

# 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

## AFGHANISTAN EARTHQUAKE

11 January 2005

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.*

### In Brief

Appeal No. 10/02; Final Report; Period covered: April 2002 to May 2004; Final appeal coverage: 100.4%. ([click here to go directly to the attached Final \(or Interim\) Financial Report](#)).

#### Appeal history:

- Launched on 12 April 2002 for CHF 2,921,000 for nine months to assist 80,000 beneficiaries.
- The appeal was revised in Operations Update no. 3 issued on 30 January 2003, with a reduced budget of CHF 2,235,984 and an extension of the operation to July 2003. A second revision was made in Operations Update no. 4 issued on 9 July 2003. The budget was changed to CHF 2,454,839, prolonging the operation to 31 December 2003. Operations update no. 5 details a third revision with an extension of the operation of five months to 31 May 2004.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: N/A

#### Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: N/A

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) 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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*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.*

### Background and Summary

A major earthquake struck on 25 March 2002 at 7.30am (local time), measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale, devastating the district of Nahrin in Baghlan province located in northern Afghanistan's Hindu Kush Mountains. The death toll was estimated to be 800, while up to 10,000 people were left homeless. A population of 80,000 was affected by the earthquake and aftershocks in Nahrin town and its surroundings, including 40 villages. Nahrin

district is 74km from Puli-Khumri, which is the main city of Baghlan province, situated 264km east of Mazar-i-Sharif.

Nahrin district consists of approximately 90 villages, with Nahrin old city being the largest and hardest hit village in the earthquake. Nahrin district has a population of approximately 10,000 families.

Nearly all immediate needs were covered by the emergency relief operation within 10 days after the disaster. The Afghanistan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) health emergency mobile unit (EMU) was on the scene within 24 hours of the earthquake and provided emergency health care to some 1,760 persons during the week immediately after the earthquake. With support of the Federation, ARCS also provided food and non-food items, which were distributed to affected families within the first few days after the disaster.

Following the earthquake, the Federation sent a four-member field assessment and coordination team (FACT) to the area. In response to FACT's findings, the Afghanistan Earthquake Appeal (no.10/02) was launched on 12 April 2002 on behalf of ARCS, seeking international assistance of CHF 2,921,000 in cash, kind and services to assist 80,000 families for nine months. The emergency appeal was therefore focused on recovery and rehabilitation for 80,000 beneficiaries affected by the earthquake and aftershocks.

## Coordination

There was close and encouraging coordination between the Federation and the national society in Afghanistan. The ARCS branch President for Baghlan worked closely with the EMU team to identify the location for the temporary clinic, and to find ARCS health staff for the clinic. The president actively sought possible locations for a permanent clinic, in close discussion and advice with the team. The clinic and living quarters, consisting of four air tents and three quick shelters, was erected and the official opening of the BHU took place on 4 May 2002. On 13 May 2002, the ARCS mobile team from Puli-Khumri started outreach work in the villages of Nahrin, accompanied by the Federation midwife. To complement the team, the national society expressed interest to begin training volunteers in community-based first aid (CBFA). Workshops to train them were held throughout the operation.

All humanitarian activities that have been carried out within the operation have been closely coordinated with government authorities, UN agencies and other relevant international organisations. On construction issues, the Federation/national society held regular consultations with government authorities and other agencies, in particular the Swedish committee, which is involved in construction of schools in Nahrin. The Federation/Afghan Red Crescent regularly attended coordination meetings in Kabul and sub-delegations with ministries of public health, education and other government bodies, as well as World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and other UN agencies and non-governmental organisations involved in health and relief activities. Thanks to strong donors support, the overall appeal coverage reached 100.4 percent.

## Analysis of the operation

The emergency appeal received overwhelming response from sister national societies in cash, kind and services. Four Japanese Red Cross (JRC) medical delegates team arrived in the country on 25 April. They were joined by a Norwegian technician who had arrived on a chartered aeroplane with all the equipment for setting up the emergency basic health care unit (BHC) in Nahrin City.

