

Operation Management



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Assignment Final Term Exam

**Submitted to
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Subject: Operation Management.

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Important Note.

Paper should be done in MS word.

Attempt all questions. In your own words.

Q.No.1: In this situation of COVID 19 how automobile industry increases its productivity to ensure its maximum profit.

(20)

Q.No.2: How Pakistani Hotel/ Fast Food sector operates its outlet before and after COVID 19.
(15)

Q.No.3: Write a brief note on how Pakistani education sector deal with different level of students such as school, college and University in delivering of service. (15)

Question No 1.

In this situation of COVID 19 how automobile industry increases its productivity to ensure its maximum profit.

Answer.

The epidemic affected most sectors of the economy, especially joint mobility and intellectual operators. The use of public transportation in big cities has been reduced by 70-90% of the usual burden, and now operators are required to comply with strict protocols such as face coatings, temperature checks. And the number of passengers on trains and buses must be limited to ensure social distance.

Likewise, the use of upward-based mobility has declined sharply, and many players have delayed service over the lock. In the United States, demand for Uber and Left fell more than 80 percent in April compared to levels before Cobird.

In the long run, the spread of the epidemic will have a lasting effect on shared mobility because the epidemic changes the economic, regulatory and technological environment, as well as consumer behavior.

Movement is an integral part of our lives, but how we live in the future is the most significant driver of change in this new environment, with people in major Chinese cities suffering from infections. The latest trends show GJG

Using private vehicles can be a short-term winner, and application-based aggregators see a dramatic decline in consumers using their services as remote work is the norm.

Requirements are still being made for car drivers and their companies to be responsible for keeping their vehicles clean and virus free. To adapt, players in the mobility industry adjust their tactics, with leading companies focusing on various strategies.

Lyft, which announced cuts and attacks that affected hundreds in May, said rides on the U.S. platform only reached 25 percent of pre-COVID levels during the month, with consumers slowly returning to cities where key restrictions were imposed. reduced. Lyft drivers are now required to self-certify in their application to wear a facet before they are allowed to pick up passengers.

While the total number of travel applications in June increased as more and more countries lightened restrictions, travel remains far below last year's level. In an effort to increase profitability, Uber remains focused on its core business of taking and delivering food and also announcing a reduction in labor. Uber also introduced a new feature that requires drivers to take selfies wearing a headset before connecting to the corporate network. Uber also provides disinfectant sprays to drivers, encouraging them to clean the car regularly.

With Chinese cities now officially reopening for business, Didi Chuxing, the country's largest travel application, saw a request to share trips back to the same level last year. Since May, Didi has used AI technology to authenticate that his management partner is wearing face masks.

The current crisis is helping some regions move faster towards sustainable mobility, while others are trying to delay or relax regulatory mandates to support the depressed car industry.

In some markets, incentives, such as cash to rotate old cars, contribute to sustainability through replacement and also encourage the adoption of electric vehicles (EV). In other regions, such as the US and China, in particular, regulators have considered emission relaxation targets in support of car manufacturers.

Chinese regulators are also relaxed, at least for now, policies that limit private vehicle ownership to facilitate social distance. Many governments are also interested in dedicating space for pedestrians and cyclists, while some cities like New York are looking to close some roads for vehicle traffic.

In the short to medium term, a pandemic can delay the development of advanced technology, such as self-driving, because car manufacturers divert research budgets to fund immediate cash needs. Likewise, investment in micro mobility and new companies with shared mobility need to decline and can lead to market consolidation.

The impact of COVID-19 on EV development will be different in each region. In China, we expect post-COVID EV sales to return, with ongoing investment in development. In Europe, while EV accumulation may be delayed by historically low oil prices, strict regulatory pressures on the environment can remain a counterbalance. In the US, we can see that demand for EV is stagnant if federal emissions regulations are reduced and oil prices are reduced.

However, in the long run, they will benefit from autonomous vehicles, micro mobility solutions, and other technologies that support physical distance. We believe that when the initial crisis subsides, customer demand for this solution can increase.

