



PCPM Polish Center for International Aid

2011 REPORT

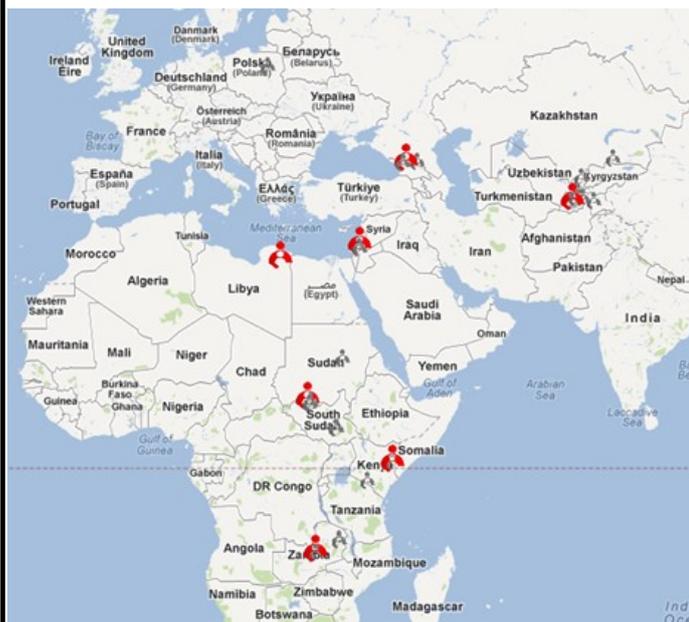
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Photo caption: Construction training as part of vocational education in Zambia • Ambulance and other rescue equipment donated to Georgia • Primary health care center in South Sudan lit by PCPM • Members of a local emergency management committee, set up in Tajikistan • Training for herders in the occupied Palestinian territories • Delivery of humanitarian aid to Somali refugees in Kenya

Introduction

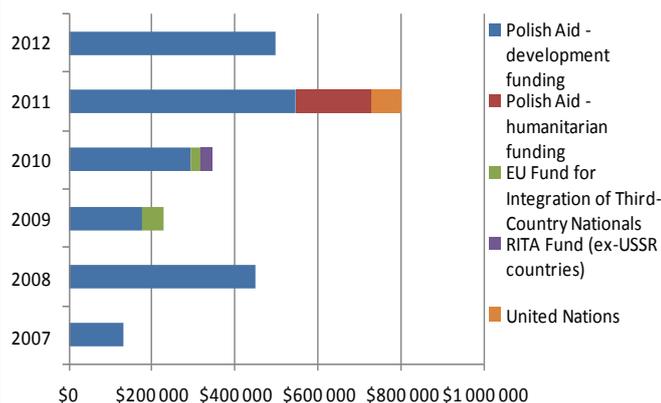
In 2011, PCPM — Polish Center for International Aid implemented a total of seven projects: five development and two humanitarian aid operations. Their combined grant budget amounted to USD 800,000. For the first time, PCPM was granted funds from the United Nations, which allowed us to install solar lighting at the health facilities in South Sudan, as well as from Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs' humanitarian relief fund (see pages 7 and 8). PCPM participated in the Consolidated Appeal (CAP) in South Sudan and in the Flash Appeal for Libya. In 2011, PCPM employed a total of 72 persons (on employment and service contract basis): 14 Poles and 58 local staff. Our projects were supported by 14 volunteers: 11 local volunteers and three Poles.



PCPM projects implemented in 2011
Grey PCPM logo indicated projects completed in 2006 – 2010

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Razem
Działania zagraniczne							6 585 051 zł
Projekty realizowane przez stałe misje PCPM							6 008 992 zł
Południowy Sudan	365 564 zł	790 530 zł		35 784 zł	237 204 zł	246 698 zł	1 675 780 zł
Zambia		113 602 zł	362 350 zł	150 922 zł	273 575 zł		900 449 zł
Palestyna				352 070 zł	369 498 zł	349 874 zł	1 071 442 zł
Gruzja				367 817 zł	551 646 zł	544 296 zł	1 463 759 zł
Tadżykistan/Kirgistan		149 954 zł	153 520 zł	38 900 zł	140 889 zł	120 000 zł	603 263 zł
Etiopia						294 299 zł	294 299 zł
Projekty doraźnej pomocy humanitarnej					576 059 zł		576 059 zł
Libia					78 059 zł		78 059 zł
Uchodźcy z Somalii					498 000 zł		498 000 zł
Działania w Polsce							325 060 zł
Edukacja rozwojowa		26 000 zł	27 960 zł	29 970 zł			83 930 zł
Edukacja rozwojowa finansowana w ramach projektów zagranicznych		x	x	x	x		
Pomoc dla migrantów			167 265 zł	73 865 zł			241 130 zł
Łączna wartość projektów	365 564 zł	1 080 087 zł	711 095 zł	1 049 328 zł	2 148 871 zł	1 555 167 zł	6 910 111 zł

Grants received by PCPM for projects in 2007 - 2012, per type of assistance and destination country (in Polish zloty, PLN)
Data for 2012 — as of 13 March 2012.



