

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

PAKISTAN

4 July 2002

Pakistan Annual Appeal No. 01/28/2002

The original Appeal target CHF1,098,840, has been revised to CHF 448,471 (USD 299,006/EUR 306,290). This Programme Update (no. 1) presents a revised programme budget and a summary of the changes which have been made to the Plan of Action originally set out in the Annual Appeal.

Programme Update No. 1; Period covered: 1 January - 30 June 2002

"At a Glance"

Appeal coverage: 59.8%

Related Appeals: Afghan Crisis Appeal (Appeal 32/2001)

Outstanding needs: CHF 180,284 (USD 120,218/EUR 123,130)

Update: In light of the impact the crisis in Afghanistan has had on Pakistan, and consequently the activities of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), the Society with cooperation from the Federation and the ICRC devised a new plan of action for the remainder of 2002. PRCS activities over the next six months will address situations requiring immediate attention and capacity building support.

Operational Developments:

Ongoing political, social and economic uncertainty is affecting millions of people in Pakistan increasing the population's vulnerability to all forms of hazards. Pakistan is subject to a variety of natural and man-made disasters. Natural hazards include earthquakes, drought, landslides, mud flows, avalanches and floods. A significant threat has also been the continuing conflict over territorial claims between Pakistan and neighbouring India. Tensions between India and Pakistan heightened following December's attack on India's parliament building in New Delhi. Incidents in Pakistan following the attack, caused members of the country's expatriate community to leave due to security concerns. The worry now is that early 2002's events could have an adverse affect on the financial markets in India and Pakistan subsequently increasing threats to the country's vulnerable communities.

A careful analysis of the achievements/constraints of operations in 2001, demonstrated the need to focus more attention on supporting and strengthening National Society structures at branch and headquarters levels, with a particular emphasis on organisational development. The capacities of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) were tested in numerous ways, and certain areas within the organization require further improvements before strategic, administrative and operational effectiveness is improved. Capacity building of the PRCS, therefore, is the main priority for the Federation.

The PRCS together with the Federation undertook a review of their current activities within the country's Annual Appeal (01.28/2002), and issued a revised plan of action primarily to reflect the recommendations of the recently completed joint Federation/ICRC assessment of the overall capacity building of the PRCS and its operational priorities, as well as to make the best use of resources given the demands of the ongoing Afghan Crisis Operation on the National Society. The revision builds on the process of an honest and serious

self-reflection within the Society, and it is hoped that it will provide the next important and strategic steps in PRCS efforts to improve the organisation and effectiveness of its programmes and activities. It aims to consolidate the Federation's support to the PRCS in its endeavour to alleviate the suffering of the most vulnerable communities across the country, be more explicit on the plan of action and realistic in terms of achieving set objectives. The overall goals of the programmes will remain similar to the original ones and will focus on supporting and strengthening the National Society structures and programme capacity at Branch and Headquarters levels, which will ultimately increase the efficiency of PRCS services to its beneficiaries.

After careful analysis of the operational capacity of the National Society currently overloaded by the demands of the Afghan Crisis Operation, it became obvious that it is not realistic to expect all activities initially included in the appeal to be implemented this year. Therefore a number of activities of the original Plan of Action, particularly under the organisational development component, and to a lesser extent under the Health and Care programme, were removed and will be addressed next year. This year, PRCS efforts will focus only on those areas, which require immediate attention and capacity building support, to make it realistic and achievable. The current appeal revision will constitute an entry point aiming at creating a solid foundation for the PRCS to maintain and further enhance the positive momentum to modernise, upgrade and prioritise. The changes to the plan the plan of action required alterations to the original budget. It was reduced by approximately 40 per cent to CHF 448,471. 59.8 per cent of the target has been reached at the midyear stage. Additional funding however, is still required to successfully accommodate other planned activities as described in the revised appeal. For details see the Revised Budget Summary and Pledges attached hereto.

The information provided in this programme update covers activities carried out under the original appeal for January - June 2002.

- **Afghan Crisis : Impact on Pakistan**

Many Afghans who sought refuge in Pakistan are gradually beginning to return under the UN-led repatriation programme, with the hope of a new beginning in Afghanistan. According to UNHCR, since 1 March more than 900,000¹ individuals have left for Afghanistan. In addition, since late November last year, UNHCR estimates some 150,000 other Afghans have returned spontaneously. Most of the assisted returnees, some 800,000, are from Pakistan. Although an unexpectedly high number of Afghan refugees have made the journey back home so far, they still constitute only about 25 per cent of the estimated four million Afghan refugees who left their country over the past 25 years. Large communities of refugees with substantial needs still remain in Pakistan. The PRCS/Federation response to the extraordinary events in Afghanistan, resulting in a humanitarian crisis on the Pakistani side of the border, is detailed in a separate report, through the Afghan Crisis Appeal (Appeal 32/01).

There are currently over two million Afghan refugees in Pakistan, many of whom have been settled there since the early 1980s. There is a great need for well-targeted humanitarian programmes, underscoring the importance of supporting the development of a well-functioning, self-sustaining National Society able to provide timely, effective and efficient assistance to the affected sections of the population.

Disaster Preparedness

The overall goal of the Disaster Preparedness programme is to develop the National Society's ability to improve the capacity of vulnerable communities to establish effective disaster preparedness and coping mechanisms.

Funds allocated by DFID will enable the PRCS to pursue the Disaster Preparedness initiatives till the end of the year through capacity building at the regional and grass roots levels.

Objective 1: To establish a comprehensive/integrated PRCS disaster management policy.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: The PRCS identified an external consultant, experienced in institutional assessments. A contract was signed with the consultant in March 2002 to conduct a comprehensive assessment of PRCS disaster preparedness/disaster response (DP/DR) capacities and resources. Since then, work has been ongoing on the design of an information collection process and training of PRCS staff. A Tools Development Workshop was held for PRCS staff in early April 2002 to familiarize the

¹ Source: UNHCR Afghan Humanitarian Update No 62, 7 June 2002

stakeholders with the process and seek their feedback. The assessment will be carried out through active participation of staff/volunteers. The resulting information will be collated and analysed and a final report and recommendations will be produced. This information will be utilised in the development of future DP/DR policy and strategies.

