a reduction in diarrhoeal and skin diseases according to the reports and communications of doctors and nurses of the Government hospital in Allai. In the project areas, an increasing number of women have been observed washing their hands with soap after the use of latrines.

A three-day hygiene training session was held in October, 2007 for 14 men from the Balakot community. A similar training session for 14 women from the same community is planned for April 2008.

A week-long training session in the PHAST methodology was conducted in Muzaffarabad by the hygiene promotion senior officer for 29 PRCS staff and community volunteers.

Sanitation

The construction of latrines has continued in Balakot, Batagram and Allai Valley. Household-based latrines are constructed in conjunction with village drainage works and solid waste disposals.

During the reporting period, 181 families were provided with 134 pour-flush latrines, servicing approximately 1,200 people. This brings the total number of latrines constructed since the beginning of the operation to around 2,750. Another 250 latrines are currently under construction. The total number of planned latrines has been reduced from 6,000 to 4,500. This takes into account the realistic rate of construction and anticipated disruptions due to weather and access.

As mentioned in the previous Operation Update, a new approach has been initiated, with the entire construction of the latrines being the responsibility of the communities under the supervision of PRCS sanitation teams. The PRCS provides materials and technical supervision. Apart from the added degree of ownership (and hence greater sustainability), the latrines are constructed more quickly than if external labour is used.

The sanitation component is also developing specific drainage and waste management projects in the villages. To date a total of ten villages have installed waste bins and about 300 metres of street pavement were completed in conjunction with minor drainage work in the Batagram district.

Water supply

Of a planned 64 water supply schemes, a further four have been completed during the reporting period, bringing the total to 29. A further 19 are under construction.

The latest four completed water supply schemes have been in Balakot, benefiting approximately 3,880 people. The storage tanks constructed under these projects have a capacity of 70,850 litres, which is sufficient for 5,100 people each, according to SPHERE minimum standards in water supply.

During the reporting period no new water supply schemes were completed in Batagram. However, 12 schemes are under construction and will be completed by August 2008.

The water distribution networks are also designed for providing better accessibility for the villagers, as the tap stands are fixed relatively adjacent to the houses. This is particularly beneficial for women and girls who are generally tasked with fetching and carrying water, which frees them up for other tasks which has economic/livelihoods benefits.

In both districts, the water and sanitation teams are providing, if needed, water distribution lines to essential community facilities such as basic health units or markets. The improved water supplies are also being utilized for kitchen gardens which are having positive impacts in terms of nutrition and supplementary income.

The summary of the water supply scheme construction is outlined in the following table;

Location	No. schemes planned	Assessed	Under construction	Completed
Allai Valley	4	4	2	0
Batagram	25	25	12	2
Balakot	35	35	6	27
Total	64	64	19	29

Training: At each water supply scheme, two community volunteers are to be trained and provided with tools with the aim of being responsible for the operation and maintenance of the project once the PRCS water and sanitation teams exit. This helps the sustainability of the water supply schemes. The first such training is planned for April 2008, for 20 volunteers.

Challenges

Following the burning down of the French Red Cross medical camp in July 2007 in Batagram, women hygiene promotion activities were suspended. The activities only resumed some nine months later in April 2008 following discussions with community members and security assessments.

There have been numerous other disruptions to activities for security reasons during the reporting period. All activities in Batagram and Allai were suspended during December 2007, due to an armed forces operation against militants in the Swat Valley area. The Plan International attack (see security section) also caused further disruptions totalling 3-4 weeks in the first quarter of 2008.

There are ongoing issues with cultural conservatism in remote areas of Batagram district. Community elders refuse to allow women staff to conduct hygiene promotion activities in these areas. There is an ongoing dialogue with communities but in some instances, they are intractable on the issue of women staff involvement and access to women beneficiaries.

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.

The disaster management programme originally included relief and residual relief projects. These have both been completed (see box for summary). Please refer to [Operations Update 29](#) and previous reports for further details. The disaster management programme is now structured with two projects;

1. Disaster management (disaster response and preparedness)
2. Livelihoods

Heavily underpinning these two projects is the gender and community participation project which is a cross-cutting series of activities aimed at all sectors. An outline of the gender/community participation project is contained later in this report.

Relief: This project is closed. It was carried out in the initial emergency relief phase between October 2005 and May 2006. The target for emergency phase was to reach 81,000 families was exceeded with 122,000 families assisted.

Residual relief: The residual relief spanned from June 2006 till March 2007 with the focus on relief distributions to assist targeted vulnerable families through the second winter following the disaster. These were carried out from December 2006 till March 2007 reaching more than 18,000 families.

Disaster management project

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

Expected results	Activities planned
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<p>Disaster preparedness and response: To build the capacity of the 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"> • Disaster management policy development. • Establish nationwide disaster management working group and improve overall disaster management coordination. • Establish and maintain 43 disaster management cells (linked to branches). • Establish, train and maintain response teams. • Maintain disaster preparedness stocks in strategically located warehouses, sufficient for 35,000 families. • Warehouse management/construction.
<p>Community based disaster risk reduction: 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"> • Establishment of a disaster management training centre at national headquarters. • Standardization of a community-based disaster risk management curriculum. • Disaster management-related training for PRCS staff for further dissemination to communities (including the production of training/information material). • Community based disaster risk reduction mitigation projects.
<p>Volunteerism: To ensure the volunteer base of the PRCS is trained to be an effective resource to improve communities' resilience to disaster.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalization and implementation of new volunteerism policy. • Volunteer training camps. • Production of information/motivation materials to promote volunteerism.

Progress: Under the revised plan of action through until the end of 2009, the target for disaster management cells to be opened has been increased from 33 to 43. The disaster preparedness stock target has also been revised from 25,000 families to 35,000.

During the reporting period, six more disaster management cells were opened, bringing the total around the country to 20. The cells are staffed with a trained disaster management officer and warehouse in-charge. Four of the newly developed disaster management cells are funded by the International Federation while the remaining two have been funded by the German Red Cross on a bilateral basis.

Three out of 13 four-wheel-drive vehicles to be given to the PRCS to bolster disaster management capacity have arrived and were handed over to the national society in January 2008. The vehicles are being utilized by the Punjab provincial branch, the Northern Areas branch and by the disaster management department at the national headquarters.

Under the revised plan of action, the aim is to have disaster preparedness (DP) stocks for 35,000 families (one family consists of seven individuals) stocked at strategic locations.

The breakdown of 35,000 families according to locations is as follows:

- DP stock for 10,000 families at the national headquarters.
- DP stock for 5,000 families for each provincial branch (3,000 stored at each provincial headquarters and 2,000 among 10 disaster management cells)
- DP stock for 1,500 families each at federally administered tribal areas (FATA) and Northern Areas branches.
- DP stock for 2,000 families at the Pakistan-administered Kashmir branch.

