

Annual report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Afghanistan

Appeal No. MAAAF001

28 April 2009

This report covers the period 1 January 2008
to 31 December 2008.



The Afghan Red Crescent Society
Emergency mobile unit team responding
to the semi- cholera outbreak in Samangan
province, northern Afghanistan.
Photo: Afghan Red Crescent Society.

In brief

Programme purpose:

- The health status of vulnerable people in targeted areas is improved.
- The preparedness capacity of community and institutional levels to provide quality response to common disasters facing in the country is strengthened.
- Raising awareness of humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles in the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) and targeted communities and reducing discrimination.
- The service delivery capacity of ARCS is enhanced at all levels.

Programme(s) summary: The major activities during 2008 included: the disaster management and health departments of the ARCS, in collaboration with the International Federation and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), covered the needs of 170,502 winter-affected families. The disaster management operational plan and appeal for 2008 was revised and the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) training workshops for 174 (39 female) new volunteers conducted. The ARCS CBDP programme was expanded in two provinces (Panjsher and Daikundi); the earthquake and floods contingency plans were finalized; assessments and relief distributions for the affected communities were completed; and the national vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) training workshop conducted.

In health, the community-based first aid (CBFA) and HIV and AIDS projects expanded to Panjsher and Bamyan provinces. Additionally, the ARCS initiated a comprehensive community-based health intervention (CCBHI) project in Balkh province targeting 8,000 individuals, and conducted three baseline studies in Mazar and Herat cities targeting school students. The ARCS appeal for the avian influenza (AI) activities was approved by the International Federation Secretariat. A total of 639 new CBFA volunteers were recruited while 418 youth members were recruited and trained as youth peer educators in life-based skills. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed among the ARCS and the Movement components. The ARCS is now in a position to pay salaries to all its staff members, no longer requiring the financial support of other Movement components for this purpose.

There were six key objectives under the organizational development programme for 2008. Some key articles of the ARCS constitution have been revised. The International Federation and ICRC joint mission visited the ARCS to review the implementation process of the harmonized plan; subsequently deliberate steps were taken by the ARCS to develop and implement the harmonized operational plan. The development process of the financial management system is ongoing, one key development being the signing of an agreement by the ARCS leadership with an external audit company. A total of 520 new members were recruited, 20,160 youth volunteers were trained, and 600 staff trained in English, computer use, management, reporting and communication in the ARCS. In the past years, three youth clubs have been established within the country. A total of 60 youth volunteers from four of the largest provinces went to Mazar-e-Sharif for an exchange visit. The partner national society partnership meeting was held in June in Geneva and was attended by the national society president, deputy secretary general and head of the organizational development department; the International Federation's head of office and organizational development manager; and the cooperation coordinator from the ICRC country delegation. In all, there were 16 partner national societies present during the meeting. One internal (local) human resource consultant has helped the ARCS to begin development their own human resource management system.

In 2008, the humanitarian values programme focused on its concept of presenting humanitarian values as a cross-cutting issue into the ARCS programmes. The ARCS leadership's commitment and support for the integration of humanitarian values within other core programmes may be a good first step towards improving its impact on the target group.

Financial situation: The total 2008 budget is CHF 4,593,458 (USD 3,944,406 or EUR 3,093,696), of which 123 per cent covered. Expenditure overall was 68 per cent.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

No. of people we help:

Programme title	Total number of beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total
Health and Care	435,085	622,286	1,057,371
DM	75,928	58,560	134,488
OD	21,560	7,000	28,560
HV	58,954	68,496	127,450

Our partners: Twenty partners, including the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, key government ministries, United Nations agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are recognized under the government's national disaster management plan.

Context

The security situation has remained highly volatile during the reporting period, with numerous international military and civilian casualties. The Mujahideen parade in Kabul on 28 April was

attacked by insurgents, a suicide car bomb exploded outside the Indian Embassy in Kabul on 7 July. Following this, on 30 October another suicide bomber blew himself up inside the Information and Culture Ministry in Kabul, the first time an attack has ever taken place inside a government building. These events have signalled the intent of the armed opposition groups and anti government elements to take the fight more overtly to the government and those assisting it.

On 9 July, the Government of Afghanistan and the UN launched a joint emergency appeal for over USD 404 million (CHF 467 million) to provide an emergency safety-net for 4.5 million vulnerable Afghans who have been pushed into "high-risk" food-insecurity. This significant portion of Afghanistan's total estimated population of 26.6 million has fallen into the "high risk" category due to high food prices, drought and a sharp decrease in domestic agricultural production. Leaders from eight industrial countries including Britain and the United States have approved a USD 4 billion aid programme intended to boost the welfare of people living along the Afghan-Pakistani border.

According to UNHCR, the overall voluntary repatriation figure for 2008 stands at 241,722. The majority (99 per cent) are returning from Pakistan. Only 2,721 individuals have returned from Iran and 324 from other countries. Most Afghans are repatriating to the Eastern region, where a total of 150,087 (62 per cent) individuals have returned so far this year. The majority are going back to Nangarhar province with 102,484 (42 per cent), Kunar 27,937 (11 per cent) and Laghman with 19,666 (8 per cent).

According to the ICRC, hundreds of thousands of Afghans have left their homes this winter because of drought, insecurity and rising food prices in the north of the country. The ICRC worked with the ARCS to meet the needs of 280,000 people (40,000 families) in eight districts of the northern and north-western provinces by distributing around 5,000 metric tonnes (500 truckloads) of food.

Afghanistan ranks in the top ten most corrupt countries in the world, according to a new league table of corrupt nations. The Global Corruption Report 2008 released by Transparency International, ranked Afghanistan 172 out of 180 countries.

Due to the deteriorating security situation highlighted by the two suicide bomb attacks in Kabul and numerous others around the country, the Movement partners were restrained from conducting monitoring and evaluation visits to the field. As an expedient alternative, the International Federation programme managers relied heavily on the reports and evaluations conducted by the national society managers and volunteers.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Outcome(s)/Expected result(s)

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Disaster preparedness (DP)	Communities in target areas are aware of disaster hazards and well-prepared to effectively cope with localized disasters.
2. Disaster response (DR)	The impact of disasters in affected areas on people's lives is reduced through effective and timely emergency response.

