

# OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

## PAKISTAN: EARTHQUAKE

Appeal No. 05EA022

6 August 2006

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.*

### In Brief

**Operations Update no. 26; Period covered: 18 May to 30 July, 2006; Appeal target: CHF 227 million (USD 186 million or EUR 145 million); Appeal coverage: 57.9%; Outstanding needs: CHF 95.8 million (USD 77.7 million or EUR 60.9 million)**

*(Click [here](#) to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website).*

#### Appeal history:

- Preliminary Emergency Appeal (launched as South Asia: Earthquake) on 9 October 2005 for CHF 10.8 million (USD 8.4 million or EUR 7 million) for four months to assist 30,000 families (some 120,000 beneficiaries).
- Operations Update No. 3 of 12 October 2005 increased the Preliminary Appeal budget to CHF 73,262,000 (USD 56,616,692 or EUR 47,053,307) to assist up to 150,000 families (some 750,000 beneficiaries) for six months, as an increasingly serious situation has unfolded.
- Operations Update No. 5 of 17 October 2005 revised down the number of targeted families to 70,000 (some 500,000 beneficiaries), based on the newly assessed delivery capacity and average family size of seven.
- Revised Emergency Appeal launched on 25 October 2005 for CHF 152 million (USD 117 million or EUR 98 million) to assist 81,000 families (some 570,000 beneficiaries) for six months.
- Revised Emergency and Recovery Appeal launched on 28 March 2006 for CHF 227 million (USD 172 million or EUR 145 million) to assist over 1,085,000 beneficiaries through to the end of 2008.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 200,000.

**Operational Summary:** The operation is now into the recovery phase but is maintaining relief activities to meet residual needs. These residual relief activities are expected to continue through to at least the end of the year. A major distribution operation was undertaken in June/July to assist families before the monsoon rains arrived and access became difficult. A total of 41,053 families received assistance including 13,573 tents and 82,107 family hygiene kits (provided by the British Red Cross). This latest operation means the number of people assisted with emergency relief by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)/Federation since the earthquake has topped the 1.1 million mark.

Planning for reconstruction has progressed with the Federation/PRCS identifying 44 projects across North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. These involve educational and health facilities and community centres. This operation is not involved in housing reconstruction. All projects have been given ERRA approval and sites have been allocated. Up to five projects may be 'fast-tracked' with construction underway by September while the remaining projects would commence in November.

The livelihoods operation is underway with the first distributions of seeds, fertilizer and tools completed in Batagram district. A total of 4,474 families have received seeds and fertilizer and 1500 have been provided with tool kits. The first village to receive maize seed has already recorded successful germination of the seeds.

Health activities are continuing with one new mobile health team in operation around Banna, bolstering the work

already been done by four teams around Besham and Balakot. The Federation/Swedish water and sanitation unit wound up in July and has been handed over to the PRCS. Water and sanitation activities are now centered on rehabilitating water supply schemes. Hygiene promotion activities continue. The psychosocial support project has transferred its operation from relief camps (most of which are closed) and into communities.

A major capacity building achievement has been the establishment of a 30-strong national disaster response team (NDRT). The NDRT members came through a rigorous and exacting training course in July. A second training will be held later this year. There has also been training in monitoring/assessment/reporting and logistics for PRCS/Federation staff.

The appeal budget is still only 58 percent covered, leaving a funding shortfall of approximately CHF 100 million (USD 81.4 million, EUR 64 million). This will seriously impact on planned implementation of programmes in the longer term unless the funding situation improves.

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## Background

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

## Operational developments



**Monsoon floods which began in July have hit already vulnerable communities still recovering from the 2005 quake such as this one in Balakot.**

The arrival of the monsoon in July has led to numerous landslides and flash flooding. These have occurred nationwide, including the quake-affected areas in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. At least 70 people died during July from monsoon-related incidents. The regular landslides mean that access to certain areas is often blocked. The monsoon period will continue through to September and access problems will continue. The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)/Federation has been involved in several emergency response operations, primarily around Balakot and Garhi Habibulla. Please refer to the information bulletins issued to date that can also be found on

the Floods in Asia page on the Federation website (<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/response/asia-floods.asp>).

Annual landslides and floods are a fact of life and the relief/recovery planning has taken account of this such as through the large-scale distribution achieved in June/July to beat the rains. There is an institutional weakness in

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Pakistan, with the Geological Survey department yet to complete a comprehensive landslide mapping and subsequent risk analysis.

All Federation programme managers have drafted revised plans of action (including budgets), fine tuning their projects through to the end of 2008. The drafts are being reviewed and will be shared with donors/partners in the near future. The plan of action is aimed at presenting a strategic vision for the future of the operation.

The appeal budget is still only 58 percent covered, leaving a funding shortfall of approximately CHF 100 million (USD 81.4 million, EUR 64 million). This will seriously impact on planned implementation of programmes in the longer term unless the funding situation improves.

Discussions/negotiations are ongoing with various partner national societies about continued and future support for programmes/projects under the revised emergency and recovery appeal. There have been visits in recent weeks to Pakistan by representatives of the British, Swedish and Japanese Red Cross Societies and representatives from AusAID.

Most affected people have now returned to their homes. More than 125,000 people have left organized relief camps since March and as of mid-July, 31,000 remained in 59 camps. Some camps in Pakistan-administered Kashmir have had to be relocated to safer ground to avoid the threat of flooding during the monsoon season. Almost 4,000 quake survivors in Pakistan-administered Kashmir have been moved from their villages to United Nations (UN)/ International Organization for Migration (IOM) relief camps because of the threat of floods.

Government surveys of destroyed buildings have now been completed. Almost 400,000 houses have been assessed. The government estimates reconstruction will take three to five years. The prime minister announced that 6,298 educational institutions and 342 health centers would be rebuilt. The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) says a total of 10,000 prefabricated houses (5,000 each for Balakot and Muzaffarabad) will be erected before the next winter to provide shelter for 50,000 people.

The government is moving ahead with plans to relocate the devastated urban area of Balakot. The new location chosen is Bakrial which is approximately 12 kilometres to the southwest.

In addition to the compensation for rebuilding homes, the government has given 150,000 eligible families approximately PKR 1 billion (CHF 20.4 million) during the last six months in a livelihood programme for widows and children. There have been challenges with the speed of payments of the housing compensation. ERRA says this is a capacity issue with the 119 contractors it is using and is endeavouring to expedite the process. To date housing payments have been made to 223,890 families.

The government has announced that it is likely to hold a donors conference on or around the one year anniversary mark of 8 October to follow up on the USD 6.5 billion (CHF 8 billion) pledges made (of which USD 4 billion was to be in the form of loans). The prime minister says USD 1.3 billion (CHF 1.6 billion) of the grant and USD 2.4 billion (CHF 3 billion) of the loans has been spent.

The Federation was awarded the Sitara-i-Eisaar (Star of Sacrifice) from the Pakistan president in July. Other Movement partners recognized were the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Turkish Red Crescent Society, the Saudi Red Crescent Society (as part of the Saudi Relief Mission) and two members of the PRCs. The awards were made to a range of national and international organizations and individuals for recognition of their efforts in helping the people of Pakistan.

**Logistics:** As outlined in the previous operations update, the Pakistan government announced in May a new tax/import duty regime for humanitarian goods coming into the country. Goods which could be made or procured in Pakistan would not be automatically eligible for a 'no objection certificate' (NOC) which exempts them from duty. However it was stressed at the time of the announcement that this would be dealt with on a case-by-case basis. To date the Federation has had no problems gaining NOCs for relief items since the announcement. The risk of an increase in costs (as a result of having to pay duty) remains, but has not impacted on the operation to date.

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The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) ceased its operations at the end of May 2006 because of funding constraints. The UNHAS was utilized extensively by the Federation/PRCS free of charge for transporting relief materials (particularly CGI sheets) to remote and hard-to-access locations. This was also a valuable security resource, available for rapid evacuation if required. The United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) ceased operation at the end of July 2006. The UNJLC provided cargo transport, assistance with customs and immigration, assessment of logistical infrastructure, and collation of pipeline information.



**The new PRCS/Federation base camp at Banna which is supporting relief, health and rehabilitation activities in the Allai Valley area.**

The main Federation/PRCS operational base continues to be located in Mansehra. A base camp has been constructed in Banna and another is proposed for Balaktot. A third base camp (probably in Batagram) may be constructed in the future depending on needs and logistical efficiency. The base camps support staff with basic accommodation/sanitation and an office and are run by a resident camp manager.

The fleet manager is conducting an assessment of the fleet's size and needs. With the operation into the recovery phase, requirements are changing and the fleet size will be reduced. The transport support unit wound up in May and the 40 M6 trucks, belt wagons and all-terrain vehicles supplied by the

Norwegian Red Cross have been shipped out.

A Rubb hall capacity of nine will be maintained in Mansehra based on forecast future needs (2,250 square metres capacity). The Banna base camp is equipped with two Rubb halls (500 square metre capacity) while the French Red Cross has been given one Rubb hall on loan for its Batagram base camp.

A five-day logistics workshop was held in July for 20 participants aimed at building the capacity particularly of locally recruited staff. It is in line with aim in the long term to 'nationalize' positions, enhancing the capacity of the national society.

**Human resources:** As of the end of July, there were 28 delegates and 133 local staff operational in Pakistan, covering health, logistics, relief, livelihood, communications/reporting, water and sanitation), psychosocial support, administration and management. Delegate positions are being phased out with duties/responsibilities nationalized and being filled by locally-recruited staff and the PRCS. The human resources plan is to reduce the number of delegates to 16 in 2007. This reflects the transition of the operation from emergency relief to recovery, and giving the national society greater ownership.

The new deputy head of delegation position was filled in June. The deputy is assisting the head of delegation and is also carrying out the duties of the previous coordination delegate.

While the objective is to phase out delegates, two new positions are being created, reflecting operational needs. A construction coordinator is being sought to head the Federation reconstruction team working with the PRCS. And an organizational development delegate's position will be advertised, to address the significant capacity building plans under this appeal.

Valuable human resource support is being provided by the Geneva secretariat and the South Asia regional delegation. The Geneva secretariat has provided the following personnel for short missions during the reporting period; a quality and accountability expert from the disaster preparedness department who conducted training for the recovery team and assisted with programme design; a coordination/planning consultant who assisted with the plan of action drafting process and fine tuning activities to reflect the move into the recovery phase; and the Federation Geneva secretariat desk officer for Pakistan who supported and followed up on the work done by the planning consultant, worked on the budgets and funding plan, and provided general support to delegation management.

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Over June/July the South Asia regional delegation has provided personnel support in communications, relief, and health while the regional head of delegation made a week-long visit to address a variety of operational issues. He also spent significant time with PRCS senior management to go over current operational issues and discuss future plans.

**Security:** There is growing discontent among some religious groups/leaders in NWFP about the presence of international NGOs and humanitarian organizations. There are regular reports in local newspapers running comments from these religious groups critical of INGOS. Allegations mainly centre on organizations operating 'contrary to local morals and customs' with the employment of local women criticized.



**Activities such as this PRCS water and sanitation worker mobilizing women to be hygiene promoters have to be handled carefully. The Movement is working with communities to deal with sensitivities over women being involved with the operation.**

To deal with the situation, a joint committee is being established with members from the government district coordination office, clerics and representatives from the INGO/humanitarian community (including the PRCS/Federation). The committee is tasked with handling any issues of concern raised. It is also planning to produce a code of conduct for the future operations.

In June, a local mullah (religious leader) was critical of the Federation/PRCS mobile health team operating in Besham, particularly its employment of Pakistani women. The local community, while supportive of the mobile health team activities, obeyed the urgings of the Mullah and boycotted the clinic at one location. A meeting was arranged with the Mullah and the role of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement explained to him. However this did not resolve the issue and this necessitated the relocation of one of the sites the team visits.