While the relief operation progressed well in meeting the day-to-day to needs of the affected communities, the post-disaster recovery and reconstruction process was a challenge that, coupled with the current country context (post-conflict) and the remoteness and terrain of the earthquake-affected areas, took a long time to accomplish.

Following an extensive field and in-depth assessment of 15 school building structures in the disaster-affected area, a report was produced detailing the condition of the schools, degree of damage and stability. The data was then carefully analysed and further discussed with the government authorities and other humanitarian actors in the area. Based on the analysis, it was agreed to reconstruct five new earthquake-resistant schools in the district. This necessitated budget adjustments as reflected in operation update no 3 issued on 30 January in accordance with the working time frames and funding coverage.

These changes, coupled with disputes with the landowners of the school sites and operational constraints (see Operations Update nos. 3, 4 and 5), the long cold winter and flooding in the area, delayed planned construction activities, among other protracted contractual negotiations resulted in the project having to be extended several times until the end of May 2004.

Although all constructions were finalised by the end of May 2004, after consultation with JRC, left-over funds were used to purchase an extra 3,000 kitchen set for the disaster preparedness stocks in for the northern region disaster prone areas. The kits arrived in country and were preposition in the region by the end of August.

## Context

Twenty-five months after an earthquake struck the town of Nahrin and its surrounding villages, ARCS, with support from the Federation, has managed to complete its reconstruction efforts. Five new schools built to resist future earthquakes have been constructed, benefiting thousands of children. All reconstructed schools were provided with furniture, equipment, school chests, latrines and water supply. A new clinic in Lakan Kheil, Aab Khana section of Nahrin district, was constructed with an accommodation block and came with the necessary medical equipment, furniture and basic sanitary facilities. Basic telecom equipment was installed and storage facilities were provided to the affected branches. Additional non-food items for disaster preparedness stocks have been procured and stockpiled in northern region. Approximately 100 volunteers trained in community-based first aid (CBFA) in Nahrin, which covered 148 villages, and all were equipped with first aid kits.

## Objectives:

**Health:** To improve the health of those affected by the earthquake-a range of health activities are undertaken while health facilities are being rebuilt and upgraded.

**Rehabilitation:** A number of primary schools in Nahrin will be reconstructed or rehabilitated.

**Disaster Preparedness:** To improve ARCS' capacity in reducing the vulnerability of communities to disasters.

**Capacity Building:** To expand the volunteer network to the communities in the earthquake affected area and train them in both CBFA and disaster preparedness.

## Achievement

**Health:** While most of the medical teams and field hospitals came and went, the ARCS mobile medical teams continued to work in the area, following up on the care for the patients treated during the emergency phase until October, 2003. The activities of the medical teams centred on the treatment of disaster related illnesses, preventive health and education through outreach workers. The mobile unit did not operate in Nahrin in November and December 2003, as it was engaged in other operations in the northern region of Afghanistan. Since the outset of the disaster up to October 2003, the mobile clinic had conducted over 19,000 consultations.

The emergency BHC clinic facility set up in Nahrin and supported by a team of three delegates – surgeon, midwife and administrator – from JRC in the three months of operation treated an average of 61 cases per day. These included surgeries, medical, gynaecological and obstetrics. They offered primary health care to the population devastated by the earthquake and worked in a capacity building role with the newly appointed ARCS clinic staff. The local ARCS personnel were trained in using the equipment and treatment procedures and protocols. Upon completion of the training phase, the clinic was handed over to ARCS.

The ARCS clinic was staffed by a head doctor, male nurse, health educator and pharmacist, the clinic continued with consultation, treatment and health education. The activities of the medical team centred on the treatment of disaster related illnesses, preventive health and education through outreach workers. The main health problems were related to respiratory tract infections and skin infections, caused as a result of poor living conditions. The clinic was found to be extremely useful by the Afghan people, providing much welcomed and much needed health and medical services to them. Since the beginning of the relief operation in 2002, the clinic has conducted a total of 24,192 consultations, with an average of 13 percent of children under the age of five and 41 percent women being treated. Various topics on health education, including nutrition, diarrhoea prevention and mine awareness (see [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org) Afghanistan 2003, web story “Tent clinic dispenses care to quake-hit Afghans”), was offered to the public. Since the beginning of June 2004, the staff have been providing the much needed health services in the new

constructed clinic. The BHC structure has now been withdrawn from Nahrin and is stored in the northern region city of Mazar-i-Sharif for future eventualities.