Even before the start of the pandemic, mobility and cars began, he suffered from slowing growth in large countries. Beaten by traffic congestion and restrictions, motorists around the world have been forced to reduce jobs and reduce costs.

Looking forward to a pandemic that is gradually being controlled, mobility companies must look at developing detailed plans to expand operations, not only focusing on where, but how. A portfolio review aimed at streamlining services can help focus on profitable operations and decide which technologies need to be prioritized so that they emerge from a weaker and stronger crisis.

Counterpoint considers that recent changes in consumer behavior in the mobility space will be temporary and public mobility solutions, including public transport, will return. Micro mobility

and advanced solutions will also eventually recover when cleaning and disinfection protocols are put into practice, with updated status in travel applications.

Now, more than ever, it is imperative for car makers and mobility operators to review their long-term strategies.

Question No 2.

How Pakistani Hotel/ Fast Food sector operates its outlet before and after COVID 19.

Answer.

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the global food industry when the government closed restaurants and bars to slow the spread of the virus. Worldwide, daily restaurant traffic plummeted from the same period in 2019. The closure of the restaurant has caused a ripple effect among related industries, such as food, liquor, wine and beer production, food and beverage transportation, fisheries and agriculture.

The problem is especially disturbing in industrial areas where most of all food categories are usually imported using timely logistics.

In June 2020, the United Nations warned that the world was facing its worst food crisis in half a century due to a recession caused by a pandemic.

Islamabad, May 23 (IANS) The Association of All Pakistan Restaurants has warned the government that they will open food throughout the country if they are not allowed to resume operations on May 30, reported on Saturday.

Members of the Association's Joint Action Committee (JAC), in a press conference, said on Friday that around 100,000 restaurants across the country would reopen on June 1, Dawn News reported.

JAC members said five million workers, vendors and related stakeholders have lost their jobs since the government closed its hotel business in mid-March.

The chairman of the association and president of JAC, Sheikh Abdul Waheed, said that the government permits delivery services, but only benefits from a handful of multinational fast food outlets, because most local restaurants do not have such customers.

He said the restaurant paid employee salaries for two months, but it became impossible to continue paying them because there was no business at all because of food closures.

He also said that restaurants are safer than traveling by train, airplane and public transportation, because they have enough space to ensure social distance.

JAC center leader Chaudhry Mohammad Farooq said no dining services were available, workers and underpaid workers could not find a proper place to eat.

Farooq said the government was again asked to issue a standard operating procedure (SOP) to reopen the restaurant, but the authorities did not heed their request.

Therefore, restaurant owners decide to continue their activities, even if the government does not issue a POS, the president quoted the president as saying.

JAC member Sain Mohammad Ijaz said the restaurant provides educational level jobs for educated and semi-educated people.

He said the sudden closure of the restaurant had made thousands of people work because the owner himself lost his job.

The government has closed markets, restaurants and public places to prevent the spread of coronavirus.

However, the blockade subsided earlier this month, and restaurants were allowed to start shipping and delivery services.

However, the government has banned eating in hotels and restaurants.

More and more entrepreneurs are taking advantage of opportunities that arise in the food business as a result of the socio-economic improvement of a fast-growing middle class, but national wallets may not benefit, because tax evasion remains uncontrolled.

Changing people's habits, more and more people choose to eat, the convenience of ordering online, increasing middle class income and love of food, in addition to a satisfying order and order situation, are factors that have changed the country. in the right place for people who want to venture into the food business

Over the weekend, large crowds of food lovers are seen outside popular restaurants and food streets in many cities in the country, even small ones. According to the think tank based in Islamabad, the Jinnah Institute, after facing terrorism for more than a decade, the security situation. in Pakistan is improving, encouraging more people to eat at hotels.