The following table gives details of the DP stock for 35,000 families, at the end of February 2008. The stock is designed for each family to receive a tent, seven blankets, one kitchen set, two plastic sheets, a hurricane lamp, one stove, two jerry cans, and a hygiene kit:

Item	Target	Stock	% target	Status
Tents	35,000	52,946	151%	17,946 excess
Blankets	245,000	175,973	72%	69,027 required
Kitchen sets	35,000	24,979	71%	10,021 required
Tarps (plastic)	70,000	59,407	85%	10,593 required
Hurricane lamps	35,000	31,386	90%	3,614 required
Stoves	35,000	28,776	82%	6,224 required
Jerry cans	70,000	24,100	34%	45,900 required
Hygiene kits	35,000	49,515	141%	14,515 excess

The DP stocks have significantly improved in the past six months, especially so given that the target has been revised upwards by 10,000 families and that some items had been utilized in the 2007 floods operation (which

had to be replaced). Excellent progress has been made by the International Federation procurement team while some bilateral donations have also helped.

The inaugural Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) meeting was held in Islamabad on 26 March 2008. Branch Secretaries, and disaster management, youth and volunteer personnel from all the provincial branches attended. Representatives from in-country partner national societies and the ICRC were also present. The aim of the DMWG is to improve disaster management coordination. It is intended to hold DMWG meetings every two months for the remainder of the year, and then on a quarterly basis from 2009. This is the first time in the history of the national society that such a structured and regular gathering of all major disaster management actors from around the country has been put in place.

During the meeting a DMWG concept paper was finalized and orientation on contingency planning was done. Focal points for the group were chosen and a committee for contingency planning was made. This committee will come up with a contingency plan by the end of April.

A "learning by doing" vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) training workshop was held in Islamabad during 3-11 April 2008 and this will be outlined more fully in the next operations update.

The International Federation received high frequency (HF) and very high frequency (VHF) licenses to utilize communication radios for the earthquake affected areas (which include Mansehra, Besham, Balakot and Banna) in August 2007. Before getting these licenses, the International Federation had been using the PRCS frequencies in the earthquake affected areas. Earlier, the national society received the licenses for Islamabad, Muzaffarabad, Quetta, Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi. The national society will soon be applying for the renewal of these licenses.

The PRCS held its first 'well prepared national society' meeting in November 2007. A total of 30 participants from the national society, International Federation, ICRC and partner national societies took part. Helping facilitate the process was the 'well prepared national society' officer from the disaster policy and preparedness department in Geneva and the regional disaster reduction manager from the South Asia regional office. They discussed the disaster preparedness approach with the national society's management. Discussions involved ways of strengthening the PRCS understanding of disaster preparedness.

The national society headquarters is utilizing 40 lines of the digital automatic 100-line telephone exchange which became operational in June 2007.

A total of six staff from the PRCS and International Federation delegation attended the national disaster preparedness and response mechanism (NDPRM) workshop in Sri Lanka in October 2007. The ultimate purpose of the NDPRM is to support national societies in developing procedures and systems to carry out independent humanitarian actions at national level.

Two PRCS staff and the International Federation information officer attended a regional disaster response team (RDRT) training session in Bangladesh, in December 2007.

Three staff (disaster management manager from the Federation, the PRCS Bhawalpur district branch disaster management officer and the German Red Cross disaster management officer) participated in a vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) training session in Bangladesh in February/March 2008.

Up to seven disaster preparedness one-day community awareness sessions were held in Punjab province during December. The main topics of these awareness sessions included an introduction to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, the seven Fundamental Principles, PRCS activities and disaster preparedness. The sessions were attended by a total of 276 community members.

British Red Cross recovery and disaster risk reduction project (bilateral): The aim of this two year project (through to November 2009) is to mobilize communities to reduce the impact of disasters by strengthening their existing coping mechanisms. The British Red Cross conducted assessments in early 2007 and established a field office in June. The project aims to support 10,000-15,000 people in eight villages in Kohistan, NWFP.

The project has established community-based organizations in each of the eight selected villages and mapped out a range of activities which it hopes to begin rolling out shortly. These include drinking water projects, water and sanitation activities, community health promotion campaigns, livelihood projects, and landslide and slope stabilization projects. The project is conducted in close coordination with the NWFP provincial branch headquarters in Peshawar. Improving the capacity of this branch is one of the expected results of this project.

Due to its remote location and proximity to areas caught up in the military activity against militants, the project has been hampered by international staff being unable to visit the field. During the reporting period, there were security restrictions during some or all of the months between November 2007 and March 2008. However, the project's five local staff members have been able to continue to work.

Turkish Red Crescent disaster management centre project: Whilst not under the plan of action, it is worth noting the construction of a disaster management and logistics centre at the national headquarters in Islamabad. Construction commenced in October 2007 and is expected to be completed by October 2008. The facility will contain an operations room, training facilities and warehouse space. The finished structure will have a basement and two storeys.

Livelihoods project	
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.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<u>Organizational capacity building</u> : 100 targeted communities have the organisational infrastructure for sustainable livelihood management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of community based organizations (CBOs). • Provision of community management skills training. • Training and deployment of community based volunteers.
<u>Infrastructure rehabilitation</u> : Basic infrastructure is rehabilitated to support livelihoods and communities are able to manage them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of irrigation systems, paths, retention walls etc. • Provision of maintenance skills for those structures.
<u>Agricultural capacity building</u> : Targeted communities reliant on agriculture for livelihoods have sufficient resources to re-establish crops/orchards etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of agriculture training. • Distribution of agriculture inputs (seeds, tools, fertilizer) where necessary.
<u>Vocational training</u> : Targeted communities are given necessary and relevant skills to support livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of skills training. • Distribution of necessary tools.

Progress: During the reporting period, one further distribution of agricultural inputs was made as the project shifted focus to organizational capacity building, infrastructure rehabilitation and vocational training.

The distribution was made in October 2007 to 55 families in three villages, in the Balakot Union Council. The families received maize seeds and fertilizers left over from the summer distributions.

The first distributions started in May 2006. In total, approximately 8,500 families (60,000 people) have received some form of agricultural assistance since the beginning of the project. Over 5,000 people received follow-up agricultural training.

Total distributions (including the October maize distribution) since the beginning of the project have been:

- Wheat seed : 100,043 kgs
- Maize seed : 225,223 kgs
- DAP⁵ : 372,170 kgs
- Urea : 555,900 kgs
- Tool kits : 2,250

Apart from the wheat and maize seed distribution, 248 families were also assisted through kitchen garden support (seeds, fertilizers) and tool kits, while another 64 families received fruit tree seedlings.

