

FINAL REPORT



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

IRAN: DROUGHT SUPPORT TO AFGHAN REFUGEES

31 December
2002

This Final Report is intended for reporting on emergency appeals

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 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal No. 21/00; Launched on: 22 August 2000 for 12 months for CHF 2,268,146 to assist 100,000 beneficiaries. The appeal was extended until July 2002.

Period covered: August 2000 - July 2002;

Last Operations Update (no. 04) issued 12 December 2001

IN BRIEF

Appeal coverage: Covered

Related Appeals: 19/02

This Final Report covers the whole extended implementation period and all contributions received from donor National Societies and other organisations. However, within the operational period a number of separate interim and final reports, which covered particular parts and elements of this operation/programme, were produced. These reports are available on request and with the agreement of specific donors.

Summary w

A severe drought currently covering large areas of the Caucasus, South Asia and Central Asia had a particularly significant impact in Iran. To assist the Iranian population to meet the challenges posed by the drought and to respond to the critical needs, on 22 August 2000 the Federation launched a twelve months appeal, on behalf of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRCS), with the following objectives:

- To increase water supply to the refugee camps and, whenever possible and needed, cities and surrounding areas in Zahedan and Zabul regions;
- To carry out a community based sanitation campaign in the Afghan refugee camps;
- To establish a community based preventive health care scheme and promote hygiene.

After an initial delay, mainly caused by a slow donor response, the operation gained momentum and all involved departments at IRCS (both centrally and at the branch level) did there utmost to make up

for the time lost. The quantity of water distributed gradually increased as newly purchased and leased vehicles and water pumps were put into operation. Considerable savings were made by producing all the water tanks (fixed and mobile) in IRCS workshops, enabling more vehicles to be purchased and covering the lease of vehicles to compensate for the late delivery of the trucks.

Although the programme was initially planned to end in September 2001, funds were sufficient to cover running costs for another 10 months and donors were informed of this decision.

By the end of 2001, in response to the latest humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, IRCS created two refugee camps along the Afghan border, inside Afghanistan. The camps were in operation until summer 2002, supporting 10,000 internally displaced persons (IDP) with shelter, food, water and medical care. During that time, the drought response operation was extended to service one of the camps - Mile 46 - with fresh drinking water.

In July 2002, IRCS and the Federation launched a new emergency appeal to assist approximately 60,000 people, mostly Afghan refugees, in the same areas, with water and preventive health. The new appeal represents and extension of this operation, and is currently well underway. For more details, refer to operations updates on the appeal 19/02.

Coordination w

IRCS and the Federation have maintained close cooperation with a number of key stakeholders, including the local water and health departments, as elaborated further in the report, as well as UNHCR. Cooperation was demonstrated through regular coordination meetings, and completing each other's efforts and priorities. The water and sanitation department organised chlorination of water collected from the wells in Zahedan, and facilitated water collection and distribution in Zabul. The health department used IRCS volunteers to implement the preventive health activities throughout the region.

Objectives, activities and results w

Health and care w

Objective 1: *To raise awareness of the targeted population in Zahedan and Zabul of the risks of, and ways to prevent, water-borne diseases.*

The IRCS, together with the local health department (under the ministry of health) co-ordinated the implementation of preventive health and hygiene promotion programmes in Zahedan and Zabul. A contract was signed between the two parties for the health department to implement the agreed programme using its own staff and IRCS volunteers when needed. Home visitors checked on selected families, giving health and hygiene information and making interviews. A second home visit was made in order to evaluate health and sanitation improvements, the result of which can be observed in the table below.

Observations	1st visit	2nd visit	Difference	Percentage increase
Toilet in compound	10127	12284	2157	21.3
Proper garbage disposal	7814	11419	3605	46.1
Updated health file	7693	10944	3251	42.3
Children & women care	7251	10761	3510	48.4
Vaccinated children	8017	11419	3402	42.4
Awareness of nutrition	2911	7674	4763	163.6
Awareness of diarrhoea effects	3927	8628	4701	119.7
Awareness of cholera & typhoid transmission	1436	6767	5331	371.2
Awareness of malaria transmission	1266	6102	4836	382.0
Awareness of tuberculosis transmission	1331	6716	5385	404.6
Awareness of Ascarid	1640	4865	3225	196.6

Awareness of Talasemi	1370	8032	6662	486.3
Awareness of breast feeding	6457	9806	3349	51.9
Awareness of birth control	3480	7591	4111	118.1
Awareness of water chlorine	2944	9320	6376	216.6
Awareness of disinfecting vegetables & fruits	1265	6518	5253	415.3
Bathroom	5802	6998	1196	20.6
Using safe water	10694	12510	1816	17.0
Leading sewage properly	5293	7875	2582	48.8

Dissemination of health information was also carried out through distribution of brochures and posters, as well as the media, which covered the activities substantially.

