

EMERGENCY APPEAL



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

Revised

25 October 2005

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 181 countries.

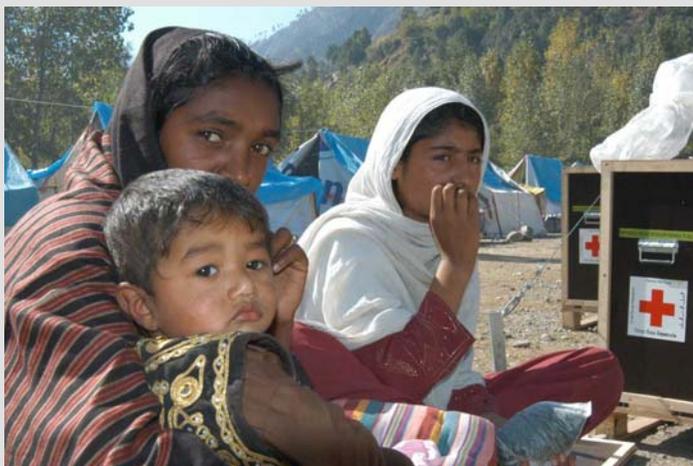
In Brief

THIS REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 152 MILLION (USD 117 MILLION OR EUR 98 MILLION) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 81,000 FAMILIES (APPROXIMATELY 570,000 BENEFICIARIES) FOR SIX MONTHS

(click here to go directly to the revised appeal budget)

Appeal history:

- Preliminary Emergency Appeal (launched as South Asia: Earthquake) on 9 October 2005 for CHF 10,793,000 (USD 8,438,294 or EUR 6,957,415) for four months to assist 30,000 families (some 120,000 beneficiaries).
- Operations Update no. 3 of 12 October 2005 revised the Preliminary Appeal budget to CHF 73,262,000 (USD 56,616,692 or EUR 47,053,307).
- Operations Update no. 5 of 17 October restated the target beneficiaries as 70,000 families (some 500,000 people).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 200,000.



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](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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The situation

An earthquake with a magnitude of 7.6 on the Richter scale, centred 95 kilometres north-east of Pakistan's capital, Islamabad, struck at 0350 GMT (0850 local time) on 8 October 2005, with tremors felt across the region from Kabul to Delhi. The quake has decimated northern Pakistan and northern India, killing over 54,000 people – with some estimates much higher – and injuring some 82,500 people and displacing more than three million people.

The earthquake was also felt very strongly in Afghanistan, including in Kabul, but mercifully, with little loss of life, injury or damage to property and infrastructure.

	Pakistan	India	Afghanistan	Total
Deaths	53,000	1,400	5	54,405
Injuries	75,000	7,500	6	82,506
Homeless	>3,000,000	150,000	N/A	3,150,000

Seismic activities are continuing. Over a hundred aftershocks have been reported in the region with the strongest one measuring 6.0 on the Richter scale on 23 October. At least five people in the Afghan province of Paktika were killed and some buildings were damaged as a result.

More than two weeks after the initial devastating earthquake, the humanitarian needs remain huge in northern Pakistan, the logistical challenges immense, the terrain extremely rugged and the winter snow just weeks away. There is risk of further massive loss of life among survivors with the imminent onset of winter. Certainly, the relief operation is one of the toughest faced by any relief organization in recent times. Due to accessibility challenges, the international community has yet to realize the full extent of the devastation and the logistical complexity of getting immediate relief to the most vulnerable.

While Pakistan is historically prone to earthquakes, a disaster of this magnitude – the worst in 100 years in the country – overwhelms the local and governmental infrastructure and response capacities in the affected areas. The rugged terrain of the world's second highest mountain range and inaccessibility to many cut-off villages are posing an enormous logistical challenge in a race against time to get relief to the affected population before winter sets in. The massive relief supplies and limited infrastructure in the country demand smooth coordination and cooperation among hundreds of agencies now on the ground to ensure optimal logistics capacities. Although more foreign helicopters have joined in the relief efforts – and more are needed – alternative means, such as horse packs and mules, are often more effective in certain parts of the affected areas.

The Pakistani government and local NGOs immediately responded to the earthquake, assisting in search and rescue, medical evacuation and relief distributions. The government is optimizing and extending its relief efforts, centred on provision of tents, blankets and bedding to the villages in the inaccessible areas. According to latest reports, the total army relief deliveries amount to 2,780 metric tons including tents, blankets, medicines, food rations, water and burial clothes. The government has also mobilized a massive air operation of over 1,500 rotations with over 58 military and foreign helicopters, airlifting injured and distributing relief supplies.

Despite the reportedly increased number of people coming from the mountains in search of aid, many people in the hundreds of villages still inaccessible are in need of help and many others prefer to live beside their destroyed houses and are building shelters from the ruins. In many affected areas, over 90 per cent of the infrastructure has been destroyed or badly damaged and many people are suffering from serious trauma. The government continues to encourage the earthquake-affected in the inaccessible areas to shift to tent villages for better and organized relief assistance and medical care. The ministry of health, with national and international health partners, is also

mobilizing large numbers of health teams to supplement several field hospitals that are operating in the disaster area. With freezing temperatures and lack of shelter, hypothermia and respiratory tract infections are serious additional concerns.

The affected people will be heavily reliant on emergency assistance for the next six months. There is a considerable risk of many more deaths if the vulnerable do not get sufficient help through the winter. Many in the worst hit areas are facing harsh weather conditions with no house or assistance. While external assistance in the form of tents and other shelter materials and medical items is being brought in by international agencies, the distribution of these commodities is still in the early stage.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent response so far

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has been at the forefront of response activities following the devastating earthquake, mobilizing all its resources to respond to the significant needs of the affected population. Staff, volunteers and medical teams have been mobilized from the national headquarters and branches to the affected areas and continue tirelessly to provide first aid, medical evacuation of the injured, assessments, tracing services and relief distributions. The society has, as of 22 October, distributed over 6,700 tents, 29,500 blankets and 190 plastic sheets among other relief items. Since the second day after the earthquake, eight Pakistan Red Crescent mobile medical teams have treated more than 16,000 people to date in lower Tandali, Muzaffarabad, U. Chatter, Hatian Balla, Ghari Dopatta, Balakot, Batagram and Bagh, with 60-70 per cent of the cases involving injuries and fractures. The blood bank at the national headquarters has also been operating around the clock and collected 1,227 units of blood for distribution to hospitals in the affected areas. In addition, the society has through a television/print appeal campaign fundraised 2.6 million Pakistani rupees (approximately CHF 55,000). Many people and local scouts are offering their services to the branches and the national headquarters. The society has received over 96 tons of relief material directly from various sister societies in addition to large quantities of locally donated blankets, clothes, bottled water and other relief items.