"Street food trends are developing in Pakistan, which is helping new restaurants to stand up easier than ever before; when people see a new restaurant, they want to try the food, "said Muhammad Umer, owner of Teh Arang, which is located in the PECHS 2 block.

More and more restaurants are opening with modern ideas as business people learn from foreign experiences.

"Pakistan has almost two-thirds of 207 million people under the age of 30 who like to eat. This, along with other factors, causes huge demand for delicious food, without major obstacles to establishing such a business," said Abdul Wali Khan, who founded 4 Season Food, a fast food restaurant and Pizza, in Landhi. "We only need to bear the fixed costs of establishing a food business; we need more knowledge and expertise than investing in money."

For him, it became easier to produce fast food with the help of ingredients produced by many companies such as a mixture of spices and sauces.

A quality fast food business can be established around Rs 600,000, while operating costs are very low, because restaurants don't have to store large inventory like many other businesses.

"If we cancel the fixed costs of a restaurant, the variable costs are only 30%, which means we can get a gross profit of at least 70%, meaning that sandwiches produced at a cost of Rs30 will sell for Rs100," he said. Sikander Mahmood, CEO of Movenpick Hotel. "Profit margins can increase by more than 100% after the business is completed."

Although large restaurants, along with several medium-sized outlets, pay taxes to the Federal Revenue Council (FBR), small restaurants are rarely caught.

The increasing amount of food and restaurants should help FBR expand its tax net. However, contrary to this, Pakistan's tax base declined by 17% in fiscal 2016, according to the FBR Active Tax Payer Register.

"Despite high profit margins, the food business is one of the four sectors that make up most of the large undocumented economy in Pakistan; the other three are educational institutions, private health and real estate units; they all remain active even in times of recession," the former FBR member from Internal Revenue who asked not to be named.

"In fact, most restaurants registered with the sales tax department do not file taxes collected from customers," said a former FBR officer.

"I have noticed many times that restaurants mention sales tax on invoices, but they do not show sales tax registration numbers, which ordinary people cannot catch, therefore the main tax cuts never reach the president, the government," he said.

43% of Pakistanis remain "insecure".

He also visited major hotels, saying he reported most of their income and paid sales tax and income that was less than they should have.

He suggested the introduction of a central tax collection system for restaurants such as an electronic pricing system in department stores, which shows how many items were not stocked and sold. "Through this system, FBR can get information every time a customer pays his bill," he said.

The FDA shares information on best practices for operating retail food stores, restaurants and related appointment and shipping services during the COVID-19 pandemic to protect workers and consumers.

It discusses the main considerations on how food offered at retail can be handled and delivered safely to the public, as well as best practices that are important for employee health, hygiene and personal hygiene and personal protective equipment (PPE). This is not a complete list. We recommend that you refer to the references and links provided below by the CDC, FDA, EPA and OSHA for further information. This will be updated because the FDA received additional information and investigations.

- Employee health management (including contract workers)
- Personal hygiene for employees
- Manage operations in a food service company or retail store
- Food collection and delivery management

On April 10, 2020, the FDA called with industry members to discuss these good practices. Listen to recorded calls (5MB, MP3) or download transcripts (66KB, PDF).

For additional resources, see Food Safety and Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19).

Managing Employee Health (Including Contracted Workers)

- Instruct employees with COVID-19 related symptoms to report to their supervisor. Instruct sick employees to stay home and follow what to do with the CDC if you have coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19). Consult with the local health department for further guidance.
- If an employee is sick at work, send it home immediately. Clean and disinfect surfaces in their workspaces. Other people at the employee's close contact installation (ie 6 meters away) during this time must be considered exposed.
- Train good employees, but know that they have been exposed to COVID-19, to notify their supervisors and follow the steps recommended by the CDC (see below).
- Notify fellow employees of possible COVID-19 exposure at work if it is ensured that an employee has COVID-19, while maintaining confidentiality.
- Carry out inspections at work to reduce transmission among employees, as described below, which are included in the CDC Interim Guide for Implementing Safety Practices

for Critical Infrastructure Workers who may be exposed to people with suspected or confirmed COVIDs.