During the home visits, hygiene items for households were distributed to beneficiaries. A total of 30,000 bars of soap, as well as 4,322 sets of hygienic/household items were purchased and distributed. Each set contained: 1 waste container, 1 toilet water can, 2 tubes of tooth paste, 2 detergents, 1 dish washing liquid, 1 insect spray, 2 shampoos, 2 water containers and 4 tooth brushes. The distribution was delayed in view of the late agreement by the local health department on the implementation of this operational component. The final distribution was completed in March 2002. Part of the beneficiaries receiving the household items were the beneficiaries in the camp 'Mile 46'.

Water and sanitation w

Objective 1: *Improve the selected population's access to safe drinking water.*

The IRCS has been responsible for the implementation of most aspects of the programme, including the planning, procurement, transport and distribution, while the Federation provided technical assistance, monitoring and coordination. The National Society branch cleaned, gravelled and constructed the foundations for the fixed water tanks, signed agreements with well owners and set up a logistical base to distribute fresh water to the most vulnerable population in the selected area. The number of people being supported in full or totally is estimated at about 60,000.

The water was continuously delivered to 17 distribution points in Zahedan and, at its peak, to 15 in Zabul, on a daily basis, except on Fridays. When the so called '800 villages' project started, aiming to connect most of the (Iranian inhabited) villages to the public pipeline, some of IRCS distribution points were closed. Over 400,000 litres was the average amount of water delivered per month during most of the distribution period. At times, however, the water table in Zahedan was very low, thus causing a decrease in the quantity of water delivered down to about 320,000 litres per day.

Formally the quantity of water distribution in Zabul was 120,000 litres, but, similarly to Zahedan, had at times to be decreased to 95,000 litres due to a poor outlet from the well. The average consumption per beneficiary in Zahedan has been considerably lower than in Zabul because in Zahedan some areas have access to the community water system. That water, however, is salty, and can be used for other purposes but drinking, while the water distributed by IRCS is used there only for drinking. In Zabul however, consumption is higher because the distributed water is their only source.

All the 13 new water trucks and 11 new tractors with water trailers, which have been used in this operation, were purchased for this project. The entire fleet carries out two distributions per day. In summer, the distributions were slightly delayed, due to the time necessary for queuing at the bore holes. Also, all vehicles were forced to queue for petrol daily as it was rationed due to the vicinity to Afghanistan, where the petrol price was three to 10 times higher. Unfortunately, the well owners did not permit the water to be collected more than twice a day at each bore hole. To resolve this problem, more vehicles were added to the programme. During the summer months, the price of water almost doubled, rising from 3 to 5 IRR per litre .

Objective 2: *To improve the hygiene of selected areas, especially those near the water distribution sites, by carrying out a solid waste disposal campaign.*

The programme focused on hiring, training and equipping 23 workers and two drivers for tractors to collect garbage in Zahedan. The prioritised areas were chosen near to the planned and erected water distribution sites. A special area 12 km south east of Zahedan was given by the municipality for dumping the waste. The workers were provided with equipment and two tractors with trailers necessary to transport the solid waste to the dumping site. The entire staff for this program have been Afghan refugees living in off-camp settlements in Zahedan.. In the course of the operation, a law was passed in Iran, preventing organisations from employing Afghans, in view of their lack of legal status in the country. In Iran only 2.5% of all refugees have a valid work permit. After many attempts to keep Afghan beneficiaries as staff in the operation, IRCS was forced to release them and hire Iranian nationals among the beneficiary population.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Fundamental Principles and priorities w

Through this operation, IRCS and the Federation advocated the need for provision of minimum standard of assistance to refugees. This was achieved by including Afghan beneficiaries in the implementation programme, as long as it was legally possible. Also, inclusion of the vulnerable Iranian population from the same settlements in this operation ensured a balance in provision of assistance to the most needy groups. The health programme component gave particular attention to women, in view of their central role in the maintenance of households.