The International Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have both mobilized, from the region and internationally, enormous amounts of relief supplies, personnel and response tools, including a field assessment coordination team (FACT), 12 emergency response teams (ERUs), and regional disaster response teams (RDRTs) from six sister societies in South Asia and Southeast Asia. It has been the largest mass deployment of RDRTs ever in Asia, with 40 RDRT members deployed. More than 110 specialists from 25 Red Cross and Red Crescent partners, in addition to the Federation Secretariat's staff from Geneva and other field structures, are actively participating in the Pakistan Red Crescent's relief operation.

The combined resources of the Federation and the Pakistan Red Crescent are in full swing. Six emergency response units (ERUs) are operational or being set up in the affected areas to provide basic health care, water and sanitation, logistics and IT/telecommunications services. The remaining six ERUs are deployed on behalf of ICRC in Pakistan-administered Kashmir. In addition, the Federation has deployed a Danish Red Cross base camp for staff and parts of a Norwegian Red Cross hospital (click here to view [situation map](#) of earthquake-affected region).

Partner national society	Type	Status	Operational area
Danish/Spanish Red Cross	Logistics	Operational	Islamabad
Danish Red Cross	IT & telecommunications	Operational	Islamabad/Mansehra
French Red Cross	Basic health care	Operational	Batagram
Spanish Red Cross	Basic health care	Operational	Balakot
Swedish/Austrian Red Cross	Three-module water and sanitation (mass sanitation, treatment and supply, distribution and trucking)	Operational	Balakot
German Red Cross	Specialized water and sanitation	Setting up	Batagram
Danish Red Cross	Base camp	Operational	Mansehra
Norwegian Red Cross	Partial hospital	Equipment arrived and personnel en route	Abbottabad

The two basic health care ERUs from the French and Spanish Red Cross societies, operational in Batagram and Balakot, respectively, have provided first aid, triage and basic health services and other life-saving interventions to 2,000 people in their respective areas, seeing between 200-300 patients per day. Health teams from Qatar Red Crescent and South Korean Red Cross will soon be operational to undertake similar tasks. Linked to, but not part of the ERU deployment, is a multi-national Red Cross and Red Crescent hospital supporting the referral hospital in Abbottabad which is in process of being set up on the compound of Abbottabad hospital, which was damaged by aftershocks and evacuated of patients. The German, Japanese, New Zealand and Norwegian Red Cross societies have contributed to this hospital deployment, extending the existing health operation. Abbottabad hospital is the referral hospital for the two basic health care ERUs and the local health set up for a catchment population of over one million people. It will be operational soon and complement the ongoing activities with surgical activities, paediatric and general medicine. Regional Red Cross and Red Crescent disaster response teams from Southeast Asia have complemented the health activities and have treated 50 patients per day.

Health, water-sanitation and relief assessments and activities have been closely coordinated and integrated to map out a holistic picture of the needs and identify gaps in the affected areas.

To date, the Federation has installed a logistics team comprising an ERU and regional delegates who have received 40 aircraft with 1,600 tons of cargo, of which 776 tons was dispatched to the onward hub in Mansehra using 97 trucks. In addition, Pakistan Red Crescent has been supported to set up a logistics system that can receive and store direct donations. Ongoing training and logistics capacity building is a key feature of the logistics plan.

Relief distributions are gaining momentum, despite the harsh conditions and hostile terrain. As of 22 October, the Federation has distributed some 1,400 tents, 9,400 blankets and 1,300 plastic sheets to over 1,400 families (approximately 9,800 people).

As of 22 October, 8,119 tents, 38,902 blankets and 1,529 plastic sheets have been distributed by the Pakistan Red Crescent and Federation to over 56,000 people.

The three-module water and sanitation ERU became operational on 23 October and is distributing water to earthquake-affected people in Balakot.

Over 360 PRCS volunteers are currently involved in the Red Cross and Red Crescent relief operation with another 72 registered to stand by. The volunteers are assisting with loading, unloading, sorting and distributing relief goods, tracing and health services in Islamabad and various locations in the affected areas. Volunteer mobilization in distribution areas is ongoing.

Federation delegates are working closely with the Pakistan Red Crescent's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) branch staff and volunteers on assessments, planning and distributions. The Pakistan Red Crescent and the Federation have carried out joint assessments in Garih Habibulla, Balakot and Batagram and have registered 38,000 homeless families. Identification and registration of additional families in other earthquake-affected areas are underway. Following the initial assessments, the decision was taken to concentrate available resources on kick-starting the relief operation to already identified beneficiaries.

To date, over thirty Red Cross and Red Crescent societies from around the world have made cash and in kind contributions to this emergency appeal. In addition, several governments, institutional and corporate donors have also made contributions (see attached [list of contributions](#) for details). There has been a very rapid mobilization of relief goods, enabling a quick start up of the emergency relief operations. However, further cash and in kind contributions are very urgently needed in order to meet the huge humanitarian needs.

In India, the Indian Red Cross Society (IRCS) was one of the first agencies to reach the site of the disaster, with its Baramulla and Uri district branches swinging into action on 9 October. The affected district branches distributed 500 blankets and 100 kitchen sets. Similarly, the IRCS Baramulla district branch organized a team of 10 volunteers

and reached Uri on 10 October and distributed food, drinking water and medicine. In addition, the Jammu and Kashmir state branch has set up two field offices in Uri and Baramulla to run the relief operation smoothly.

Meanwhile, the IRCS national headquarters has mobilized considerable resources, and has been in constant touch with the Jammu and Kashmir state branches. The IRCS national headquarters also mobilized a water purification plant with a capacity of 120,000 litres per day.

Further, a national disaster response team has been sent for an in-depth assessment by the national headquarters; the team has visited Baramulla and is currently in Uri. The IRCS is also launching a website called “restoring family links” for tracing services.

The Federation has been supporting the IRCS in ensuring better coordination in the country. A series of coordination meetings between the Federation, the ICRC and the partner national societies have been hosted by the delegation to streamline the relief effort from various Red Cross and Red Crescent partners.