Main donors to PCPM 2007 — 2012
Data for 2012 — as of 13 March 2012.

Palestine (Occupied Palestinian Territories) — agriculture

Project title	Enhancing cooperation between small-scale sheep herders of the Masafer Yatta region and a local dairy cooperative
Partners	PLCU (local NGO)
Timeline	1 April — 30 November 2011
Budget	USD 148,976 (PLN 406,600)
Grant	Grant of Polish Aid (Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to the amount of USD 130,182 (PLN 355,306)
Project coordinator	Agata Ferenc
Employment	13 persons: 2 Poles, 7 Palestinians, 11 volunteers (1 Polish, 10 Palestinian)
Beneficiaries	48 herders and their families residing in the area of Masafer Yatta near Hebron

Introduction and description of needs:

PCPM project in 2011 built upon achievements of its 2010 project, when PCPM established a cooperative network and milk collection station. The latter allows for collection of milk in controlled and hygienic environment. Milk is subsequently sold to a small dairy factory, ran by a local herders' cooperative. As a result, the herders have a secured source of income from selling the milk to the local cooperative.

In 2011, herders in Palestine (occupied Palestinian territories) were affected by drought and limited rainfall, coupled with increase in the prices of fodder. Once lush pastures allow now for only 2-3 month grazing of animals. Throughout the rest of the year the herders are compelled to invest significant funds in dry fodders, although these have negative impact on animals' health and the amount of milk production.

Tangible results achieved by PCPM:

- improvement in technical aspects of herding and milk production,
- familiarization of herders with new types of mixed and fermented fodders, enabling them to maintain their herds despite prolonged drought and water shortages,
- developing herders' vocational skills in animal feeding, fermenting fodders at the household level and cooperative management.



Drought-affected pastures in the West Bank

Georgia — disaster risk reduction and disaster management

Project title	Local development — support to reforming and implementation of local disaster management plans in Georgia's Guria, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Shida Kartli regions
Partners	Civitas Georgica (local NGO), Georgian Ministry of Interior, local authorities of the three regions
Timeline	1 March — 31 December 2011
Budget	USD 249,220 (PLN 680,196)
Grant	Grant of Polish Aid (Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to the amount of USD 198,456 (PLN 541,646)
Project coordinator	Anna Radecka
Employment	32 persons: 6 Poles, 25 Georgians, 1 volunteer
Beneficiaries	Eight local governments of the Guria, Mtskheta-Mtianeti and Shida Kartli regions. Population of the three regions, benefiting from improved fire brigade and ambulance services.

Introduction and description of needs:

Outside of Georgia's main cities, development of disaster management structures is still in its nascent stages. Local authorities are establishing first disaster management procedures and learn how to coordinate emergency operations at the local level.

PCPM project in 2011 built upon achievements of its 2010 project, funded by Polish Aid, where PCPM cooperated with country authorities of the Guria region. With the assistance of Polish experts, the authorities had developed management plans for such emergencies as fire, flooding, hurricane or a landslide. These emergency management plans, as a primary means for rescue services' management and coordination, were adopted as local laws.

Further to an agreement with the Georgia's Ministry of Interior, PCPM's project in 2011 focused on implementation of disaster management plans and provision of specialized training for fire brigades, ambulance services, as well as for authorities tasked with coordination and information management. As technical support, PCPM donated to the local authorities an ambulance, emergency sirens and assorted rescue equipment.

PCPM also trained rescue services to enhance their effectiveness in natural disaster situations. The rescue services trained originated from five counties, located, among others, in mountain areas and areas regularly affected by floods. As part of a social campaign, PCPM facilitated school debates on a risk of natural disasters and a youth summer camp, similar to the one organized in 2010. Trainings undertaken for the emergency services, during the summer camp and the social campaign were supported by specialists from the Georgian Ministry of Interior.