A review of the livelihoods project which was conducted in early 2007 and highlighted some deficiencies in the beneficiary selection and needs assessment. These issues have now been addressed. Based on this review, the whole concept of the livelihoods programme for 2008 onwards has been redesigned. Under the new concept, organizational capacity building is given much more prominence.

⁵ Diammonium Phosphate (fertilizer)

The new concept is designed on the assumption that if the community could identify their own needs with consideration of vulnerable populations, the programme can provide support to the vulnerable groups and contribute to the further development of the communities after the programme exits the areas.

Technical support in increasing resources in the communities is another part of the concept. Within the capacity of the programme, irrigation systems rehabilitation, agriculture input, and skills development for the community members are planned. The technical support is also expected to provide a chance for the community members to be involved in planning, implementing, and monitoring the programme which was designed based on the needs identified by the community.

Distributions under the redesigned concept will take place after community organizations identify their needs linked to agricultural requirements. During the reporting period, the livelihoods team conducted rapid assessment surveys in 13 communities in Ghanool, Garlat and Balakot. The key findings from these assessments were:

- A demand for the rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure such as paths and retaining walls.
- Small irrigation systems tend to have already been repaired by various organizations but large schemes require work.
- Communities did *not* rate agricultural support such as seeds and fertilizer as a high priority.

All livelihoods staff were given training in January 2008 so that they are skilled to impart 'Community Management Skills Training' to beneficiaries. The concept of community management skills training is to enable community based organizations to organize regular meetings, keep financial records, resolve minor community conflicts and to be able to prepare proposals to relevant government authorities to deal with needs.

The livelihoods project is conducted by a team of four PRCS staff, though it is planned to expand this to nine. The team consists of two livelihoods programme officers, one agriculturist and a programme assistant. The Federation supports the programme through a field delegate.

Reconstruction programme

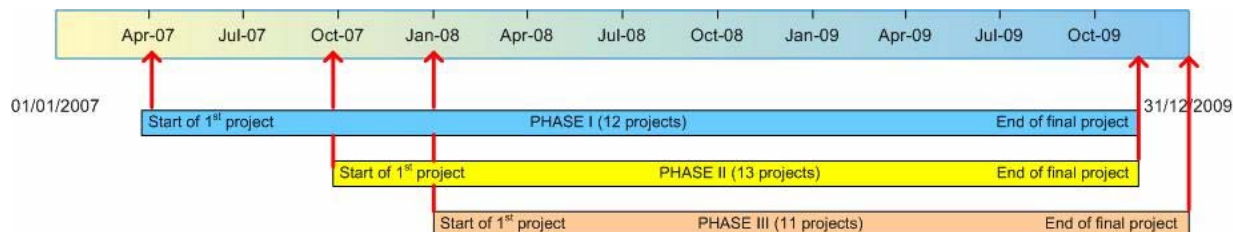
Objective: Targeted health and educational facilities destroyed by the quake will be rebuilt and handed over to communities/authorities and construction of new community/vocational centre facilities.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Construction of 36 public buildings encompassing health, education 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"> • Identification of reconstruction projections in coordination with the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA). • Community liaison to seek input and participation in projects. • Tendering and awarding of contracts for design and construction. • Regular monitoring of sites for quality control. • Basic outfitting of facilities and handover to relevant authorities.

Progress: The PRCS, with the support of the International Federation and donors has undertaken 36 projects across NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. Of these, 16 are reconstruction of educational facilities and reconstruction of 12 health facilities. There are also plans for the construction of eight new vocational/community centres.

Over the reporting period the number of projects reduced from 42 to 36. This was due to the cancellation of six vocational community centres (due to issues of land allocation and reassessing needs); the cancellation of a bilateral girls degree college project due to the donor withdrawing and replacement not being able to be found; and the cancellation of a bilateral basic health unit project due to funding constraints. Meanwhile there was the addition of two multilateral basic health unit projects.

The awarding of consultancies for design and contracts for construction has been separated out into three phases (see graphic below). There are 12 projects in phase I, 13 projects in phase II and 11 projects in phase III.

As of the beginning of April 2008, construction was underway at 24 sites. All 12 phase I projects are underway; while 12 out of 13 phase II projects are under construction. Consultancies for design have been awarded in eight of the phase III projects.



Phase I project status April 2008

Funding	Facility/Location	Status	Est. finish
IFRC/Japanese RC	Boys Middle School, Amra Sawan, PaK	Excavation completed Dec 2007. Building retaining wall Apr. 2008	Nov. 2008
IFRC/Japanese RC	Girls Middle School, Shohal Mazulla, NWFP	First floor completed Mar. 2008	Aug. 2008
IFRC/Friends of Al Shifa	Boys Middle School, Hatian Bala, PaK	First floor slab completed and brickwork underway Mar. 2008	Nov. 2008
IFRC/Japanese RC	Boys Middle School, Shohal N. Khan, NWFP.	Roof work being finished off in Apr. 2008.	April 2008
PRCS/IFRC	Boys Degree College, Gari Dopatta, PaK	First floor nearing completion Mar. 2008.	Nov. 2008
IFRC/American RC	Rural Health Centre (20 bed), Batal, NWFP.	Excavation completed Mar. 2008 and trenches levelled April.	Dec. 2008
IFRC/American RC	Basic Health Unit, Shohal Najif Khan, NWFP	Foundations complete, columns and brickwork complete April 2008.	Oct. 2008
IFRC/American RC	Basic Health Unit, Hilkot	Excavation completed Mar. 2008.	Nov. 2008
IFRC/Hong Kong RC	Girls Middle School, Shohal Najif Khan, NWFP	Basic construction completed March 2008 and external work being finalized Apr. 2008.	Apr. 2008
IFRC/British RC	Girls Middle School, Mera Bakot, PaK	Brickwork completed up to 4ft Mar. 2008.	Nov. 2008
PRCS/IFRC	Boys Degree College, Chinari, PaK	Major framed structure of columns and beams in progress Mar. 2008.	June 2009
IFRC/Chinese RC	Girls High School, Mansehra, NWFP.	Work on 2 nd storey brickwork complete Mar. 2008	Nov. 2009