All Federation delegation/PRCS staff are being reminded to observe local dress codes and respect cultural sensitivities. Whilst the Federation and the PRCS, apart from a couple of instances, have not been highlighted by these religious groups, much more scrutiny is being paid to foreigners and humanitarian/aid organizations than during the emergency phase. The Federation/PRCS is mindful of this and is paying extra attention to being culturally sensitive and ensuring all its activities/programmes take into account local customs and culture.

**Coordination:** The Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA) is the external coordinating body for the operation, having replaced the United Nations-facilitated cluster system which was phased out in May. While the OCHA office closed on 30 June, it is providing support to the UN Resident Coordination Office with human resources and transference of assets.

ERRA has coordination meetings at district and provincial level covering the sectors of education; health; livelihoods; water and sanitation; housing, shelter and camp management; governance and disaster risk reduction; and coordination and commons services. Federation delegation/PRCS representatives attend these on an ad hoc basis depending on the relevancy to the operation. While the cluster system is finished, the UN Resident Coordination Office will continue to be the protection coordination focal point until the end of 2006.

The Federation head of delegation or deputy head of delegation attends the weekly UN interagency standing committee meeting, ad hoc ERRA meetings and the weekly PRCS governance/management meetings. The security delegate attends the weekly NGO security forums in Mansehra. There are weekly Federation/ICRC management meetings and regular informal contact between all Movement partners. The communications team attends weekly UN-chaired information meetings.

The Federation and the PRCS are close to signing a Cooperation Agreement. A draft was circulated in June (and shared with the Geneva Secretariat). The Agreement formalizes the relationship between the Federation secretariat and the national society in relation to the earthquake operation.

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A movement coordination officer will be recruited to assist the delegation with liaising with partner national societies, the PRCS and ICRC. Planned regular group meetings with partner national societies have not eventuated due to logistical issues with numerous people in the field much of the time. Of the national societies involved in some manner multilaterally with this appeal, there are representatives present in Islamabad from the American, Danish, French, German, Qatar and Belgium national societies. A Canadian Red Cross representative is due to arrive in August. The Turkey, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia Red Crescents have representatives in Islamabad but are working unilaterally/bilaterally.

The Danish Red Cross has signed a service agreement with the Federation, joining the Qatar Red Crescent and French Red Cross to enter into such an agreement. The service agreement formalizes administration and service arrangements including the provision of office space. Service agreements are being negotiated with the American, Belgium and German national societies.

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

### 1. Ongoing Relief Needs

**Objective: The immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities and families are covered as and when they arise, thus enabling them to focus on rebuilding their lives.**

**Expected result:** The most vulnerable communities in earthquake affected or disaster prone areas are identified and receive targeted assistance.

### Progress/Achievements

The operation has transferred into dealing with residual relief needs, with emphasis given to identifying gap areas where vulnerable population needs have not been met or have been under-served. A major distribution was made over June/July, with more than 41,000 families receiving assistance. This brings the total number of people assisted with emergency relief since the beginning of the operation to 1.1 million. A summary of the main items supplied since October 2005 is as follows;

Item	Amount
Tents	72,220
Blankets	466,031
Tarpaulins	132,062
CGI sheets	218,626
Shelter repair kits	21,728
Quilts	321,440
Hygiene kits (family)	154,231
Hygiene kits (female)	45,071
Bed sheets	323,626

In addition to already identified areas of operation (Thakot and Batagram) three main gap areas have been identified: Sarkool in Shangla district, Khagan in Mansehra district, and Berot, Bakot, Namal, Berengali, Patankalan, Palek in Abbottabad district. The assessments in Batagram were conducted with the assistance of the Belgian Red Cross.



**An assessment team member with children in Banna. The teams have been identifying 'gap' areas where communities still require emergency relief.**

Four PRCS teams had been formed to maintain assessments in these districts. The assessments to date have identified the following needs;

- Basic relief, livelihood and shelter items
- Water and sanitation, including hygiene promotion
- Health care

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In response to these needs, distributions of hygiene parcels, bed sheets and tents (winterised) were made in the targeted districts, with the process completed by the end of June. The details of the distributions are as follows:

Location	Families	Tents	Family hygiene kits	Female hygiene kits	Bed sheets
Shangla	8,000	0	16,000	8,000	35,000
Abbottabad	15,000	0	30,000	15,000	58,800
Kaghan	7,253	4,953	14,507	9,718	19,702
Batagram	5,600	3,240	11,200	5,600	19,943
Thakot	5,200	5,200	10,400	5,200	8,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,053</b>	<b>13,573</b>	<b>82,107</b>	<b>43,518</b>	<b>141,854</b>

Monitoring will continue in all regions where relief is being distributed to identify additional relief needs. This is a crucial activity to try to ensure vulnerable populations have sufficient levels of preparedness for the coming winter and to ensure that the PRCS/Federation is able to plan for having sufficient stocks for an effective contingency plan. Each monitoring team is made up of four-to-five staff and they are expected to complete their assessments by mid-August. Contingency plans are also being formulated for the monsoon season which is just beginning (and will continue through to mid-September).

The plan is to complete the bulk of the residual relief distributions by the end of November before the winter sets in. Once winter arrives, access to certain areas would be difficult if not impossible. Sufficient stocks will be maintained post November to be able to meet needs as they arise.

### Impact

Gap areas have been identified and vulnerable communities which had not received assistance or whose needs had not been met by previous relief efforts have been provided with essential relief supplies. This process has helped evolve the residual relief plan and map out a timeframe for completion of these activities.

During the reporting period an additional 41,053 families (at least 287,000 people) have benefited from relief items. These have included 13,573 winterised tents, 82,107 family hygiene kits and 43,518 female hygiene kits.

The PRCS/Federation has also responded to the needs of communities affected by monsoon flooding. PRCS assessment teams have been to various affected areas, and items such as tents and hygiene kits have been distributed.

The disaster management capacity of the national society continues to be enhanced with various trainings. These are highlighted under the 'National Society Capacity Building' section of this report. These trainings have improved the monitoring/assessment/reporting skills of the PRCS relief teams. Monitoring has been maintained and based on the results obtained, respective distribution plans have been designed and implemented.

The continuous presence of PRCS/Federation personnel in affected areas is helping raise the profile of the Movement. Close relationships are being developed with communities and there is now an awareness, particularly of the PRCS which had not previously existed. This will lay a good foundation for future community partnerships not just in earthquake recovery related projects, but for long-term development activities.

### Constraints

With the onset of summer during the reporting period there have been searing temperatures of around 40 degrees Celsius. These conditions have proved challenging for beneficiaries/staff/volunteers during distributions. There has been difficulty accessing potable water in remote areas which has also impacted on beneficiaries/staff/volunteers.

Due to variances in delivery dates of items such as CGI sheets and shelter repair kits, it was never possible to do a distribution with a complete set of materials. This meant two, sometimes three distributions to the same beneficiaries to complete the set of items intended for them. Apart from being time-consuming, the process caused frustration for affected people who often have to travel long distances over difficult terrain to reach distribution points.

There have been access problems with some roads/tracks not suitable for transporting large amounts of relief items. Heavy monsoon rains have caused numerous landslides, blocking major routes on a regular basis. Several bridges have been washed out. Many remote communities cannot be accessed by vehicle during wet weather as track conditions are simply too dangerous.

**Expected result:** 20,000 families (140,000 people) can be provided with emergency shelter and related assistance as required in response to future emergencies or critical needs

### Progress/Achievements

The Pakistan government issued a directive in June that it wanted humanitarian organizations to cease issuing emergency shelter materials. The *raison d'être* for this is a desire to encourage people to rebuild and not remain reliant on temporary shelter. 'No objection certificates' (NOCs) would not be automatically issued for emergency relief items coming into the country. However to date the Federation has been granted NOCs for these materials.

The Federation is limiting its shelter-related activities to shelter relief distributions. Items being distributed are corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets, shelter repair kits, tarpaulins, hurricane lamps, stoves etc., depending on the needs of affected people.

Monitoring and additional shelter needs assessments are taking place over July-August 2006. As a result of the findings of these assessments, distributions are planned for September to November 2006. As with residual relief, the plan is to complete the bulk of distributions before the onset of winter. However contingency stocks will be maintained after this period to be able to meet needs as they arise.

### Impact

The provision of more than 72,000 tents met immediate emergency shelter needs. To date more than 21,000 families have received shelter repair kits and over 218,000 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron which is assisting them with repairs and reconstruction to put them in a better position heading into the next winter.

As new needs have arisen, the PRCS/Federation has been able to respond. Heavy flooding in July as a result of the monsoon hit many communities still recovering from the quake. The PRCS/Federation has been supplying tents along with other relief items.

### Constraints

The change in government policy in not automatically granting NOCs for relief items poses a potential risk in carrying out the activities as planned. The authorities are dealing with NOC applications on a case-by-case basis and to date the Federation applications have all been granted.

Later than expected delivery of various items such as CGI sheets led to the need for multiple distributions to the same beneficiaries, consuming time and funds. However, distributions were able to be completed within the set timeframe.

With the onset of the monsoon, road conditions and access to remote areas will worsen. There have already been delays caused by roads being temporarily blocked due to landslides. The planning for future distributions / activities is taking into account the likelihood of access problems.

## 2. Shelter and reconstruction

**Objective:** Affected communities are better able to cope in the post-earthquake situation through improved living conditions, assistance in the recovery of homes and rehabilitation of basic community infrastructure.

**Expected result (Shelter):** An estimated 10,000 families (70,000 people) without "owner driven" shelter have received suitable durable shelter

### Achievements

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A prototype shelter was designed and completed in June. A Pakistan-based supplier was identified at a competitive price. The CGI durable all-weather unit is simple and basic, and can be put up in a day with a few tools. The prototype is currently in use at the Banna base camp. This expected result is now on hold due to the government policy of wanting affected people to complete reconstruction rather than continue to rely on emergency shelter. However emergency shelter needs are being taken account of under the 'ongoing relief needs' programme with disaster preparedness stocks of tents.

### Impact

The design is an improvement on existing emergency shelters such as tents in that it provides greater floor area and meets Sphere standards, able to accommodate a family of seven. The unit is able to withstand the weight of snowfalls, provides better headroom than tents and has the added bonus pro of fireproof safety.

### Constraints

As outlined above, this expected result is on hold due to the change in government policy.

**Expected result (Community productive infrastructure repairs and rehabilitation):** Damaged infrastructure in two affected Tehsils (districts), beyond local capacity to repair, receives medium-term support, benefiting a catchment of 50,000 people.

### Progress/Achievements

This expected result is being reviewed. Taking into account government response and other programme priorities, this activity has been put on hold.

Expected result (Build PRCS capacity in infrastructure assessment and rehabilitation): PRCS will have a small team of experienced staff or volunteers able to carry out infrastructure assessments and support village level rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure is improved.

### Progress/Achievements

See previous expected result.

**Expected result (Reconstruction/repairs of education and health buildings and vocational centers):** 19 educational institutions, 11 health facilities and 14 vocational/community centers are constructed which will have the capacity to serve approximately 200,000 people.

*(NB: this expected result has been amended, reducing the number of health facilities from 13 to 11, and adding the construction of the 14 vocational/community centers).*

### Progress/Achievements

The Federation/PRCS, going through the necessary approval processes with ERRA, has identified 44 construction projects. All projects have gained ERRA approval and meet government specifications and standards. The sites have been allocated and the PRCS and Federation are conducting inspections for planning purposes.