Tangible results achieved by PCPM:

- trainings for 44 employees of fire brigades, ambulance and other emergency services,
- PCPM facilitated study visits in Poland for six representatives of Georgian local authorities,
- donated an ambulance, assorted rescue equipment and 30 warning sirens,
- facilitated an emergency simulation drill, involving rescue services of the Guria region,
- facilitated four trainings in disaster management in five counties,
- organized 23 workshops in disaster-prone villages, attended by 249 persons, 16 school debates and a summer camp for 17 youth,
- eight rescue teams were supported with assorted equipment.



An ambulance donated to the Georgian authorities as part of PCPM project



Medical evacuation drill during emergency simulation in the Guria region



Trainings for the ambulance services' staff

South Sudan — solar lighting for health facilities

Project title	Enabling provision of 24 hour emergency health services in Northern Bahr El-Ghazal by installing solar lighting at the health facilities	
CAP project	South Sudan CAP 2011 project number SSD-11/H/38845/13215.	Sector: Health
Partners	ACDF (local NGO), AMURT	
Timeline	29 September—31 December 2011	
Budget	USD 73,096 (PLN 237,204)	
Grant	Grant of the UN Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan (CHF) to the amount of USD 73,096 (PLN 237,204)	
Project coordinator	Sebastian Kopeć	
Employment	13 persons: 3 Poles, 7 South Sudanese, 1 Kenyan and two Polish volunteers.	
Beneficiaries	22 health care centers providing health services to 546,000 people	

Introduction and description of needs:

South Sudan, which gained independence in July 2011, is one of the least developed countries in Africa. Due to decades-long armed conflict and past policies of the government in Khartoum, South Sudan — although equal in size to France — has very few sealed roads, power plants and power transmission lines, hospitals or surgery rooms. Tarmac roads can be found only Juba, South Sudan's capital, and in a few major cities. Similarly electricity is available only in main cities, generated by massive, gasoline-fueled generators. Smaller towns and rural areas have only recently benefited from a network of improved roads. Do-date these areas have little in terms of other infrastructure, in particular electricity.

Lack of electricity is one of the factors contributing to difficult living conditions in South Sudan. The area of PCPM's project lies 950km north of Equator, which translates into almost equal length of day and night of 12 hours. As a result, for over half of the 24-hour day the local population has no lighting in their houses, as no electricity is available. The same applies to hospitals and health care centers, where lack of lighting at night severely limits their capacity to provide medical services, particularly the time-critical ones. The facilities can also ill-afford using gasoline- or diesel-fueled generators as the fuel prices in South Sudan oscillate at USD 2 per liter.

If medical staff has to attend a delivery or provide urgent surgical intervention (e.g. wound stitching) at night, they are often compelled to use hand-held flashlights (torches), held by other medical staff. Lack of lighting often forces medical staff to postpone medical interventions — often those time-critical ones — until sunrise. Strong and reliable lighting is particularly important during deliveries and surgical interventions in order to minimize changes of a medical error.

Tangible results achieved by PCPM:

- solar lighting sets were installed at 22 health care facilities: one tuberculosis (TB) hospital, 5 Primary Health Care Centers and 16 village-level Primary Health Care Units,
- all eligible primary health care facilities in the Northern Bahr El-Ghazal State's Aweil East County were lit with solar lights, benefiting the population of 492,000,
- five other primary health care facilities were lit in other counties,
- installed a total of 152 solar lighting sets in the health facilities,
- additional 24 solar lighting sets installed in public buildings and other locations,
- successfully overcoming significant logistical challenges: solar lighting sets were transported overland from Nairobi, Kenya to South Sudan over a distance of 2,000km.



A PCPM employee showcases one of the largest solar panels, installed during the project



Installation of a solar panel on a health facility's roof by two South Sudanese staff of PCPM



A primary health care unit lit in the Aweil East county

Tajikistan — disaster risk reduction and disaster management

Project title	Improved management of natural disasters and emergency situations in Tajikistan
Partner	Tajik Red Crescent Society, Tajik Ministry of Emergency Situations
Timeline	1 July — 31 December 2011
Budget	USD 58,783 (PLN 160,439)
Grant	Grant of Polish Aid (Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to the amount of USD 51,620 (PLN 140,889)
Project coordinator	Magdalena Gromek
Employment	6 persons: 3 Poles, 3 Tajiks
Beneficiaries	52 settlements (mahallas) inhabited by 107,000 people 497 people trained in use of the emergency alert system 25 Local Emergency Response Committees established as part of the project

Introduction and description of needs:

High mountains of Pamir occupy majority of Tajikistan's territory. Due to its mountainous, earthquake-prone terrain, Tajikistan is constantly at risk of natural disasters, which claim hundreds of lives every year and cause enormous losses. Mountainous terrain and location at the fault line between two geological platforms is a root cause behind a year-round risk of earthquakes. In addition, Tajikistan is regularly affected by avalanches in the winter and mudslides and floods in the spring.