Phase II project status April 2008

Funding	Facility/Location	Status	Est. finish
PRCS/Bahrain RC (bilateral)	Girls' Middle School, Pahl, PaK	Consultant appointed June 2007. Contract awarded Apr. 2008 and site setting out underway.	Aug. 2009
IFRC/Korean RC	Basic health unit, Khalana, PaK	Consultant appointed June 2007. Contract awarded Apr. 2008 and site setting out underway.	Mar. 2009
PRCS/Bahrain RC (bilateral)	Boys High School, Saran, PaK	Foundations completed Feb. 2008, work on columns underway Mar.	Mar. 2009
PRCS/HSBC (bilateral)	Girls Primary School, Toferabad, PaK	Consultant appointed in June 2007. Contract awarded Apr. 2008 and site setting out underway.	Jun. 2009
IFRC/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Salmiah, PaK	Contract awarded Feb. 2008 and site setting out underway Mar. 2008	Nov. 2008
IFRC/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Reshian, PaK	Contract awarded Feb. 2008 and site setting out underway Mar. 2008	Nov. 2008
PRCS/Bahrain RC (bilateral)	Boys High School, Shohal Mazulla, NWFP.	Contract awarded Mar. 2008 and site setting out underway.	Aug. 2009
IFRC/Korean RC	Basic Health Unit, Saran, PaK.	Foundations completed Mar. 2008 and work underway on columns.	Nov. 2008
PRCS/German RC (bilateral)	Rural Health Centre (20 bed), Oghi, NWFP.	Design submitted to ERRA for approval in Feb. 2008.	Aug. 2009
IFRC/Singapore RC	Boys High School, Khaliana, PaK.	Contract awarded Apr. 2008 and site setting out underway	Aug. 2009
IFRC/Singapore RC	Girls Middle School, Khaliana Khurd, PaK.	Contract awarded Apr. 2008 and site setting out underway	Aug. 2009
IFRC/Taiwan RC	Boys Middle School, Batang	Contract awarded Mar. 2008 and site	Apr. 2009

	(Garhi Habibulla, NWFP.	setting out underway.	
IFRC/Korean RC	Rural Health Centre, Lassan Nawab, Mansehra, NWFP.	Contract awarded Mar. 2008. Sit clearance and levelling complete. Excavation trenches underway Mar.	Nov. 2009

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

Of the 36 projects, 30 are multilateral (either funded through general earthquake appeal funds or earmarked funding from donors though the Federation) while six are bilateral projects between the PRCS and donors. All projects are included under the plan of action (though the budget figure reflects multilateral projects only.)

The reconstruction projects under the Pakistan earthquake reconstruction and rehabilitation appeal were identified in coordination with the Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA). Most of the sites for educational and health facilities were finalized during 2006/early 2007. Allocation of sites for vocational/community centres has been a much more drawn out process.



This boys middle school in Shohal Najif Khan, Balakot, is nearing completion. The project, funded by the Japanese Red Cross, began in June 2007. It is one of the 16 educational facilities being rebuilt by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.(Photo: G. Shah/PRCS)

Challenges: The objective is to build all facilities up to a high standard of quality in as short a time as possible and for as little cost as possible. So quality, time and cost are the important factors. Due to the large number of projects relative to the limited capacity of the PRCS/Federation team it took a considerable number of months to roll out the first 12 buildings.

The pool of 14 pre-qualified contractors identified for the phase I projects proved to be too few. Projects never received more than the minimum three bids on each round of tendering. To help resolve this challenge the number of pre-qualified contractors has been increased to 25 for phase II and III projects.

Weather: Little or no work was possible at sites from mid-December 2007 until March due to bad weather, including heavy snow. It’s not advisable to do concrete work in below zero degree temperatures. It is important that foundation work is completed well before the winter sets in. It is anticipated that there will be further delays in construction during the November 2008 – March 2009 winter period.

Staffing: As the number of projects coming on stream has increased, this had put pressure on the resources of the PRCS/Federation construction team. One of the negative impacts has been not being able to make as many site visits as desired. However, the construction team is being bolstered with the addition of five staff – an assistant director of construction for NWFP, two field engineers, a contract manager and an administration officer. At the time of writing the assistant director of construction was vacant but recruitment was underway.

Escalating costs: It has been a challenge to proceed with some phase II projects with escalating costs causing budget issues. Many of the phase II projects are in remote locations, costs of materials are escalating and contractors are busy with many commitments and are not in a position to take on more work. This challenge can be addressed by increasing the number of pre-qualified contractors in subsequent rounds of tendering.

Construction prices are increasing. Steel has gone up 90 percent since November 2006 (with steel typically making up 20 percent of the construction costs).

Redesign: It has been found that some projects have been over-designed with more steel and concrete than is really necessary. This has meant some redesigning has been required. However, the longer a project is delayed, costs escalate and the completion date is pushed further back.

Road conditions: Road widening along the Jhelum River from Muzaffarabad to the Line of Control is causing serious traffic jams. Several phase I projects need to be accessed by this road. Some phase II projects are a

further one to two hours off the main road and are in poor condition, with frequent hold-ups due to landslides or broken-down vehicles. This is also a challenge for monitoring visits.

Contractor non-performance: All but one of the seven contractors are performing reasonably well. The under-performing contractor has caused major delays in two schools. If the work doesn't improve in the near future the contract may have to be terminated and a new contractor appointed.

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 in all core programme areas.	
Expected results	Activities planned
The institutional capacity of the PRCS to deliver effective and efficient services to the most vulnerable is developed and strengthened through expansion of PRCS branches in disaster-prone areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to existing branches and the establishment of 22 new branches.
Overall PRCS governance, management and programme planning is improved to enable better service delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a unified constitution. Ongoing training of staff at national headquarters and district branches. Human resource management / development Computerization and standardization of financial management systems. Finalize Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS)
The PRCS implements a sustainable resource development, mobilization and fundraising strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a long-term and integrated fundraising plan in line with the strategic direction of the national society and the Movement. Conduct bottom-up participatory planning workshops to help develop the plan. Finalise Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) Construction of conference hall/training centre at national headquarters as a resource for income generation.
The PRCS has the capacity to meet communication and advocacy needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness-raising sessions for staff and volunteers at national headquarters and district branch levels on the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. Advocacy campaigns focusing on non-discrimination and tolerance. Production and publication of advocacy materials (newspaper supplements, television commercials, photo exhibition, PRCS website).

Progress: During the reporting period a further two new PRCS district branches were opened, the first in November in Chitral in NWFP while the second was opened in December in Gilgit in the Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA).

The establishment of these two branches brought the total of new branches opened to five in 2007. The total number of new branches established since the beginning of 2005 is 15 out of the target of 22. The total number of active PRCS branches around the country is now 79.

The national society has agreed in principle for the post of an organizational development delegate at the Federation delegation and an organizational development manager at the national headquarters. The organizational development delegate post has been advertised and it is hoped recruitment will be completed in the second quarter of 2008.

The partnership meeting held in Islamabad between 23 and 25 October 2007 examined future plans of the PRCS and what role partner national societies can play in them. A total of 14 partner national societies were represented at the meeting which was also attended by the Asia Pacific head of Zone and the head of the South Asia regional office. The PRCS presented a three-year plan followed by sessions on organizational development, disaster management and health and care.

The second day of the meeting focussed on the outcomes of these discussions sessions in an open forum format with further questions, answers, discussions, presentations and debates. Among the key issues examined was the

need to build on the increased capacity of the PRCS as a result of the quake operation, but also how to handle the infrastructure challenges in organizational development areas such as human resources and constitutional issues.