Because of the situation in the country, however, mobile unit will continue to play a vital part in reaching those Afghans living in the most remote areas of Afghanistan without access to regular basic health care. Until the country has a far-reaching national health system the mobile unit is making an enormous impact in terms of covering those who are too far from the mainstream care structure. Health services were scarce in the Nahrin district even before the emergency.

After extensive consultations with the government authorities, a site for a new clinic was identified in Lakan Kheil, Aab Khana section of Nahrin District, about 13km west of Nahrin New City. The road from Nahrin New City to Lakan Khail is very poor and during the worst weather in winter months was only passable by horse or donkey. Lakan Kheil is one of the largest villages in Aab Khana section. The community donated 1,200 sq metre of land to ARCS for the building of this clinic. This has since been completed and is now operational.

The ARCS CBFA programme which started in 1997 have produced over 17,000 ARCS trained volunteers. Volunteers continue to be recruited at a steady pace in all regions. Special emphasis has been put on the quality of training, as well as supervision and follow-up. At the time of the earthquake, the programme had not yet reached Baghlan Province. Following the earthquake, however, and the subsequent assessment, Nahrin District was identified as one of the priority need districts for starting an ARCS volunteer network. Because of this initiative, the trained volunteers served as basic health workers in the affected villages, and were part of disaster preparedness and response (DP/DR) structure, and will remain with those roles for the future.

## **Rehabilitation**

Since the destruction of schools, classes had been taking place in temporary structures, mainly school tents provided by UNICEF. Bringing the children back to school was recognised as an important and vital part of the rehabilitation of affected populations. Decisions were then made to assess the condition of existing schools, to ascertain Red Cross and Red Crescent action in the matter.

A local civil engineer was hired in Mazar in 2002 to carry out more in-depth assessment of 15 school building structures in the disaster-affected area. Following three weeks of extensive field work, a report was produced detailing the condition of the schools - degree of damage and the stability. The available data was then carefully analysed and further discussions were held with the government authorities and other humanitarian actors in the area. As a result of these discussions, a project was planned for reconstruction.

A Federation construction delegate arrived in Afghanistan end of July 2002 to assist the national society with the project implementation. Consultations with government authorities and other organisations operating in Nahrin district continued to ensure proper coordination of efforts. Based on the recent analysis of the situation, it was agreed to reconstruct five new earthquake resistant schools in the district.

Sites for the five new schools were identified in coordination with the ministry of education.

After prolonged negotiation with the local authority, lands were allocated free of cost for the construction of five schools in the following areas: Almatuo, Gawi, Joi Kalan, Abserni Balaqi and Tolihaa.

Tender documents – professional drawings, volume of works and bill of quantity – were developed in coordination with the ARCS planning department and the Federation logistics department. Two construction companies were selected through comparative bids analysis. Contracts were then signed with the companies outlining their duties and responsibilities, work timetable and payment procedures. Actual works on three of the five targeted schools had started by mid-September 2002 while work started in late November 2002 for the remaining schools, following the withdrawal of the contractor and appointment of another (the one constructing the other three schools).

The construction of five schools in the earthquake-affected Nahrin experienced delays mainly due to the harsh winter as the sites were in remote mountainous areas, and the time-consuming negotiations with the construction

company over additional charges presented to the delegation. In part this was caused by unforeseen challenges posed by local authorities to the Federation over building site agreement.

The construction work of the schools in Nahrin area resumed in the fourth week of April following further agreements on transportation cost of the construction materials. It is recalled that the construction was held in abeyance because of extreme cold weather and the contractor's subsequent demand for sanction of additional amount for transportation of materials. A compromise, as subsequent operation updates, was therefore reached to avoid further delays.