These projects encompass eight types of facility, with an estimated budget of CHF 22,203,900 (US\$ 17.7 million, EUR 14.1 million). The estimated timeframe for the completion of the construction projects is approximately three years, though this period may change as specific construction issues/challenges are identified site by site.

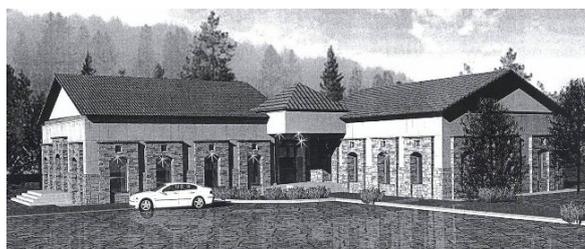
The PRCS is entering into bilateral funding arrangements with donors for 20 of the projects, covering approximately CHF 10.5 million of the total construction budget. Of the remaining 24 projects, the Federation has identified multilateral partners for 15 of them. All 44 projects are under the appeal planning framework and will be reported on in the operations updates.

The different facilities to be constructed are outlined in the following table. More detailed information was provided to partner national societies in early July by the Geneva Secretariat.

Facility	Pakistan-administered Kashmir	North West Frontier Province	Total
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Degree college	2	1	3
High school	3	3	6
Middle school	5	4	9
Primary school	1	0	1
Basic health unit	6	2	8
Rural health centre	0	2	2
Tehsil (region) HQ hospital	0	1	1
Vocational/community centre	6	8	14
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>44</b>

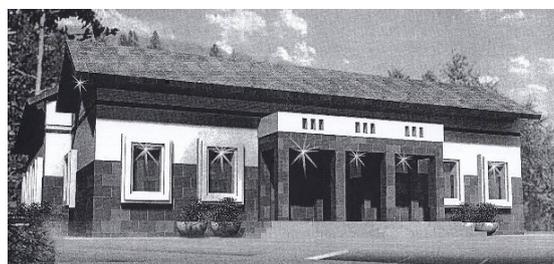
**Basic Health Unit (BHU):** A facility that provides rudimentary health assistance. It is situated on an area of 4,940 square feet. The staff comprises of seven personnel – a doctor, lady health worker, midwife, dispenser, vaccinator and ward orderly. It has emergency first aid capacity and can cope with very basic medical situations. A BHU caters for a population catchment of up to 20,000.



Basic health unit design (picture ERRA)

**Rural Health Centre (RHC):** A rural health centre supports four-to-six basic health units. It is situated on a site of 14,550 square feet. The facility has as staff of 26 including four doctors, two medical technicians, one dental surgeon, one dental technician, one lady health worker, one lab technician, two X-ray technicians, one vaccinator, four ward orderlies, and one malaria supervisor. A rural health centre covers around 12 to 14 villages with a population catchment of 50,000-100,000.

**Tehsil Headquarter Hospital:** This 60-bed facility supports all villages in one tehsil. It is on a site of 38,000 square feet. It is fully equipped to provide basic health care, surgical, paediatric and dental services. The hospital has a staff of 140 staff including five specialists, 10 doctors, one dental surgeon, 12 nurses, 15 midwives, four sanitary inspectors, three lady health workers, two radiographers, four pharmacists, and 16 technicians.



Primary school design (picture ERRA)

**Vocational/Community Centre:** These centres will provide vocational training in skills such as plumbing, computing, tailoring, and embroidery. Each centre has a manager, tutors (one for each skill), an admin officer, a logistics assistant, computer operator and a technician. It will cover a site of 21,780 square feet. Each centre has a population catchment of 8,000-10,000.

**Primary School:** A primary school provides education up to grade five for 200 students. It covers a site of 5,670 square feet. Each primary school has 13 rooms, including five classrooms. It is staffed by a headmaster and five teachers.

**Middle School:** A middle school provides education up to grade eight for 200-300 students. It is sited on an area of 12,500 square feet. Each middle school has 20 rooms, which includes 12 classrooms.

**High School:** A high school provides education up to matriculation (grade 10) level for 300 students. It is sited on an area of 19,600 square feet. Each high school has 22 rooms, which includes 10 classrooms, two laboratories, a library, a multipurpose hall etc.

**Degree College:** A degree college provides education up to Bachelors level for up to 630 students. It is on a site of 41,780 square feet. The college consists of 36 rooms, including 18 classrooms, three laboratories, one library, and a lecture theatre. It is staffed by a principal and 22 teachers.

The PRCS/Federation is working with relevant authorities such as the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education on a handover strategy. All constructed buildings will be handed over and the National Society and Federation will not be involved in running the facilities.

The Federation has worked closely with the national society in developing proposals and exploring funding support. A construction delegate was in Pakistan for one month over May/June assisting with developing the plan of action and budget. A Federation construction officer (a locally engaged qualified civil engineer) was appointed and commenced his duties in July. He is working closely with the construction unit at the PRCS national

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headquarters. To support the PRCS, the Federation delegation is involving a four-person team consisting of the construction officer, the head of delegation (who is a qualified civil engineer with extensive experience in commercial and Red Cross Red Crescent construction projects), the procurement delegate and the senior finance delegate. The Federation is in the process of recruiting a construction delegate to complement the team.

The challenge is to build up an effective PRCS/Federation reconstruction unit able to monitor and handle a large number of building projects without becoming bureaucratic. It is essential that sound planning, established reporting routines and good organization is established from the beginning of the operation. The Federation reconstruction officer is utilizing project planning software which facilitates the compilation of up-to-date information on construction progress and the financial status on all activities covering all projects.

The Federation/PRCS is finalizing plans for two-to-five projects to be fast-tracked to get implementation underway by October, while prequalification and tendering for consultants and contractors on the other projects continues. These other projects would get underway by November.

### **Impact**

Currently no impact for beneficiaries with projects yet to commence. The demolition of building remains, rubble clearing etc will commence in August in parallel with the prequalification, tendering and design phases.

### **Constraints**

The planning process has been lengthy and complicated, taking an extended period of time for the Federation and PRCS to agree to minimum terms and conditions relating to tendering/procurement and contracts.

This situation has highlighted a weakness in that the Red Cross Movement has no ready-made guidelines, routines or other required tools for construction management. Construction management is a specialized area and trying to adapt existing systems for procurement, logistics etc can be unwieldy and inappropriate. Proper construction management tools have to be implemented to handle construction projects of this scale. The alternative is to outsource to professional international construction management firms.

## **3. Livelihoods**

**Objective: Earthquake-affected people, particularly the most vulnerable, in 18 remote union councils of NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir, receive assistance to speed up their livelihoods recovery.**

**Expected result (Multi-purpose community centres):** Some 10,000 people have benefited from livelihood training delivered via 18 multi-purpose community centres to improve their family's livelihood recovery.

### **Progress/Achievements**

A prototype multi-purpose community centre building has been designed and built at the Banna base camp. The building is currently being utilized by the Federation/PRCS. The structure can be extended if required by the addition of extra portal frames as needed. The building has been designed so that it can be constructed requiring just basic skills and tools by local villagers.

This activity is on hold for 2006. Priority is being given to assessments and mobilizing communities.

### **Impact**

There is no impact to report to date with the centers yet to be constructed.

### **Constraints**

The capacity of the livelihoods project does not allow for this expected result to progress further in 2006. Priority is being given to other planned activities.

During consultations with communities it has emerged that men are reluctant about women attending vocational/livelihoods training. This is a challenge to be overcome through consultation and explanation to communities about the programme.



**An agricultural specialist gives advice on seeds/fertilizer distributed by the PRCS/Federation. The specialist accompanied distribution teams to all locations in the Allai region.**

Based on current operational capacity and other priorities, livestock distributions have been put on hold until 2007.

Assessments for kitchen gardening support have been done in two union councils. The purchase order for seeds for the kitchen gardens has been placed.

### Constraints

The caution over the cow distribution has resulted from problems encountered by other agencies. There have been issues with cattle dying or sickening due to be unsuitable breeds and local conditions. Some beneficiaries have sold cattle for slaughter for quick income, defeating the purpose of providing a sustainable resource. Others have had cows/buffalo appropriated by more senior members of the community. All these factors indicate the need for thorough assessment and appropriate distribution plans.

The planned distribution of poultry has been cancelled. With the confirmed outbreak of Avian flu in areas of Pakistan, it was decided in consultation with the health team, that it would be prudent not to proceed.



**Community members assisting with the distribution of maize seed. Almost 4,500 families have been giving farming seed and tools assistance.**

staff who had been trained in needs assessment.

An agricultural specialist was utilized to design the distribution plan based on the land area and local conditions available to the targeted beneficiaries. The specialist accompanied the distribution teams to all locations and briefed/educated recipients regarding cultivation, proper use of fertilizers, dealing with diseases/pests, seed types and use of the tool kits.

The following criteria were used for distributions;

**Expected result (Livestock and gardening):** Some 6,000 families (42,000 people) have benefited from improvements to their livelihood through the provision of appropriate training and resources.

### Progress/Achievements

Assessments were completed in the Ichrian union council in Mansehra district, identifying 60 widows/vulnerable persons for the distribution of cows as a pilot project. With other agencies encountering problems with livestock distributions, the PRCS/Federation is keen to take aboard lessons learned to ensure successful implementation. The ICRC is planning to distribute cows to communities in Pakistan-administered Kashmir and the PRCS/Federation is monitoring the operation, getting feedback on various aspects such as suitability of breeds of cow, whether calves should be distributed as well, feed issues and vaccination needs.

**Expected result (Farming seeds and tools):** Up to 4,000 farming families (28,000 people) have resumed farming through restoration of 45 irrigation canals and provision of agricultural seeds and tools and 5,175 individuals have benefited from associated employment in canal restoration.

### Progress/Achievements

The first distributions of seeds, fertilizer and tools have been completed in the union councils of Banna, Batkul, and Jambura which all lie in the Allai Tehsil in the district of Batagram. A total of 4,474 families have received seeds and fertilizer and 1500 have been provided with tool kits.

More than 4000 households were visited by assessment teams during June. The assessments were carried out in two weeks by 15 PRCS

Land in Kanals <sup>1</sup>	Maize seed	Tool kits	DAP (fertilizer)	Urea
For 2 Kanals	4 kg	0	12.5 kg	12.5 kg
For 4 Kanals	16 kg	0	25.0 kg	25.0 kg
For 6 Kanals	24 kg	1	37.5 kg	37.5 kg
For 8 Kanals	32 kg	1	50.0 kg	50.0 kg

Based on assessments and the above set of criteria, the following distributions (including provision of some additional relief items) were completed between 27 June and 18 July, 2006;

No. families	Cultivable land in Kanals	Urea (kg)	DAP (kg)	Tool kits	Maize seed (kg)	Tents	Male hygiene kits	Female hygiene kits
4,474	23,895	150,000	75,000	1,500	75,324	180	3,593	2,183

The community response played an integral part in achieving the distributions in a timely and cost-effective manner. Union council level organizations were established in all distribution areas and communities provided assistance with crowd control and security. Ten community volunteers assisted the distribution teams with deliveries and recording data.

Work is ongoing to identify irrigation channels to be repaired and feasibility studies are being conducted.

### Impact

The initial results from areas served early in the distribution period have been encouraging with good germination rates. The feedback from the community is that the seeds are the correct type and match what they were using before the earthquake. The agricultural specialist is confident of high germination ratios in other areas.

The good community buy-in to the process has laid the foundation for progressing other components of the livelihood programme in those areas. The community organization established in Batkul, following discussions with the PRCS/Federation staff, has agreed to female staff to work on gender issues in that area. Communities in rural northern Pakistan are inherently conservative and gaining acceptance for female participation in components of the livelihoods programme is a significant challenge. That this has been achieved in Batkul represents a significant breakthrough. It has been assisted by the close relationship formed between the community and the PRCS/Federation in the seeds/fertilizer distribution activities.