Due to disadvantageous locations in a valley of the Varzob river, Dushanbe, Tajikistan's capital, and its northern outskirts are in particular risk of flooding. In the spring, the river bed and subsidiary streams regularly overflow, causing localized flooding. This problem is compounded by rapid expansion of the city and encroaching of built-up areas on the mountain slopes, surrounding the city. These new settlements are in particular risk during an earthquake and floods and can be destroyed by a landslide.

PCPM project comprised of trainings and technical assistance. It was developed due to:

- the needs voiced by PCPM's partner — Tajik Red Crescent Society — for training of several hundred of its volunteers in disaster management,
- solid experience gained by Poland in utilizing a SMS alert system in disaster management. The SMS alert system has been used in Poland for a number of years and has proven to be a relatively cheap and highly reliable technology, able to alert a high number of people in a short time,
- a need of rapid communication in a disaster situation between the Tajik Red Crescent staff and its volunteers, local authorities and the rescue teams.

This PCPM project was a direct extension of PCPM's support rendered to the Tajik Red Crescent Society in 2008.

Tangible results achieved by PCPM:

- SMS emergency alert system covers 25 settlements (mahallas) in Dushanbe and its immediate vicinity,
- 25 Local Emergency Response Committees, with a total of 497 persons, trained in preparation of disaster response plans, as well as setting up and using an alert system, including SMS alerts, during an earthquake, floods and other disasters,
- SMS Emergency Alert Center has been set up in Dushanbe's Emergency Situations' Committee. The SMS Center is capable of sending 145,000 SMS messages,
- provision of assorted equipment to the search and rescue teams operating in and around Dushanbe.



Training for the Emergency Response Committee members



Training for the Emergency Response Committee members



PCPM expert introduces the SMS alert system to a representative of Dushanbe city authorities

Zambia — education and vocational education

Project title	Vocational training in bricklaying and carpentry during expansion of a primary school and its electrification at Chilumba, central Zambia
Partner	Chilumba Catholic Mission
Timeline	1 May — 31 December 2011
Budget	USD 138,129 (PLN 376,995)
Grant	Grant of Polish Aid (Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to the amount of USD 100,236 (PLN 273,575)
Project coordinator	Monika Nowacka
Employment	12 persons: 3 Poles and 9 Zambians
Beneficiaries	Direct beneficiaries: 1660 people. Indirect beneficiaries: 11,500 people.

Introduction and description of needs:

The project was implemented in a village of Chilumba, located in central Zambia. Long-term development of the villages in vicinity of Chilumba and their inhabitants are hampered by low quality of education and vocational trainings.

Education of children and youth is concentrated around a local school, housing both a primary and a secondary school (grades 1-9). The facility has not been modernized since its opening in 1956. Prior to PCPM project, the school did not meet basic safety and hygienic requirements. The school, as the entire village, did not have any lighting, which hampered any additional, catch-up or vocational education classes that would be held in the evening hours. The school had no dormitory, which was the main factor behind an early drop-out of many children from remote villages.

Remote location of Chilumba affects not only children, but also adults, who are prone to unemployment and poverty. Chilumba's inhabitants had no changes to gain vocational skills and experience due to lack of opportunities for vocational and on-the-job training, and thus were unable to gain adequate income and escape the cycle of poverty.

PCPM project included a multi-dimensional, integrated plan of reinforcing economic and intellectual potential of Chilumba's inhabitants. PCPM project was based on extensive consultations with the local partners and the local community. It was jointly decided that expansion of the school buildings and installation of solar lighting should be used to provide on-the-job vocational training in bricklaying and carpentry, identified as the main tradeable skills.

Tangible results achieved by PCPM:

- on-the-job vocational training in bricklaying and carpentry for five beneficiaries,
- construction of girls' and boys' dormitories (12 x 6 meters each),
- rehabilitating the teachers' room and four classrooms,
- provision of furniture (benches, chairs, blackboards, tables) to four classrooms, as well as girls' and boys' dormitories,
- provision of solar lighting to the teachers' room, common room and the reading room.