The IRCS has been the main coordinating agency in Delhi for the other agencies involved in providing relief in Jammu and Kashmir. The society has already hosted two SPHERE meetings which were attended by more than 30 representatives from various NGOs and the UN Development Programme (UNDP). The IRCS state branch is also attending coordination meetings at the local level and sharing information regularly.

In Afghanistan, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) was quickly in touch with its branches in the affected areas, but no further problems were reported. ARCS sent some material assistance to those affected in the Jalalabad area from its own resources.

The Federation’s delegation in Afghanistan also provided 380 tents and 10,000 blankets from existing stocks, and arranged the transfer to Pakistan. The procurement process is now underway to replenish those stocks for future emergencies in Afghanistan. ARCS provided a traditional gift of dried fruit to the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, and Afghanistan also provided two RDRT members, one from the national society and one from the delegation.

This appeal does not seek funding for India and Afghanistan. The initial support to the national societies of these countries was provided through their existing disaster management programmes. Any financial contributions for India or Afghanistan will be channelled into existing disaster management project codes and be used for national society relief work and re-stocking of relief supplies.

Coordination

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

The Federation and the ICRC have been jointly coordinating the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement’s response. Due to the political sensitivity of the situation in large parts of the earthquake-affected areas, the Pakistan Red Crescent is liaising with the Pakistani army to assist with transportation of relief goods to Muzaffarabad in Pakistan-administered Kashmir.

The statement jointly issued by the Federation and the ICRC on 13 October underlined the major lead role played by Pakistan Red Crescent in planning, coordination and implementation of the operation and agreed on the coordination mechanisms – both at Geneva and at the field levels – for the initial 60-day relief phase and the need for regular communication with partner national societies (PNSs). The ICRC is responsible for operational coordination of international Movement components in Pakistan-administered Kashmir while the Federation takes on the operational coordination role elsewhere in Pakistan. A joint logistics centre has been put in place. In addition, the ICRC is responsible for the overall provision of security guidelines to all the components working internationally. In their respective areas of operational responsibility, the ICRC and the Federation will provide and assure implementation of specific procedures for security management.

A Movement coordination mechanism is being set up as the two institutions combine to work closely together in support of PRCS and its partners. With the UN focusing its operation in Muzaffarabad and a significant Movement presence there, a Federation liaison officer will be made available for cooperation and coordination purposes.

Currently, Movement coordination is achieved through daily meetings among senior representatives of the Pakistan Red Crescent, the ICRC, bilateral partner national societies and the Federation. The majority of bilateral partner national societies currently in the country are coordinated by the Federation or the Pakistan Red Crescent. Coordination and cooperation among various operating Movement partners has generally been harmonious and effective. A joint communication document is planned, bringing together consolidated data on the operation.

The Federation has put in place a coordination office based in the Pakistan delegation located inside the Pakistan Red Crescent's national headquarters. An operations centre has also been established in Mansehra. Another operational base will also be established to support the Red Cross and Red Crescent's health and relief operations in Balakot and Batagram. Learning from recent large-scale emergency operations, the Federation has, for the first time, deployed a legal delegate at the very start of an emergency operation to deal with all legal issues.

An operational structure with over 40 coordination, operational and support positions has been proposed to reinforce and eventually replace the existing teams. These positions will be recruited internationally, regionally and locally. The Federation encourages its Red Cross and Red Crescent members to contribute respective human resources to the operation.

External partners

In Pakistan, the Federation's representatives are attending inter-agency coordination and various sectoral meetings. The Federation is chairing the health coordination meeting for four weeks on a rotational basis, and will provide specific support to the health sector. The Federation will also set up a shelter technical support group in Pakistan and support the effective implementation of the emergency shelter programme for the affected population. The Federation will continue to feed operational updates and assessment information into the UN reporting systems. Quick and effective coordination with external partners including the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and NGO agencies was undertaken from the beginning of the operation at the Geneva level and the Federation will continue to attend regular meetings of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) on the South Asia earthquake to ensure well-coordinated international response.

The needs

Assessment teams from the Pakistan Red Crescent and the Federation, including FACT and RDRT teams, have undertaken assessments in the affected communities from 13-19 October and have identified some 260,000 people in need of relief assistance in Balakot, Batagram and Garhi Habibullah. Based on ongoing assessments, it is envisaged that another 310,000 most vulnerable are in need of the Red Cross and Red Crescent's immediate assistance.

While this revised appeal was being prepared and finalized, detailed assessments were still being carried out by the Pakistani government, the Red Cross and Red Crescent, UN agencies and international NGOs. The needs outlined below are therefore indicative and may change as the situation evolves. Donors are encouraged therefore to continue to provide unearmarked cash and in kind contributions thus allowing a flexible and effective response to the immediate and medium-term needs of people affected by the earthquake, and to strengthening of the Pakistan Red Crescent's operational capacities.

Shelter and non-food relief: The UN reports that at least 450,000 winterized tents are urgently needed but so far just 62,000 tents have been delivered (the government is providing 140,000 according to the International Organization for Migration) and 200,000 are currently in the pipeline. With an estimated three million people made homeless by the earthquake, more temporary shelters are urgently needed to prevent another wave of deaths. According to an OCHA report, approximately 50 per cent of the mountainous terrain is unsuitable for tents. While

many people are coming from the mountains in search of aid, many others prefer to live beside their destroyed houses, often staying with their livestock, and building shelters from the ruins. The provision of basic non-food items in addition to shelter to those affected remains critical.

Emergency shelter is the most urgent issue to be addressed given the onset of winter in the affected areas, and the Federation is deploying several personnel to focus on this area. In addition to winterized shelter and building materials, other critical items include blankets, mattresses, stoves (and fuel) and lamps. Families in a position to start repairing their houses will also be assisted with building materials and tools. Other relief items include hygiene parcels. Further needs are likely to be identified during the course of the operation.

Vulnerable groups such as unaccompanied children, single headed families, pregnant women, the disabled and the elderly need particular attention that will be addressed through this revised appeal. In addition to staff and volunteers from the Pakistan Red Crescent, volunteers will be mobilized from the affected communities for their knowledge of the terrain and potentially better access/means to speed up relief distributions.

Alternate options for relief distribution are currently being explored, to include the use of cash and vouchers to enable the population to rebuild their homes utilizing local markets. Terms of reference for such an assessment would need to include the following factors: assessment of the capacity of the local market to provide basic building materials, and identification and prioritization of communities where such an approach could work, e.g. access to markets, household economy. An analysis of the economy of the region would need to be undertaken in order to determine what the coping mechanisms during winter are.