Achievements

Expected Result 1

A total of 333 volunteers (93 females), received community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) training in the five major cities of the country (Kabul, Herat, Mazar, Kandahar and Jalalabad) and a further 1,125 received refresher training in CBDP.

A total of 20 ARCS and International Federation staff received external training through the following regional workshops/meetings conducted by the International Federation's South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD): Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) "learning by doing" practitioners training workshop, Bangladesh; disaster risk reduction exercise in Kathmandu; global relief training in Geneva; disaster risk reduction curriculum development consultative meeting in Delhi; South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)/UNHCR emergency disaster management workshop; regional disaster response team (RDRT) training including regional RDRT induction and public health in emergencies (PhiE) training in Sri Lanka; and regional RDRT logistics and community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) meeting in Pakistan.

The ARCS and International Federation disaster management departments have published brochures on earthquake, floods, fire, cold waves, landslides and other general disaster management-related activities to comprehensively increase the awareness levels of targeted communities in disaster-prone areas. A total of 350 caps and 350 waistcoats (tabards) were provided for the CBDP volunteers.

To strengthen the national society, the International Federation translated the VCA guidelines from English into Dari and printed out 500 copies.

Terms of reference for the Red Cross disaster management coordination unit (DMCU) in Afghanistan were developed and signed by the Movement components and distributed to the field offices and branches. These will enable more effective mobilization and employment of the Movement resources in order to increase coverage levels in response to humanitarian needs, to improve the quality services provided and address humanitarian needs across the country. Monitoring and evaluation missions were carried out in northern and western regions to ensure that an adequate supply and effective distribution of humanitarian assistance was provided.

A four day harmonized planning workshop was conducted by the International Federation and ICRC zone offices and as a result, a joint disaster management operational plan and budget for 2008 was finalized.

To strengthen the ARCS response capacity at headquarters and provincial levels, a national disaster management refresher training workshop was conducted from 24-26 November.

Planned activities cancelled

The VCA activity, planned to be carried out in five branches, was cancelled due to the lack of qualified staff and poor coordination between all ARCS programmes as well as with the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA). The construction of a new warehouse to be funded by the Federation in Herat province was cancelled as the ICRC had already allocated USD 300,000 to be used for the construction of ARCS facilities in disaster-prone areas. The VCA "learning by doing" practice which was to have been conducted in December 2008 was cancelled because of security constraints.

Expected Result 2

The ARCS disaster management department, in collaboration with the ARCS health department and emergency mobile unit teams, carried out several activities to respond to the needs of affected people by severe winter which impacted in January 2008. The severe winter conditions with associated avalanches, heavy snow and rainfall, flood and cold waves mostly affected the western region. More than 1,320 people were killed, 183 people were disabled due to gangrene and more than 28,417 families (170,502 individuals) were affected.

The International Federation Secretariat's disaster response and contingency guidelines for the national society were translated into Dari.

Following the successful first phase of the earthquake contingency planning (EQP) process workshop conducted during June 2008 in Kabul, the second phase concentrating on development and finalization of the earthquake and flood contingency plans was conducted by the International Federation's SARD office in cooperation with the Zone Disaster Management Unit in Kabul from 11-13 November 2008. A total of 20 key staff from the ARCS programmes, International Federation and government departments, including ANDMA, participated. As a result, the earthquake contingency plan for Kabul and flood contingency plans for 21 disaster-prone provinces were developed with reference to the International Federation's guidelines.

A one-day stakeholders meeting was held following the EQP workshop to share and provide updated information on the planning process with international organizations and other stakeholders. Apart from the ARCS contingency plans, there are no existing contingency plans in the country. A meeting was organized by the ARCS, International Federation and ANDMA to discuss the coordination mechanism and the international disaster response law issue. The third disaster response unit (DRU) was trained for Herat in June 2008 and equipped with basic first aid, administrative and operational kits.

The ARCS, with support of the International Federation and ICRC, provided relief assistance of food and non-food items to 8,723 families affected by various disaster events including drought and floods. Internally displaced person (IDP) groups, mainly in the western and northern regions, who were affected by natural disasters and the dire conflict situation in Afghanistan, were also provided with relief.

Unplanned activities conducted:

A review team comprising of the ARCS, International Federation, South Asia regional office and an external consultant as the team leader, conducted a comprehensive disaster management/disaster risk reduction review in Afghanistan from 14 to 18 December. The main purpose of the disaster management review was to map the current disaster management/disaster risk reduction approaches and programmes in Afghanistan and make recommendations for further programming. The review team report will be submitted to the concerned committee soon, and based on the outcomes of stakeholder meetings and further discussion (involving ANDMA and other concerned organizations), areas for improvement will be identified.

Constraints or Challenges

The major constraints during the year included recurrent disasters, the high level of ARCS headquarters disaster management staff turn-over, slow or non-existent communication between branches and headquarters, the engagement of key disaster management staff in drought and winter response activities at headquarters and regional levels and disconnection of the northern and western regions disaster management officers from the ARCS.

Some planned activities, such as exchange visits between communities in the regions, the conduct of CBDP training workshops and follow-ups in the western region, the establishment of charity boxes and local disaster preparedness committees, and the finalization of the disaster management basic training manual were not carried out due to the above constraints.

Security was another constraint we which is beyond the control of the ARCS and the Movement.

Working in partnership

The National Disaster Management Plan (NDPM) endorsed by all disaster management stakeholders, gives an important role to ANDMA as the coordinator and manager of all emergency operations. This document also clarifies the roles of all relevant stakeholders, including the ARCS. As per its mandate, the ARCS works as an auxiliary to the Government of Afghanistan and is in close contact with all disaster management stakeholders such as ANDMA, key ministries, UN agencies including UNAMA, WFP and UNHCR, and other involved non-

governmental organizations. The ARCS is a member of the National Commission on Disaster Management (NCDM).

In addition, the ARCS has close relations with international organizations and key Government of Afghanistan ministries represented in ANDMA. Through these relations, the ARCS benefits from high level of recognition and close coordination with all stakeholders. Various disaster management activities, including response to frequent disasters, were achieved through partnership building and close collaboration with Movement partners, involved government bodies, UN agencies and other involved organizations.