National Society Capacity Building

IRCS provincial branch has used this operation to strengthen its logistical and human resources capacity. The vehicle fleet procured through the emergency appeal was handed over to the National Society to replace old malfunctioning trucks and a number of leased vehicles. Also, over 100 new staff and volunteers were recruited and trained to carry out the water, sanitation and health components of the operation. Those capacities are currently being fully utilized in the implementation of the similar operation carried out within the framework of the emergency appeal 19/02, also in response to drought.

Assessment and lessons learned

This project has provided much needed assistance to the vulnerable Afghan, as well as Iranian, population in Zahedan and Zabol regions of the Sistan-va-Baluchistan province in the south-eastern Iran. The voluntary repatriation scheme, currently underway under UNHCR coordination, has not had a drastic impact on the numbers of Afghans still needing assistance in the same area. Furthermore, a continuous lack of rain has not improved their access to safe drinking water, and the drought is ongoing. For those reasons, the International Federation and IRCS launched the second consecutive appeal in August 2002, and that operation is underway, assisting 60,000 people with water and preventive health activities. For more information on the present operation, refer to operational updates on the appeal 19/02.

For further details please contact: Evgeni Parfenov, Phone : 41 22 730 43 25; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: evgeni.parfenov@ifrc.org.

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The procurement for this operation was carried out in full compliance and conformity with the Federation's standard for international and local procurement.

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

This operation sought to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or long-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

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Appeal No & title: 21/2000 Iran drought, support to Afghan refugees
 Period: 2000, 2001, UP TO 31/10/2002
 Project(s): IR521, 522, 523, 524
 Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions		Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	2,268,146				
less					
Cash brought forward					
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	2,268,146				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
ECHO/Netherlands Red Cross (DHNNL01)	481,280				481,280
ECHO/Swedish Red Cross (DHNSE01)	58,101				58,101
ECHO/Swedish Red Cross (DHNSE01)	588,800				588,800
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	50,944				50,944
Icelandic Red Cross (DNIS)	4,161				4,161
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	75,000				75,000
Kuwait Red Crescent (DNKW)	13,313				13,313
Netherlands Govt.via Netherlands RC (DGNL)	293,469				293,469
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	2,986				2,986
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	36,049				36,049
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DNGN)	109,178				109,178
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	12,131				12,131
Private Donors-online donations (DPOLD)	36				36
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNL)	88,250				88,250
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNL)	-13,473				-13,473
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	176,500				176,500
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	-22,983				-22,983
Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNCH)	200,000				200,000
TOTAL	2,153,742				2,153,742

II - Balance of funds

Opening balance	
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	2,153,742
CASH EXPENDITURE	-2,206,240

CASH BALANCE	-52,498

Appeal No & title: 21/2000 Iran drought, support to Afghan refugees

Period: 2000, 2001, UP TO 31/10/2002

Project(s): IR521, 522, 523, 524

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction						
Clothing & Textiles						
Food/Seeds						
Water	390,000					390,000
Medical & First Aid						
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools						
Other relief supplies	381,000					381,000
Sub-Total	771,000					771,000
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	795,000					795,000
Computers & Telecom equip.	6,750	26,141			26,141	-19,391
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures						
Sub-Total	801,750	26,141			26,141	775,609
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	72,000	1,000			1,000	71,000
Sub-Total	72,000	1,000			1,000	71,000
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	120,000	46,340			46,340	73,660
Personnel (local staff)	221,100	11,862			11,862	209,238
Training						
Sub-Total	341,100	58,202			58,202	282,898
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts		24,878			24,878	-24,878
Travel & related expenses	7,800	17,100			17,100	-9,300
Information expenses	10,000	2,159			2,159	7,841
Administrative expenses	15,000	18,227			18,227	-3,227
External workshops & Seminars						
Sub-Total	32,800	62,364			62,364	-29,564
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	152,941	73,200			73,200	79,741
Technical services	45,783	21,916			21,916	23,867
Professional services	50,772	24,312			24,312	26,460
Sub-Total	249,496	119,428			119,428	130,068
Operational provisions						
Transfers to National Societies		1,939,104			1,939,104	-1,939,104
TOTAL BUDGET	2,268,146	2,206,240			2,206,240	61,906