Health: The earthquake has further weakened the already inadequate health infrastructure in place prior to the earthquake in northern Pakistan and has overstretched Islamabad's health facilities. There is currently no functioning health facility in the affected areas and as health needs are reported to be covered only 30 per cent so far, much more support is needed urgently. The WHO estimates that four million people are in need of health services. Although no outbreaks of disease have been reported so far, the overall health situation remains fragile with around 50,000 injured awaiting first aid and treatment. There is already widespread incidence of secondary wound infection gangrene and diarrhoeal diseases. Respiratory tract infections are on the rise. There is a tremendous need to provide acute care for trauma patients in well-equipped referral centres, primary and basic health care at the community level, mother and child care and reproductive health, and to distribute crucial medical supplies to the government's health facilities. Many foreign medical teams and facilities have flown into the affected areas but the majority will stay only for weeks. The Red Cross and Red Crescent needs to bridge a considerable gap for an extensive period (at least six months) until health structures are restored, a process which may take years. The Federation has devised one uniform information and referral system for all agencies working with health in the region.

The recent large-scale emergency operations of the Federation have come close to exhausting available health ERUs. The Federation is making efforts to integrate qualified but new health staff from other Red Cross and Red Crescent societies into ERUs and to increase response capacity by multi-national teams over an extended period of time. For the Abbottabad hospital extension, rotations of multi-national medical, administrative and pharmacist staff will be needed for six months at least.

Hygiene promotion in cooperation with water-sanitation to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions and knowledge is a priority, as much as building capacity in Pakistan Red Crescent to scale up its health initiatives in the long-term.

Water and sanitation: The earthquake has damaged or destroyed large parts of water supply, sanitation facilities and sewage systems in both urban and surrounding areas. With ongoing repair work, the volume of water supply is not a major concern though the quality of water is. Water sources have been contaminated, particularly in highly populous urban and surrounding areas where temporary settlements for the homeless are being put up. Young children are particularly susceptible to water-related health problems. There is a need to provide means of water collection and storage at the household level, solid waste management and emergency latrines. United Nations

Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that up to 600,000 latrines will be required. Health and hygiene promotion also needs to be reinforced to reduce risk and to contain hygiene and sanitation-related diseases. A detailed water and sanitation assessment is also needed in the widely scattered communities to inform longer-term needs, appropriate interventions, and hand-over/exit strategy for the Federation's water and sanitation units.

Food: According to a report of the UN World Food Programme (WFP), an estimated 500,000 people have received WFP food in Muzaffarabad and Mansehra. The agency has brought some 50,000 tons of food daily into the region together with blankets and shelter materials. The agency plans to provide food aid to one million affected for the next six months with biscuits and dates in the first month and followed by a more complete ration of cereals, pulses and oil. The Federation will continue to monitor the food security situation. Assessments indicate that the population does have food and were able to harvest before the earthquake.

Psycho-social support: Besides the critical need for health services, many people are suffering from serious trauma. The consequences of the earthquake are particularly tragic for children. UNICEF estimates that 50-60 per cent of the dead are children and that 32,000 are among the injured.

The Federation has developed, together with a Danish Red Cross delegate, an initial framework for psycho-social interventions which is in line with the government's plan. The Federation is part of the psycho-social support advisory group to the government and the WHO. The Pakistan Red Crescent currently does not have either capacity or experience in providing psycho-social support. The Federation will be supporting the national society in defining Pakistan Red Crescent's role and responsibilities in the immediate and medium- to long-term. Reports from field highlight that debriefing of volunteers and other health workers/delegates is required.

The government's plan of action for psycho-social support has been recently established and is much in line with the Federation's approach of empowering the community to take action and care. The programme framework has been drafted and one psycho-social support programme (PSP) delegate has been requested. A PSP inter-agency advisory group to the government has been established and has already met several times. The Federation was part of that group from its inception.

The branch secretary in NWFP expects psycho-social support to be an essential programme. Respective roles and responsibilities are currently being mapped out between PRCS and the Federation for the immediate as well as the medium- to long-term.

Family reunification/tracing services: The number of missing is still yet to be assessed in the earthquake-affected areas. At the same time, many children have been orphaned and separated from their extended family through air evacuation. The inter-agency protection working group in Islamabad has agreed that the ICRC is in charge of tracing family members for unaccompanied and separated children in relation to the earthquake. To date, the ICRC has registered 33 children in three hospitals of Islamabad. The ICRC has also completed an assessment on the restoration of family links in the main hospitals and will continue to monitor the situation together with the Pakistan Red Crescent. The ICRC has set up tracing services in Muzaffarabad, Balakot and Batagram.

Logistics: Limited infrastructure, highly congested air traffic in Islamabad airport and road traffic in the main towns in North West Frontier Province continue to strain the relief pipeline. The rugged terrain of the world's second highest mountain range and inaccessibility to many cut-off villages are posing enormous logistics challenge in a race against time to get relief to the affected population before winter sets in. More warehousing, storage, trucking, logistics specialists and various delivery means such as helicopters (coordinated with ICRC), horse packs, mules and boats need to be made available to help get relief to the most needed.

The Federation has been working closely and effectively with the ICRC in the logistics centres established in Islamabad and Mansehra with a further office to be set up in Abbottabad. Cooperation with UN agencies and other NGOs continue to develop using the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) platform. The Federation's fleet is operating with 16 light-weight vehicles leased from the Federation's Dubai fleet base with an additional 16 vehicles arriving in the next days. Norwegian Red Cross is also dispatching 40 M-6 all-terrain trucks to Islamabad.

IT/Telecommunication: Both GSM (despite occasional congestion), Thuraya satellite, iridium and IMARSAT satellite communication is available in major towns in North West Frontier Province. Local Internet availability in the earthquake-affected areas is being assessed. The government has relaxed the processing procedures of radio frequency applications from aid agencies. The Federation, through PRCS, has received approval from the government for both VHF and HF frequencies. The Islamabad coordination centre, the Mansehra operations centre and the base camp have been equipped with Internet access. Given the nature of the targeted operational areas for relief and health activities, satellite phone and Internet service will be critical in addition to HF and VHF radio and other usual telecommunication.

Security: No major security incidents have been reported so far. The Federation's delegation will be in close consultation with the ICRC, the UN and the government to ensure the safety of personnel operating in the area and to also safeguard relief supplies. The government has deployed troops every ten kilometres in the affected areas to provide security.