The PRCS chairman along with the deputy director in organizational development attended the statutory meetings in Geneva between 19 and 30 November.

The Secretary General attended the 18th Secretaries General meeting in Sri Lanka held on 1-2 November 2007. The gathering focused on the implementation of the Global Agenda and framework for action for South Asia. The models for integrated approach of disaster management, health and care and organizational development were also presented and approved.

A managing body meeting was held at the PRCS national headquarters on 13 November with the Chairman and the provincial and regional branches attending. The managing body shared the progress and achievements of the National Society and the unified constitution was discussed.

A draft constitution prepared earlier through a comprehensive consultative process was circulated to the branches by the constitutional committee for their comments in December 2007. Branches submitted their feedback by March 2008. The next constitution committee meeting is expected to take place in May 2008. This will hopefully see progress in the drafting and consultation process that has been ongoing since 2002. The Secretary General told the October 2007 partnership meeting that the current governance would make finalizing the constitutional reform a priority.

Finance Development: The International Federation is supporting the PRCS in the installation of a web-based financial system (Navision) which would be accessible nationwide by the various branches. A local area networking (LAN) server was procured in early 2008, capable of running the new software. It is hoped the software will be up and running by the third quarter of 2008. The regional finance manager from the South Asia regional office is assisting the process. The regional office had previously rolled out this software successfully in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

Volunteer management: A draft volunteer policy has been developed by the PRCS deputy director youth and volunteers at the national headquarters. The draft has been shared with the Federation's Asia Pacific organizational development delegate for technical review. The volunteer policy focuses on the strategy to develop the volunteer base and also encompasses their management mechanisms.

Under the national society youth and volunteers development plan, a three-day youth camp for 50 women students was held near Quetta in Baluchistan. The International Federation information officer assisted the PRCS with the camp which was the first all-women youth camp ever held by the PRCS in Baluchistan. The camp oriented participants on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and they all committed to signing up as PRCS volunteers.

A two-day youth camp was held in January 2008 in Karachi (Sindh) which was attended by approximately 165 students from 13 schools. The participants were given lessons on camp management and sessions were held on an introduction to the PRCS, the history of the Movement, humanitarian values, first aid, fire fighting, emergency rescue, time management and leadership skills.

Furthermore, an online database system has been developed by the youth and volunteer department at the PRCS national headquarters with the support of the ICRC. The database software is based on a standard registration form which contains information regarding demographic, education, occupation, language and technical skills, previous volunteering experience and their availability (Link: <http://db.prcs.org.pk>). The software is also equipped with search options to focus on volunteers with desired skills, etc. The volunteer database will be maintained at national headquarters level (main hub) and subsequently at provincial level including districts.

Resource mobilization: Fundraising activity has been low during the reporting period. The marketing and fundraising manager's post has been vacant since September 2007, although the recruitment process is underway. The only significant fundraising activity in the past six months has been the production and airing of a 30-second television commercial promoting the PRCS in September 2007. The commercial was aired between 6pm and 10pm according to the following schedule.



Pakistan Red Crescent Society's deputy director in organizational development addressing the General Assembly meeting in Geneva, November 2007. (Photo PRCS).

Channels	Dates	Times aired per channel per day
PTV World, ARY One, Geo News, AAJ	22-24 Sept	Four
PTV World, ARY One	26 Sept – 1 Nov	Seven

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

The PRCS is examining property development as an avenue for fundraising. The national society plans to construct a building at the national headquarters compound in Islamabad for both its own use and leasing of commercial space. The building would include 18,000 square feet of warehouse space and a training facility. The remainder would be leased out as office space. The proviso is that tenants would be in line with the Movement Principles and would ideally come from partner national societies and UN agencies. The International Federation is providing financial support for the warehouse and training facility components.

Another property development relates to a commercial property in Karachi gifted to the PRCS in the 1960's which has been leased at a low rent to a government department. The plan is to reconfigure the property and re-lease it at commercial rates.

Human resource development: The draft of the PRCS human resource manual will be discussed in the next managing body meeting scheduled in late April 2008. Meanwhile the Federation delegation human resources team conducted two induction courses during the reporting period in November and December respectively.

Gender and community participation

Gender and community participation (GCP) is a cross-cutting component of all programmes. It is designed to provide support and guidance to all other programmes to ensure community mobilization and participation in various recovery/rehabilitation activities.

Gender and community participation 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"> • Monitoring and assessment of ongoing programmes to enhance gender and community participation integration. • Awareness-raising in gender and community participation. • Strengthen gender and community participation integration with the programme sectors and in-country partner national societies. • PRCS and partner national society staff capacity building.

The GCP team has been attached to all sectoral interventions for community mobilization and participation and formed community-based organizations (CBOs) and village committees (VCs). It has worked with health, water and sanitation, livelihoods as well as some in-country partner national societies. The GCP works according to the following methodology:

- GCP plays an advisory role regarding the GCP integration in the recovery programme.
- GCP has the role of monitoring recovery programmes/projects, and assess gaps and issues from a GCP perspective.
- The project provides recommendations, technical inputs and support services to staff as well as the communities regarding gender integration and community participation in the recovery programme.
- The project identifies training needs of the sectoral field staff as well as the communities and volunteers and designs, organizes and/or conducts training programmes with the field staff, communities and volunteers according to their needs in gender and community mobilization and participation.

A monitoring and assessment report of gender and community participation issues relating to the first two years of the operation was completed in December 2007. There were numerous technical recommendations for the various programmes/projects which are being examined by the relevant programme managers.

At the time of writing the gender and community participation team consisted of just one staff member (a community mobilizer), down from four people six months ago. Monitoring, training and support activities have been severely restricted due the human resources' issue for the last three months. However, there are plans to recruit a manager and a lady community mobilizer shortly.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The delegation communications team has continued to profile and promote the plight of beneficiaries and the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. As the communications team role is to assist promoting the PRCS profile and plight of beneficiaries nationally, the following details also relate to activities connected with the Cyclone Yemyin floods operation.

The team consisting of a communications delegate, information officer and reporting officer provides support to the national society's public information officers at the national headquarters and provincial branch levels. Currently there is a PRCS public information officer at the national headquarters in Islamabad, a public relations officer in Mansehra and information officers in the Punjab and Sindh provincial branches. The national society information staff in Islamabad and Karachi in particular have good media contact networks and are able to effectively disseminate information. Both officers however are somewhat 'deskbound' and would benefit from making field visits. This is a role still primarily filled by the delegation communications team and is an issue which is being discussed with PRCS management. The situation has improved with the appointment of a PRCS public relations officer since December 2007, based in Mansehra. This officer is responsible for liaison with local media and beneficiary communications.