- Entrepreneur - Pre-screen (for example, measuring temperature and assessing symptoms before starting work).
- Employers - Disinfect and clean workspaces and equipment and consider cleaning surfaces with a high touch more often.
- Employees - Monitor yourself regularly (for example, measure temperature and assess coronavirus symptoms).
- Employees - Wear a face mask or mask.
- Employees - Practice social distance and stay at least 6 meters away from others whenever possible.
- For additional information when employees might be exposed to COVID-19, see the CDC Provisional Guide to Implementing Safety Practices for Critical Infrastructure Workers who might have exposed someone with suspected or confirmed COVID.
- For more information about employee health and hygiene and recommendations for preventing workers from transmitting foodborne illness, see the FDA's Personal Health and Personal Hygiene Handbook.
- If the FDA recommendations differ from the CDC in terms of employee health and COVID-19, follow the CDC.
- To return a previously ill employee to work, see the CDC Guide to Disrupting Home Isolation for People with COVID-19.
- Follow CDC and FDA information about PPE (i.e. gloves, masks / covers, and protective equipment).
- Frequently review CDC Provisional Guidelines for Businesses and Entrepreneurs to plan and respond to Coronavirus 2019.
- Understand risks at work - use the OSHA Job Preparation Guide for COVID-19.

Personal Hygiene for Employees

- Emphasizes effective hand hygiene, including washing hands for 20 seconds, more after going to the bathroom, before eating and after being injured, coughing or sneezing.
- Always wash your hands with soap and water. If soap and air are not available, then use alcohol based with a maximum amount of 60% alcohol and avoid using food that is not packaged or available.
- Avoiding eye contact, your actions and your mouth.
- Use gloves to avoid direct contact with bare hands with fast food.
- Before preparing or eating, always wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds for general food safety.
- Cover the cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash and wash your hands thoroughly.

Managing Operations in a Foodservice Establishment or Retail Food Store

Continue to follow food safety protocols and best practices for retail food companies and important COVID-19 recommendations, including the following:

- Follow the 4 main steps for food safety: Always - Clean, separate, cook and chill
- Wash, rinse, and clean the food contact surfaces, equipment, food preparation surfaces and beverage equipment after use.
- Surfaces that are frequently disinfected are repeatedly touched by employees or customers, such as doorknobs, tool handles, check-out counters and food basket handles, etc.
- Floors, meters and access areas for other facilities that are frequently cleaned and disinfected using EPA-registered disinfectants.
- Prepare and use stripping products according to the instructions on the label.
- When changing normal food preparation procedures, service, delivery functions or making staff changes, implement procedures to ensure:
 - Cooked food reaches a suitable internal temperature before servicing or cooling.
 - Quickly cooled hot food for later use - check the temperature of cold food in the refrigerator or with fast cooling techniques such as ice baths and chopsticks.
 - The time at which food that is stored, displayed or sent is stored in the danger zone (between 41 ° F and 135 ° F) is minimized.
 - Appropriate training for food employees with new or changing tasks and applying training according to established procedures.
- Help clients maintain good infection control and maintain social distance by:
 - Interrupt operations, such as salad bars, buffets and beverage stations that require customers to use public equipment or dispensers.
 - Find ways to encourage distance between customers when queuing for services or checking in accordance with applicable state or local requirements.
 - Prevents customers from bringing pets - except service animals - to the store or waiting area.
- Continue to use disinfectants and disinfectants for the intended purpose.
- Check that your storage washer operates at the required washing and rinsing temperatures and with the right detergent and cleaner.
- Remember that hot water can be used as a substitute for chemicals to clean equipment and tools in the hand washing machine.
- If you are donating food to a food recovery organization or charity, check state and local guidelines. You can also find more information at the [External Link Food Protection Conference](#).