Objective 2: PRCS Information Resource Centre to compile and share information and to advocate PRCS position on disaster management issues.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: Regular contacts with external information services including government, UN, NGOs and the media have been maintained. The PRCS web site has been regularly updated with relevant DP/DR materials and post case studies and lessons learned during the operations. Further, disaster awareness materials, Federation policy documents on volunteers, disaster preparedness, food and nutrition, emergency response and rehabilitation were produced and translated into Urdu and other local languages for distribution to provincial Branches for information sharing. In addition, among the materials produced were, 500 copies of the Federation's 'Tools in Disaster Response', Code of Conduct in Disaster Response, CBFA Training of Trainers Manual and Sphere guidelines. A manual on a risk reduction training has also been translated and is ready for publication. Initially only 100 copies of the manual will be produced and distributed to the provincial branches.



PRCS DM Project Site
Primary School in Naech Puniah Province

Objective 3: To improve the disaster response capacity of the PRCS at national and provincial level, and integrate the society's conflict and disaster preparedness mechanisms, in order to optimise available resources.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: To date, five fully equipped PRCS disaster management cells exist at the national headquarters and in the three provinces. Punjab has one cell, while Sindh and Balouchistan have two cells each. Computers, office furniture and fax machines were purchased for the newly formed cells during 2001. The disaster management cells are now developing their Emergency Response Kits. The National Society maintains databases of all trained staff and volunteers with identified relevant skills. Currently the discussion is ongoing with the PRCS to set the date and agenda for the planned basic disaster management training course to improve staff and volunteers skills in disaster response. Additionally, in an effort to link the ICRC funded conflict preparedness and response programme with the DP programme, the PRCS with ICRC support has carried out the following training sessions over the reporting period:

- Training of Trainers (ToT) on dissemination and tracing at the PRCS National Headquarters for PRCS staff/volunteers (100, in total) from provincial branches;
- ToT of First Aid for volunteers (17, in total) in the A J & K provincial branch of the PRCS; and,
- four first aid training sessions for college/school students (120, in total) as part of conflict and disaster preparedness programme in Punjab.

Objective 4: To strengthen capacities of local vulnerable communities through continuation of Community Based Disaster Preparedness projects in five communities till the end of 2002 and start five new community projects in 2003.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: Following Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) orientation training/workshops for new staff and volunteers, which was the focus of 2001's efforts, structured vulnerability and capacity assessments were undertaken by PRCS in all selected hazard-prone areas at district level, and pilot disaster preparedness and mitigation projects were designed aimed primarily at strengthening the self-support mechanisms. The communities were encouraged and supported to play an active role in making assessments and identifying their concerns, which mainly include water and sanitation problems in the villages. The disaster mitigation projects, agreed on between the village communities, therefore mainly focus on these issues. The sites were selected based on the feasibility studies carried out by PRCS branches.

A brief project update on the operational progress in each target provinces follows below:

I. Punjab Province (rural): The selected area comprises six villages inhabited by some 4,000-5,000 people, in a subdivision of Jhelum District and 100-120 kilometres northwest of Lahore. The area is prone to small scale seasonal flash floods as the villages selected are located between Salt Range and Jhelum river and there are no embankments on either side of the river. Over the years the area has developed huge ditches, which remain filled with water throughout the year posing serious health hazards. Around 70 PRCS volunteers/life members have been recruited so far. The volunteers/life members are involved with disaster mitigation activities carried out in the communities.



Water tank installed by the PRCS in Jughian village, Punjab Province.

As a result of the hazards and vulnerability mapping exercise in the target communities, the following mitigation activities were designed in this province:

- Construction of a storage facility and repair of a drainage system for Muktab School in Jughian village.
- Construction of a small bridge in the village Naech. The village comprises of two settlements, divided by a canal, which during rains functions as tributary to the river and cuts off the link between the two settlements thus posing serious threat to the villagers' life. The PRCS Disaster Management team has proposed a construction of a small bridge, which would facilitate evacuation of the stranded population in times of floods. Construction of the bridge is currently well underway.
- Installation of a water tank for primary school in Naech. The project has now been completed. A 72 Sq. ft. water tank has been installed and connected to the main water supply line of the village.
- Installation of a water tank in Jughian village, which until recently had only one water supply line of half inch diameter. The line provided water from tube wells, owned by a private company. The village women were therefore queuing up for hours to get their share of water from the source, which was operational only during certain hours of the day and that was for few hours only. Insufficiency of potable water was one of the major concern for the community. As a result of the PRCS intervention through the pilot disaster mitigation project, the problem has now been solved: a water tank of 15,000 gallons capacity was installed and the village now has a safe access to potable water.
- Establishing a stock of emergency items: with the active participation of the village community, the project staff was able to finalise a list of emergency items which would help villagers mitigate the impact of disasters.

The procurement of the identified items, listed below, is currently ongoing:

- 100 life saving jackets
- 2 electric generators
- 10 mega phones
- 30 tents
- 50 stretchers
- 100 jerry cans

II. Sindh Province (one rural, one urban):

Rural Project: The rural project site is located at the seashore (village Golomandoro) and is vulnerable to small-scale cyclones (affected by cyclone in 1999). The site comprises four villages, which are

administratively under District Badin. Here again, the major concern of the community is access to safe potable water. Some 90% of diseases in the villages are reported to be water borne.

Following consultations with the villagers, the following mitigation activities have been projected:

- installation of ten hand-pumps in two of the target four villages; and,
- construction of water storage tanks in another two target villages. The installation of hand-pumps here was not feasible as available water in the area is not fit for human consumption.

The construction/installation works have started and are expected to be finalised by end-July 2002.

Urban Project: The urban project is located in the Lyari district of Karachi. Lyari is prone to seasonal floods during the monsoon due to the overflowing of the water drainage channels.