Two of the targeted primary schools are designed with eight classrooms, while the other three have six classrooms. These schools are intended for 2,380 children in the targeted areas to enable them to continue their education. The construction of three of the five schools was completed by November 2003 while the other two were concluded by March 2004. The children were able to start classes in the new building at the beginning of the new school term in April 2004.

The procurement of furniture was arranged by the Federation delegation's logistics department and the ARCS Planning Department. The Federation Watson team also completed a water assessment within the schools.

The schools have been provided with furniture (desk, chairs, and teacher's equipment) as well as latrines and wells in three of the schools as it was difficult to drill for water in Gawi and Joy Kalan school sites despite several attempts.

### **Disaster Preparedness (DP)**

ARCS relief teams arrived within 24 hours of the first earthquake. With support from the Federation, 17 truckloads of relief goods, including tents (2,388), blankets (15,346), plastic sheeting (3,187), jerry cans (3,193) and kitchen sets (2,400) as well as 1,000 sets of clothing, 400 pairs of shoes and 8,000 kg of food items were distributed in the following days to the most affected villages. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) distributed food and non-food items for 3,400 families during the emergency phase. In total, 23 non-government organisations (NGOs) and UN agencies were present at the disaster site during the week following the earthquake. The distributions of food and non-food items have reached over 14,000 families. About 1,200 metric tons of food have been distributed, while a total of 12 agencies provided medical services. The emergency water response provided seven water distribution sites.

After the disaster the DP project outline in the country underwent a revision process in cooperation with ARCS to improve the national society's capacity in reducing the vulnerability of communities during disasters. The revision took into account that there was prevalence in the occurrence of natural disasters within the country, ranging from earthquake-prone areas in the northern and central regions, including the Hindukush, to areas more likely to be affected by floods in the north western and southern regions.

The composition and quantity of DP stocks was adjusted according to prevailing disasters and population density, with the Federation and ARCS consequently being able to react to natural disasters in a more targeted and specific manner. Planning and implementation of disaster preparedness training including teaching on newly acquired emergency equipment was partly done by the Japanese Red Cross team during their mission in Nahrin.

The repositioning of DP stocks according to regional needs have now been finalised. Relief materials distributed by ARCS during the emergency phase have largely been replenished and stored at the ARCS warehouse. Within the framework of this DP operation, 10,000 blankets and 1,000 rolls of plastic sheeting in addition to 3000 kitchen set have been procured and delivered to ARCS warehouses in Northern region. This will significantly strengthen ARCS disaster preparedness capacity and ensure rapid and effective response to future similar calamities.

## Logistics

The Federation logistics officer from Kabul was assigned a one-week mission to Mazar, from 25 April 2002, using one new vehicle and accompanied by a Kabul driver. The logistics officer was able to offer support to the Nahrin operation and arrange for the reception, clearance, and transport of one full load of an IL-76 plane, which landed at Mazar Airport with items sent directly by the Japanese and Danish Red Cross for the Nahrin operation.

The following medical equipment donated by the JRC, in addition to two Land cruisers, was received in Mazar:

- Doctors' office module
- Surgical instruments module
- Mother/child maternity module
- Kitchen service module
- Technical and sanitation module
- Rehydration/nutrition module
- Operating table
- Inflatable tents, quick shelter with equipment
- Water equipment
- Generators
- Refrigerators
- Tools/workshop module
- Accommodation equipment

In addition, a 10x24 metre Rubbhall donated by the Danish Red Cross, was received.

## Telecommunications

The telecom delegate ensured that radio equipment in the vehicles, and the satellite phone for the delegates were working well. A pactor modem was installed in the Federation's vehicle assigned to the operation to have constant communication with the sub-delegation and the head office in Mazar. Additionally, a specific telecom network based on HF and VHF systems was installed and staff trained in its utilisation and maintenance as there had been no working telecommunications systems, except a basic telephone system linking official building.