Capacity of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society

The national society has 128 branches covering 77 districts across Pakistan, and has some 50,000 volunteers and 1,100 staff. The headquarters owns 75 vehicles (including 28 ambulances and 47 other vehicles), seven warehouses throughout the country plus two warehouses on lease (one in North West Frontier Province and one in Baluchistan Province). The society has developed a strategic development plan for 2006-2009.

The frequency of various disasters in the past decade, particularly floods, landslides, droughts, earthquakes, population movement and civil unrest has added an additional dimension to the task of the national society. Yet, donor support to the Federation's annual appeal for Pakistan has to date been limited.

The Pakistan Red Crescent has however in the last two years succeeded in positioning itself as a major relief organization, mostly due to competent and responsive provincial branches, and functioning ambulance services responding to increasing urban unrest. The Pakistan Red Crescent was also involved in water and sanitation activities during the 2003 drought and in supplying safe drinking water to over 100,000 Afghans living in refugee camps. In addition to working on defining its mandate in national disaster response, the national society has embarked on establishing itself in remote rural areas through an integrated programme approach by linking community health and disaster preparedness. This has attracted new volunteers among youth and women. The Pakistan Red Crescent has identified disaster preparedness and response as its main priority for the next four years. It plans to put in place a disaster management strategic plan, professional and trained human resources, relevant material resources and to establish an effective volunteer corps to build community resilience.

This relief operation will provide an opportunity to build up the society's community-based health and disaster preparedness capacities in the affected areas and develop entry points to enhance branch development, volunteer development and disaster response capacity at both institutional (national and branches) and community levels.

The proposed operation

Based on the assessments undertaken by Pakistan Red Crescent and the Federation, this revised appeal is being launched to support the ongoing relief operation of the Pakistan Red Crescent in the worst hit areas, particularly in the remote, inaccessible, mountainous areas where humanitarian aid to affected people has been non-existent or minimal to date. The Federation calls for immediate, long-term and unearmarked cash contributions to allow rapid, flexible and effective assistance to the earthquake survivors.

This revised appeal, with an operational time framework of six months, reinforces the planned relief assistance for some 81,000 selected families (approximately 570,000 people). The operation focuses on the provision of shelter (including 70,000 winterized tents) and building materials, emergency food items, basic household supplies, tool kits, basic hygiene items, safe water and basic sanitation, primary health care, first aid and triage through mobile teams, basic health care emergency units, and referral curative services in support of the local hospital structure in

Abbottabad. Incorporated into the appeal are also activities to strengthen and integrate community-based health with the ongoing community-based disaster preparedness project of the PRCS to build community resilience in remote areas. Where possible, relief supplies under this appeal will be procured locally. Training of PRCS volunteers in health to scale up their capacity is envisaged as well as to improve knowledge of preventable diseases and injury among the communities in coordination with the water and sanitation/hygiene promotion activities in the mid- and long-term period. These activities will be undertaken with a view on entry points for branch development in cooperation with organizational development initiatives.

Following the joint statement of the Federation and the ICRC on 13 October, the first phase of relief operation will last 60 days. The ICRC, the Federation and Pakistan Red Crescent will review the situation and move to the next phase which will include recovery plans. Further assessments will be conducted to inform longer-term relief needs and define a long-term recovery and reconstruction strategy for the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

Despite initial focus on providing immediate relief, with hundreds of thousands of people made homeless and sheltering in temporary tent camps, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement will ensure, through the activities of the ICRC, wherever possible, that protection mechanisms are in place for children, women and other vulnerable people. Their vulnerability is often heightened in disaster situations making them susceptible to sexual and gender-based violence, domestic violence, absence of reproductive health, trafficking, loss of identification documents and inadequate access to relief assistance.

The relief operation will consult and engage communities themselves to ensure relief is appropriate and acceptable to affected communities and does not inadvertently reinforce tension or conflict within or between communities. In addition to ensuring effective coordination and information sharing among all Movement partners, the operation will continue the better programme initiative (BPI) throughout the relief and rehabilitation assessments.

Objectives and activities planned

1. Emergency relief (food and non-food)

Objective: the basic shelter and household needs of 81,000 earthquake-affected families (approximately 570,000 people) in northern Pakistan are met over the next six months, enabling them to start rebuilding their future

Expected results	Activities planned to meet these results
<p><i>Non-food/Shelter</i> 81,000 vulnerable families (570,000 beneficiaries) in the affected regions of Garh Habibulla, Balakot and Batagram receive immediate shelter and basic household items</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute shelter packages to 38,000 families which will include: winterized tents, stoves, lamps, shawls, personal hygiene kits, tarpaulins, blankets, mattresses, kerosene and kitchen sets • Identify/register approximately another 43,000 beneficiary families for inclusion in the distribution, and provide them with the same or equivalent assistance • Identify those families that can rebuild their homes and distribute to them construction kits that include corrugated iron sheeting, timber and appropriate tools • Explore the feasibility of cash or voucher system to enable the population to rebuild their homes utilizing building materials available on the local market <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment and determination of local markets' capacity to provide appropriate building materials and other items for the ongoing relief operation - Identification and prioritization of communities where such an approach could work • Engage communities' participation in distribution plans (source appropriate site, air/ground distribution means and volunteers to assist distribution) • Assist specific vulnerable groups such as the elderly and pregnant women • Continue to monitor needs and review relief plans
<p><i>Food</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to monitor food needs and review relief plans

2. Emergency health and care

Objective: Some 250,000 earthquake-affected people in northern Pakistan have access to appropriate quality health care, safe water and sanitation services in the next six months