Contributing to longer-term impact

All the response activities undertaken mitigated the impact of disasters on affected populations and covered their requirements with vital commodities and medical care. Involvement in such humanitarian activities has increased the national society preparedness, readiness and response capacities which will enable the ARCS to better cope with the effects of disasters.

The recruitment and training of the new CBDP volunteers in targeted disaster-prone communities was a timely action which will build community capacity to be better prepared to respond to frequent small scale local disasters. This also enables the ARCS to reach the most vulnerable and affected people and implement risk reduction measures, including all community members (particularly women) in planning, decision-making and implementation processes. Consequently, the direct involvement of the communities has improved the quality of the assistance delivery system to the disaster-affected populations.

Earthquake and flood contingency planning process workshops in June and November 2008 have also influenced the disaster management strategy. Technical support from an external consultant, the International Federation country office, South Asia regional office and the Zone disaster management unit provided continuity to the contingency planning process in Afghanistan and assisted the national society to formulate new comprehensive earthquake and flood contingency plans.

Looking ahead

The Afghan government's ANDMA, whose mandate at national level is to coordinate all disaster related humanitarian relief assistance, appreciated the ARCS and International Federation's response to frequent disasters. ARCS has a positive image and is perceived as one of the main humanitarian actors to respond to emergency relief situations among the existing partners.

Health and care

Outcome(s)/Expected result(s)

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Community-based first aid	Health awareness, promotion and first aid services at the community level are improved.
2. Public health in emergencies	Level of adequate response to health needs in disasters and in normal situation is improved.
3. Basic health centres	Access to quality preventative, promotional and curative health services is enhanced.
4. HIV and AIDS	Youth in targeted areas have improved knowledge on preventive measures of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections and practice less risky behaviour.

Achievements

Expected Result 1

In 2008, the ARCS, with the support of the International Federation, expanded the community-based first aid (CBFA) programme into two new provinces (Panjsher and Bamyan). The national society then recruited new CBFA trainers and volunteers who provided health education and first aid services.

The CBFA responded actively to a number of disease outbreaks and natural disasters. A total of 130 CBFA volunteers (12 females) participated in awareness campaigns on Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever (CCHF) in Herat province. The volunteers distributed information, education and communication (IEC) materials as part of the campaigns which covered five districts including Herat city, 692 villages and 177,924 individuals within a three-week time-frame, utilizing a budget of USD 38,429 (CHF 44,433).

Around 25 CBFA team leaders and volunteers actively participated in response interventions for a semi-cholera outbreak in the northern region (Samangan and Faryab provinces) through chlorination of wells and other water resources and dissemination of awareness messages to the affected communities with the technical support of the ministry of public health (MoPH) and UNICEF. The volunteers also took part in surveying and distributing relief to drought-affected families in Chemtal, Sholgar and Alburz districts of Balkh province and the winter-affected people in Takhar, Samangan, Baghlan and Faryab provinces. Similarly, CBFA volunteers assisted the emergency mobile unit teams to provide emergency health services to the victims of acute watery diarrhoea in Achin district of Nangarhar province.

To keep a proper record and to update the ARCS CBFA volunteers, the volunteers department of the national society, with the support of the Movement partners, developed a volunteers' profile format. The format is being used to record all needed information of CBFA volunteers.

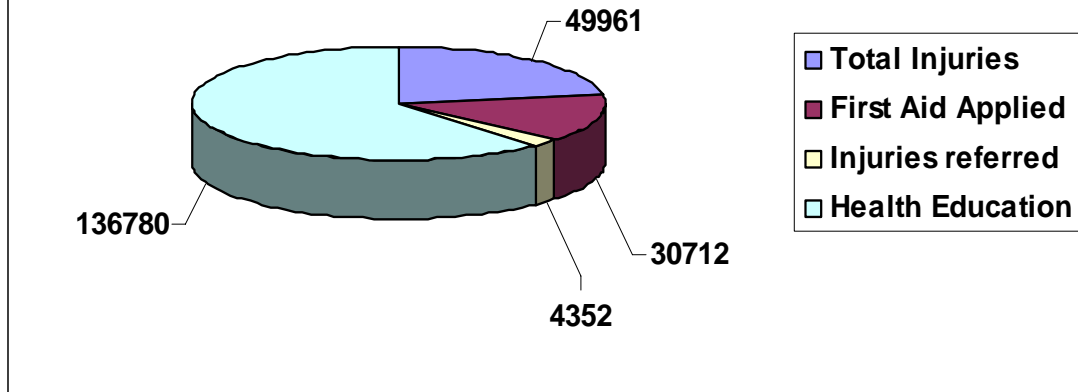
A total of 639 volunteers (45 female), were trained in the northern and central regions and provided with first aid kits while current volunteers were issued with refilling dressing materials. In addition, 120 CBFA volunteers were trained in avian influenza in Nangarhar, Kunar and Laghman provinces.

International Peace Day was celebrated by 150 youth/CBFA volunteers in Herat province who gathered for speeches followed by a rally and setting up of CBFA corners in crowded places of the city to provide first aid services.

Three ARCS CBFA members (general director and supervisors), together with the International Federation health delegate, participated in the CBFA in action master facilitators training course in Sri Lanka. The ARCS will reform its CBFA programme based on the new approach.

CBFA programme Achievements During 2008

Total beneficiaries : 221805



Expected Result 2

The emergency mobile unit teams in central, western and northern regions provided emergency health services to the severe winter-affected population. Similarly, the Herat emergency mobile unit teams were involved in response activities to an outbreak of Gulrans disease [*it is a specific disease which results when a variety of poison plants is mixed with wheat causing major liver damage (liver cirrhosis) and finally death*] over a period of four weeks. The disease was reported in 27 villages while the emergency mobile unit teams could only cover three villages. According to the ministry of public health, a total of 125 cases were detected, 10 of whom died. The ARCS worked closely with Gulrans basic health clinics and the district hospital of the ministry of public health.



The Afghan Red Crescent Society emergency mobile unit team in Herat responding to the Crimea Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF).
Photo: Afghan Red Crescent Society.