Following a detailed vulnerability and capacity assessment, the PRCS Branch identified the following needs in the target communities:

- provision of rescue materials, such as life jackets, nets and ropes, which will be complemented by training in rescue & relief;
- construction of an elevated iron bridge on the river;
- repair of a village bridge; and,
- erection of a barbed wire fence along the river line from both sides (1 to 1 ½ km).

The works are progressing and expected to be completed by the end of July 2002.

III. Project Update Baluchistan Province (one rural, one urban):

In Baluchistan, the pilot mitigation projects have been slow in getting started, in part because of the overloaded capacity of the PRCS Provincial Branch. Although project staff were in place prior to 11 September 2001. Over the past ten months the branch has been engaged in disaster response activities regarding the Afghan humanitarian crisis. The projects, however, are now back on track and are expected to be successfully completed soon.



Disater Mitigation Project Site in Baluchistan Province

Rural Project: The rural project area is in Chagai district close to the Afghanistan border. The target area consists of nine villages. Following a detailed, participatory vulnerability and capacity assessment, the following activities were identified for the PRCS disaster mitigation intervention:

- Provide electricity connection to ensure effective functioning of a tube-well in Gaz Nalli. The tube well has been operating on diesel since August 2000 supplying potable water to the entire population of the surrounding village. Previously the running costs were covered by Oxfam-UK. As of April 2002, however, the organisation has ceased its activities in Pakistan and now the communities are at risk of losing the only available water source. Under the current circumstances, the PRCS undertook to bear the costs for providing electricity connection to the tube well, which is a much more effective solution in terms of sustainability and will eventually be less of a financial burden for the community. Namely, an electric generator, a transformer and cables will be procured and installed. The advantage of an electric tube well would be two fold as it would ensure a continuous supply of water and also provide the communities with a sense of ownership which they did not have before.

- Construct a water tank and extend a pipe-line network in Muhammad Khan.
- Rehabilitate water protection wall in Muhammad Khan. The village is exposed to flash floods, which are quite common in the area. In order to ensure the safety of the village population in times of floods, the villagers erected a protection wall in the late 1990s, which now needs repair. The work has already started and is progressing well.
- Cover the opening of the old well, which poses threat to pedestrians, especially children, and install a water tank and piping network in Pir Jan.

Urban Project: the Disaster Management team identified the following activities:

- Construction of a bridge over Sullage drain in Killi Mengal. The planned mitigation activity will ensure easy and safe access to the village. The new bridge will make it unnecessary for people to take a long detour to reach the main road. Also, it will also help them to avoid the risk of moving through the same Sullage drain, which during rains becomes even more treacherous to cross. The bridge will also provide villagers with an easy and quick exit route in case of any emergency.
- Construction of a water tank in Killi Lahari, where potable water supply has turned into a chronic problem for the residents. The planned intervention will ensure a continuous water supply as the available water connection will be linked to the water tank. Additional piping will be provided to create the connection.

Humanitarian Values

The overall goal for the programme is to bring about a change in the behaviour of people in the National Society, in private and public institutions and in the wider community by a greater dissemination of humanitarian values and the Movement's Fundamental Principles.

Objective 1: To develop new initiatives to ensure greater understanding of humanitarian values and the Movement's Fundamental Principles within the National Society and the community.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: The promotion of humanitarian values is an integral part of key National Society programmes, such as blood donor recruitment, community based first aid, community based disaster preparedness, information activities, including all publications and the current Afghan crisis operation. Humanitarian values component has been incorporated into all planned training sessions for 2002. Additionally, the PRCS is planning to organise three workshops² on the Fundamental Principles for PRCS staff and volunteers (a workshop in two provincial branches of NWFP and Baluchistan plus one at the National Headquarters will be held). The workshops will be attended by among others, the PRCS mobile health unit members, who can benefit from frequently travelling to disseminate knowledge of the Movement and the Fundamental Principles to beneficiaries and the general public.

Further, the National Society receives support from the ICRC for dissemination and training and activities, in which the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values are key core component.

Objective 2: To further increase the profile and image of the National Society as a countrywide humanitarian organisation.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: A publication strategy has been developed by the PRCS with the Federation's technical support. Thus a number of leaflets and brochures on the PRCS activities/programmes will be prepared and printed for the distribution to target audiences in this year. A number of events/press-briefings have been also scheduled linked to the launch of the World Disaster Report, Anniversary of the Geneva Conventions, etc. Preparations have commenced for a poster campaign as part of the PRCS image building initiatives. Additionally, it is planned to issue two to three minute TV and Radio spots on preselected topics, with the Federation support, aiming to boost the profile of the national society, promote humanitarian values and attract more PRCS volunteers.

² Funding secured through the Afghan Crisis Operation

The PRCS has been regularly disseminating information about the ongoing programme activities through local media concerning the operational matters and globally through its normal channels of publications. Several articles were published in the national newspapers on the PRCS projects in support of the vulnerable groups in the country. Two articles written by the PRCS Information Officer were put on the Federation's Web Page. See [Where We Work/Asia & Pacific/ Pakistan](#).

The PRCS continues to develop the monthly PRCS magazine, with the ICRC support, increasing its coverage of PRCS activities at provincial and district levels and the overall circulation. The contribution from branches/departments pertaining to publicity materials has increased.

The PRCS organised a number of events to mark the celebrations of the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day ranging from a speech and drawing competition among school children to a free medical camp in a Kutchi Abadi in the outskirts of Islamabad housing mainly Afghan refugees.

Within the global campaign to reduce HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination, the PRCS launched a new initiative aiming to train volunteers on attending patients with HIV/AIDS. In parallel, information and public awareness campaign will be ongoing throughout the year in partnership with the National AIDS Programme.

Focus now will be directed towards formulating a communication strategy as part of the National Society strategic plan. The policy will serve as a basis for providing clarity and direction for PRCS communications activities at national, provincial and district levels of the Society. It will ensure consistency in decision making throughout the PRCS as well as defining the boundaries for the conduct of PRCS staff.