PCPM project coordinator with the vocational training beneficiaries



Carpentry training — construction of a roof



Bricklaying as part of the vocational training scheme

Libya — food assistance

(humanitarian aid)

Project title	Humanitarian aid to population affected by crisis in eastern Libya
CAP project	Regional Flash Appeal for the Libyan Crisis project number LBY-11/F/41903/R/13215 Sector: Food Security
Partner	UN World Food Programme (WFP)
Timeline	1 June – 15 August 2011
Budget	28 885 USD
Grant	Grant of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the amount of USD 27,585
Project coordinator	Urszula Świerczyńska
Employment	3 persons: two Poles and one Egyptian
Beneficiaries	2,000 children aged 2-5, affected by the armed conflict in eastern Libya

Introduction and description of needs:

Provision of humanitarian relief to the civilian population of conflict-affected Benghazi in eastern Libya as implemented by PCPM staff in collaboration with the Embassy of Poland in Cairo, Egypt. This operation came as a response to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Benghazi, affected by months-long armed conflict between government troops and opposition, rebelling against the rule of president Mu'amar Qaddafi. The armed conflict has displaced over 300,000 civilians, many of whom sought safety and refuge in neighboring Egypt. According to the Libya Flash Appeal, as of end February 2011 over 970,000 civilians in eastern Libya were in need of immediate humanitarian assistance.

PCPM project included purchase, transportation and distribution of over three tons of vitamin-enriched, powdered baby milk, as a supplementation of staple food rations, distributed by the UN World Food Programme (WFP) in Benghazi. PCPM employees oversaw all aspects of the operation, including logistical preparations, selection of a local partner and delivery of baby milk to Benghazi. The latter activity was undertaken in collaboration with the Food Security Cluster and WFP.

The humanitarian aid was directed to the most vulnerable and conflict-affected families with children under the age of five. The baby milk enabled them to supplement their diet with necessary micronutrients, necessary for their physical development and disease prevention.

Tangible results achieved by PCPM:

- 2,000 children under the age of five from the vulnerable and conflict-affected families in eastern Libya benefited from the baby milk and improved nutrition,



PCPM truck at the Libyan border crossing



PCPM employee examines the cargo contents



Baby milk formula for the children in Libya



The distance from Cairo to Benghazi is over 1300km

Kenya/Somalia—assistance to refugees (humanitarian aid)

Project title	Humanitarian aid for the Somali refugees — purchase, transportation and distribution of cooking sets and fuel in the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya
Partner	Fundacja dla Somali (Polish-Somali NGO), RRDO (Somali NGO operating in the Daddab refugee camp), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
Timeline	15 October - 31 December 2011
Budget and grant	Grant of Polish Aid (Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs) humanitarian relief budget to the amount of USD 153,703 (PLN 498,000)
Project coordinator	Urszula Świerczyńska
Employment	9 persons: 4 Poles, 5 Kenyans
Beneficiaries	14,400 persons (4,800 families) of Somali refugees in the Dadaab refugee camp

Introduction and description of needs:

Drought and famine that have befallen on Somalia, northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia from 2010 to January 2012 forced a mass movement of Somalis, seeking shelter and humanitarian aid in the Dadaab refugee camp in north-eastern Kenya. In 2011 alone, the population of the camp has increased by 100,000 people.

Mass influx of refugees increased the risk of deforestation and desertification of the arid region of Dadaab. One of the key challenges was large-scale cutting down trees and shrubs in the wide radius around the camps. The wood was the only source cooking fuel, needed to cook sorghum, rice and beans distributed by the aid agencies. Influx of additional 100,000 refugees contributed to even faster devastation of trees and other vegetation.

In response to the deteriorating emergency, PCPM delivered cooking sets and fuel (in form of fuel tablets) to 4,800 refugee families in the Dadaab refugee camp on the Kenyan-Somali border. The project, financed by Polish Aid, included purchase, transportation and distribution of cooking sets and a 3-month supply of fuel. 10 tons of fuel (in form of fuel tablets) and 4,800 cooking sets were distributed in Dadaab's Ifo 2 refugee camp.

Tangible results achieved by PCPM:

- some 14,400 newly-arrived refugees were provided with cooking sets, enabling them to cook food and boil water, hence limiting the risk of water-borne diseases,
- distribution of 10 tons of fuel saved some 2,500 tons of firewood, which would have been cut down by 4,800 refugee families over a three-month period.
- Decreased risk of gender-based violence (GBV) as women do not have to venture far from the camps to collect firewood.



A cooking set, produced by AIDPOL and distributed by PCPM in the Dadaab refugee camp



Cooking sets en route to Dadaab. Due to bad roads, it took day and a half to cover a distance of 95km



Cooking sets and fuel in tablets in Nairobi airport



Collection of firewood is one of the main tasks of Somali women. On a daily basis they have to venture several kilometers away from the camp, increasing the risk of gender-based violence (GBV)