Similarly, the Herat emergency mobile unit teams responded to an outbreak of Crimea Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF) that occurred during August-September 2008 affecting 23 people, and killing seven. The patients were hospitalized in an isolated hospital seven kilometres away from the regional hospital in Herat where both ARCS emergency mobile unit teams were deployed and worked for 10 days (1 to 10 September). Moreover, the emergency mobile unit teams responded positively to the semi-cholera outbreak in Achin district of Nangarhar province as well as in Samanagan and Faryab provinces where the teams provided

emergency medical services to 2,976 dehydrated patients. Meanwhile, the Jalalabad emergency mobile unit team operated in the refugees' camp in Kunar for five days covering the most urgent cases.

In order to build their professional capacities, the ARCS health officers participated in the response to the cholera and shigella epidemics training course in Dhaka, Bangladesh, while three ARCS health members (public health in emergencies focal point, central and eastern regions health officer and one emergency mobile unit team doctor) participated in the public health in emergencies training workshop in Pakistan. The head of ARCS health department, International Federation health manager and health officer all participated in the RDRT induction course in Sri Lanka, and the RDRT public health in emergencies induction course in Singapore.

In regards to avian influenza, the ARCS conducted a training of trainers' workshop targeting the CBFA trainers, supervisors and team leaders of the key areas of Kabul and eastern region as well as the emergency mobile unit team doctors from Kabul and Jalalabad. In this particular training, which was facilitated by the ministry of public health and Afghan Public Health Institute (APHI), a total of 30 participants from the central, eastern and northern regions participated. This was followed by the training of 120 CBFA volunteers on the same topic. The ARCS printed the avian influenza-related IEC materials which were designed by the ministry of public health.

During the last quarter of the year, the ARCS recruited two vaccinators in the central region; the process will be followed in other regions as well. The vaccinators will be covering the outreach immunization programme in coordination with other basic package of health services (BPHS) implementers as agreed with the ministry of public health.

In addition to the monthly provincial health coordination committee meetings, the ARCS regional health officers also participated in the prevention and control of communicable diseases taskforce committee meeting at regional levels. The ARCS mobile teams were recognized as trained and expert resources for responding to public health in emergencies and supporting the ministry of public health during emergency situations.

The emergency mobile unit/clinics teams were provided with the necessary equipments and supplies which included 110 stretchers, medical kits, emergency medicines, minor surgical sets, necessary medical utensils and 20 pairs of tyres for unit vehicles.

ARCS Emergency Mobile Units Achievement during Jan-December 2008													
Activity	Time Frame												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Out-Patient													
Under 5 male	1,103	1,228	1,421	1,246	582	1,159	1,076	1,251	1,391	1,375	1,794	2,000	15,626
Under 5 female	1,083	1,203	1,268	1,039	528	1,134	1,315	1,355	1,749	1,947	1,474	2,175	16,270
Over 5 male	1,357	1,405	1,539	1,344	1,494	1,572	1,280	1,258	1,409	1,350	1,013	1,522	16,543
Over 5 female	1,555	1,650	2,261	1,608	2,295	2,309	2,448	2,087	2,084	2,400	1,291	2,140	24,128
Sub-Total	5,098	5,486	6,489	5,237	4,899	6,174	6,119	5,951	6,633	7,072	5,572	7,837	72,567
Dressing	249	340	429	415	173	336	313	339	571	317	365	415	4,262
Health Education Individual	5,055	5,402	6,504	3,890	4,925	5,575	6,265	5,631	6,677	6,786	5,990	8,487	71,187
Health Education Group	1,955	2,363	2,893	1,446	1,358	1,814	1,731	1,327	1,497	1,309	1,871	2,521	22,085
Sub-Total	7,010	7,765	9,397	5,336	6,283	7,389	7,996	6,958	8,174	8,095	7,861	11,008	9,3272
Grand Total													170,101
Note:	The EMU teams in Kabul provided immunization services to 484 children and women in BCG, OPV, DPT, Measles and TT.												

Expected Result 3

The ARCS initiated a comprehensive community-based health intervention (CCBHI) project in three districts of Balkh province targeting 8,000 individuals. The ARCS recruited project staff including a project manager, water and sanitation engineer and hygiene promotion officers who were equipped with all necessary office equipment including computers, printer and office furniture. The project was initiated following the development of a proposal by the ARCS and International Federation health teams for British Red Cross. The project then started after a baseline study on knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) was conducted in the targeted sites by an external consulting firm.

In order to make the programme sustainable, the national society has involved local people from the beginning of the project implementation through to the establishment of health committees in targeted villages that assisted the ARCS during site selection of water points and waste disposal pits. In the meantime, 40 male volunteers who will be used for dissemination of hygiene promotion and health education in the community were trained in project locations. By the end of 2008, the ARCS had constructed 10 waste disposal pits and dug eight wells in selected locations of the targeted villages within the three districts.

In 2008, the 34 International Federation-supported ARCS clinics were functional. However, due to tense security situation, the clinic in Adrasken district of Herat was not able to function fully during the last quarter of the year due to the absence of a doctor and a midwife in the clinic. Support of the clinic in Farah province was handed over to the ICRC.

In order to make the programme clinics compatible with the basic package of health services of the ministry of public health and to enhance the capacity of clinic's professional staff (doctors and midwives), the national society organized training on direct observe treatment short course (DOTS) and malaria, which was facilitated by the national tuberculosis programme (NTP). Training was also conducted on the health management information system (HMIS). Midwives from eight clinics of northern region successfully attended the emergency obstetric care (EOC) workshop organized by the ministry of public health and supported by UNICEF and the national society revised the clinic drug list based on the basic package of health services provided by the ministry of public health. This will be applicable from 2009 onwards.

As per the plan, the ARCS renovated five clinics in northern region and re-located one clinic in a remote area of Balkh province. All process related to the re-location (assessment and site selection) were done with close coordination and consultation with the ministry of public health.

The ARCS received contraceptives from the ministry of public health for all of its clinics. The total cost of donated contraceptives is estimated around USD 30,000 (CHF 34,687). The clinics were also provided with medical kits, blood pressure machines and stethoscopes.

Regular monthly tripartite meetings between the Movement partners have greatly improved cooperation and coordination to support the implementation of the ARCS's set health activities of the 2008 harmonized plan.