Managing Food Pick-Up and Delivery

- Observing food safety practices established for time / time control, preventing cross-contamination, cleaning hands, without sick workers and storing food, etc.
 - Let employees wash their hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom, before eating, after blowing the nose, coughing or sneezing, or after touching a high touch surface, such as a handle and a bell.
 - If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based cleanser with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash your hands with soap and water if your hands look dirty. You see, the CDC "How to Protect Yourself."
 - Increase the frequency of cleaning and disinfection of high-touch surfaces, such as countertops and pads, and in the vehicle by wiping the surface using a regular spray cleaner or cleaner.
 - Be sure to read the label and follow the manufacturer's instructions for use.
 - Establish a lifting area for customers to help maintain social distance.
 - Practice avoiding social distances when delivering food, for example, by offering "touch-free" shipping and sending text warnings or requesting delivery upon arrival.
 - Assess your facility to identify and implement operational changes to maintain social distance if you offer the option to do / use by keeping a distance of 6 m from others if possible.
 - Keep food warm and cold by storing it in an appropriate transportation container.
 - Keep cold food cool by maintaining adequate cooling, for example, gel packs.
 - Keep food hot, ensuring that the isolated case works well.
 - Separate foods to avoid cross-contamination, for example, separating raw foods from cooked and ready-to-eat foods.
 - Ensure that every package used to transport food is made in such a way as to prevent food contamination.
 - Clean and sanitize refrigerators and insulated bags used for food delivery.
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Question No 3.

Write a brief note on how Pakistani education sector deal with different level of students such as school, college and University in delivering of service.

Answer.

Education in Pakistan is overseen by the Federal Ministry of Education and the provincial government, while the federal government mostly helps in curriculum development, accreditation and research and development funding. Article 25-A of the Constitution of Pakistan requires the state to provide free quality education and is compulsory for children aged 5 to 16 years. "The state will provide free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of five and sixteen, in a manner determined by law."

The education system in Pakistan is generally divided into six levels: preschool (for ages 3 to 5), elementary schools (grades one through five), secondary (grades six to eight), high (grades nine) and ten, leading to secondary school certificates or SSC), secondary (eleventh and twelfth grades, leading to high school education certificates or HSSC) and university programs leading to undergraduate and graduate studies.

Literacy rates range from 85% in Islamabad to 23% in the Torghar district. Literacy rates vary by region, mainly based on gender. In tribal areas, women's literacy rate is 9.5%, while Azad Jammu and Kashmir have a literacy rate of 74%. In addition, English is spreading rapidly in Pakistan, with more than 92 million Pakistanis (49% of the population) having control over English. In addition, Pakistan produces around 445,000 university graduates and 80,000 computer science graduates per year. Despite these statistics, Pakistan still has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world and the second largest school population (22.8 million children) after Nigeria.

Only 68% of Pakistani children complete primary school education. The national standard education system is mainly inspired by the English education system. Preschool education is designed for ages 3 to 5 and usually consists of three stages: Playgroup, Kindergarten and Kindergarten (also called "KG" or "Preparation"). After preschool, students take junior high schools from grades 1 to 5. This is followed by secondary schools from grades 6 to 8. In secondary schools, one-sex education is usually preferred by the community, but joint education is also common in urban cities.

The curriculum is usually subject to the institution. The eight disciplines that are often examined are:

- Art
- Computer and ICT studies
- General science (including physics, chemistry, and biology)

- Modern languages with literature, namely Urdu and English
 - Mathematics
 - Religious education, namely Islamic studies
- Social studies (including citizenship, geography, history, economics, sociology and sometimes legal, political and PHSE elements)

Most schools also offer dramatic studies, music and physical education, but these are usually not examined or marked. Home economics is sometimes taught to female students, while topics relating to astronomy, environmental management, and psychology are often included in general science textbooks. Sometimes archeology and anthropology are widely taught in social studies textbooks. RES is not taught in most schools in Pakistan, although this trend has been rebuked by several urban schools. Provincial and regional languages such as Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto and others can be learned in their provinces, especially in secondary schools. Some institutes offer teaching in foreign languages such as German, Turkish, Arabic, Farsi, French, and Chinese. The language of learning depends on the nature of the institution itself, whether it is an English secondary school or an Urdu secondary school.