A Finnish television crew interviews International Federation health manager in January 2008 in the remote village of Dogga, NWFP. The crew was profiling PRCS work in earthquake affected areas and aired a report on Finnish television. The Federation communications team facilitates field visits for media, organising transport, accommodation, schedules and will travel with journalists to help them gain access to far flung communities. (Photo: IFRC/Mubashir Fida).

The Mansehra and national headquarters public relations officers organized a media briefing in February this year to discuss the reporting of Red Cross Red Crescent activities. Media organizations, particularly those in rural areas, are prone to inaccuracy and misinformation. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has sporadically been targeted along with general 'anti-NGO' rhetoric published in newspapers. The session with the dozen journalists in attendance was aimed at reiterating the role of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and to appeal to media to base their reports on fact rather than unverified opinion.

The major communications event during the reporting period was the earthquake's two-year anniversary in October. The Federation team prepared an information pack which was distributed in hard copy and electronic form to national and international media, partner national societies and various other agencies in September. The pack included a media release, an article profiling the operation, a fact sheet, photographs in digital format and b-roll footage. A gatefold colour brochure in English and Urdu profiling the work of the PRCS in the earthquake-affected areas was also produced and distributed widely, including to beneficiaries.

A total of four web stories (including the earthquake two-year anniversary piece) have been produced during the reporting period. An article profiling the quake operation was also provided for an ERRA publication while a floods profile piece was written for the UK-based Crisis Response Journal. Articles were also provided for two editions of the PRCS quarterly magazine.

The International Federation communications team also has responsibility for donor reporting. During the reporting period it has been heavily involved in continued floods operations updates (three reports plus and interim final being produced) and pledge-based reporting.

The communications team also produced two floods information sheets which were disseminated to media, PRCS branches, donors and 14 embassies/high commissions in Islamabad along with various UN agencies and other humanitarian actors. Specific articles were also produced on the floods operation for the PRCS quarterly magazine and an international disaster management magazine.

The Federation information officer attended the Asia Pacific Zone information meeting in Kuala Lumpur in October 2007 (along with a PRCS representative). The meeting focused on the production of information materials and how to better reflect the stories of beneficiaries. The reporting officer attended a regional planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) meeting in Kathmandu in March 2008. The latest PMER developments were discussed, and training methodologies reviewed. Following this meeting, a PMER training for International Federation and PRCS staff is planned for May 2008 with the assistance of the Asia Pacific Zone PMER team.

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:

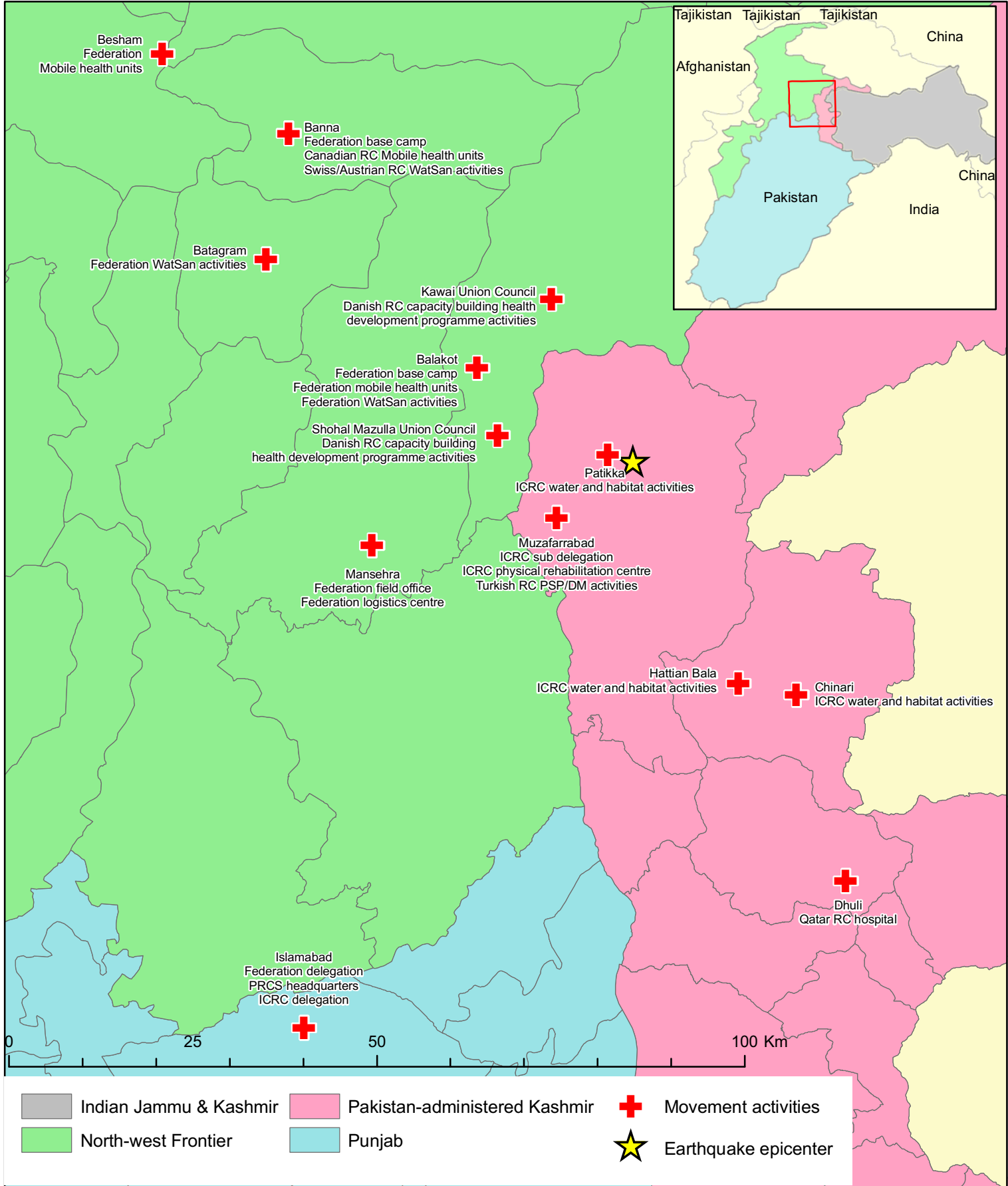
- In Pakistan: Pakistan Red Crescent Society contact - Ilyas Khan, Secretary General, phone: +92 51 50407 (NHQ), +92 333 511 4223 (mobile); email: sec.general@prcs.org.pk
- In Pakistan, Federation country office contact – Azmat Ulla, Head of delegation, phone: +92 51 925 0416 (office), +92 300 850 3317 (mobile); Fax: +92 51 925 0418; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- In India: South Asia regional office contact: Al Panico, Head of regional office, New Delhi, phone: +91 11 2411 1125; fax: +91 11 2411 1128; email: al.panico@ifrc.org
- In Geneva: Gokce Balcik-Guess, Pakistan Desk Officer ; phone: +41 22 730 4813; fax: +41 22 730 0395; email: gokce.balcik@ifrc.org