Health and Care

The overall goal of the National Society's Health and Care programme is to strengthen an integrated approach across the Society's programmes to improving the health of the vulnerable through community participation. The programme has three components: Health Management and Promotion (through CBFA approach); Reproductive Health Services, and a Safe Blood Donor Project.

Financial support for the Health and Care programme has been provided so far by the Swedish Red Cross, DFID and the Federation's Global Appeal for Polio, as Pakistan is now a priority country for Federation support to the polio eradication campaign. Federation technical and financial support has to date been directed towards the two components of the programme, namely Health Management and Promotion, and Reproductive Health Services, with a particular focus on support for health management capacity strengthening, CBFA training, support to the mobile health units in Baluchistan and a scaling-up of polio eradication activities.

The long-term goal of the **Health Management and Promotion** project is to ensure a trained First Aid resource person in every home. The project has three immediate objectives:

Objective 1: Reorganise the health management capacity at national headquarters, including the establishment of an integrated approach to the National Society's health programmes.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: The process of reorganising the health management capacity at the PRCS National Headquarters and the development of a strategy for an integrated approach to the National Society's health programmes was commenced. In particular, the scope of the position of Assistant Director (Health) has been broadened to include training and a new Assistant Director (Health and Training) was promoted from within the National Society, with considerable management and training experience as the former in-charge of the National Training and Resource Centre. As a result, the monthly National Society Health Task Force is now meeting regularly for improved planning and coordination, and there are regular meetings between the Health Coordinator and the Federation health team, resulting in closer joint planning processes, and improved reporting. Current issues being addressed by the task force include the development of the HIV/AIDS pilot project and the need to further develop a multi-skilled/trained volunteer base.

Due mainly to financial support from the Swedish Red Cross and DFID, the PRCS was able and will continue to employ the Assistant Director (Health and Training). This position was created last year in response to identified needs within the Development and Co-operation Unit, which was itself established at the beginning

of 2000 both to provide strategic programme planning and direction for the National Society and to assist the PRCS Provincial Branches with programme implementation.

Additionally, a Health and Training Officer was recruited for the Punjab Provincial Branch and in Baluchistan, the responsibilities for the training component of the programme were given to the existing Branch Health Officer.

Now that the National Society's health management team and task force are established, and the action plan for the remainder of the year has been agreed, attention will be turned towards the development of a more integrated approach to the Society's health programme. This process will also feed into the planning process for the Appeal 2003/4, but at the same time it should be noted that integration can only be fully achieved in conjunction in the broader context of overall review of the Constitution.

Objective 2: Develop and further strengthen the national training and resource centre.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: The health management capacity of the PRCS has been further strengthened by the recruitment of two senior Training Officers as planned. A third trainer will be recruited shortly to complete the training team, together with a replacement for the recently-promoted in-charge of the National Training and Resource Centre (NTRC).

The NTRC, which was established in 2001 in response to an ever-increasing demand for first aid training. The facilities were refurbished to increase the capacity of the centre, and further training materials were purchased. Additionally, a Health and Training Centre was established in Punjab Province.

A refresher training for all National Society first aid trainers was provided in March 2002.

A total of 15 first aid training courses were completed in the first half of 2002 for 686 individuals, which brings the total number of people trained since 2000 to 2,304. Trainees included police officers, as well as students, office workers and personnel from the business sector. The income generated from this training was put back into the programme, so while the Centre cannot yet be completely self-sufficient for its needs, at least some costs will be covered by the programme itself. Again, these activities were achieved with key financial support from the Swedish Red Cross.

Objective 3: Strengthen strategic health promotion, using the community based first aid (CBFA) approach.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: The National Society has worked hard to increase health promotion activities in all the Branches and all its health facilities using the CBFA model as the underlying approach. Some of this overlaps with First Aid activities reported above, but it is important to note that elements of CBFA have been included in all First Aid training, as have messages about HIV/AIDS. Of particular note is the work of the mobile health teams in Baluchistan Province (see below). During the first half of 2002, 22 individuals received a ToT (Training of Trainers) training on CBFA. To date, the National Society has a total of 60 CBFA trainers.

A CBFA training of trainers for health personnel in Baluchistan Province will be provided right at the end of this reporting period and will therefore be reported at year-end.

The National Training and Resource Centre (NTRC) of PRCS is in the process of editing the Federation Community Based First Aid Trainers Manual, which will be then translated into Urdu for subsequent publication and distribution to the RC staff and volunteers.

The development of an expanded programme of CBFA ToT for Red Crescent volunteers is currently under discussion by the National Society Health Task Force and will be included in the action plan for the second half of 2002.

The **Reproductive Health Services** component of the PRCS health programme aims at improving the health of the target population through a strengthened and coordinated approach to reproductive health services. The project has four immediate objectives:

- Increase Reproductive Health/Mother and Child Health (MCH) services in existing PRCS health facilities and the number of beneficiaries utilising them.
- Facilitate an increased level of vaccination programmes for children against preventable diseases.
- Increase promotive, preventive and basic curative services through mobile health units and static centres at the site of the Risk Reduction Programme (three locations).
- Increase health education activities, including those for people attending clinics.

The Federation has provided financial assistance through the Appeal for two particular elements of this programme, Mobile Health Teams in Baluchistan and Polio eradication activities.

The overall objective for the health project for Baluchistan is to provide outreach basic curative and preventive health care, together with ongoing nutritional surveillance, to drought-affected areas with no other access to health facilities.

The specific objectives are to :

- Provide health prevention and promotion sessions related to local health and nutritional needs in the target villages.
- Provide basic curative care on an outreach basis.
- Undertake nutritional surveillance of under-fives in the operational areas.
- Monitor and record health and nutritional needs in the operational areas.

Four Mobile Health Units (MHUs) are located in:

- Quetta (capital town of Baluchistan province)
- Mastung (around 60 kilometres south of Quetta)
- Nushki (around 200 kilometres west of Quetta)
- Qila Saifullah (around 250 kilometres north-east of Quetta)

Each team is headed by a female doctor, which is in itself a real achievement in Baluchistan where it is difficult to recruit and retain female medical personnel for the rural areas. There is also a male and female health motivator, and a male dispenser, and a driver. Each team serves ten villages on a regular fortnightly basis. The population of the target areas is around 25,000 in total, and the teams provide basic health care to over 8,000 beneficiaries each month. 70% of these beneficiaries are women and children.