Expected results	Activities planned to meet these results
<p>Basic health care Further morbidity and mortality as a result of the earthquake is prevented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue providing basic health care through the two basic health care ERUs in Balakot and Batagram (each serving population of 20,000) until the government's capacity to provide health services is restored • Operate a 250-bed referral field hospital in Abbotabad for six months (catchment population of over one million people) in collaboration with local health authorities, and winterize the field hospital facilities • Establish a 40-bed basic health care unit in Bagh for six months • Identify a site with Pakistan Red Crescent for another 50-bed basic health care facility • Distribute medical supplies to identified rural health centres, basic health care facilities and hospitals • Establish a small group of satellite clinics to fill gaps of departing agencies • Train local health workers and Pakistan Red Crescent health workers in operation of the health units • Conduct health assessments and monitoring trips • Establish a small group of satellite clinics to fill gaps of departing agencies • Identify and coordinate with Pakistan Red Crescent and health authorities the eventual handover and exit strategy for all the health units • Provide 10 ambulances for transfer of patients
<p>Improved scope and quality of Pakistan Red Crescent's health and social services in the earthquake-affected areas and improved community resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support eight mobile health teams of PRCS for six months • Install five Pakistan Red Crescent health posts / mobile clinics for the homeless population in North West Frontier Province • Provide medical supplies to the health posts / mobile clinics • Identify and train Pakistan Red Crescent staff and volunteers; and provide first aid equipment • In coordination with the water and sanitation hygiene promotion activities, improve hygiene/sanitation conditions, practices and knowledge of preventable disease and injury among the communities (community-based first aid) • Build basic community-based disaster preparedness knowledge among the volunteers trained in community-based first aid • Identify entry points for branch development
<p>Psycho-social support Earthquake-affected people, Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers receive psycho-social support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide psycho-social support for staff and volunteers engaged in emergency response • Train Pakistan Red Crescent's staff and volunteers • Provide psycho-social support for the affected communities
<p>Water and sanitation 150,000 people in Balakot and Batagram have access to basic water supply and sanitation facilities in the next six months to reduce related morbidity and mortality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and reinforce the four water and sanitation ERU modules • Distribute water containers and household-level water treatment materials • Repair emergency water and sanitation systems and construct latrines • Provide latrine construction materials to each family • Undertake vector control and waste management activities • Conduct hygiene promotion • Support expansion, training and coaching of Pakistan Red Crescent's water and sanitation staff • Mobilize, train and coach Pakistan Red Crescent's volunteers for water and

	<p>sanitation activities in coordination with the health sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closely monitor water- and sanitation-related disease with the health teams and the government • Continue close coordination with all water, sanitation and health players in the operational areas (e.g. the inter-agency water and sanitation group and, in particular, ICRC, Oxfam and UNICEF).
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3. Logistics/IT/Telecommunications

Objective: The ongoing PRCS and Federation relief operation have efficient logistical, IT and telecommunication infrastructure in the operational areas

Expected results	Activities planned to meet these results
<p>Logistics Effective logistics capacities are in place to support the operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to set up the Federation/ICRC logistics centre in Islamabad to carry out reception of relief goods and equipment, fleet management, procurement and reporting • Set up an onward logistics base in Mansehra and a coordination unit in Abbottabad to support the PRCS/Federation's operations in and around Balakot and Batagram • Optimize logistics resources with the ICRC and liaise with UNJLC • Define an exit strategy of the mobilized fleet • Increase the Pakistan Red Crescent's logistics capacity through one training workshop
<p>IT/Telecom Efficient radio, IT and telecommunications infrastructure is in place for the operation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install HF and VHF base, repeaters, mobile and hand held stations in Islamabad, Mansehra, and any future bases • Train operational staff and drivers to use the equipment • Install computer hardware and software, and provide regular Internet service and landlines at the Federation's operational facilities • Provide satellite phone and Internet service for the initial stage of the operation • Provide needed spare parts and maintenance to IT/telecom set-ups

4. Recovery

Objective: A strategy is prepared to transition relief operations into longer-term recovery programmes

The Federation has been liaising with the government, UN agencies, the ICRC and international NGOs on this topic. While the emergency relief phase is still at a critical stage, the Federation has already initiated discussions to map out recovery and rehabilitation planning. Due to the continued high dependency on emergency relief, there will be significant overlap between relief operations and recovery as longer term issues begin to be addressed. Major sectors being looked at include: food security and livelihoods (voucher or cash systems for those with access to markets over the winter months); possible seed and tool provisions in the future; and, shelter: longer-term solutions to replace emergency shelter.

Expected result	Activities planned to meet these results
<p>A recovery programme building on the achievements of the emergency relief operation is seamlessly launched.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federation will send a recovery assessment team (RAT) to assess the immediate and longer term recovery capacities and needs of the affected people in November • Draw up a recovery plan on the basis of the assessment • Revise the appeal to include the recovery programme accordingly

5. Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Objective: The needs of the earthquake-affected population in Pakistan are advocated for and the Red Cross and Red Crescent’s interventions profiled through national and international media coverage

Expected results	Activities planned to meet these results
Donor support is enhanced through good and timely media coverage of humanitarian needs and Red Cross and Red Crescent response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Pakistan Red Crescent in organizing press briefings in Islamabad and other locations as required • Support international and national media field trips • Prepare press releases and features as necessary • Produce audio visual material for the Federation’s website and in accordance with the requirements and needs of donors and PNS • Produce video news releases for the media • Produce brochures to promote awareness of Pakistan Red Crescent and Federation activities • Development of online materials • Development of information campaign for beneficiaries
Pakistan Red Crescent has improved communications capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip the Pakistan Red Crescent’s information unit with two digital still cameras, three laptops, one scanner, three USBs and other office equipment

6. Capacity Building – Strengthening the national society

The planned 2006-2007 annual appeal for Pakistan, intended to strengthen the capacity of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, has been incorporated into this emergency appeal. As a result, the annual appeal for 2006-2007 for Pakistan will now not be issued. The activities for 2006 which were planned in the annual appeal are as follows:

6.1. Health and care

Objective: The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) has increased capacity to effectively plan, implement and manage health programmes and health-related training programmes to improve the health status of vulnerable communities in disaster-prone and under-served areas

Expected results	Activities through 2006-2007
1. Capacity of PRCS in the field of primary health care, first aid and emergency health is strengthened to provide effective and sustainable health care services to the under-served communities in Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize staff reproductive health training, maintenance and establishment of new health centres and programme management, including monitoring and evaluation • Maintain existing health centres (two in NWFP, five in Balochistan) and newly established in 2005 (one each in Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh) • Establish new health centres in disaster prone area of Northern Area • Deliver primary health services, including family planning care through community participation and recruiting Red Cross volunteers • Hold first aid trainings, including community-based first aid (CBFA), and recruitment and retention of volunteers • Provide voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services, including outreach awareness for HIV/AIDS high-risk community groups
2. The national society’s capacity to effectively deliver HIV-related programmes is strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify needs and priorities of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and establish partnership and collaboration with PLWHA organizations and support HIV-positive people to establish organizations • Design and pilot care and support programme in Lahore, Punjab.