<Interim financial report and maps detailing reconstruction and other activities attached below; [click here to return to the title page](#)>



Pakistan: Earthquake

Operations update 30
April 2008



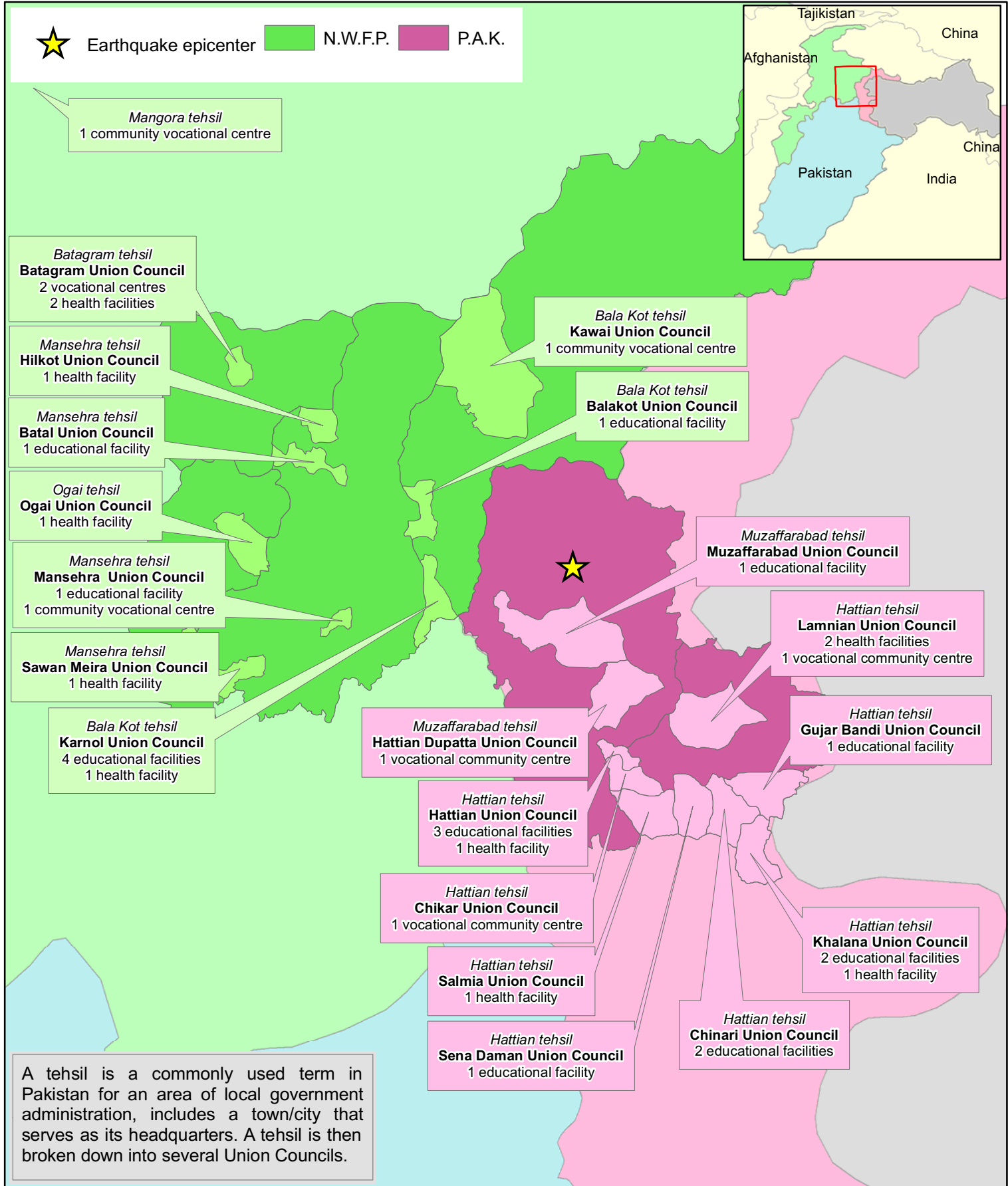
The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, Keyobs, GIST, HIC, International Federation - earthquake_ifrcOU30.mxd Version 010420081212



Pakistan: Earthquake

Operations update 30
 April 2008



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - South Asia: Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2009/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	15,198,000	134,069,976		4,697,000	10,499,000	164,463,976
B. Opening Balance	0	0		0	0	0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Altria</i>		65,600				65,600
<i>American Government (from American Govt, PR&M)</i>	29,594					29,594
<i>American Red Cross</i>	481,102	8,279,675		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>	1,185,582	1,283,634				2,469,216
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>		2,881,903				2,881,903
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	23,865	218,272		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>BP British Petroleum</i>		647,000				647,000
<i>BP Foundation</i>		0		99,353		99,353
<i>British Red Cross</i>	247,492	9,536,372			117,788	9,901,651
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>	44,721	3,927,874			450,000	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>	436,291	4,194,940		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>				34,376		34,376
<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>	3,022	145,443			3,499	151,964
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	122,000	368,911			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>	46,015	207,574			10	253,598
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>	32,640	58,484				91,124
<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>	309,901	2,416,177		154,797		2,880,875
<i>German Red Cross (from German Government)</i>		26,919				26,919
<i>Germany - Private Donors</i>		1,890				1,890

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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	672,269	1,026,340			1,698,609
Icelandic Red Cross	344,947	572			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	392,500	2,084,540			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	2,120,000	7,859,190	678,400	1,500,000	12,157,590
Korea Republic Red Cross	381,327	1,462,898		254,218	2,098,442
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	522,092	5,249,892	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	1,440	443		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	201,446	1,909,085	206,082	978,675	3,295,289
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	1,777,500	962,376			2,739,876
On Line donations	383,471	498,270			881,741
OPEC Fund For International Developm		731,700			731,700

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Other		5,648			5,648
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	3,766,871	4,304,570	87,500	1,201,652	9,360,594
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	281,650	2,713,687			2,995,337
Swiss Red Cross	2,015	134,546		100,000	236,561
Switzerland - Private Donors		14,850		25,000	39,850
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
C1. Cash contributions	13,809,752	79,111,605	2,601,884	7,581,594	103,104,836

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

American Red Cross (from United States - Private Donors)		792,505			792,505
Finnish Red Cross	3,482	130,600		260,788	394,871
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	19,734	45,294		52,438	117,466
Japanese Red Cross		21,078			21,078
Korea Republic Red Cross		1,414,000			1,414,000
OPEC Fund For International Developm		143,800			143,800
Pakistan Private Donors				25,000	25,000
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)		835,108			835,108
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	23,217	3,382,386		338,226	3,743,828