A village in Mastung.

Many of the health problems are preventable and relate to a lack of knowledge. Common health problems include diarrhoea, respiratory infection, malaria, parasitic infestations, and skin/eye infections, thus reinforcing the need to provide health education and promotion sessions to all sectors of the community.

The following table displays the number of project beneficiaries per team/per activity during the period between January 2002 - May 2002.

Team	Number of beneficiaries of each of the following activities		
	Health Education	Hygiene Kits	Curative care
Quetta	11'552	3'402	1'394
Mastung	9'975	2'818	6'244
Nushki	4'225	1'395	95
Qila Saifullah	5'086	3'530	1'468
Total	30'838	11'145	9'201

In keeping with local tradition and culture, health education sessions are provided separately to males and females. Male health motivators have concentrated on training teenage boys in the local schools and also the older men in the village. As younger men are often not in the villages during the day working it is difficult to arrange for training. The female motivator works with all the women and children, prior to the doctor

providing the consultations. In an effort to provide some motivation for actually changing behaviour once knowledge has been imparted, simple hygiene items such as soap, nail cutters, muswags (local traditional toothbrush equivalents), and simple school materials are distributed to those attending the health motivation sessions.

Health Education Topics covered during the reporting period include:

- diarrhoea/typhoid/cholera prevention; safe handling of food and water; preparation of oral rehydration solution, boiling of drinking water;
- Personal hygiene; nail-cutting; hand-washing; oral hygiene and use (and distribution) of muswaks;
- causes and prevention of malaria, worm infestation;
- breast-feeding and weaning; balanced diet;
- importance of polio and other vaccinations; and,
- First Aid: fractures, burns and shock.

Over 300 local volunteers from the villages have been recruited through this project. They have received some additional basic training on hygiene and simple first aid, using the community based First Aid approach. Over half of these volunteers are females. In the future it is planned for these volunteers to be further developed and supported as key resources with their communities.

Number of volunteers recruited by Mobile Health Teams in the period between January - May 2002

Volunteers	Quetta	Mastung	Nushki	Qila Saifullah	Total
Male	40	65	30	55	190
Female	42	75	36	50	203
Total	82	140	66	105	393

During the period between January - May 2002, basic First Aid training was provided to a total of 6,192 villagers in the target communities, out of which 54% were women. The table below shows the number of these trainees across the districts of Baluchistan.

Number of villagers who received CBFA training

Month	Quetta		Mastung		Nushki		Qila Saifullah		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jan 02	290	300	119	225	170	480	77	77	656	1'082
Feb 02	139	350	119	225	49	28	40	28	358	652
Mar 02	430	626	53	54	17	12	85	44	155	110
Apr 02	391	355	475	475	119	87	105	87	1'090	936
May 02	255	255	212	222	26	29	102	52	595	558
Total	1'505	1'886	978	1'201	381	636	409	288	2'854	3'338

The teams fully participate, in coordination activities with the Government, UN and other organisations, in community mobilisation and administration of vaccines during National Immunisation Days. PRCS volunteers act as motivators in the community encouraging villagers to get their children vaccinated. During the reporting period, in total, 1,288 children were provided with polio vaccination by mobile health teams. The medicines used by the teams are basic and are in line with the standard list of essential drugs.



Distribution of hygiene items in Qila Saifullah

While some improvement to the health status of the operational villages has been seen, the chronic malnutrition rates have remained much the same, which was to be expected given the chronic nature of the drought and the ongoing poor socio-economic situation throughout the Province.

Challenges encountered: Apart from the daily difficulties of working in a very tough environment, one of the largest challenges has been the ability to recruit and retain woman doctors. It is clear that without woman

doctors, the programme would not be as successful as it is, but the challenges of recruiting and retaining women doctors to work in remote areas, even on a daily basis, remain. It is for this reason that the Nushki MHU in particular has been unable to assist as many beneficiaries as hoped, although the overall beneficiary numbers are still far in excess of what was planned - over 8,000 as opposed to 5,000.

The second challenge is the operating environment. Baluchistan has a tough landscape. The climate is very cold in winter and very hot during the summer. Apart from the main roads, roads are made of dirt or stony tracks, requiring a four-wheel drive vehicle to reach nearly all the programme villages. Flash floods and heavy mud add to the difficulties when there is rain and snow. The Nushki team in particular has had several difficulties with driving in sandy desert areas. Despite the difficult conditions the overall ability of the teams to undertake their work has not been seriously curtailed.

With regard to the **Polio Eradication** campaign, Pakistan is now a priority country for support. A meeting of the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for Pakistan and Afghanistan was held in Geneva in May to review the progress towards polio eradication. TAG was impressed by the progress that is evidenced by the suppression of the early seasonal rise in cases in 2001, the first time that this has ever been witnessed in Pakistan, and the increasing geographic localisation of the virus. There is a real hope that with a major effort, polio transmission can be finally stopped in Pakistan within the next 10 to 12 months.

For the second year running, PRCS was able to scale up its polio eradication activities through its existing health facilities and activities. The plan of action for the year is as follows:

Activity	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Comments
NIDs and SNIDs													SNIDs Jan/Aug
Action planning													Budget/action plan submitted to GVA
Procurement dissemination materials													To be purchased centrally in ISB
Social mobilisation													Dissemination materials, RCVs
Administration of oral polio vaccine													In centres where already undertaken
AFP surveillance													Speedy reporting to health authorities
Branch monitoring meetings													One in each Provincial Branch
National workshop for 2001 review													Held 10/11 January
National workshop for 2002 review													After Eid and before Christmas festivals
Task Force meetings													PRCS Polio Co-ordinator to attend
Ongoing monitoring													PRCS and Federation health team
Ensure media coverage													With PRCS Chief Info Officer
PRCS reporting to Delegation													+ monthly meeting PRCS/Federation
Delegation reporting to Secretariat													

This plan of action was developed during a national workshop held in January. The four objectives for the two-day workshop were to:

- review PRCS polio activities in 2001;
- analyse the lessons learnt;
- review partnership arrangements and working with partners; and,
- to develop a detailed plan of action 2002.