In addition to regular supervision and monitoring of the ARCS regional health officers, the ARCS and International Federation health teams from headquarters regularly paid monitoring and supervision visits to the clinics at field level. The regional health officers also participated in all emergency task force and provincial health coordination committee meetings. Similarly, the ARCS and the International Federation health team participated in monthly health cluster meetings which are being led by the World Health Organization country delegation.

34 ARCS clinics achievements during year 2008

Category	Jan	Feb	Ma	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Category 1:													
OPD activities													
OPD visit under five years male	3,985	4,043	3,989	3,856	3,272	3,775	4,228	4,130	3,530	3,136	3,979	29,42	44,865
OPD visit under five years female	4,254	3,977	3,695	4,091	3,346	3,630	4,131	3,949	3,302	2,765	4,876	3,113	45,129
OPD visit over five male	6,199	7,036	7,050	6,508	5,006	5,832	6,853	5,861	5,455	5,394	7,558	5,181	73,933
OPD visit over five female	10,905	12,210	13,708	11,710	8,817	11,707	13,914	11,961	9,587	9,563	15,770	94,72	139,324
Reattendance	2,490	2,256	2,690	2,527	1,526	2,458	2,900	2,486	2,652	2,286	11,787	2,735	38,793
Sub- Total													342,044
Category 2													
Immunization													
BCG	2,621	1,685	1,675	1,560	1,793	1,617	1,662	1,635	1,662	1,479	1,552	1,220	20,161
DPT / Polio	1,638	1,871	1,992	1,884	2,119	2,067	2,087	2,205	2,348	1,809	2,085	1,574	23,679
DPT2/ Polio2	1,751	1,850	1,809	1,695	1,867	2,042	2,173	2,124	2,488	1,741	1,936	1,655	23,131
DPT3/Polio3	1,223	1,637	1,651	1,578	1,685	2,139	2,074	1,932	2,392	1,887	1,781	1,496	21,475
Measles	1,686	2,486	1,874	5,412	2,230	1,559	1,527	1,556	1,661	1,566	3,068	1,400	26,025
TT women	5,018	5,448	6,221	6,949	6,211	13,064	7,646	7,227	6,120	5,256	7,454	5,670	82,284
Sub- Total													196,755
Category 3													
MCH activities													
Family planning	1,088	1,354	1,251	1,081	1,129	1,646	1,423	1,806	1,678	1,373	1,936	1,514	17,279
Antenatal care	1,568	2,394	2,728	2,203	2,445	3,621	4,374	3,921	3,384	2,641	3,180	2,687	35,146
Postnatal care	339	534	713	452	913	1,313	979	749	715	512	619	555	8,393
Child growth monitoring	628	556	641	873	476	904	728	1,535	1,018	738	1,114	745	9,956
Sub- Total													70,774
Grand Total													609,573
Health Education													
Group health education	6,700	6,159	7,229	2,239	7,888	7,888	13,199	13,150	10,015	9,209	8,720	7,800	9,1476
Individual health education	1,075	2,885	2,526	4,811	3,719	3,719	4,200	4,036	3,809	2,191	2,100	2,387	35,358
Note: Health Education has been a part of the other activities such as OPD, MCH and vaccination, so it is not counted in the total beneficiaries.													

Expected Result 4

The HIV and AIDS prevention project was one of the resounding successes of the ARCS in 2008. In addition to continued expansion of the programme in the existing project areas, the project was also extended to Herat and Mazar cities after the HIV and AIDS team conducted needs assessment visits to both cities followed by baseline surveys on knowledge and attitude among school children in both cities respectively. The Mazar knowledge and attitude study was conducted with a sample population of 396 while the sample size for the Herat was 461.

In order to assess the effectiveness of the programme, a mid-term evaluation of the project was done by an external evaluation team from the South Asia regional office in February 2008 and a separate report was drafted. The evaluation highlighted not only successes, but also those areas where improved is needed. The ARCS used the recommendations as a guide and adopted some of them in its operational plan.

In 2008 the ARCS organized various training activities that included two three-day voluntary non-refundable blood donation motivation training sessions for its HIV staff and motivators, two training of trainers on life skills-based youth peer education (YPE), 50 new YPE trainings to 418 youth peer educators and nine refresher trainings to 175 previously trained youth peer educators as well as a training for 25 CBFA team leaders in Kabul. A committee for initiating Club 25 for the voluntary non-refundable blood donation programme was formed by ARCS and terms of reference were developed. In the meantime, a total of 1,190 teachers (495 female) in 40 sessions were also sensitized on HIV facts and other related issues.

In summary, the ARCS has trained 66 master trainers of YPE (40 were trained in 2008), and 593 youth peer educators (418 trained in 2008) who have trained 11,860 peers in 593 groups.

Two ARCS HIV/AIDS team members and a mother and child health officer participated in the monitoring and evaluation workshop conducted by the Bangladesh Rural Advanced Committee in Kabul. Another three staff participated in regional training of trainers training in Dhaka, Bangladesh on HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

The International Federation provided some equipment (camera, multimedia, overhead projector) and office furniture to the HIV/AIDS programme in the ARCS health department.

The ARCS youth peer educators and four HIV staff participated actively in the first gender, reproductive health and HIV symposium in Afghanistan organized by the National Aid Coordination Programme (NACP) held at the ministry of public health. Additionally, seven symposiums on HIV facts and stigma discrimination related to HIV/AIDS were organized through 150 youth peer educators targeting 1,500 students in each symposium.

The ARCS YPE trainers of Mazar participated in a two-day capacity building conference which was organized by UNICEF for teachers. Also, two local HIV coordinators with the support of the International Federation, participated in the monitoring and evaluation training workshop conducted by the Bangladesh Rural Advanced Committee from 9 to 14 August 2008 in Kabul.

The ARCS marked World AIDS Day together with the ministry of public health and other stakeholders at headquarter and regional levels on 1 December. The ARCS put up posters and banners in different parts of Kabul. Similarly, the World Blood Donors Day was marked by the ARCS, in which the national society collected blood from their youth peer educators and the ARCS headquarter staff members.