The ARCS disaster management capacity of branches in disaster prone areas has been strengthened by technical assistance, namely, providing them with computers and printers that will support the ARCS branches to improve reporting, stock recording, data collection and analysis.

The Federation delegation installed a telecommunications network for the ARCS branch in Pul-i-Khumri. High frequency radio equipment has also been fitted in key strategic branches in the northern region and linked with the ARCS emergency operation centre in Kabul. In addition, relevant staff have been trained in its use and maintenance. The network enables the national society to receive timely information about disasters and better coordinate response activities. The branch in Pul-i-Khumri is part of a wider communication network supported by the Federation which will have strong impact on the ARCS disaster management capacity building. The telecommunication network will be linked to an emergency operational centre, which has been established at central level in Kabul.

## National Society Capacity Building

Throughout the implementation of the emergency response to this complex disaster, ARCS gained additional experience and further enhanced its capacities. In particular the mobile health teams from Mazar and Puli-Khumri benefited from the expertise of the Federation health team. The branches and volunteers in the affected areas gained exposure and practical experience; branch volunteers were used as part of human resources, distributing relief items and providing first aid. Volunteers previously trained in first aid and emergency relief participated in this operation.

The process of establishing a proper volunteering base in the earthquake affected area continued. In June 2002, the training of volunteers on community based first aid in Nahrin and Takhar commenced with a trainer-of-trainers

(ToT) course for two trainers from Nahrin and two from Takhar. Following this course 20 newly recruited volunteers, covering 45 of the most vulnerable villages, were trained. The trainers have continued their efforts at a steady pace. In the month of July they recruited a further 20 volunteers from 20 villages, and in August 18 volunteers covering 43 villages. All have now been trained and equipped with first aid kits. The trainers also conducted follow-up visits to ensure that the volunteers could pass on clear health education messages to the affected villagers, to encourage them to take action against preventable diseases, exacerbated by the results of the earthquake.

Approximately 100 volunteers have been trained in CBFA in Nahrin covering 148 villages and equipped with first aid kits. The volunteers pass health education and basic disaster preparedness messages to their communities and conduct disease prevention activities. The Afghan Red Crescent, supported by Federation, now has more than 17,000 volunteers trained in CBFA and basic disaster preparedness across the country.

Innovative approaches to volunteerism are securing the long-term future of the Afghan Red Crescent by creating a better sense of belonging and 'ownership' within the national society's membership. As the organisation's pool of committed and multi-skilled volunteers grows, the Red Crescent's ability to support its vulnerable communities will increase.

Outside of the emergency appeal, yet relevant to the growth and structure of the national society, a volunteers centre was constructed in Mazar. Youth volunteers contributed minor maintenance and repairs. The Federation covered the majority of expenses and also provided equipment, such as tables and shelves. The new centre in Mazar also consolidated the above progress, particularly among the youth volunteers, as it would accommodate the ongoing English classes as well as be used for meetings, social events, games and training.

## Impact

ARCS mobile teams addressed the most pressing needs during the disaster phase, bringing crucial assistance to thousands of affected people. Additional assistance in the post-emergency phase went a long way to mitigate the occurrence of respiratory infection pathologies due to people being exposed to the weather while living in post-emergency temporary shelters, as well as the follow-up treatment of earthquake-related fractures and other injuries and their rehabilitation. The ARCS intervention was also vital in the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases caused by difficult living conditions and post traumatic stress disorders. ARCS also contributed greatly to the improvement of access to health facilities in the remote area of Nahrin which were undeveloped prior to disaster. ARCS own capacity to response to health emergency was also increased.

The rehabilitation and reconstruction of schools in the affected areas bodes well for the long-term future of the younger generation of Afghans. While enabling the children to return to normal school life, the new schools' designs has a higher resistance against future tremors.

A functional ARCS disaster management network, linked with the emergency mobile units, facilitates disaster coordination and improves ARCS's capacity in reducing the vulnerability of communities to disasters. Replenished DP stocks contribute toward increased ARCS's capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters in the disaster prone area of the Hindu Kush region.