In addition to presentations and inputs from each of the four Provincial Branches, key representatives from the partnership also attended and actively participated. Groupwork and discussions highlighted the following key issues and lessons learned:

- need for improved coordination between National Headquarters and Provincial Branches;
- need to improve system for incentives to staff and volunteers;
- limited capacity can be enhanced in 2002 with better utilisation of existing resources, such as health facilities, volunteer base and the National Society’s profile within the community. However, more support is required for vehicle usage to increase the areas which can be covered during the campaigns, since the terrain is often very difficult;

- generally better surveillance of AFP (Acute Flaccid Paralysis) cases is required - for the National Society this means the speedy reporting of observed cases to the health authorities.

In addition to the achievements highlighted above, the National Society has a high profile within the partnership, a fact which was formally acknowledged by partners attending the workshop. In summary, it was agreed with the partners that there is a clear and essential role for the National Society in:

- social mobilisation;
- value/trustworthiness of the emblem;
- mobilisation of volunteers;
- utilisation of existing National Society health structures;
- monitoring role; and
- prompt reporting of seen AFP cases to authorities linking WHO's priority areas with the National Society's own operational areas.

The National Society was not requested to specifically focus on the door-to-door campaign or administration of vaccines during the National Immunisation Days (NIDs), unless this is already being undertaken. However, routine vaccination remains a priority.

As of the end of May, the following PRCS activities were undertaken:

Activities	Numbers
No. Of NIDs celebrated by PRCS	2
Meetings of social mobilisation and steering committee	55
Total number of volunteers raised by polio comparing	240
Meeting of Secretary General with partners	1
Inauguration ceremony in North West Frontier Province	2
Inauguration ceremony in Punjab	1
Polio awareness/ Planning Workshop in Islamabad	1

Number of Beneficiaries in Different Branches During NIDs

Branch	Location	Number
NWFP	1. Four major Hospitals covered 2. Six PRCS centres	57'718
Sindh	1. Three PRCS centres 2. District Jacobabad 3. Gadab Town - Karachi.	2'366
Punjab	1. Five PRCS centers 2. District Rajan Pur	2'807
Balochistan	1. District Quetta - 16 villages covered 100% by PRCS	3'915
Islamabad	1. Four PRCS Centres	489
	Total Number of Beneficiaries	67'295

Social Mobilisation Material utilised by the PRCS during Polio Eradication Campaign

Material	Total	NWFP	Sindh	Punjab	B'stan	Islamabad
Banners Pushto, Persian & Urdu	3'000	1'500	250	500	750	Nil
Posters Persian, Pushto & Urdu	30'000	25'000	5'000	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mosque Flyers	25'000	10'000	5'000	5'000	5'000	Nil
Caps	1'600	1'000	200	200	200	Nil
Brochure	670	500	70		100	Nil
FAQs	80'000	20'000	20'000	20'000	20'000	Nil
Megaphones	20	5	5	5	5	Nil
Vehicles (Rental)	28	24	Nil	4	Nil	Nil
Volunteers	240	150	20	60	Nil	10
Press conference	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Meetings with partners	49	15	5	5	4	20

Meetings with local leaders	2	2			
Meetings with Imams	3	3			

The **Safe Blood** component of the PRCS health programme aims to further raise safe blood awareness in the community for increased recruitment and retention of voluntary non-remunerated donors.

Objective 1: To increase the number of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors at the PRCS blood donor centre and devise mechanisms for their retention.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: After the first meeting of the Regional Safe Blood Working Group, hosted by PRCS in 2001, the National Society has scaled up its activities and commitments to recruit and retain safe blood donors. However, Federation funding for this component of the Health and Care programme was not forthcoming, although it is hoped to secure some for at least the production of information, education and communication materials in the second half of the year.

Organisational Development

The overall goal for the programme is to achieve by 2003 a co-ordinated institutional development strategy at all levels, unifying human resource, governance and management, finance, information and communications development, and integrating monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Despite the limited funds available, only 15.65% of the planned budget for the Organisational Development initiatives has been raised thus far, and the demands of the ongoing humanitarian crisis operation, the Federation/PRCS were able to address some very essential issues. For example, the review of the Development and Co-operation Unit (DCU) of the PRCS, which was established at the beginning of 2000 both to provide strategic programme planning and direction for the National Society and to assist the Branches with programme implementation. Another important achievement was the start of the National Society constitution revision process. On 18 June 2002, the Managing Board of the PRCS reviewed the DCU evaluation report and committed to implement its recommendations as an integrated change management plan, which sets out the key tasks of the international Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement to support the PRCS's development and capacity building conforming with the Statutes of the Movement, the Federation's Capacity Building Framework, Guidance for National Society Statutes, and the Ten Conditions for Recognition of a National Society. It is important now to support the implementation of these recommendations based on a well coordinated and feasible plan of action. For this, however, additional funds are urgently required.

• **Institutional Development Project**

The overall objective of the project is to increase PRCS institutional capacity to deliver well-planned, managed, monitored and evaluated programmes, as defined in the Federation's Strategy 2010. The project is implemented in consultation and coordination with the ICRC.

Objective 1: Review and strengthen the role and activities of the Development and Co-operation Unit (DCU) within PRCS.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: A joint Federation/ICRC assessment of the overall capacity building of the PRCS has now been completed. The assessment objectives included:

- identify the level of competence developed within the PRCS National and Provincial Headquarters in the following fields that are facilitated directly or indirectly by the development and co-operation unit (DCU) within PRCS;
- assess how PRCS Provincial Branches and the National Headquarters perceive the DCU integrated within the overall structure of the Society; and,
- assess the impact of the DCU interaction with the Movement Partners considering the responses from both sides and suggest the possible improvements.