Families have been given seeds, fertilizer and tools as part of the livelihoods programme.

### Constraints

A representative of the company supplying the seeds found some of the bags were under-weight which led to delays in some distributions until the matter was sorted out.

**Expected result (Gender):** Women in targeted communities have greater access to services and institutions and are involved in planning and implementation of community recovery.

### Progress/Achievements

Five villages (each consisting of several settlements/neighbourhoods) have been surveyed for needs assessment. Based on these findings, detail preparatory work is in progress in order to plan activities according to gender segregated information.

<sup>1</sup> The Kanal is a traditional unit of land measurement in Pakistan. It is the equivalent of 605 square yards (1/8 acre) or approximately 506 square meters.

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Initial dialogue has begun with two villages for the establishment of village development committees. There is consultation with the health team (including water & sanitation and the psychosocial projects) and other teams for integration of gender and community participation aspects as an integral part of overall strategy.

Training on gender aspects has been conducted for field assessment teams, covering three social organizers and 12 volunteers from PRCS to date.

A concept paper on gender and community participation has been drafted for feedback, inputs and further integration on an overall basis.

**Impact**

PRCS staff/volunteers have for the first time trained in gender issues which they are incorporating into their assessment and general project/programme activities.

**Constraint**

The PRCS/Federation has to proceed with great care on any gender-related projects due to cultural and religious sensitivities. Clerics, especially in remote communities, have issues with women working for the PRCS/Federation, and are wary of any activities which deal with the status of women in the community.

The PRCS/Federation is committed to working at a pace and with methods with which communities are comfortable with. This is achieved through meetings with clerics and elders, explaining the programme and listening to their concerns. Local authorities also need to be kept informed of planned activities.

This is a lengthy and slow process, but imperative if the activities are to be accepted in the community. The gender project is following the methodology which has been successfully used by the health and psychosocial programmes.

**4. Health and Care**

**Objective: The health status of the most vulnerable communities in the country is improved by revitalizing PRCS pre-earthquake health programmes and through appropriate scaling-up in earthquake-affected areas.**

**Expected result (Basic health care/community-based health):** Up to 200,000 people in northern Pakistan have access to appropriate quality health care.

**Progress/Achievements**

The number of beneficiaries of basic community health care provided by all Movement partners across NWFP and Pakistan-administered Kashmir since the beginning of the operation is now more than **449,000**. Patients have been predominately women and children.

Beneficiaries have been serviced by mobile medical health teams, basic health units, field hospitals and emergency response units. The PRCS/Federation is also providing support to 25 government-run basic health units and lady health workers (female health visitors).

The consolidated health beneficiaries to the end of July are shown in the following table:

Facility	Location	Operational status as of end July 2006	Beneficiaries
PRCS mobile/basic health units	Pakistan-administered Kashmir – various	Active	80,165
PRCS/Federation mobile health units	NWFP – Balakot, Besham	Active	15,324
PRCS/Federation/Korean Red Cross mobile health unit	NWFP – Mansehra, Besham	Closed Dec 2005	4,382
PRCS/Federation	NWFP – Balakot	Closed Apr 2006	7,629

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temporary facility (formerly Federation/Spanish Red Cross ERU)	NWFP – Batagram	Active	22,351
PRCS/French Red Cross bilateral health facility (formerly French Red Cross ERU)	NWFP – Mansehra	Closed Nov 2005	1,182
RDRT/Malaysia Red Crescent mobile health unit	NWFP – Abbottabad	Closed Feb 2006	14,623
Federation multinational field hospital	NWFP – Mansehra	Closed Nov 2005	686
Italian Red Cross field hospital	Pakistan-administered Kashmir – Bagh	Active	52,901
Qatar Red Crescent field hospital	NWFP – Mansehra	Active (will close end 2006)	185,808
Saudi Red Crescent field hospital	Pakistan-administered Kashmir – Muzaffarabad	Closed Mar 2006	54,435
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>449,483</b>

Four mobile health clinics have been operational in the areas in and around Balakot and Besham. Another team became operational in the Allai region at the beginning of July and a further team will start operations in the area once assessments are completed. The new teams servicing Allai are based in the Banna base camp. The mobile teams are providing curative care, referral, immunization (EPI), growth monitoring of children, antenatal clinics, family planning and health education and hygiene promotion. An awareness creation campaign is underway to identify volunteers for Community Based First Aid (CBFA), to enhance the capacity of the communities regarding disaster preparedness. CBFA training has commenced in the catchment villages of these mobile health teams. In Batagram the French Red Cross bilateral programme continues with a mobile health unit and training of Ministry of Health staff.

At present the two mobile clinics in Besham have a weekly average of 600 patients from the nine villages they visit. Of these, 32 percent of the attendants are children below the age of five years. The average proportion of female patients has now risen to approximately 65 percent of all patients. This is encouraging progress from the initial months following the quake when female patients made up only approximately 30 percent of beneficiaries. Growing acceptance and trust in communities is being reflected in the increase in women and girls coming to the clinics. Normal attendance levels at the Besham clinics is 1000 people a week, and the current decrease is due to school holidays and people busy with harvesting.

There has been a slight increase in women attending antenatal clinics but the numbers are well below target. There is still a lack of awareness about the importance of antenatal care among rural women. There is the need for continued advocacy and education among the women themselves, men and religious leaders.

The two mobile health teams in Balakot are fully operational and serving nine villages. A base camp in Balakot is planned to support these teams, which currently operate out of Mansehra, about an hours drive south. The targeted villages are remote and accessed by steep, narrow dirt roads. The villages are 30-90 minutes walk from where the road access ends. Access is challenging and vulnerable to bad weather conditions and landslides.

A delegate with experience in training traditional birth attendants was recruited in June to spearhead increased dialogue with the local midwives regarding training in safe motherhood, antenatal care services and enhancing the referral of pregnant women at term for safe delivery.

As planned the programme has commenced a Leishmaniasis prevention programme in response to an increased number of Leishmaniasis cases. The disease is transmitted through the bite of an infective female sand fly. The mobile teams are liaising with the WHO and the Ministry of Health on the treatment of identified cases. The PRCS/Federation mobile health units have trained 20 volunteers in Leishmaniasis prevention. To further target the

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disease, 2,500 long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets provided by UNICEF have been distributed in Jambura where the disease is prevalent. The use of mosquito nets will not only prevent the bite of the sand fly but will also be effective against mosquitoes that transfer malaria. In order to distract / repel sand flies, volunteers have painted trees in the area white.

The Qatar Red Crescent field hospital continues to be busy and is providing surgical care to the communities in and around Dhuli (Bagh). The Qatar Red Crescent also operates two mobile health units with essential curative and preventive health care. The daily average number of beneficiaries is 217.

Avian influenza outbreaks have been confirmed in Pakistan and the health issues relating to the disease are being highlighted in the PRCS/Federation health programme. Information relating to avian influenza is being disseminated to patients through health clinics etc. A stock of 3,000 protective masks is being maintained. There have been to date no reported human cases of the disease.

Team leaders from all mobile teams attend the fortnightly WHO cluster meetings, in their respective areas. There are monthly health coordination meeting involving representatives from the PRCS, bilateral partner national societies and the Federation. There are sometimes representatives from the water and sanitation and psychosocial support projects.

Several partner national societies are targeting specific support for the health programme. The French Red Cross continues to run the medical facility in Batagram. The Belgian Red Cross is involved in psychosocial support activities. The Australian Red Cross is providing financial support for the mobile health clinics. The American and Danish Red Cross Societies are planning bilateral public health care projects in the Balakot area. The Canadian Red Cross is planning to commence bilateral public health care support in Banna in August.

### Impact

The communities in general and women and children in particular are more aware of the accessibility of health services and their health needs via the mobile health services. The number of female beneficiaries is increasing. Health education and hygiene promotion has a positive effect on their lives. The resistance from men to women attending mobile clinics and sensitivity linked with female health is decreasing, although a continued dialogue with religious leaders is required

A strong working relationship with the government district health system, UN agencies and other NGOs has been established through continuous information and resource sharing and close coordination of health activities.

The PRCS presence in all activities has increased and all mobile health teams are now comprised of PRCS staff. The increased number of volunteers trained in CBFA, PRCS staff trained in first aid and humanitarian values/Movement principles has laid a foundation for future PRCS district branch development. The NWFP provincial branch is being given managerial and financial management responsibility.

### Constraints

Bad weather and landslides remain the main constraint and have limited mobile health teams' movements during June/July.

Religious/cultural issues always remain a risk to the stability of the programme. The objections of a religious cleric in a village visited by the mobile health teams in Besham led to that community not attending. The cleric objected to women being employed by the PRCS/Federation health teams. The issue was resolved by relocating the mobile team visit to a nearby village.

PRCS staff shortages are another challenge and led to the delayed deployment of the mobile teams in Banna.

**Expected result (HIV/AIDS):** 30,000 people benefit from community-based HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support activities that contribute to the reduction of the burden of HIV/AIDS in the country.

### Progress/Achievements

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The HIV/AIDS programme continues to run as a pilot in Lahore with the voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) clinic and awareness-raising activities. Other activities planned for introduction in the coming months are youth-peer education, HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, reduction in stigma and discrimination and voluntary non-remunerated blood donation.

During the period January to May, a total of 106 HIV tests were performed after pre-test counselling, with all testing negative. Post-test counselling was also conducted. A total 25 HIV/AIDS awareness sessions for 818 participants have been conducted to date this year.

A plan of action has been developed and finalised in consultation with the South Asia Regional Delegation HIV/AIDS coordinator, who visited Pakistan in June. Apart from the VCT and awareness-raising activities, other planned activities had been on hold since the earthquake due to reallocation of resources. This included the majority of the Punjab branch, which has its provincial headquarters in Lahore, being relocated to support the branch in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. The PRCS with the support of the Federation and Swedish Red Cross is resuming/restarting these activities during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of this year. The first meeting of the HIV/AIDS Steering and Managing Committees will be held on 10 August. This gathering will involve a variety of actors in the HIV/AIDS area including the National Society, Federation, Ministry of Health, and UNAIDS.

### Impact

The commitment and ownership of the project by the PRCS has been increased. The continued success of the Lahore clinic, while still on a small scale, has marked the National Society as a serious player in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Pakistan. The challenge now is to follow through with the planned scaling up of activities.

### Constraints

As outlined above, resources were redirected towards the earthquake operation, meaning several planned activities have been put on hold. The rapid turnover of staff at provincial and NHQ level has also hampered implementation.

**Expected result (Psychosocial support):** Up to 30,000 people are able to cope with prolonged psychological stress and actively contribute to communities' efforts during the post-emergency/transition period.

### Progress/Achievements

The psychosocial support (PSP) programme moved into a new phase from mid-May. After originally focusing on people in relief camps in which it assisted more than 27,000 beneficiaries, the project began running in 12 villages in Balakot/Garhi Habibullah and two villages in Batagram. A total of 5000 people in these villages have benefited from the project in these villages. The transition from the camps reflected the rapid fall in camp populations as people were returned to their communities.

The Danish Red Cross which has been running the project on behalf of the Federation submitted a new proposal to ECHO to extend support for another 11-and-a-half months. The target group will cover three areas in NWFP – Balakot/Garhi Habibullah, Batagram, and Allai/Banna and the Danish Red Cross will run the project on a bilateral basis.