The HIV team regularly participated in all coordination meetings held at the ministry of public health, the central blood bank and the ministry of education. In addition, regular follow up and monitoring visits to schools were conducted by the HIV project staff members.

The total number of direct beneficiaries is 2,305 (1,563 female), while indirect beneficiaries number 52,024 (40,101 female).

Constraints or Challenges

There were no major constraints during the reporting period apart from the security situation, which resulted in the loss of 102 medical kits stolen in transit from Iran via Herat to Kabul. This resulted in the ARCS clinics going without medicine for several months. Poor security also affected the Adraskan district clinic in Herat province, forcing the doctor and midwife to resign

and rendering the clinic only partially functional during the period under review. Moreover, one emergency mobile unit team was been without a doctor and nurse for almost two years in Kandahar region which has badly disrupted the activities of its emergency mobile unit as a whole. Fortunately the ARCS was finally able to recruit a doctor and nurse for the emergency mobile unit during the last quarter of 2008. The tense security situation also affected supervision and monitoring of clinics, particularly in the south eastern region.

Working in partnership

The ARCS is part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, where the national society receives support from the International Federation and ICRC as needed. At the national level the ARCS is a member of an inter-agency emergency task force established for emergency preparedness and response. It comprises the World Health Organization, other UN agencies and government ministries. The national society also has membership of the HIV and AIDS coordination committee for Afghanistan, and regularly meets with the ministry of public health, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan and other stakeholders. This helps the ARCS to properly manage its health intervention and to avoid duplication of services. The ARCS regularly participates in the health cluster meetings led by the World Health Organization.

The response to the semi-cholera outbreaks in Balkh and Nangarhar provinces and the Crimea Congo hemorrhagic fever in Herat province was an outstanding example of partnership with the ministry of public health as they requested the ARCS to take the lead in response to these outbreaks, especially during the early stages.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Through its health project, the ARCS has contributed to a decrease in the number of deaths and the incidence of illness, (the response to the semi-cholera outbreak in September-October in Balkh and Nangarhar provinces where the emergency mobile unit, with the support of the CBFA volunteers treated 2,976 cases). Similarly, the response to the Crimea Congo hemorrhagic fever in September in Herat province had a good impact on decreasing the mortality and morbidity of those affected. In addition, the antenatal, postnatal and family planning services of the clinics have greatly increased the awareness of mothers regarding pregnancy-related complications, so the numbers of mother and child health services have increased at clinics levels. Through the comprehensive community-based health intervention project, the ARCS was able to involve the local communities to take part in designing and implementing the project.

Through the HIV and AIDS prevention project, the ARCS has been able to significantly contribute and create a positive attitude among parents, school authorities/ school students where the ARCS has been training and utilizing youth peer educators as disseminators of HIV and AIDS issues at school levels.

Looking ahead

The year was fully operational and the ARCS with the support the International Federation was able to implement all planned activities based on the harmonized plan developed early in 2008. The strategic plan and the planning process for 2009 and 2010 will be guiding the ARCS to continue its programmes. The ARCS has initiated integrated comprehensive community-based health services based on its strategic directions, with a pilot project underway in Balkh province and expansion planned to other areas in the next five years.

To provide clear direction for the HIV/AIDS prevention project, the ARCS will develop an HIV and AIDS strategy in line with the national HIV and AIDS strategy and policy. The ARCS is also aiming to become a member of the Global Alliance on HIV.

Organizational Development Outcome(s)/Expected result(s)

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Human resource development	Capacity of human resources is improved.
2. Finance development	ARCS financial independence has improved.
3. General capacity building	Financial and administrative management is improved.
4. Development of ARCS legislation	National Society legal base is strengthened.
5. Branch development	ARCS branch functional capacity has improved.
6. Development of youth and membership	Volunteer, youth and membership management system is improved.

Achievements

Expected Result 1

In the ongoing process of strengthening the ARCS human resource system, a consultant was assigned to study and identify the major gaps in this regard at the headquarters level. The consultant was also responsible to study the skill levels and identify the training requirements of the organizational development staff responsible for the implementation of the ARCS five-year strategic plan. This needs assessment was started as a pilot step at headquarters and extend to branches later.

Based on assessment results, the national society organized relevant training for its female staff and job descriptions for some key positions within the headquarters were developed. A total of 60 ARCS staff were sent to an institute to receive three-month long computer and English language courses in order to enhance their skills and capacities.

The functional capacity of the ARCS organizational development department was enhanced with the provision of necessary office equipment. Additionally, an agreement has been signed with an external organization to provide free training.

Expected Result 2

After a long process, the new financial management system has been inaugurated, however the old system will remain in place until the new system is in place. At the same time, English and computer training was provided to 18 finance staff over a period of nine months. The South Asia regional office finance development delegate visited Afghanistan, studied the development process of the new ARCS financial management system and came up with a few recommendations which will be implemented in early 2009.

A three-day training period was organized to enable all administration and finance staff of the ARCS branches to become familiar with the new developed financial system. Twenty ARCS finance staff received training on the basics of finance, computer use and English.

The ARCS leadership hired an external consultant to conduct an audit of the ARCS accounts for the past three years (March 2005 to 2007 and January to March 2008), and review the ARCS financial management system. Due to the unavailability of the correct opening balance and financial statements of the past three years, the ARCS engaged the same company to compile accounts and prepare financial statements first, then conduct the audit. This process will extend through until March 2009.

Expected Result 3

In close collaboration with the International Federation's South Asia regional office and the Zone office in Kuala Lumpur, the Movement components in Afghanistan initiated a process to harmonize support to the ARCS humanitarian programme. After a joint International Federation and ICRC organizational development and capacity building team visited Afghanistan, a final version of the harmonized operational plan of 2008-09 was completed in May and submitted for comment and recommendations. The ARCS harmonized operational plan has now been finalized, translated into Dari and circulated for implementation. A committee has been formed from the ARCS, International Federation and ICRC with terms of reference to monitor the implementation process.

The ARCS, with technical support of the International Federation country office, South Asia regional office and Zone office, worked hard to organize the partnership meeting for Afghanistan in June 2008 in Geneva. Sixteen representatives, including partner national societies, ARCS, International Federation and ICRC country delegations and headquarters, participated. All participants expressed their interest and willingness to support the ARCS harmonized plan and send their respective teams for better understanding of the plan.