The evaluation comprises four specific phases:

- Briefing by the Secretary General of PRCS.
- Participatory review meetings at Provincial Headquarters levels (including District Branch perspectives): the evaluation team visited four Provincial Branches in Lahore, Karachi, Quetta, and Peshawar to conduct

and facilitate a participatory review meeting in each location with the Provincial Branch Secretary, the Provincial Programme Officer, key officials (e.g. programme department heads and managers) from the Provincial Headquarters, and representatives from at least three District Branches that are implementing DCU activities.

- Participatory review meeting at the National Headquarters (NHQ). The national level participatory meeting was held in the NHQ, and involved all DCU staff as well as programme managers from all other departments in the NHQ whose work is impacted on, either directly or indirectly, by the DCU.
- Feedback questionnaire to external stakeholders: the evaluation team also gathered feedback from different key individuals within the international RC/RC Movement whose work has relied on regular interaction with the PRCS through the DCU as an interface. These included Federation delegates from the South Asia Regional Delegation, based in Delhi, who regularly travel to Pakistan to support the work of PRCS in specific programmes. Feedback was also gathered from ICRC Delegates based in Islamabad working on related areas (such as the ICRC Tracing Section), and from key individuals based in other National Societies who support PRCS programmes and rely on coordination and reporting mechanisms through the DCU (e.g. the Swedish Red Cross Society and the German Red Cross Society).

In order to ensure that its existing services to vulnerable communities across Pakistan can further improve their effectiveness and impact, the following recommendations were developed:³:

- revise the PRCS constitution in conformity with the Federation's global Guidance for National Society Statutes.
- standardise the PRCS organisational structure.
- develop a five year Strategic Development Plan in order to achieve its Vision and Mission in collaboration with its partners.
- adopt a unified Human Resources policy and standard procedures for the whole Society, which will improve the Society's systems in competency based recruitment, performance appraisal, and development within clearly identified established posts, improved gender and diversity representation at all levels of governance and management, and developing a supportive human resource development culture in managers.
- adopt the Federation's Volunteering Policy and systems to strengthen the recruitment, development and retention of skilled volunteers.
- expand the present role and capacity of the National Training Resource Centre to provide more diversified training to staff and volunteers in programme development and management skills.
- substantially increase resources and activities devoted to image building to fulfil its obligations of communicating about Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement's Emblems, Principles, mandates and activities.
- develop and approve national policies for all programme areas, leading to standardised planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation frameworks and procedures at all levels.
- introduce systems to share knowledge and experiences between Districts, Provincial Branches and National Headquarters to capture learning and improve services.

Objective 2: Revise the society's constitution to achieve uniformity at all levels.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: The revision of the constitution, is one of the principle recommendations of the joint Federation/ICRC evaluation team. The National Society acknowledges the importance of this process. The vivid illustration of this is the recent decision made by the PRCS Management Board to start the revision process. The next step now will be to set up of a constitution review body. The constitution review process will follow an internal, participatory process with the Federation and the ICRC technical and legal expertise and assistance and will accommodate the following aspects: one single Constitution for the whole National Society with provision for Provincial & District Branches, a unified Vision and Mission Statement and clearly defined roles of governance and management, ensuring effective membership participation and elective processes at all levels. The proposed reviewed constitution will be submitted to the joint Federation/ICRC Commission on National Society Statutes in Geneva for feedback and observations prior to adoption at a PRCS General Assembly/Annual General Meeting due to take place end-December 2002.

³ A complete report of the joint Federation/ICRC review of the PRCS is available upon request.

Objective 3: Strengthen co-ordination between branches and the national headquarters.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: A monthly planning and coordination meeting between Federation delegates and PRCS counterparts are held regularly in Islamabad. The meetings provided a good opportunity to review the progress against set objectives, discuss challenges, find solutions to identified constraints and further strengthen the cooperation mechanisms.

Objective 4: Strengthen the district branch network and develop its capacity.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: Branch development has been addressed through the various ongoing programmes, such as Disaster Preparedness and Health initiatives, ICRC supported dissemination and training activities, and through the Afghan crisis appeal. An active effort was made to include elements of branch development in the current emergency operation, especially in Baluchistan, where previously the branch capacity was minimal. The next step will be to further strengthen the District Branch network, as currently only around half of the districts have a functioning and active Red Crescent Branch.

Much of the projected activities have not yet been implemented due to the above-mentioned funding constraints. Some of the planned objectives will be addressed shortly as a priority in line with the recommendations of the DCU review subject to the availability of financial support. Their implementation will be based on carefully prioritising the best use of the resources and capacity of the National Society, as well as to achieve a maximum result. Others will be part of a long-term strategy to be addressed at later stages of the development plan.

Objective 5: Continue to develop a core volunteer base at national headquarters, provincial and district levels.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: The Society currently has some 359,000 members/volunteers nation-wide. Considerable human resource development has begun in the form of regular workshops and the participation of staff and volunteers in training events through DP, CBFA, Tracing and Dissemination initiatives. Further efforts are, however, needed to develop effective human resource mobilisation, development and retention strategy for the society. Work has started on the development of a volunteers recruitment and management implementation plan. Next step now will be for the National Society to adopt the Federation's volunteer policy. This will be addressed in the second half of the year.

Objective 6: To improve PRCS's internal communications and reporting mechanisms.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: PRCS's internal communications and reporting has improved. Timeliness of reports from provincial branches to the national headquarters, however, remains a challenge. Further, other aspects of this objective, such as standardising reporting formats and reporting timetables at all levels of the Society, are yet to be implemented.

- **Finance Development Project**

The overall goal of the programme is to strengthen the society's financial management procedures (accounting, budgeting and reporting) at national, provincial and district levels.

Objective 1: To develop improved and standardised financial procedures at all levels throughout the society.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: Discussions on standardised budgeting, monitoring and reporting procedures and requirements between the Federation Delegation and the National Society is ongoing. A process of drafting a manual on financial management procedures has commenced.