An established volunteer base in the earthquake affected areas will form the basis for successful implementation of community-based disaster preparedness activities which ARCS will expand in the future. Using its own resources in the form of volunteers, the national society can ensure that it is self-sustaining, through the passing on of information and self-reliance.

ARCS provincial branches in the affected region increased their disaster preparedness capacity network. As a result, staff and volunteers from the affected communities and branches gained extensive training and experience. Essential disaster preparedness stocks have been stockpiled at the relevant northern region branches.

The national society's profile was highly uplifted by the regular coverage of the earthquake intervention in both the local and international media, which featured several articles in the first months of the operation. The Afghan Red

Crescent has fulfilled its humanitarian mission as a result of the intervention, and through the demonstration of its capabilities and initiatives.

### **Constraints**

Regarding the operation itself, the calendar for reconstruction was badly affected by weather conditions (winter) and the volatile security situation around the affected areas as well. This was also the main reason for three consecutive extensions of the current emergency appeal.

An additional lesson learned was that for the future, the national society should be cautious in making commitments with regards to the construction work to be executed within very tight deadlines, in particular in winter time, during which weather conditions may hamper or slow down the works.

The international procurement of the relief goods and equipment proved to be problematic throughout the operation, owing to the unique logistics problem caused by the country. The 3,000 kitchen set which were requested in April 2004 took five months to arrive.

***[Final or interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)***

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES**

Interim report	
Annual report	
Final report	X

**Appeal No. & Title:** 10/02 - AFGHANISTAN NAHRIN EARTHQUAKE  
**Operation Time Frame :** APR 2002 TO OCT 2004  
**Project(s):** PAF507  
**Currency:** CHF

**CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL**

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	2,235,984				
less					
Cash brought forward	0				
<b>TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT</b>	<b>2,235,984</b>				
<u>Contributions from Donors:</u>					
American Red Cross	361				361
Canadian Red Cross	98,406				98,406
Cyprus Red Cross	5,057				5,057
Danish Red Cross	2,668				2,668
Hong Kong Red Cross	31,852				31,852
Japanese Red Cross	1,170,865				1,170,865
DPR Korea Red Cross	37,432				37,432
Maltese Red Red Cross	723				723
Monaco Red Cross	21,956				21,956
Poland Red Cross	1,656				1,656
Private Donors	39,142				39,142
Slovak Red Cross	2,430				2,430
Swedish Govt.	56,350				56,350
Swiss Red Cross	100,000				100,000
American Red Cross			12,561		12,561
Danish Red Cross			74,621		74,621
Icelandic Red Cross				56,837	56,837
Japanese Red Cross			802,475	46,653	849,128
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,568,900</b>		<b>889,657</b>	<b>103,490</b>	<b>2,562,047</b>

OPENING	0
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	1,568,900
CASH EXPENDITURE	-1,568,900
<b>CASH BALANCE</b>	<b>0</b>

Appeal No. & Title:  
 Operation Time Frame :  
 Project(s):  
 Currency:

10/02 - AFGHANISTAN NAHRIN EARTHQUAKE  
 APR 2002 TO OCT 2004  
 PAF507  
 CHF

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL	Variance
		Expenditures	Goods/Services	Personnel	Expenditures	
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter and construction	601,162	630,764			630,764	-29,602
Clothing and textiles	100,867	50,398	41,420		91,818	9,049
Food/Seeds						
Water and sanitation		8,022			8,022	-8,022
Medical and first aid	12,561	230	12,561		12,791	-230
Teaching materials	63,000	45,633			45,633	17,367
Utensils and tools		73,365			73,365	-73,365
Basic Health Care Emergency Response Unit	802,475		802,475		802,475	0
Sub-total	1,580,065	808,411	856,456		1,664,867	-84,802
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land and buildings						
Vehicles	216,400	195,560			195,560	20,840
Computer and telecom equipment	43,099	41,917			41,917	1,182
Medical equipment		4,307			4,307	-4,307
Other capital expenditures						
Sub-total	259,499	241,784			241,784	17,715
<u>TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</u>						
Warehousing/Inspection						
Transport and vehicles	122,482	90,831	33,201		124,032	-1,550
Sub-total	122,482	90,831	33,201		124,032	-1,550
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	176,641	88,708		103,490	192,198	-15,557
Personnel (NS/local staff)	116,753	103,715			103,715	13,038
Sub-total	293,394	192,423		103,490	295,913	-2,519
<u>WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS</u>						
External workshops and seminars	2,000	921			921	1,079
Sub-total	2,000	921			921	1,079
<u>GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Travel and related expenses	6,920	8,149			8,149	-1,229
Information	773	440			440	333
Consultants						
General expenses	42,378	78,666			78,666	-36,288
Security						
Sub-total	50,071	87,255			87,255	-37,184
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	147,329	147,275			147,275	54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,454,840</b>	<b>1,568,900</b>	<b>889,657</b>	<b>103,490</b>	<b>2,562,047</b>	<b>-107,207</b>