The joint International Federation and ICRC team from the Zone office in Kuala Lumpur paid a follow-up visit to Afghanistan to review the implementation progress and the status of cooperation and coordination among the Movement partners. Formulation of the second 2009-10 harmonized plan and the follow-up of a participatory process is ongoing.

A tri-partite Movement meeting was convened and it was agreed that the memorandum of understanding for Afghanistan be reviewed and revised. The intent was mainly aimed at the Seville Agreement and supplementary measures for country level implementation and the impact on in-coming partner national societies in the future.

The ARCS as a demonstration of an improved level of self-sustainability and independence has now fully covered its staff salaries. In the past, many on the ARCS payroll received incentive salary from the International Federation and ICRC.

A standard reporting format has been developed for the use of all ARCS departments. The new accounting forms and finance manual has been translated into the local language and approved by the leadership.

A six-month English and computer training course for the staff working with the new financial system commenced using external facilitators at the ARCS headquarters. A basic financial training course also started for selected ARCS finance staff at headquarters.

The ARCS organizational development and finance departments worked on a plan to provide necessary training for the ARCS branch administrators to develop a specific financial management system. The newly developed accounting system and forms were introduced to the branch presidents in the annual meeting.

An audit team has started reviewing and examining the existing ARCS financial management system and administration work, including their filing system. Results and recommendations will be shared at the completion of the process for further development.

Expected Result 4

The national society's annual plan was developed based on the strategic plan. The International Federation organizational development programme's planned activities and budget was revised down by 29 per cent due to unavailability of funds.

Communication regarding the ARCS constitution was initiated with the ministry of justice for final comment. There is a proposed revision to the ARCS constitution, Article 40, point two. Presently,

the previous constitution is in practice, which was signed by the President of Afghanistan in 2006. The latest version was sent to JSC in Geneva in December 2008 with comments by ICRC.

A letter signed on 16 April by the President of Afghanistan and sent to the ARCS confirmed the ARCS as an independent organization. In the same letter, the President instructed the ministries of interior, agriculture irrigation and livestock, urban development and justice to study, investigate and return to the ARCS all properties misused by the people and government organizations.

Expected Result 5

The ARCS developed a clear plan of action to enhance the capacity of ARCS branches.

Three regional Movement branch coordination meetings were conducted. The meetings led the components of the Movement to better co-ordinate their activities, share experiences, solve problems and address needs requiring assistance. Numerous Movement issues have been discussed with the heads of provincial branches.

A three-day annual branch presidents' meeting was held in Kabul. One of the major issues discussed was the Movement's Fundamental Principles, especially the impartiality, neutrality and independence components while carrying out humanitarian activities.

A workshop on elaborating membership guidelines was held for 15 branches. A total of AFA 16,730 (approximately CHF 410) is collected from the members as monthly subscription and admission fees. The ARCS leadership decided to decrease the membership admission fee from AFA 50 (CHF 1.22) to AFA 20 (CHF 0.49) and monthly subscription from AFA 30 (CHF 0.73) to AFA 10 (CHF 0.24).

A needs assessment for Branches in the five main disaster-prone areas was completed. The aim of this assessment was to help the ARCS to prioritise and enhance the capacities of these five branches against disasters.

Two training sessions were conducted to enhance the coordination, cooperation, communication and capacity of the ARCS branches. A total of 12 branches and one representative from each department at the headquarters participated. A leadership training session was conducted for the membership team leaders in various districts of Takhar, Nangarhar and Herat provinces.

Expected Results 6

The ARCS leadership assigned a working group to work on various policies, procedures, rules and regulations. The last version of the ARCS constitution has been submitted to the administration department of the government. Once this is approved and authorized by the president of the country, all other ARCS related rules, regulations and key policies such as human resource policy, logistics/procurement policy and property management policy, etc, would be revised accordingly.

The membership programme was reviewed to address the current challenges which have slowed down programme activities. Nevertheless in 2008, a total of 517 new members were recruited (88 female).

Several meetings were held with different governmental stakeholder ministries encouraging their staff to accept voluntary membership of the national society.

More than 20,160 youth volunteers were taught English language, computer applications, mathematics and arts in six youth clubs across the country (in Kandahar, Kabul, Mazar, Jalalabad, Kunduz and Herat). These classes were facilitated by more than 160 volunteer teachers within a school curriculum context. About 40 per cent of youth club participants are females. Additionally, more than 200 youth volunteers opened centres to raise funds in Herat



The Afghan Red Crescent Society youth volunteers from different provinces partaking in the youth exchange visit to Mazar-e-Sharif, northern Afghanistan. Photo: Afghan Red Crescent Society.

province and USD 20,000 (CHF 23,123) was collected. More than 100 volunteers of Herat branch actively participated in the needs assessment and food distribution for winter-affected families.

A total of 22 female youth volunteer students graduated from computer class in the Jalalabad youth club. A youth exchange visit was conducted by the ARCS youth department in Mazar, in which 60 volunteers from the Herat, Jalalabad and Mazar branches participated.

100 volunteers and first-aid training course for a further 150 volunteers was conducted by Mazar youth club. A total of 100 youth volunteers of Jalalabad branch donated their blood to the provincial hospital. Youth volunteers in Herat, Mazar and Jalalabad participated in the National Vaccination Day.

Sports matches were organized between different youth volunteer teams in the regional branches to introduce the ARCS to the community.

Construction and furnishing work were completed in the ARCS youth clubs in Herat, Jalalabad and Mazar.

Forty youth teachers were trained in Kunduz and Laghman provinces; 50 per cent of these youth teachers were female. Three new youth clubs were established in the ARCS branches at Kunduz, Laghman and Paktia provinces. Necessary furniture and fixtures, educational and office equipments were provided to the newly established youth clubs.

A national disaster response team training workshop was held in Kabul for youth volunteers. More than 200 participants took part in the dissemination sessions.

Constraints or Challenges

Lack of essential institutional capacities is the biggest obstacle for the ARCS to retain qualified staff. Funds or assets are not the case for the ARCS but due to their close involvement with the government, they are unable to create independent structures and management system. In order to implement the Strategic Plan 2008-2012 and the present harmonized operational plan, the national society should be able to organize itself independent of government involvement.