A baseline survey was carried out in May to enhance realistic indicators to be able to monitor impact. The parameters suggested for monitoring will be changes of wellbeing, reduced suffering, improved resources, threats/risks and hopes. The general outcome of the survey showed a clear picture that survivors were still affected by the uncertainty of the future and problems concerning livelihood and reconstruction of homes. Most of the people questioned in the survey, expressed that being busy with work as well as being with friends and family helped them to overcome their anxieties.

As outlined above, activities are currently being carried out in 14 villages in Balakot and Batagram as well as in a tented camp with 145 families. A total of 310 volunteers/local resource persons (161 male, 149 female) are actively involved in the activities on a regular basis. Two trained psychosocial support staff work in each village.

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There is positive feedback from people in the communities about the way they are involved in selecting, planning and running the activities. Everywhere PSP has been implemented, communities are very willing to contribute with human resources, shelter, land, forming committees etc.

The second project phase started on the 15 May. The focus lies on re-establishing normal life and rebuilding hope and confidence by improving life skills, both technical and psychological. Children will be reintegrated back into education. Activities in all target areas during this phase are being expanded to nearby villages in the same union councils, where official approval has already been given to work.

Batagram and Allai Valley are Pashto-speaking areas. The inhabitants are very traditional and education levels are low. This means it requires extra effort finding qualified staff, especially women. Recently eight new Pashto-speaking staff were recruited for the teams covering these areas.

Training for new staff, and refresher training for existing staff from the PRCS, Federation, Danish Red Cross and Belgian Red Cross is being planned utilising local NGOs Rozan and Cavish and the PRCS. The training includes: psychological mechanisms, community mobilisation techniques/ tools, psycho-education on general life skills issues such as coping with anger and stress, managing emotions, effective parenting, roles and responsibilities in the families and how to carry out awareness around these issues in the field. In addition the PRCS will conduct training for PSP and health staff in Community Based First Aid. Rozan will train local teachers and health/Lady Health Workers in psychological reactions and simple tools to handle these reactions in their daily work.

### Impact

The majority of the population is very satisfied with the PSP concept and is actively involved in the planning and organization of various activities. During a needs assessment for the new programme phase focus group interviews confirmed high satisfaction levels for social group activities. The real impact or effect of the different interventions is difficult to measure over a short period of time.

### Constraints

The first project phase was funded by ECHO. A proposal for an extension and expansion of project activities was submitted to ECHO at the end of April.

Project development including the recruitment and training of new staff for implementation in Batagram and Allai has been delayed for almost six weeks while the focus has been placed on securing future funding. The lack of funding has prevented the start-up of PSP activities in new target villages in Balakot.

Activities in Banna/Allai were also delayed due to waiting for the completion of the new staff base camp there. The team conducting PSP activities in Batagram operates from Mansehra which is two hours drive from the villages. This has impacted on the amount of time staff have been able to spend in villages.

**Expected result (Water and sanitation):** To support 160,000 vulnerable people in communities affected by the earthquake in NWFP through the implementation of safe and sustainable community-based water and sanitation projects in order for them to reach a substantial improvement in health and well-being by the end of 2008.

*(NB: this replaces the original expected result of '80,000 people have access to sustainable and appropriate water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in Batagram, Allai, Balakot, and Shangla (Besham) )*

The water and sanitation unit has three components - water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, which are interdependent for every project and in each location. Therefore, water supply and sanitation activities are carried out together with the hygiene promotion interventions. Water and sanitation is also integrated with the health programme.

A revised plan of action was completed in July 2006, outlining the main steps over a three year period. Significant points are;

- The water and sanitation and hygiene promotion project is continuing to focus on community-based activities supported by the PRCS. Water and sanitation will be part of the National Society's health structure and it is carried out as part of an integrated strategy with the other PRCS/Federation teams (health, livelihood, shelter,

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gender, psychosocial support). This common action is aimed at establishing a uniform platform in the frame of community mobilization, in order to enhance community participation for the recovery programme.

- At the end of this year (2006), the implementation of the PRCS/Federation water and sanitation and hygiene promotion project will be in the transition phase. The coordination and management of the operations will be progressively transferred from the Federation to the PRCS, starting from early 2007. This will be reflected by just one water and sanitation delegate remaining with the project for the first half of next year (reduced from the current number of four delegates).

### Progress/Achievements

In coordination with the relief team, a large-scale distribution of family and female hygiene kits was achieved during June 2006. As detailed earlier in this report, more than 82,000 family kits were distributed along with 43,500 female kits in Shangla, Abbottabad, Kaghan, Thakot and Batagram. The total number of family kits distributed since the beginning of the operation has topped the 150,000 mark.

During the relief phase, 1,392 latrines and 143 bathrooms were installed in about 50 villages in the Batagram and Balakot regions, serving approximately 86,000 beneficiaries.

The Federation/Swedish Red Cross water purification unit (previously a water and sanitation emergency response unit during the emergency phase) has wound up its operation on 10 July. The unit was producing 210,000 litres of potable water a day servicing 15,000 people in the Balakot area. The unit has been handed over to the PRCS and will be stored at the NWFP provincial branch in Peshawar for use in future emergencies. The Federation/German/Austrian unit which was servicing 10,000 people a day in Batagram ceased operation in April 2006.

These units have been progressively replaced by 11 rehabilitated water supply schemes in villages around Balakot and Batagram. Village water and sanitation committees, established with the support of the PRCS/Federation hygiene promotion facilitators, are managing their equipment and organising field work, while PRCS/Federation technicians are supervising the operations. The activities are now focused on the construction and rehabilitation of a further 18 water schemes in the targeted areas of Batagram, Balakot, Allai and Besham (Shangla) until the end of 2006.

The National Society, with the support of the Federation is about to engage one a water and sanitation coordinator and two water and sanitation engineers from August 2006. They will work initially as Federation employees, but transfer to the employ of the PRCS from 2007.

### Impact

More than 50 villages and the towns of Balakot and Batagram are actively participating in the PRCS/Federation water and sanitation activities. The original target of 80,000 beneficiaries has already been surpassed by the hygiene promotion and health education programme, while approximately 40,000 people have access to safe water supplies and sanitation facilities.

### Constraints

The water and sanitation needs for this recovery-reconstruction phase are still huge in the NWFP. The risks of water-related diseases are still widespread in the earthquake affected areas.

However the project budget of approximately CHF 6 million is currently only 50 percent covered. As a consequence, planned activities have been scaled down with a focus on training of local staff, integrated activities with the health, relief, livelihoods and shelter teams and on small scale village-level projects in the four targeted areas. However, broader project proposals remain ready to be implemented should donor support improve.

**Expected result (Health and care capacity building):** 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 communities at risk (estimated 200,000 beneficiaries).

### Progress/Achievements

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Training and capacity building activities are being conducted as part of the various other projects under the overall health and care programme. Summarised, these trainings have been;

- All mobile health teams contain PRCS staff and they have been given ongoing training in areas such as community based first aid and water and sanitation.
- Community based first aid trainings have been conducted for communities by the PRCS/Federation mobile health teams operating out of Besham, Banna and Balakot.
- The PRCS/Federation mobile health units have trained 20 volunteers in Leishmaniasis prevention.
- As part of the water and sanitation project, a total of 35 staff/volunteers have been trained on operating treatment plants, conducting water analysis and implementing water supply schemes.

The NWFP provincial branch runs one mobile clinic<sup>2</sup> and one basic health unit in Peshawar and Torkham respectively. These health facilities have been operating since 2002 for Afghan refugees and host communities. The units provide curative care, health education, community based first aid (CBFA) trainings and reproductive health care services.

The Balochistan provincial branch has three mobile health units and two basic health units providing primary health care services. These services have been operating since 2002 and benefit refugees from Afghanistan and host communities. The facilities provide curative care, health education, CBFA training, and reproductive health needs including family planning services. All seven units participated in a polio eradication campaign targeting children aged five and under.

Primary health care and health education statistics 1 January – 30 June 2006

	Primary health care beneficiaries	Health education beneficiaries	Reproductive health beneficiaries	Polio drops (children < 5 years)
Balochistan	15,830	670		4,686
NWFP	6,185	2,817	3,743	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,015</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>4,686</b>

**Impact**

The involvement of PRCS staff and volunteers in the operation has exposed them to training across a range of health-related activities. The National Society now has a greater pool of trained human resources in areas such as community base first aid, water and sanitation, and psychosocial support.

In relation to the operation of the health units in Balochistan and NWFP which existed before the earthquake, there is improved personal hygiene practice among the beneficiary communities leading to improved health of women and children in particular. Improved immunization status of children under 5 years is also observed among the target communities. The PRCS is being recognized as a credible civil society organization working for humanity and has a good relationship with rural populations of far flung areas.

**Constraints**

Rapid staff turnover at provincial level has led to some disruption of health care services particularly in Balochistan. The earthquake operation has also resulted in diversion of resources.

<sup>2</sup> This is a separate mobile unit from the six currently being run in NWFP as part of the earthquake operation.

## 5. National Society Capacity Building

(NB Health and Care is covered above)



A regional disaster response team member training members of the Pakistan Red Crescent's new national disaster response team (NDRT).

**Disaster Management objective:** The PRCS capacity is reinforced in its mandate to respond to disasters within the earthquake affected/disaster-prone areas.

**Expected result:** Nationwide PRCS disaster management capacities are enhanced, especially in high-risk areas, for effective and timely disaster response.

### Progress/Achievements

The National Society plans to conduct four vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) this year (one for each provincial branch). To date VCAs have been completed in Balochistan and NWFP. Sources of information included village elders, village heads, mullahs, teachers, civil servants, and village *patwaris* (a patwari maintains all the land records in a village). Subsequent VCA risk analysis identified needs and volunteers were selected to be given training.

The National Society is examining these results and national headquarters and provincial branches are deciding where and to what extent community-based risk reduction programmes can be implemented.

Community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) exercises will be organized between September and December. These exercises will target the volunteers identified in the villages during the VCA exercise.

The PRCS has identified 20 districts where it plans to establish new branches by the end of 2008. This exercise was carried out through systematic consultation between the national headquarters and the provincial branches. The main indicator for choosing these areas for building new branches was historical data/information collected by the provincial branches. To date six new branches were developed in 2005 and two have been developed this year (see the Organizational Development objective later in this report for further details). All the new and existing branches will have disaster management cells. Each cell comprises of a disaster management officer and a warehouse manager. Each disaster management cell member is to be trained in vulnerability and capacity assessment, community-based disaster preparedness, community awareness, formation of volunteer support and basic office management.

The PRCS national disaster management plan 2005-2010 is still being finalized by a disaster management cell working group. The task group is assessing current activities and is tasked with finalizing the plan by the end of 2006.

Disaster preparedness stocks are maintained at national, provincial and district levels. The target is to be able to provide assistance to 20,000 families at any time. The stock capacity to assist families is as follows; 4,000 at national headquarters, 2,000 at each of four provincial branches, 1,000 at each of the three regional branches and 225 at each of 22 district branches). Procurement and distribution of stocks to various branches is ongoing.

The PRCS has identified the need to reinforce the national capacity in disaster response. To help achieve this, a national disaster response team (NDRT) is being formed. This is based on the regional disaster response team (RDRT) concept (see box).

The process of forming the NDRT began in May with 24 staff from the NWFP branch receiving training in assessment, monitoring and reporting. The training was conducted by Federation personnel and three RDRT members from the Malaysian Red Cross.

Strict quality criteria were applied in selecting the participants for the NDRT training in July. The 30 participants (including four women) were drawn from branches across the country (Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab, NWFP, Pakistan-administered Kashmir) and from national headquarters. The week-long training covered a wide array of topics, with a mixture of lecture and field work.

There will be a second round of training conducted in the final quarter of 2006.