Objective 2: To introduce computerised financial management in planned phases at all levels.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: A software development work to meet the society's consolidation and management information system needs has now been completed and being installed. Computerisation of financial management system will be implemented first at the headquarters level and will be then replicated at the provincial branches. Next step will be to train managers and accounts personnel in the software use.

Objective 3: To develop an internal audit function.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: An internal audit manual has been developed drawing on the experience of other national societies in the region. The manual will be submitted to the PRCS Management Board for their review and subsequent approval. Attention will then be directed towards the actual set up of the internal audit unit and training.

- **Human Resource Development Project**

The overall goal of the project is to develop effective human resource mobilisation, development and retention strategies for the society.

Objective 1: To increase the skills and professionalism of staff and volunteers.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: Training has been provided to key PRCS staff through targeted visits to other national societies and resource organisation in the region. Namely:

- Five staff members of the National Headquarters and Provincial Branches including a female doctor attended a disaster management training course held in Delhi in April.
- A member of a Provincial Branch attended a Disaster Preparedness curriculum development workshop in April in Delhi.
- A Chairman of PRCS together with a staff member attended the Change Management Process workshop in Sri Lanka in March..
- Three staff members of PRCS visited Nepal Red Cross Society under the Exchange Programme in April to share experience and knowledge in the areas of Disaster Preparedness and organisational development.
- Two staff members of the National Headquarters attended a Better Planning Initiative (BPI) training in Sri Lanka in April.
- One doctor from National Headquarters and one from Provincial Headquarters of PRCS attended a regional workshop on HIV/AIDS in Nepal in May.
- A PRCS Information Officer attended a workshop on information in Delhi in April.
- Chairman and Secretary General of PRCS visited Red Cross Society of China in May.
- Two provincial staff members and a volunteer from a district visited Bangladesh in June to familiarise with the Cyclone Preparedness Programme of Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

Objective 2: To formulate and implement a comprehensive human resource development strategy for staff, volunteers and members.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: Activities planned under the current objective have yet to be implemented. This will be addressed within the timeframe outlined by the recommendations of the review team.

Objective 3: To increase gender equity and awareness at all levels of the society's activities.

Activities undertaken to achieve this objective: A gender component has been included in all training programmes of the National Society.

Financial resource development project

The overall goal of the project is to develop effective financial resource mobilisation strategies for the society. It has two immediate objectives:

- To generate dependable and permanent financial resources for the society's programmes.
- To review existing programmes and strengthen their sustainability plans.

Activities undertaken to achieve these objectives: The Federation was not able to support the National Society with finance resource development yet, due to other operational demands on both the National Society and the Federation Regional Delegation. This will be a priority for 2003.

- **Information Development Project**

The overall goal for the project is to create an even higher profile for the PRCS and a credible image of it as an effective humanitarian organisation among the general populace.

Objective 1: To increase PRCS's communications and public relations management capacity.

Objective 2: To develop strategic partnerships with national and local media to create and improve awareness of PRCS and its activities.

Activities undertaken to achieve these objectives: Activities carried out under these objectives, overlaps with the activities undertaken within the Humanitarian Values programme, reported on above. As already mentioned, a work plan has been developed at national headquarters for national publication activities in this year. An information unit of the PRCS, however, consisting of an information officer and an information assistant has greatly increased the coverage and profile of the National Society as a key humanitarian player, through its publications. PRCS continued to update its national web site, linking it to all programme activities (funded by DP programme). A national database of key contacts in the print and electronic media has been further elaborated.

Outstanding needs

In addition to this annual appeal, the Federation in response to events following 11 September 2001, launched an international appeal in support of the Afghan Humanitarian Crisis Operation (Appeal 32/2001) The activities carried out by the PRCS with the Federation's support under the emergency appeal are subject to separate reporting available on the Federation's website.

For further details please contact: Andrée Houle, Phone : 41 22 730 4316; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: houle@ifrc.org. All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

John Horekens
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External Relations Division

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Pakistan						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.28/2002		PLEDGES RECEIVED			04.07.2002	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				448'471		TOTAL COVERAGE 59.8%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				133'426		
SAUDI ARABIAN - RC		5'000	USD	8'281	18.03.2002	FINANCE DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		800'000	SEK	126'480	30.05.2002	HEALTH & CARE IN THE COMMUNITY, HEALTH MANAGEMENT & PROMOTION REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH. ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				268'187	CHF	59.8%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				0	CHF	0.0%

APPEAL No. 01.28/2002 - Pakistan

Revised budget (04.07.2002)

CHF

PROGRAMME	Disaster Resp	Disaster Prep	Health & Care	Human. Values	IDRD	Reg. Co-operation	Co-ord. & Mgmt	TOTAL
Shelter & Construction								
Clothing & Textiles								
Food & Seeds								
Water								
Medical & 1st Aid			39,500					39,500
Teaching Materials								
Ustensils & Tools								
Other Relief Supplies								
Subtotal Supplies			39,500					39,500
Land & Buildings								
Vehicles								
Computer & Telecom				7,500	23,000			30,500
Medical Equipment			11,364					11,364
Other Capital Equipment								
Subtotal Capital			11,364	7,500	23,000			41,864
Programme Management			18,851	2,406	8,983			30,240
Technical Services			5,643	720	2,689			9,052
Professional Services			6,258	799	2,982			10,039
Subtotal Programme Support			30,752	3,925	14,655			49,332
Warehousing/Inspection								
Transport & Vehicles			56,251					56,251
Subtotal Transport & Storage			56,251					56,251
Delegates & Expatriates								
National Societies and Local Staff			93,761		25,870			119,631
Subtotal Personnel			93,761		25,870			119,631
Travel & Related Expenses				3,000	13,600			16,600
Information			38,947	21,260	8,100			68,307
Consultants					8,000			8,000
General Expenses			454					454
Training Workshops & Seminars			8,533		40,000			48,533
Security								
Subtotal Training, Information & General			47,934	24,260	69,700			141,894
TOTAL BUDGET			279,561	35,685	133,225			448,471