Expected results	Activities through 2006-2007
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify relevant information and educational materials and adopt according to the need of the national society and target population • Launch awareness campaigns in schools/colleges/work-places • Launch voluntary donor recruitment/registration campaigns, blood camps, etc. • Develop HIV/AIDS strategic plan • Capacity building of the national society in terms of monitoring and evaluation, human resource recruitment and training
3. Strengthened capacity of Pakistan Red Crescent to address water and sanitation-related problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support expansion, training and coaching of Pakistan Red Crescent's water and sanitation staff • Mobilize, train and coach Pakistan Red Crescent's volunteers for water and sanitation activities in coordination with the health sector

6.2. Disaster management

Objective: Vulnerability of high-risk communities in disaster prone areas is reduced through enhanced capacity of PRCS

Expected results	Activities through 2006-2007
1. Communities in selected vulnerable districts are reached and organized for better resilience to disasters, through newly set up disaster management cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish disaster management cells at all provincial headquarters and nine selected district headquarters • Support information and communication capacities • Organize workshop for finalization of disaster management strategic plan and district headquarters' disaster preparedness plans • Increase the PRSC relief capacity through one training workshop
2. Disaster response capacities of PRCS are enhanced at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize sphere training at national headquarters for incorporation into the disaster management plan • Organize community awareness and training (two community based disaster management trainings for selected districts, one such training for each provincial headquarters, and two awareness sessions in each district) • Carry out VCA in selected districts and develop mitigation projects
3. Measures are taken for capacity building of volunteers and youth, including maintenance of a database for effective deployments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize periodic simulation exercises at provincial, district and community level for refugee children and vulnerable citizens and school groups recognition to the best volunteers/youth • Hold annual training camp, refresher training and advanced trainings • Establish database centres at national and provincial headquarters levels

6.3. Organizational development

Objective: Pakistan Red Crescent Society strengthens its foundation and organizational capacity in order to deliver effective and relevant services to vulnerable populations

Expected results	Activities through 2006-2007
1. PRCS branches are established in the under-served areas of the Federal Administrated Tribal Area (FATA), Northern Areas (NA) and Azad, Jammu and Kashmir (AJK).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish two provincial branches (one each in FATA and NA, and one district branch in AJK) and hold orientation sessions with new branches • Review existing strategic plan, policies and procedures at national and provincial headquarters
2. New HR and financial systems are in place for better service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop human resources and volunteer policy and manual • Install, upgrade and maintain financial software installed at national headquarters and three provincial branches
3. PRCS has an increased level of self-sufficiency in programme management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt proposed fund-raising strategies and policies • Implement fund-raising activities both at national level and provincial levels
4. Improved public image of PRCS through increased awareness of its activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch promotional campaigns involving production of promotional materials, publication in newspaper supplements and TV spots • Upgrade and maintain society's website

6.4. Humanitarian values

Objective: The Pakistan Red Crescent (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 results	Activities through 2006-2007
1. A selected community is knowledgeable and aware of the need for female education. (<i>pilot project</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a marginalized community and hire female teachers and attendants to run the education facility in the marginalized community • Strengthen the federal capital's branch by adding humanitarian values component including staff, office equipment and accommodation, etc.
2. Young people's awareness of humanitarian values and the Movement's Fundamental Principles is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with colleges to plan youth camps in each province • Carry out various outreach activities at PRCS national headquarters and branch levels

Monitoring and evaluation

The Federation and the Pakistan Red Crescent will undertake in April 2006 an operational review of the emergency relief phase of the South Asia earthquake operation to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the Red Cross and Red Crescent's disaster response, generate lessons learned to plan for transition and rehabilitation, and to gather baseline information for the future final evaluation of the operation and related programmes. Operational Updates will continue to be issued regularly.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson
Director
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

[Budget below; click here to return to the title page and contact information](#)

BUDGET SUMMARY

APPEAL No. 05EA022

Pakistan - earthquake

TYPE	VALUE IN CHF
RELIEF NEEDS	
Tents & shelter materials	38,917,012
Cash / vouchers	5,000,000
Blankets, mattresses, shawls & sheets	16,534,000
Food	60,000
water & sanitation	5,065,500
Medical & first aid	11,301,757
Jerry cans, buckets, cooking equipment, kitchen sets	2,420,725
Stoves, kerosene, hygiene parcels, body bags	15,532,976
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	94,831,970
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>	
Vehicles	1,257,091
Computers & telecom equipments	913,668
Medical equipment	203,300
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	
Programme support (6.5% of total)	9,882,205
<u>TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS</u>	
Distribution & storage	6,885,472
International transport & vehicle costs for relief goods	20,791,226
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	
International staff	12,890,251
Regional & national staff	2,099,741
Consultants	165,575
Workshops & seminars	486,045
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES</u>	
Travel & related expenses	660,530
Information expenses	328,910
Administrative & general expenses	637,945
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	57,201,959
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	152,033,929
LESS ESTIMATED AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)	42,290,642
NET REQUEST	109,743,287