Since 2009, Pakistan has a net primary school attendance rate for both sexes at 66%, a figure below the estimated global average of 90%.

Pakistan's poor performance in the education sector is mainly due to the low level of public investment. In 2007, public spending on education contributed 2.2 percent of GNP, a marginal increase from 2 percent before 1984-85. In addition, the allocation of government funds is influenced by higher education, which allows higher income classes to get the most from public subsidies for education. Low education institutions, such as primary schools, suffer from conditions where low-income classes cannot benefit from subsidies and quality education. As a result, Pakistan has one of the lowest literacy rates in the world and the lowest among countries with comparative resources and socio-economic situations.

Secondary education in Pakistan starts in grade 9 and lasts for four years. After each end of the school year, students are required to pass a national exam held by the regional secondary and secondary education council (or BISE).

After completing 9th grade, students are expected to take standardized tests in every first part of their academic subjects. They take this test again in the second part of the same course at the end of 10th grade. After successfully completing this exam, they are awarded a high school certificate (or SSC). In short, this is called a "registration certificate" or "matriculation". The curriculum usually includes a combination of eight programs, including elective subjects (such as Biology, Chemistry, Computers and Physics), as well as compulsory subjects (such as Mathematics, English, Urdu, Islamic Studies and Pakistani Studies).

Students then enter secondary school and complete grades 11 and 12. After completing each of the two classes, they again take a standardized test in their academic subjects. After successfully completing this exam, students are awarded a certificate of secondary education (or HSSC).

This level of education is also called FSc / FA / ICS or "intermediary". There are many streams that students can choose from for their 11th and 12th grades, such as pre-medical, pre-engineering, humanities (or social sciences), computer science, and commerce. Each stream consists of three electives as well as three compulsory subjects in English, Urdu, Islam (only 11th grade) and Pakistani Studies (only 12th grade).

Other qualifications are available in Pakistan, but are managed by another exam board instead of BISE. The most common alternative is the General Education Certificate (or GCE), where the SSC and HSSC are replaced by the regular level (respectively O level) and advanced level (or level A). Other qualifications include IGCSE replacing SSC. GCE and GCSE O Levels, IGCSE and GCE AS / A Levels are managed by the UK CIE Examination Committee from Cambridge Assessment and / or Edexcel International from Pearson PLC. In general, 8-10 courses are chosen by students at the GCE O level and 3-5 at the GCE A level.

Advanced Placement (or AP) is an alternative choice, but is far more common than GCE or IGCSE. Instead, it replaces high school education as "secondary school education." AP examinations are monitored by the North American inspection committee, the College Board, and can be given only under the supervision of centers registered with the College Board, which contradicts the GCE O / AS / A Level and IGCSE, which can be given in person.

Another type of education in Pakistan is called "Technical Education" and combines technical and vocational education. The vocational curriculum starts in grade 5 and ends with grade 10. Three commissions, the Punjab Technical Education Board, the KPK Technical Education Board (KPKBTE) and the Sindh Technical Education Board (SBTE) offering offer Matric Tech. a course called a Technical School Certificate (TSC) (equivalent to grade 10) and a Diploma in Related Engineering (DAE) in engineering disciplines such as Civil, Chemistry, Architecture, Mechanics, Electricity, Electronics, Computers, etc. DAE is a three-year teaching program equivalent to 12th grade. Diploma holders are appointed as partner engineers. They can join the field or enter B. Tech. and FII in their related disciplines after DAE.

In addition, A-level qualifications inherited from the British education system are widely obtained at private schools in Pakistan. Three or four topics are chosen, based on students' interests. Usually divided into combinations of the same subjects in the same category, such as business, arts and science. This is a two-year program. Institution level differs from secondary school. You must ensure that you are admitted to such an institution at the end of secondary school, which is the British system which is equivalent to level O. Level O and level A are usually not taught in the same school.