A five-day logistics training was held in July with 20 participants from the PRCS, Federation (locally recruited staff) and the Qatar Red Crescent bilateral programme. The training was facilitated by two logistics delegates, the procurement delegate, the fleet delegate and the security delegate who has prior experience as a logistics emergency response unit team leader. The training involved extensive field exercises and theoretical work. Among the participants were 12 Federation-employed local staff. The aim is to enhance their skill levels with a view to them transferring to the PRCS in the long-term, enhancing the capacity of the National Society.

The planned activity of establishing a nationwide high frequency (HF) network and providing mobile stations and vehicle with very high frequency (VHF) kits has not progressed significantly. The PRCS is re-evaluating the scope and scale of the planned activities. It is exploring bilateral partnerships for the installation of HF networks in some selected areas. A proposal has been forwarded to a partner national society in this regard.

The activity of organizing exchange visits with national societies in the region, to learn from their experiences in community based disaster preparedness and branch/volunteer systems, has been cancelled. It was recognised that the extensive RDRT deployment and the NDRT trainings was effectively achieving these aims.

### Impact

The ad hoc strengthening of the disaster management capacity of the National Society that was occurring as a result of new and existing staff/volunteers being exposed to a large-scale, technical operation has now been formalised through trainings. The 24 staff/volunteers trained in assessment, monitoring and reporting activities put their new skills to immediate use. They were deployed to identifying gap areas and relief needs of beneficiaries and performed these tasks satisfactorily.

Likewise, the 30 staff and volunteers who attended the NDRT training in July successfully complete a rigorous and exacting course. They are now a skilled resource to be utilised for future emergencies. Key to capitalising on this progress is maintaining contact with NDRT members and offering opportunities for future trainings and RDRT opportunities for the top graduates. The support and commitment of the disaster management team at the

**The Regional Disaster Response Team** was first introduced as a disaster response tool of the Federation in 1998. RDRTs consist of a core group of people based in national societies with cross-sectional expertise as well as generalist relief skills. Their aim is for RDRT members to respond to a disaster in their region within 24 hours

For the Pakistan Earthquake operation, 87 RDRT members from 16 countries were deployed in different sectors, from 13 Oct 2006 until 28 Feb 2006. This was the largest deployment of RDRTs to date. It was also the first time that RDRT members were deployed cross-regionally, coming from four different sub-regions: South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia and Central Europe.

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South Asia Regional Delegation which is fully committed to promoting the NDRT/RDRT concept is of great assistance, as is the skilled and experienced RDRT training staff provided by the Malaysian Red Crescent.

### Constraints

The NWFP branch had to scale down its planned VCA activities due to heavy involvement in the earthquake response. However, some of the VCA requirements were covered by assessments conducted by RDRT members.

The finalization of the disaster management plan 2005 -2010 has been continually delayed, first by heavy involvement in various disaster response activities during 2005 and then with the ensuing earthquake operation.

### Organisational Development Objective: PRCS strengthens its foundation and organizational capacity in order to deliver effective and relevant services to vulnerable populations.

**Expected result:** The institutional capacity of the PRCS to deliver effective and efficient services to the most vulnerable communities is developed and strengthened through expansion of PRCS branches in disaster-prone areas.

### Progress/Achievements

The expansion and extension of PRCS infrastructure in underserved areas continues as a high priority for the National Society. From 2005 to date, the following new branches have been developed;

Branch	Province	Year
Swat district branch	NWPF	2005
Jhang district branch	Punjab	2005
Narowal district branch	Punjab	2005
Sibi district branch	Balochistan	2005
Baden district branch	Sindh	2005
Khairpur district branch	Sindh	2005
Balwalpur district branch	Punjab	2006
Jaffarabad district branch	Sindh	2006

The Pakistan Red Crescent has rationalized and prioritized 20 district branches to be established in selected areas by the end of 2008.

To ensure professional management of the PRCS and qualitative implementation of its humanitarian mandate at the field level, changes have been made at various managerial levels of the national headquarters, particularly at the senior level. Concurrently, the organizational structure at the national headquarters has been changed to be more responsive to emerging needs.

To meet the human resource needs of the scaled-up activities as a result of the earthquake operation, the PRCS is recruiting staff. A human resource manager has been hired and further professional HR staff will be recruited in the last quarter. Recruitment for district branches is done by the provincial headquarters. The Federation is recruiting an organisational development delegate to support the National Society with the programme.

To assist with coordination with the numerous partner national societies, particularly in the wake of the October 2005 earthquake, the PRCS is planning to establish an 'international' department.

The national society continues to develop a fundraising strategy aimed at greater financial independence. An agreement has been reached with a pharmaceutical company to use PRCS premises for meningitis and polio vaccinations for Hajj and Umra pilgrims. The Saudi government has made it mandatory for all the pilgrims to be vaccinated before entering the country. This activity is due to begin in August and will be merged with the hepatitis vaccination programme later on.

A volunteer-based fundraising initiative is planned for September onwards seeking further support for the earthquake operation. The first year anniversary of the tragedy will be used as a focal point for the campaign. The PRCS also receives income from hiring out its auditorium at national headquarters in Islamabad.

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To strengthen its volunteer and fundraising base, the PRCS continues to raise its profile with the public. Dissemination sessions are planned for September along with an advertising/promotional campaign in the media. The media campaign over August - October will highlight the work done by the National Society in response to the earthquake whilst also promoting the ongoing national programmes. There will also be a direct marketing campaign over this period with brochures promoting the PRCS to be widely distributed.

In order to promote the PRCS website (<http://www.prcs.org.pk/>), banners and links are being placed on various other sites to attract more traffic.

### Impact

The programme continues to strengthen the institutional capacity of the PRCS in delivering effective and efficient services to the vulnerable communities. The National Society is going through a challenging period where it's organisational development needs to take account of the scaling up of activities resulting from the earthquake operation. Now more than ever, there is a requirement for efficient, professional and effective systems to be in place. The PRCS recognises this and continues to strive for improvements in financial, reporting, planning, human resources, fundraising and governance/management systems.

### Constraints

Most of the planned dissemination activities were unable to proceed due to the diversion of resources to the earthquake operation. The majority of the organisational development activities have been appropriated from the 2005 annual appeal plan and incorporated into the revised earthquake emergency and recovery appeal. The challenge is to regain momentum in this programme following the understandable focus on the earthquake operation to date.

The fundraising arrangement with the pharmaceutical company was supposed to have been finalized by the end of 2005 but was put on hold due to the quake operation. The legal process has also been a lengthy one. However both parties have reached a mutual consensus on the legal status and an agreement will be signed soon.

Volunteer-based fund raising (mainly through youth volunteers) is not as effective as it should be and there needs to be more interaction between the volunteers and PRCS to maintain motivation. The earthquake one year anniversary will be used as a focal point to enhance this engagement and interaction,

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

### Progress/Achievements

The Federation has been in constant dialogue with the governance and management of the National Society to assist it in achieving the goal of being a 'well-functioning national society'. The earthquake operation has provided an opportunity for the PRCS to carry out a review of the structure that is in place and identify its strengths and grey areas. The National Society has been transparent in its dealings and did not hesitate to accept the shortcomings and ask for assistance from Movement partners. The Federation team has been routinely engaged by the PRCS on strategic issues, especially capacity building. Various meetings coordinated by the Federation delegation have been held with regional, Secretariat, and partner national societies.

Professional financial software was purchased and installed in the Punjab provincial headquarters. This builds on the installation of improved financial system software at national headquarters which was completed shortly before the October 2005 earthquake. It is planned during the remainder of the year to install software and conduct training in two more provincial headquarters - NWFP and Balochistan.

### Impact

Establishing dialogue with the PRCS on governance, management, and the Federation's drive for a 'well-functioning national society' has been effective. The good relationship helped facilitate the donor's conference early in the year at which PRCS mapped out its priorities and vision for the earthquake operation. This has laid the foundation for continued close coordination and cooperation between the PRCS, the Federation and various partner national societies as well as with government relief agencies.

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The financial software offers a number of applications, namely; financial accounting, HR services, payroll generation, fixed asset management and inventory management. These applications are assisting the PRCS in converting all manual financial processes into electronic data, which can be easily regenerated, hence making the finance department more efficient. The software has also helped the National Society in practicing more financial control.

### Constraints

The PRCS continues to suffer from a lack of trained human resource and relatively new management. It is expected that with the passage of time, management and employees will be trained through their work experience.

The process of making the financial software operational in the Punjab branch was delayed due to the need for computer training of the finance officer. To avoid such delays in the future in the other provincial branches, computer-literate finance personnel will be in place before the software installation.

**Principle and values objective: The PRCS has contributed to creating a culture of tolerance and non-discrimination in the society through awareness-raising in communities of humanitarian values and the Movement's fundamental principles.**

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

### Progress/Achievements

The PRCS has developed a volunteer policy highlighting the strategies to recruit, train, develop and retain volunteers. The Punjab branch conducted a volunteer camp in Murree in June with 50 participants – 30 women and 20 men. The volunteers are teachers from schools in the Punjab and will be disseminating the information they received to their students. The plan is to organize four more volunteer camps for the remaining provincial branches before the year end.

Not funded under this appeal, but contributing to achieving the expected result, the PRCS supported by the ICRC has conducted a dissemination session in the Pakistan-administered Kashmir branch in Muzaffarabad for governance, management and staff. The session conveyed information about the fundamental principles of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, how they apply during conflict, disaster and peace times. The PRCS in coordination with the Federation have planned the next dissemination sessions in September. They will be held in Punjab and NWFP.

## 6. Communications – Advocacy and public information

**Overall objective: To raise the profile of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, while setting an example to encourage more people to join the PRCS as agents of change, to contribute to building of a civil society.**

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

### Progress/Achievements

The Federation communications team has provided support to the National Society for the publication of a brochure which will be part of a promotional push by the PRCS heading into the one year anniversary.

Training materials were provided for media awareness training for the NDRT course in July, building on the session conducted for PRCS staff/volunteers at the monitoring/reporting/assessment training in May.

The Federation, along with the ICRC is holding meetings



**The communications team facilitates visits to the field by media such as this group of journalists from the Netherlands meeting the Federation health coordinator at a mobile health clinic near Balakot.**

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with the National Society to assist it with planning for the earthquake one year anniversary. Several concepts have been put forward and are awaiting agreement from PRCS management.

A Federation information officer has been recruited locally and commenced his duties in August. The officer is fluent in Urdu and English and has a working knowledge of Pashto which will be useful in the quake affected areas in NWFP.

**Constraints**

A considerable gap of three-and-a-half months between the end of mission of the information delegate and the recruitment of the information officer has stretched the resources of the communications team. The team also has responsibility for donor reporting which has had to be given priority at times. This has meant interaction with and assistance provided to the PRCS has been less than planned. However with the arrival of the information officer this situation should improve.

**Expected result:** Awareness on ongoing earthquake recovery efforts is raised locally and internationally through the media, enhancing funding support.

**Progress/Achievements**

Communication activities have continued to be focused on the earthquake operation. Since June the communications team has facilitated visits by a Swedish television documentary team, a Dutch media contingent and a Danish Red Cross media team consisting of a photographer (winner of the 2005 World Press Photo award) and a freelance journalist.

Extensive preparatory work was done for the Swedish television crew with the assistance of the regional information delegate from the South Asia Regional Delegation. The delegate travelled in advance of the crew to scope out a family in a village which was to be a subject of a documentary feature on the quake to be broadcast for the one year anniversary. Detailed background information, a PRCS guide and translator were provided which assisted the documentary team in achieving a challenging assignment in a tight timeframe.

Background materials are always provided for visiting media and where possible, logistical support involving transport/translators is arranged on a user-pays basis.