Inkind Goods & Transport

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
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 Red Cross		5,538,815			5,538,815
German Red Cross (from German Government)		615,424			615,424
Irish Red Cross		874,018			874,018
Luxembourg Red Cross		217,036			217,036

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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<i>Nepal Red Cross</i>		5,000			5,000
<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
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport		44,456,660			44,456,660

Inkind Personnel

<i>American Red Cross</i>		8,680		8,946	17,626
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	106,040	76,800			182,840
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>		13,200			13,200
<i>British Red Cross</i>	72,333	23,587		229,500	325,420
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>		293		22,147	22,440
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	30,800	22,913		53,550	107,263
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		41,066			41,066
<i>German Red Cross</i>	4,693	1,467			6,160
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>	39,599	21,120			60,719
<i>Irish Red Cross</i>		121,139			121,139
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		70,400			70,400
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	180,747	2,480		26,107	209,334
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>	53,094	11,366		108,500	172,960
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	59,627	281,125	52,507	52,800	446,059
<i>Other</i>	6,200	6,200			12,400
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	25,373	23,200		25,420	73,993
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>	24,800	61,327			86,127
C4. Inkind Personnel	603,306	786,363	52,507	526,970	1,969,146

Other Income

<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>		-13,000		23,235	10,235
<i>Services & Recoveries</i>				439,589	439,589
C5. Other Income		-13,000		462,824	449,824

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	14,436,275	127,724,014	2,654,391	8,909,613	153,724,293
D. Total Funding = B + C	14,436,275	127,724,014	2,654,391	8,909,613	153,724,293
Appeal Coverage	95%	95%	57%	85%	93%

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	0		0	0	0
C. Income	14,436,275	127,724,014		2,654,391	8,909,613	153,724,293
E. Expenditure	-6,499,177	-104,907,830		-1,059,172	-7,205,087	-119,671,267
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	7,937,098	22,816,183		1,595,219	1,704,526	34,053,026

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - South Asia: Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2009/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		15,198,000	134,069,976		4,697,000	10,499,000	164,463,976	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	55,756,503		39,942,336				39,942,336	15,814,167
Shelter - Transitional			165,320				165,320	-165,320
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc			1,582,307				1,582,307	-1,582,307
Construction Materials	227,600	3,516	731,646		6,129		741,291	-513,691
Clothing & textiles	14,379,123	187,108	10,579,347		190		10,766,646	3,612,477
Food	1,054,080	15,371	141,200		147		156,719	897,361
Seeds,Plants	725,110	1	700,725		8		700,734	24,376
Water & Sanitation	2,039,099	720,572	208,217		628		929,417	1,109,682
Medical & First Aid	3,902,922	337,723	1,369,018		137		1,706,879	2,196,043
Teaching Materials	202,130	307	37,907				38,214	163,916
Utensils & Tools	5,333,035	40,289	3,996,467			163	4,036,920	1,296,115
Other Supplies & Services	11,404,164	13,667	12,394,943			6,924	12,415,534	-1,011,370
Total Supplies	95,023,765	1,318,555	71,849,433			14,327	73,182,315	21,841,450
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	3,206,900		4,538				4,538	3,202,362
Vehicles	2,456,200	376,889	1,379,622		52,233	1,069	1,809,813	646,387
Computers & Telecom	1,098,017	18,080	423,092		28,310	33,832	503,314	594,703
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	232,855	5,953	99,483		3,013	32,404	140,854	92,001
Others Machinery & Equipment	24,000		23,759				23,759	241
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	7,017,972	400,922	1,930,494		83,556	67,305	2,482,278	4,535,694
Transport & Storage								
Storage	9,402,178	112,936	1,931,711		613	3,557	2,048,817	7,353,361
Distribution & Monitoring	9,059,896	39,843	15,193,260		754	7,744	15,241,601	-6,181,705
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,715,192	402,772	2,682,734		39,905	230,656	3,356,068	1,359,125
Total Transport & Storage	23,177,266	555,551	19,807,705		41,271	241,958	20,646,485	2,530,781
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	11,318,393	1,668,699	2,607,689		346,249	3,768,944	8,391,580	2,926,813
Regionally Deployed Staff	98,687	13,032	93,617			6,524	113,173	-14,486
National Staff	3,520,360	526,463	644,886		99,311	748,425	2,019,085	1,501,275
National Society Staff	5,041,385	820,063	466,358		117,867	63,247	1,467,535	3,573,850
Consultants	365,927	14,331	84,469		12,885	62,980	174,665	191,262
Total Personnel	20,344,752	3,042,587	3,897,019		576,311	4,650,120	12,166,038	8,178,714
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,818,760	98,316	101,011		12,660	61,276	273,264	1,545,496
Total Workshops & Training	1,818,760	98,316	101,011		12,660	61,276	273,264	1,545,496
General Expenditure								
Travel	948,683	106,587	332,816		40,154	289,441	768,998	179,685
Information & Public Relation	655,447	45,178	46,145		66,155	81,822	239,300	416,147
Office Costs	1,938,236	97,902	399,089		50,676	577,281	1,124,948	813,287
Communications	850,075	52,234	188,690		9,697	306,098	556,720	293,355
Professional Fees	543,778	11,860	61,768		4,617	212,873	291,117	252,661
Financial Charges	357,596	50,469	84,827		23,384	125,588	284,268	73,328
Other General Expenses	989,987	3,093	58,838		7,899	50,568	120,399	869,589
Total General Expenditure	6,283,802	367,324	1,172,174		202,581	1,643,670	3,385,749	2,898,053
Depreciation								
Depreciation	4,000		12,425			14,082	26,507	-22,507
Total Depreciation	4,000		12,425			14,082	26,507	-22,507
Programme Support								
Program Support	10,690,158	418,210	5,948,663		68,624	468,340	6,903,838	3,786,321
Total Programme Support	10,690,158	418,210	5,948,663		68,624	468,340	6,903,838	3,786,321

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

M05EA022 - South Asia: Earthquake

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2005/1-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2005/1-2009/12
Appeal	M05EA022
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		15,198,000	134,069,976		4,697,000	10,499,000	164,463,976	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		8,567	71				8,639	-8,639
Total Services		8,567	71				8,639	-8,639
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions	103,500	289,144	188,834		74,168	44,008	596,154	-492,654
Total Operational Provisions	103,500	289,144	188,834		74,168	44,008	596,154	-492,654
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	164,463,976	6,499,177	104,907,830		1,059,172	7,205,087	119,671,267	44,792,709
VARIANCE (C - D)		8,698,823	29,162,145		3,637,828	3,293,913	44,792,709	