Pakistan - earthquake

ANNEX 2

APPEAL No. 05EA022

PLEDGES RECEIVED

26/10/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				152,033,929	TOTAL COVERAGE 27.8%	
AMERICAN - RC		850,000	USD	1,099,900	17.10.05	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONORS				129	25.10.05	
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT		3,000,000	AUD	2,956,500	10.10.05	
AUSTRALIAN - RC		500,000	AUD	492,750	19.10.05	MEDICINE & MEDICAL SUPPLIES
AUSTRALIAN - RC		500,000	AUD	492,750	25.10.05	MOB TABLE: EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS, SUPPLEMENTARY UNITS OF NEHK
BRITISH - RC		250,000	GBP	569,500	09.10.05	
BRITISH PETROLEUM		500,000	USD	647,000	11.10.05	
CAMBODIAN - RC		15,000	USD	19,410	13.10.05	
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	1,104,500	19.10.05	PROCUREMENT 1300 WINTERISED TENTS
CHINA - HONG KONG RC BRANCH		500,000	HKD	81,500	10.10.05	PROCUREMENT SHELTER KITS
CHINA - MACAU - RC BRANCH				25,000	10.10.05	PURCHASE OF MEDICINES, BLANKETS & TENTS
CYPRUS - RC				13,354	12.10.05	
DANISH - RC				95,920	14.10.05	
DANISH - RC				492,769	20.10.05	
ECHO (05004)		810,747	EUR	1,262,333	13.10.05	
FINNISH - PRIVATE DONORS		200	EUR	311	12.10.05	
FRENCH - PRIVATE DONORS				467	21.10.05	
GERMAN - PRIVATE DONORS				148	18.10.05	
HELLENIC - RC				50,000	11.10.05	PURCHASE 10'000 BLANKETS
ICELANDIC - GOVT		75,000	USD	97,050	09.10.05	
IRISH - GOVT		300,000	EUR	467,100	13.10.05	
ITALIAN - GOVT		200,000	EUR	311,400	17.10.05	
ITALIAN - RC		200,000	EUR	311,400	13.10.05	PAKISTAN, INDIA
JAPANESE - RC		262,513	USD	339,692	11.10.05	
JAPANESE -RC		2,800,000	USD	3,623,200	25.10.05	PROCUREMENT FOR MOB TABLE: 10000 FAMILY TENTS, 10000 KEROSENE LAMPS, 10000 KEROSENE STOVE, 50000 BLANKETS
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	
LUXEMBOURG - GOVT		200,000	EUR	311,400	24.10.05	
MONACO - RC		30,000	EUR	46,710	17.10.05	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		160,428	EUR	249,786	13.10.05	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		100,000	NZD	89,600	20.10.05	
OPEC FUND F.INTERNATIONAL DEV.		1,000,000	USD	1,294,000	13.10.05	PAKISTAN, INDIA, AFGHANISTAN
POLAND - PRIVATE DONORS				3,235	17.10.05	
PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE				390,000	14.10.05	
SINGAPORE - PRIVATE DONOR		50,000	EUR	77,850	11.10.05	

Pakistan - earthquake

ANNEX 2

APPEAL No. 05EA022

PLEDGES RECEIVED

26/10/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				7,400	12.10.05	
USA - COCA-COLA		1,000,000	USD	1,294,000	11.10.05	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				22,630,765	CHF	14.9%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AMERICAN - RC				105,000	11.10.05	3000 TARPAULINS, 3000 KITCHEN SETS
AMERICAN - RC				1,350,000	18.10.05	70000 BLANKETS, 5000 FAMILY TENTS
AMERICAN - RC				600,000	24.10.05	1000 FAMILY TENTS
AMERICAN - RC				216,000	25.10.05	18000 HYGIENIC PARCELS
AUSTRIAN - RC				61,200	11.10.05	306 FAMILY TENTS
BELGIAN - RC				128,600	11.10.05	11720 BLANKETS, 3500 KITCHEN SETS,
BELGIAN - RC				512,681	18.10.05	12500 BLANKETS, 1478 FAMILY TENTS, 1250 KITCHEN SETS, 1250 TARPAULINS
BRITISH - RC				248,346	18.10.05	2000 JERRICANS, 21700 BLANKETS, 2000 TARPAULINS, 600 FAMILY TENTS, 600 KITCHEN SETS,
BRITISH - RC				3,600,000	24.10.05	6000 FAMILY TENTS
CANADIAN - RC				72,000	11.10.05	12000 BLANKETS
CANADIAN - RC				1,020,230	24.10.05	100 TARPAULINS, 2000 GRAMMAX TENTS
DANISH - RC				1,300,000	18.10.05	BASE CAMP
DANISH - RC					11.10.05	ERU TELECOM, LOGISTICS MK1
DANISH - RC				303,300	24.10.05	30 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS
EGYPTIAN - RC				14,826	11.10.05	2000 BLANKETS, 20 FAMILY TENTS
FINNISH - RC				900,000	25.10.05	1500 FAMILY TENTS
FRENCH - RC				61,500	11.10.05	2300 TARPAULINS, 1350 KITCHEN SETS
FRENCH - RC				260,000	18.10.05	ERU BASIC HEALTH CARE UNIT

Pakistan - earthquake

ANNEX 2

APPEAL No. 05EA022

PLEDGES RECEIVED

26/10/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
GERMAN - RC				778,500	13.10.05	ERU SPECIALISED WATER(ECHO)
GERMAN - RC				702,200	18.10.05	10000 BLANKETS, 1000 FAMILY TENTS, 10000 SLEEPING BAGS
GERMAN - RC				1,850,000	24.10.05	10000 LAMPS, 3000 FAMILY TENTS
GERMAN - RC				60,000	24.10.05	200 HOSPITAL BEDS
IRANIAN - RC				196,875	19.10.05	5000 BLANKETS, 500 FAMILY TENTS, 50000 PCES CANS BEANS , TUNA
IRISH - RC				41,300	18.10.05	7000 BLANKETS,
LUXEMBURG - RC				36,000	24.10.05	6000 BLANKETS
NEPAL - RC				5,900	18.10.05	1000 BLANKETS
NETHERLANDS - RC				782,500	11.10.05	30000 BLANKETS, 5000 TARPULINS, 2000 FAMILY TENTS , 6000 KITCHEN SETS, 5 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS
NETHERLANDS - RC				132,500	18.10.05	53000 BEDSHEET,
NETHERLANDS - RC				600,000	24.10.05	1000 FAMILY TENTS
NORWEGIAN - RC				94,300	24.10.05	1620 TARPULINS, 50 FAMILY TENTS, 120 GAMMAX TENTS,
NORWEGIAN - RC				500,000	24.10.05	ERU HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT
QATAR - RC				316,340	18.10.05	10050 BLANKETS, 1199 FAMILY TENTS,
SPANISH - RC				103,750	11.10.05	8125 BLANKETS, 2400 TARPULINS, 100 FAMILY TENTS,
SPANISH - RC				260,000	18.10.05	1 ERU BASIC HEALTH CARE UNIT
SWEDISH - RC				1,007,000	17.10.05	ERU WATER SANITATION
SWEDISH - RC				300,000	18.10.05	ERU WAT-SAN, MASS SNITATION MODULE
SWISS - RC				268,244	11.10.05	7220 BLANKETS, 3896 KITCHEN SETS, 1 EMERGENCY HEALTH KIT
SWISS - RC				626,785	18.10.05	20000 BLANKETS, 4500 TARPULINS, 200 FAMILY TENTS, 273 KEROSENE HEATERS
VARIOUS DONORS	DELEGATES	12		144,000	12.10.05	
DANISH / SPANISH RC	ERU	1		50,000	12.10.05	
DANISH RC	ERU	1		50,000	12.10.05	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				19,659,877	CHF	12.9%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT

Pakistan - earthquake

ANNEX 2

APPEAL No. 05EA022

PLEDGES RECEIVED

26/10/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	