Three web stories profiling the operation have been posted on the Federation website during the reporting period while the information team has written a feature on the operation for an international aid magazine to be published in August. Tailored articles have been provided to two national societies as well.

The communications team has also coordinated the production of information bulletins on the PRCS/Federation response to the monsoon flooding which commenced in July.

The Federation communications team has regular meetings with its PRCS and ICRC counterparts and is in the process of finalising planning for various promotional/media activities for the earthquake one year anniversary. A comprehensive media pack to be issued in September is currently being compiled and will include case studies, photographs, video and an opinion piece. The Geneva Secretariat media service and the South Asia Regional Delegation will be providing personnel and technical assistance for the one year anniversary activities.

The communications team has been producing an internal Federation bulletin to keep delegates and staff up-to-date with various aspects of the operation and administrative announcements.

**Constraints**

The human resource constraint has precluded the planned publication of an external newsletter. The first edition will be aimed to coincide with the one year anniversary.

**[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.](#)**

*The International Federation undertakes activities that 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.*

*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.*

*For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.*

# Pakistan - earthquake

ANNEX 1

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## PLEDGES RECEIVED

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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### CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				227,483,019	TOTAL COVERAGE 57.9%	
AMERICAN - RC		850,000	USD	1,099,900	17.10.05	
AMERICAN - RC		1,000,000	USD	1,280,500	01.11.05	
AMERICAN - RC		362,100	USD	475,075	08.12.05	HELICOPTER OPERATIONS ONE MONTH
AMERICAN - RC		1,500,000	USD	1,968,000	29.12.05	CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
AMERICAN - RC		1,500,000	USD	1,968,000	30.01.06	
ANDORRAN - RC		19,167	EUR	30,246	20.04.06	
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT		3,000,000	AUD	2,956,500	10.10.05	TENTS, BLANKETS, TARPAULINS, KITCHEN SETS, AIRFREIGHT
AUSTRALIAN - RC		500,000	AUD	480,500	19.10.05	MEDICAL SUPPLIES, VACCINES, CHOLERA KITS
AUSTRALIAN - RC		500,000	AUD	480,500	25.10.05	WINTERISED TENTS
AUSTRALIAN - RC				300,000	15.11.05	TARPAULINS, SHIPPING & TRANSPORT
AUSTRIAN - RC		50,000	EUR	77,825	03.01.06	
AUTONOMOUS PROV. BOLSANO		50,000	EUR	77,825	08.01.06	
BARBADOS - RC		1,015	USD	1,305	07.02.06	
BARBADOS - PRIVATE DONOR VIA RC		530	USD	668	11.05.06	
BRITISH - RC		250,000	GBP	569,500	09.10.05	
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD		1,470,588	GBP	3,344,117	27.10.05	
BRITISH - RC		250,000	GBP	568,500	17.11.05	
BRITISH - GOVT/DEC		214,663	GBP	488,143	18.11.05	PROCUREMENT OF STOVES
BRITISH - GOVT/DEC		1,331,250	GBP	3,027,263	18.11.05	PROCUREMENT OF HYGIENE KITS
BRITISH - GOVT/DEC		692,250	GBP	1,574,176	18.11.05	PROCUREMENT OF SHELTER KITS
BRITISH - RC		500,000	GBP	1,129,500	20.12.05	CORRUGATED IRON
BRITISH - RC		490,197	GBP	1,114,732	06.02.06	
BRITISH - RC		200,000	GBP	459,000	14.02.06	HYGIENE KITS
BRITISH - PRIVATE DONOR		405	GBP	918	05.01.06	
BRITISH - PRIVATE DONORS				15,857	03.11.05	
BRITISH - PRIVATE DONORS				3,974	11.05.06	
BRITISH PETROLEUM		500,000	USD	647,000	11.10.05	
BRITISH PETROLEUM FOUNDATION		75,726	USD	99,353	22.12.05	
CAMBODIAN - RC		15,000	USD	19,410	13.10.05	
CAMBODIAN - PRIVATE DONOR		100	USD	131	01.11.05	
CANADIAN - GOVT/CIDA/HAPS		990,000	CAD	1,093,455	13.10.05	
CANADIAN - GOVT/CIDA/HAPS		99,000	CAD	109,346	18.10.05	
CANADIAN - RC		1,000,000	CAD	1,088,200	19.10.05	PROCUREMENT 1300 WINTERISED TENTS
CANADIAN - RC		1,000,000	CAD	1,088,200	02.11.05	

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CANADIAN - GOVT CIDA/HAPS		990,000	CAD	1,077,318	09.11.05	
CANADIAN - RC		750,000	USD	984,000	09.12.05	HELICOPTER OPERATIONS 2 MONTHS
CHINESE - RC		1,000,000	USD	1,230,000	05.07.06	RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS
CHINA - HONG KONG RC BRANCH		500,000	HKD	83,100	10.10.05	PROCUREMENT SHELTER KITS
CHINA - HONG KONG RC BRANCH		4,000,000	HKD	679,600	29.11.05	
CHINA - HONG KONG RC BRANCH		2,000,000	HKD	330,600	23.12.05	PURCHASE OF WINTERISED TENTS
CHINA - HONG KONG RC BRANCH		2,457,757	HKD	383,164	27.05.06	CONSTRUCTION SCHOOL, BASIC HEALTH UNIT, PROCUREMENT RELIEF ITEMS
CHINA - MACAU - RC BRANCH				25,000	10.10.05	PURCHASE OF MEDICINES, BLANKETS & TENTS
CHINA - MACAU - RC BRANCH				15,000	09.12.05	PURCHASE OF MEDICINES
CROATIAN - RC		20,000	EUR	30,950	30.11.05	
CYPRUS - RC				20,867	12.10.05	
CZECH - RC		10,000	USD	12,940	25.10.05	
DANISH - RC				95,920	14.10.05	
DANISH - GOVT through RC				492,769	20.10.05	
DANISH - GOVT through RC				294,069	16.11.05	
DANISH - GOVT through RC				196,842	28.11.05	
DANISH - PRIVATE DONORS				4,783	03.02.06	
ECHO (05004)		810,747	EUR	1,262,333	13.10.05	
ECUADORIAN - RC		5,702	USD	7,481	25.01.06	
ESTONIAN - RC				3,847	20.06.06	
FINNISH - PRIVATE DONORS		700	EUR	1,083	12.10.05	
FRENCH - RC		400,000	EUR	618,200	07.11.05	
FRENCH - PRIVATE DONORS				1,952	21.10.05	
GERMAN - RC		500,000	EUR	778,500	27.10.05	
GERMAN - RC		500,000	EUR	772,750	21.11.05	PURCHASE WINTERISED TENTS
GERMAN - PRIVATE DONORS				148	18.10.05	
GHANA - PRIVATE DONOR		13,802	USD	17,397	12.04.06	
HELLENIC - RC				50,000	11.10.05	PURCHASE 10'000 BLANKETS
ICELANDIC - GOVT		75,000	USD	97,050	09.10.05	
ICELANDIC - RC		17,000,000	ISK	357,000	14.11.05	
INDONESIA - PRIVATE DONOR				128	28.10.05	
IRISH - GOVT		300,000	EUR	467,100	13.10.05	
IRISH - GOVT		350,000	EUR	540,925	28.10.05	
IRISH - RC		100,000	EUR	154,550	16.11.05	
IRISH - RC		500,000	EUR	772,750	25.11.05	PROCUREMENT OF HYGIENE KITS
IRISH - RC		350,000	EUR	541,625	13.12.05	PURCHASE WINTERISED TENTS
IRISH - GOVT		400,000	EUR	622,600	13.12.05	
IRISH - RC		250,000	EUR	391,250	06.03.06	PURCHASE CORRUGATED IRON SHEET
IRISH - RC		250,000	EUR	392,500	10.07.06	WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE PROMOTION
IRISH - PRIVATE DONOR				1,035	17.01.06	
ITALIAN - GOVT		200,000	EUR	311,400	17.10.05	
ITALIAN - RC		150,000	EUR	231,825	10.10.05	+ FOR INDIA, EUR 50'000 (DM , see AA047), FOR RELIEF SUPPLIES

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
JAPANESE - RC		262,513	USD	339,692	11.10.05	
JAPANESE - RC		2,800,000	USD	3,585,400	25.10.05	PROCUREMENT OF 10000 FAMILY TENTS, 10000 KEROSENE LAMPS, 10000 KEROSENE STOVE, 50000 BLANKETS
JAPANESE - RC		150,000,000	JPY	1,662,000	09.11.05	
JAPANESE - GOVT		2,800,000	USD	3,599,400	15.02.06	PROCUREMENT & DISTRIBUTION OF WINTERIZED TENTS, SHAWLS
KOREA, REPUBLIC - RC		50,000	USD	64,700	10.10.05	
LATVIAN - GOVT		100,000	USD	129,400	13.10.05	
LIBYAN - RC				10,000	10.10.05	
LICHTENSTEIN - PRIVATE DONOR				300,000	28.10.05	
LITHUANIAN - RC				3,567	13.01.06	
LUXEMBOURG - GOVT		200,000	EUR	311,400	24.10.05	
LUXEMBOURG - RC		40,000	EUR	61,900	21.12.05	PROCUREMENT OF CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS
MACEDONIA, FYR - RC		3,000	EUR	4,671	28.10.05	
MONACO - RC		30,000	EUR	46,710	17.10.05	
MONACO - RC		11,500	EUR	18,055	29.03.06	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		160,428	EUR	247,941	13.10.05	
NETHERLANDS - RC		213,904	EUR	330,588	03.11.05	
NETHERLANDS - RC		534,759	EUR	826,471	10.11.05	
NETHERLANDS - RC		855,615	EUR	1,324,064	28.11.05	
NETHERLANDS - RC		213,904	EUR	331,016	19.12.05	
NETHERLANDS - RC		125,000	EUR	197,250	20.03.06	CGI SHEETING WITH TOOLKIT
NETHERLANDS - REFUGEE FOUNDATION		162,974	EUR	255,054	20.03.06	CGI SHEETING WITH TOOLKIT
NETHERLANDS - PRIVATE DONORS				825	28.10.05	
NETHERLANDS - PRIVATE DONOR				500	19.12.05	TENTS
NEW ZEALAND - RC		100,000	NZD	89,600	20.10.05	
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		400,000	NZD	358,400	25.10.05	
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		250,000	NZD	231,125	28.11.05	
NORTH CYPRUS - M.GOKHAN KODAK		25,000	USD	32,800	31.01.06	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		10,000,000	NOK	1,975,000	09.11.05	RELIEF ACTIVITIES INCL. CHILDREN & VULNERABLE GROUPS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		5,500,550	NOK	1,086,359	09.11.05	
NORWEGIAN - RC		1,748,067	NOK	339,125	15.12.05	TSU
NORWEGIAN - RC		9,000,000	NOK	1,781,100	09.07.06	
OPEC FUND F.INTERNATIONAL DEV.		600,000	USD	768,300	13.10.05	+ INDIA (DM, 05AA047) AND AFGHANISTAN (DM, 05AA045), USD 200'000 EACH FOR RELIEF SUPPLIES
PHILIP MORRIS		30,000	USD	38,415	24.10.05	