# Afghanistan - Nahrin earthquake

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 10/2002

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

23/11/2004

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

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				2,235,984	TOTAL COVERAGE 100.4%	
AMERICAN - RC		224	USD	361	14/05/2002	
CANADIAN - GOVT/RC CIDA/IHA		99,000	CAD	102,326	22/05/2002	
CYPRUS - RC				5,057	08/04/2002	
CHINA/HONG KONG - RC		150,000	HKD	32,001	10/04/2002	
DANISH - RC		1,715	USD	2,764	10/06/2002	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
JAPANESE - RC				1,170,865	04/06/2002	
KOREA REPUBLIC - RC		10,145,130	WON	12,773	11/04/2002	
KOREA REPUBLIC - RC				24,800	30/04/2002	
PRIVATE DONOR - KOREA REP.				2,257	23/07/2002	
MALTESE - RC				723	02/12/2002	
MONACO - RC		15,000	EUR	21,990	26/03/2002	
POLAND - RC		1,000	USD	1,656	04/04/2002	
PRIVATE DONORS				389	06/08/2002	
SLOVAK - RC		70,000	SKK	2,436	08/04/2002	
SWEDISH - GOVT		350,000	SEK	56,350	20/06/2002	RELIEF ITEMS REPLENISHMENT
SWISS - RC				80,000	06/08/2002	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR		25,000	EUR	36,563	05/04/2002	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1,553,311	CHF	69.5%

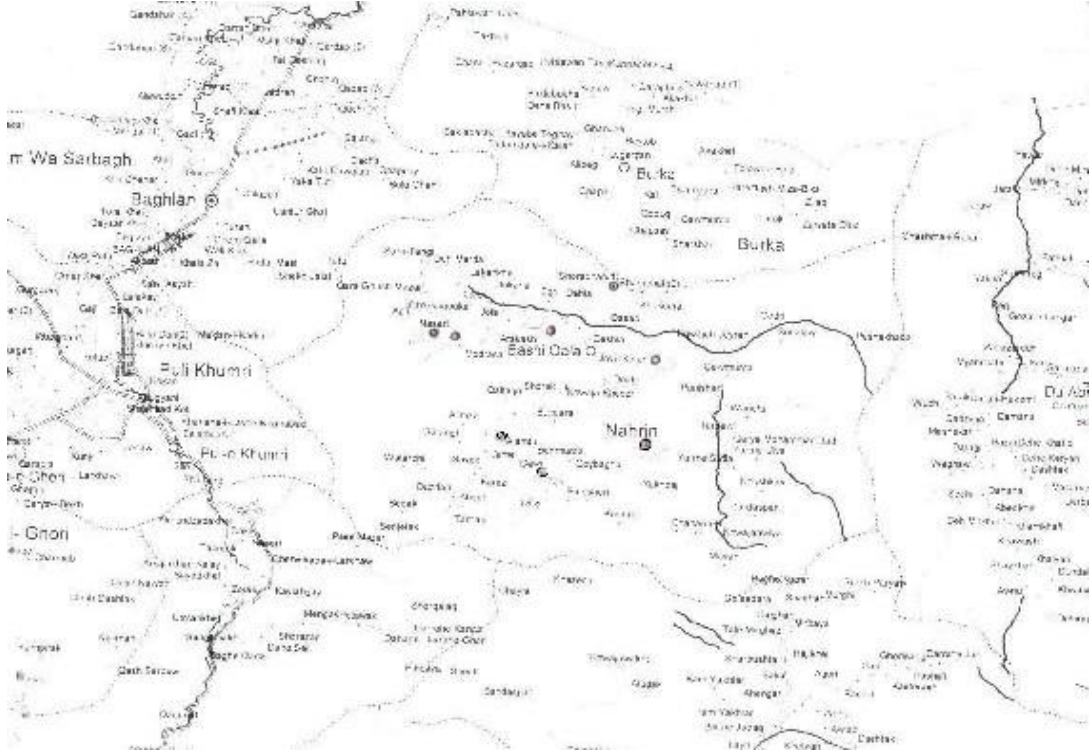
### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AMERICAN - RC		7,794	USD	12,562	14/05/2002	NEW EMERGENCY HEALTH KIT
DANISH - RC		46,300	USD	74,622	10/06/2002	10'020 BLANKETS, 1 RUBBHALL, TRANSP. & INSUR.
JAPANESE - RC				558,785	04/06/2002	BASIC HEALTH CARE UNIT
JAPAN	DELEGATE(S)			46,653		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				692,622	CHF	31.0%

### ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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

Annex  
Photographs from the Emergency Operation



*Map of Nahrin*



*Buildings were reduced to rubble by the earthquake*

Annex  
Photographs from the Emergency Operation



*Even buildings which remained standing were not safe. Dangerous cracks were found on this.*

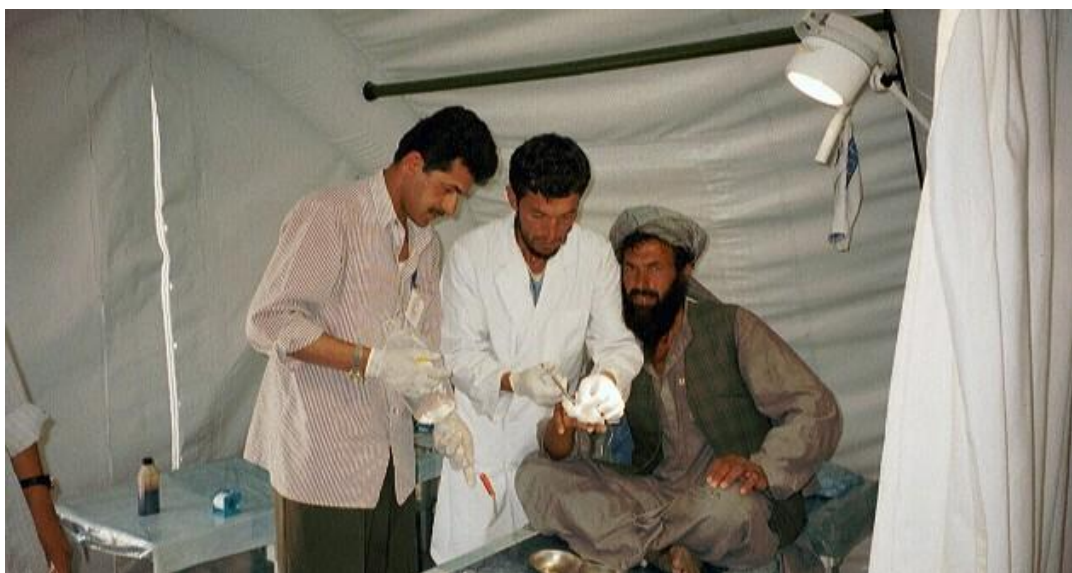


*More images of the devastation.*

Annex  
Photographs from the Emergency Operation



*The mobile clinic in Nahrin.*



*Doctors treating an Afghan man in the mobile clinic.*

Annex  
Photographs from the Emergency Operation



*The construction of the schools in Nahrin.*