More than 5,719 people were infected in Pakistan during the global COVID-19 pandemic. Of the first two cases detected at the end of February, around 96 people lost their lives due to deadly disease, while the disease has spread to more than 105 of 158 districts of Pakistan, with the highest number of cases reported in Punjab, followed by Sindh. The least affected region, with 35 reported cases and no deaths so far, is Kashmir managed by Pakistan. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, with humanitarian support and international development partners, has responded to the pandemic by strengthening response coordination, case management, disease surveillance, testing laboratory services, strengthening health systems and community mobilization, raising awareness and empowering to overcome the negative impacts of COVID-19. To reduce the impact of disruption on daily life, a number of initiatives are needed, including cash payments of \$ 80-82 per month for 12 million families through the Pakistan Social Protection Program (Ehsaas), despite the initial protective measures taken by the government causing containment of the spread of infection in the first weeks of the pandemic, in cases reported there has been a steady increase since mid-March. As shown in Figure 1, the highest number of cases reported in one day was 577 people on 6 April 2020.

Obtaining safe and quality health services during an outbreak depends on the availability of an adequate workforce, in terms of numbers, skills and medical supplies, equipment and materials relevant to infection prevention and control. These elements are very important in containing and responding to COVID19 and maintaining a series of treatments. Therefore, the greatest humanitarian need in this pandemic is protection for health workers. Front-line staff (midwives, nurses, obstetricians and anesthetists, etc.) must be prioritized as critical and life-saving people and should be given personal protective equipment when treating patients with COVID-19. The availability of medical supplies, test kits and medicines is the second largest humanitarian need in the country. With limited medical facilities, the majority of cases may not be detected, so the number of infected cases is higher in this country. A quarter of the population (around 53 million people) live below the national poverty line and around twenty (around 84 million people) are multidimensional poor. Likewise, food insecurity is also very high, and between 20-30% of the population (40-62 million people) are in some form of food insecurity in Pakistan. An estimated 36.43 million people are continuously and chronically vulnerable to food insecurity and are also very vulnerable to risks and natural shocks, which also applies to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. An additional 2.45 million people may become vulnerable to food insecurity due to average shocks. However, given the scale of this state of emergency, as the situation continues to evolve, a substantial increase in the number of people who are extremely food insecure in the country can be anticipated, requiring a broad response from humanitarian partners. naturally or in cash.

The Pakistani government, with the support of its partners, has responded to the COVID-19 pandemic by establishing coordination structures at all levels. For example, the government has formed a high-level National Steering Committee, chaired by the Prime Minister. The committee consists of all federal ministers, ministers and provincial health departments. The committee is