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## PLEDGES RECEIVED

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
PHILIPPINES - RC		10,000	USD	12,805	03.11.05	
POLAND - PRIVATE DONORS				3,235	17.10.05	
PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE				804,873	17.11.05	
PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE				39,365	26.01.06	
PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE				24,468	02.02.06	
SAUDI ARABIA - PRIVATE DONOR		10,344	USD	13,245	16.11.05	
SAUDI ARABIA - PRIVATE DONOR		3,200	USD	4,227	27.03.06	
SINGAPORE - GOVT & RC				100,000	26.10.05	PROCUREMENT OF RELIEF ITEMS
SINGAPORE - GOVT & RC				100,000	09.11.05	PROCUREMENT EMERGENCY RELIEF & MEDICAL
SINGAPORE - PRIVATE DONOR		50,000	EUR	77,850	11.10.05	
SLOVENIAN - GOVT		14,981	EUR	23,153	17.11.05	
SLOVENIAN - GOVT		27,737	EUR	42,924	07.12.05	
SOUTH AFRICA - PRIVATE DONOR		1,000	USD	1,280	27.10.05	
SPANISH - PRIVATE DONORS				4,467	14.11.05	
SPANISH - PRIVATE DONOR				1,570	29.06.06	
SWEDISH - GOVT through RC		2,000,000	SEK	334,000	11.10.05	
SWEDISH - GOVT through RC & RC		15,400,000	SEK	2,571,800	14.10.05	
SWEDISH - RC		25,000,000	SEK	4,050,000	08.11.05	
SWEDISH - RC		20,000,000	SEK	3,250,000	15.12.05	
SWISS - RC				100,000	28.11.05	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONORS				14,850	12.10.05	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				25,000	09.12.05	
TAIWAN RED CROSS ORGANISATION		59,000	USD	77,408	05.12.05	PROCUREMENT OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES
TAIWAN RED CROSS ORGANISATION		470,000	USD	592,435	05.05.06	SHELTER & RECONSTRUCTION, EDUCATION & HEALTH BUILDINGS, LIVELIHOOD
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO - RC				3,370	30.12.05	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES -RC		10,000	USD	12,805	01.11.05	
SWISS WHO/VERF STAFF				4,000	09.11.05	
USA - ALTRIA KRAFT		50,000	USD	65,600	15.12.05	
USA - APPLIED MATERIALS		34,684	USD	45,505	15.12.05	
USA - COMM. FOUND. COLL. COUNTY		15,000	USD	19,485	20.04.06	
USA - EMC		36,000	USD	47,232	15.12.05	
USA - EMC		68,253	USD	88,661	20.04.06	
USA - ENTERPRISE FOUNDATION		250,000	USD	328,000	15.12.05	
USA - HARRIS FOUNDATION		100,000	USD	131,200	15.12.05	
USA HEWLETT PACKARD		230,302	USD	299,163	20.04.06	
USA - INTEL FOUNDATION		500,000	USD	656,000	15.12.05	
USA - INTEL CORP.		73,303	USD	95,221	20.04.06	
USA - LEHMAN BROTHERS		165,279	USD	216,846	15.12.05	
USA - NY / PRIVATE DONORS		3,435	USD	4,225	13.07.06	
USA - NY / TIE FOUNDATION		20,000	USD	24,600	13.07.06	
USA - PRIVATE DONORS				86,289	25.10.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONORS		1,276	USD	1,674	09.12.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONORS		7,851	USD	15,597	13.02.06	
USA - PRIVATE DONORS		22,764	USD	29,570	20.04.06	
USA - PRIVATE DONORS		19,070	USD	24,771	20.04.06	
USA - SAMYATEX		2,500	USD	3,280	15.12.05	
USA - SCHERING PLOUGH		20,651	USD	26,826	20.04.06	

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				76,839,673	CHF	33.8%
<b>IN-KIND AND SERVICES</b>						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
in kind list updated					21.03.06	
AMERICAN - RC				5,669,973		30518 BEDSHEETS, 28000 BUCKETS, 70000 BLANKETS, 3000 TARPAULINS, 5000 FAMILY TENTS , 18000 KITCHEN SETS, 3200 WINTERISED FAMILY TENTS, 18000 HYGIENIC PARCELS, 50000 SHAWLS, 2000 TENTS GAMMAX, 152900 BLANKETS QUILTS, SHIPPING/TRANSPORT
AUSTRIAN - RC				2,019,212		21000 HYGIENIC PARCELS, 7 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS, 300 FAMILY TENTS, 1800 WINTERISED FAMILY TENTS, 76000 BLANKETS, 18000 BLANKETS QUILT, SHIPPING/TRANSPORT
AUSTRIAN - RC				463,650		ERU WATER TREATMENT & SUPPLY LINE, PERSONNEL
BELGIAN - RC/FL				3,251,428		60000 BEDSHEET, 11720 BLANKETS, 95305 BLANKETS QUILT, 20060 JERRYCANS, 2275 WINTERISED FAMILY TENTS, 3500 KITCHEN SETS, 20000 CORRUGATED IRON SHEET, SHIPPING/TRANSPORT
BELGIAN - RC/FR				546,759		12500 BLANKETS, 1250 KITCHEN SETS, 1552 FAMILY TENTS, 1250 TARPAULINS, SHIPPING/TRANSPORT
BRITISH - RC				2,770,126		600 KITCHEN SETS, 6000 WINTERISED FAMILY TENTS, 2000 JERRYCANS 10L., 20060 JERRYCANS 20L., 504000 WATER PURIFICATION TABLETS, 25000 HURRICANE LAMPS, 600 FAMILY TENTS, 42300 TARPAULINS 4X6M, 300 TARPAULINS 4X60M., 21700 BLANKETS, 50 KITS TAPSTAND & PIPEWORK WAT/SAN
CANADIAN - RC				3,585,575		3000 WINTERISED FAMILY TENTS, 2000 GAMMAX TENTS, 3300 BLANKETS HIGH LOFT, 12000 BLANKETS 80%, 5 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS, 94 SHEETING TARPAULINS, 11000 TARPAULINS, TRANSPORT/SHIPPING
DANISH - RC				1,025,320		1.5, BASE CAMP, 30 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS, 50 DELEGATE HEALTH KITS, 8000 KITCHEN SETS, 9000 TARPAULINS, 750 WINTERISED FAMILY TENTS
DANISH - RC				563,850		ERU TELECOM & LOGISTICS UNITS
EGYPTIAN - RC				78,716		2000 BLANKETS, 20 FAMILY TENTS, TRANSPORT/SHIPPING

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
FINNISH - RC				3,871,778		10000 KEROSENE STOVES, 5500 HURRICANE LAMPS, 6607 WINTERISED FAMILY TENTS, 10000 CORRUGATED IRON SHEET , TRANSPORT/SHIPPING
FRENCH - RC				582,247		4791 KITCHEN SETS, 20910 JERRYCANS, 1440 HURRICANE LAMPS, 15000 SHAWLS, 2300 TARPAULINS, TRANSPORT/ SHIPPING
FRENCH - RC				261,791		ERU BASIC HEALTH CARE UNIT (ECHO FUNDED)
GERMAN - RC				787,278		ERU SPECIALISED WATSAN MODULE (ECHO FUNDED)
GERMAN - RC				5,915,846		10000 SLEEPING BAGS, 30380 TARPAULINS, 10000 HURRICANE LAMPS, 10000 BLANKETS, 8000 WINTERISED FAMILY TENTS, 200 HOSPITAL BEDS, 1 MOBILE KITCHEN, TRANSPORT/SHIPPING
IRISH - RC				936,500		7300 BLANKETS, 2250 WINTERISED FAMILY TENTS
LUXEMBURG - RC				215,594		6000 BLANKETS, 10 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS,
NEPAL - RC				5,000		1000 BLANKETS
NETHERLANDS - RC				4,771,896		573 FAMILY TENTS, 27 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS, 20000 TARPAULINS, 51516 BLANKETS 80 %, 30000 BLANKETS 50%, 7000 KEROSENE HEATERS, 288520 BEDSHEETS, 72000 BLANKETS QUILTS, 45000 HYGIENIC PARCELS, 2427 WINTERISED TENTS, 16000 KITCHEN SETS, 10 SUPPL.UNITS OF NEHK,
NORWEGIAN - RC				2,902,452		11320 BLANKETS, 1 DIATHERMY, 2 DOCTORS OFFICE MODULES, 9 HEATERS, 3 CHOLERA KITS, 1 LABORATORY MODULE, VARIOUS MEDICAL ITEMS, 2 PROPAC ECG MONITORS, 7355 SLEEPING BAGS , 95 SURGICAL SUPPLY KITS, 2 MOTHER AND CHILD CARE MODULE, 1620 TARPAULINS, 5 TENTS ALFA, 29 TENTS DELTA, 870 TENTS GAMMAX 24M2, 21 TENTS 90M2, 50 FAMILY TENTS 16M2, 8 TENTS WAREHOUSE, 40 TRUCKS M6, 4 WATER PURIFICATION UNITS, 2 WATERTANKS 10M3, 2 WATERTANK 5M3, 1 X-RAY MODULE
NORWEGIAN - RC				730,000		ERU REFERRAL HOSPITAL
QATAR - RC				2,312,371		20000 AMOXYCILLIN, 6158 FAMILY TENTS, 1170 BEDS RIGID FRAME, 6582 BEDSHEETS, 34881 BLANKETS QUILT, 45960 BLANKETS 50%, 2200 BODY BAGS , 700 BUCKETS, 44 GENERATORS, 12569 HYGIENIC PARCELS, 1998 JERRYCANS 10L, 1200 JERRYCANS 20 L., 40 FIRST AID KITS FOR CAR, 1001 KITCHEN SETS, 300 HURRICANE LAMPS, 925 SHAWLS, 92 VARIOUS MEDICINE, DATES, LENTILS, ASSORTED FOOD

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## PLEDGES RECEIVED

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DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SINGAPORE - RC				1,123,621		13900 FOOD RATION MRS, SHIPPING/TRANSPORT
SLOVENIAN - RC				404,690		5 MEDICAL ITEMS VARIOUS, 10000 SLEEPING BAGS
SPANISH - RC				119,225		8125 BLANKETS, 504 SLEEPING BAGS, 2400 TARPAULINS, 150 FAMILY TENTS
SPANISH - RC				415,580		1 ERU BASIC HEALTH CARE UNIT (ECHO FUNDED)
SWEDISH - RC				339,900		ERU WAT-SAN, MASS SANITATION MODULE UNIT
SWEDISH - RC				391,762		904 WINTERISED TENTS, 3000 SLEEPING BAGS, TRANSPORT/ SHIPPING
SWISS - RC				2,681,514		4000 AMOXYCILLIN, 40000 BEDSHEETS, 4500 TARPAULINS, 200 FAMILY TENTS, 2 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS, 12500 BLANKETS QUILT, 6140 BLANKETS, 80%, 20000 BLANKETS 50%, 1562 KEROSENE HEATERS, 2500 KITCHEN SETS, 10000 SHAWLS, 18000 CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, 2000 WINTERISED TENTS, TRANSPORT/SHIPPING
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATES			219,400		
AUSTRIA	DELEGATES			29,000		
CANADA	DELEGATES			31,000		
DENMARK	DELEGATES			106,200		
FINLAND	DELEGATES			58,200		
GERMANY	DELEGATES			8,800		
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATES			300,800		
ICELAND	DELEGATES			85,600		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATES			145,000		
NEW ZEALAND	DELEGATES			90,000		
NORWAY	DELEGATES			545,800		
SWEDEN	DELEGATES			95,400		
SWISS RC	DELEGATES			176,000		
VARIOUS DONORS				4,349,377		ESTIMATED INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT/INSURANCE COSTS (30% OF TOTAL VALUE OF RELIEF ITEMS)
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				54,984,231	CHF	24.2%

## ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
USA - COCA-COLA		1,000,000	USD	1,294,000	11.10.05	BILATERAL PAKISTAN RC . 40 BED MOBILE HEALTH FACILITY IN BAGH

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## PLEDGES RECEIVED

28/07/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				1,294,000	CHF	