responsible for the overall coordination of COVID-19 responses in the country. National command and control centers have been established to ensure effective coordination between federal and provincial governments. At the provincial level, a working group chaired by the Chief Minister at COVID19 was formed. The National Disaster Management Authority, together with the provincial disaster management authority, is the main operational agent for the overall COVID-19 response. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports international aid / assistance coordination. In the early stages of a pandemic, the main threat was the import of COVID-19 cases. In this case, on January 23, 2020, the Government of Pakistan began examining people at Islamabad Airport. Furthermore, by training additional health and airport staff, equipment supplies and other supplies and establishing an airport information office for general passenger information and awareness; the projections have been expanded to cover all types of entry points (sea, land crossings and airports). More than one million (1,102,562) passengers were inspected between January 23 and March 20, 2020, when all entry points were closed. In addition, the government has prepared 353 quarantine facilities with 139,558 beds to separate people who have made contact with confirmed COVID-19 cases but have not been ill. In addition, 566 hotels with 16,336 beds were also identified for the same purpose. As the pandemic spreads and more cases are reported as a result of local transmission, the government has strengthened disease surveillance at health facilities and at the community level, using existing monitoring mechanisms, including polio surveillance officers. Confirmed cases are isolated at isolation facilities designated for confirmed cases. In this case, a total of 217 isolation facilities with 119,778 beds have been established for case management in Pakistan. Material to increase awareness and information about hand hygiene, standard precautions and transmission, the use of masks and PPE that are correct and rational, social distance and environmental cleaning have been developed and widely disseminated. Help channel assigned. The National Institute of Health, a national referral laboratory for public health, has obtained the technical capacity needed to diagnose COVID-19. Since then, the government has established 41 centers in Pakistan, in all provinces and regions that can conduct real-time PCR tests for COVID-19, with a daily capacity of up to 4,000 tests / day. Predictive analysis of expected cases based on the level of attacks in other countries shows that most likely around 196,421 total cases in Pakistan. Of these, 157,137 (80%) will be mild, 29,463 will be moderate to severe (15%), and around 10,000 (5%) critical cases will require support for highly dependent ventilators / units. This projection is based on epidemiological data available on COVID-19 and will change depending on the response determined. We need to regularly monitor outbreak trends and review plans accordingly. At the current detection rate of 8%, this will require 1.5 to 2 million laboratory diagnostic tests. Challenge. There is a formal coordination structure within the government, which was created to ensure coordination of responses at all levels, however, the relationship between central and provincial / regional coordination is not well defined and needs to be simplified. Additional support from the international system to support coordination is a priority. Insulation and quarantine facilities are inadequate in the number and improper insulation and quarantine infrastructure. Standard operating procedures (SoPs) are not applied in isolation and

quarantine facilities; facilities do not have adequate human resources, technical expertise, consumables, equipment and management. People in quarantine or in isolation were not given information about the importance of maintaining distance and social cleanliness. It is partly responsible for the spread of COVID-19 at the Taftan border and may continue to be a source of distribution to the new quarantine site that is being built. In addition, the current number of insulation and bed installations is small (217 insulation plants with 119,778 beds), while the estimated number of beds needed is 196,421 depending on current projections based on available data. There is an urgent need to support the government by training staff, supporting the supply of needed female staff, providing the necessary medicines and other medical supplies for facilities. Additional assistance can be requested in connection with technical advice on WASH, food assistance and other humanitarian areas if the requirements for isolation facilities continue to increase. Mobilization and awareness raising activities are still weak, strategies for crisis communication and community involvement are still under development and need to be completed and disseminated. Technical awareness messages have been developed and need to be disseminated. Humanitarian agencies with a strong background in risk communication and community involvement can support the work of government and civil society groups in this field. Disease surveillance system is weak and fragmented. For example, sentinel surveillance and event based monitoring do not work. Severe sentinel surveillance of acute / influenza-like respiratory disease (SARI / ILI) that can be used as a proxy is not fully functional. In addition, more than 70 Rapid Reaction Teams (RRT) have been formed and trained in many provinces, but this number is very small, given that we need at least one RRT in each of 154 districts. from Pakistan. The response to the PRC's call to investigate cases was bad because there were few and no equipment and consumables for infection prevention and control. Collection, analysis, reporting and dissemination of health data is weak and fragmented at all levels. There is an urgent need to strengthen all aspects of disease surveillance. Confirming COVID-19 is another challenge. There are a limited number of laboratories with limited capacity to confirm COVID-19 cases. There are currently 41 laboratories in Pakistan with the capacity to confirm COVID cases. The total PCR test available in this country is around 45,000-50,000 in the public and private sectors with daily tests up to 4,000 tests / day. There are inadequate shipments of viral RNA extraction kits and automatic extractors in this country, which affect test results. Most laboratories are located in large cities. Case management facilities are few and do not have the trained staff, equipment and consumables needed. Infection prevention and control is weak at all levels (community, facilities, supervision and laboratory) in terms of human resource training, provision, availability of the necessary structures, availability and implementation of protocols.

End Paper