Human resources are a major challenge and present obstacles in restructuring of the ARCS. The majority of the staff are unskilled and unqualified. There is lack of systematic coordination and cooperation between the ARCS programmes and branches. There is no proper communication and reporting systems between management and leadership, as well as branches. The ARCS governance and management (president and secretary general) roles and responsibilities are not defined and separated; therefore, most of the time they interfere in each other's responsibilities which affect the ARCS plan and programme implementation.

The security situation is another key element which hampers programme implementation at branch level. Monitoring and evaluation are also a challenge for all programmes due to security constraints. The International Federation is dependent on ICRC for travelling to the field and accommodation arrangements. However, despite the security challenges, programmes have been monitored by colleagues from the ARCS and International Federation teams, as well as some branches.

Working in partnership

The ARCS has expanded its close relations with government ministries to ensure that its programmes can be implemented more smoothly and effectively. The national society has its youth programme in more than 200 schools which are under the control of the ministry of education and a bilateral agreement has been signed. A new Memorandum of Understanding for closer cooperation with the ministries of education and higher education will allow the national society to further expand its network of young volunteers. The national society has developed a good working relationship with the community elders and school headmasters to run its membership and volunteers' programmes in the communities, giving the ARCS a widespread, functioning and energetic network.

The ARCS organizational development department is in close contact with the International Federation and the ICRC to enhance its organizational development capacity building. The youth and membership department of the national society is also in close contact with the Japanese Red Cross in a youth project and youth international exchange programme.

With the support from the International Federation, the ARCS has kept in touch with humanitarian activities of the international community and participated in various conferences, training activities and meetings. The UN humanitarian reform through the cluster approach has also been closely monitored. The main clusters have been shelter, food security, health and protection where the International Federation has participated as an observer.

The ARCS organizational development and community-based programme is supported by the Australian, Danish, Finnish, Japanese, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross and the Greek government, through the International Federation and ICRC.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The constitution of the ARCS will play an important role in the development of the national society's position with respect to its relationship with the government and other authorities. It also creates a proper foundation for its membership work as well as developing the national society's legal base in a broader sense. The constitution also sets a base to establish an independent management system within the ARCS, including the finance, human resource and logistics mechanisms that meet the requirements of the Movement partners as well as other relevant stakeholders. Revision of the ARCS constitution has given legal authority to the national society to develop its policies and procedures.

The onus for the ongoing work for the operational plan 2008-2010 will fall to the Movement components in order to harmonize support to the host National Society. The ARCS, ICRC and International Federation joint harmonized plan, which was developed based on the ARCS five-year strategic plan, will assist the national society in the long-term to achieve its set objectives.

Development of the ARCS financial management system will assist the national society in the long term to centralize its resources and assets. This will move towards a strong and self-sufficient national society with substantial resources to generate its own income.

The extension of the membership system to the ministries and schools has expanded the network of volunteers. Recruitment of members is an important step towards the establishment

of grassroots organizations with governance bodies at branch level which will be gradually extended to the headquarters. Gathering youth members from different social and ethnic groups can be measured as a constructive step towards unity and decreasing discrimination. The establishment of three new youth clubs has given the chance to youth volunteers to learn more in day-to-day activities.

The organizational development programme is always dealing with a large-scale change due to the nature and scale of activities implemented. However, what has been implemented in the reporting period has contributed to the overall objective of the programme.

Looking ahead

The completion of the ARCS constitution (statutes) revision process will allow the ARCS to develop their key policies and put them in place.

The Movement harmonization process between the International Federation and ICRC will continue to ensure a harmonious approach to support the ARCS. The ARCS harmonized plan for 2008 will be reviewed and necessary steps will be taken to develop the 2009 harmonized operational plan.

The ARCS finance department will be audited by an external audit company and will provide the final report plus the recommendations to the ARCS leadership (president).

The volunteer management programme will draw more attention and significant development is expected due to a volunteer Integrated Partnership project of ICRC with the support of Swedish Red Cross. Next year will be the third year for the Japanese Red Cross supporting the ARCS youth programme. Outstanding activities will be carried forward to the next year including the purchase of two mini-buses and printing of dissemination materials.

Recruitment of members in all 34 branches of the ARCS and conducting leadership and management workshops for the membership team leaders and branch staff, establishment of provincial governance board in branches, establishment of a governance board in the regions, human resource and management development will remain a priority next year. The establishment of two new youth clubs and the ongoing development of branches will also be a high priority

The outstanding issues within the organizational development programme are as follows: supporting the ARCS logistics project development jointly with partner national societies and ICRC; development of the detailed plans of action and budget on the basis of the 2009-2010 International Federation plan and the ARCS strategic plan; and strengthening the functional capacity of the ARCS provincial branches.

Humanitarian Values

Outcome(s)/Expected result(s)

Programme component	Component outcome
1. Practical Humanitarian Values	All ARCS core programmes practise a component of HV while carrying out their activities in the field.
2. Anti-discrimination/stigma	Discrimination, violence, intolerance and stigma are reduced in the targeted communities.

Achievements

One of the achievements under project component one was to get the support of the ARCS leadership for the incorporation of humanitarian values into all programme field-related activities. Although the real concept of humanitarian values is not yet well understood by all programmes,

the only considerable issue for the ARCS is the reflection of gender in terms of service delivery and the involvement of women in relevant national society activities. However, the conceptualization of the humanitarian values programme is an ongoing process in need of significant technical support.

The second component is partially implemented by some religious scholars who became volunteers of the ARCS under an ICRC-supported project. Religious leaders play a key role in the dissemination of the Movement principles. They are the influential people who encourage their communities to respect human dignity and to apply it as a fundamental aspect of their daily life. Dissemination of the Movement activities and principles by the volunteers in schools, clinics and health centres can also be highlighted to carry the theme of 'respect for human dignity'.

During the reporting period, it has been noticed that most of the ARCS operational programmes somehow included the humanitarian values component. While implementing programmes, huge numbers of youth volunteers – both male and female – were involved in ARCS activities regardless of sex, religion or tribe. Service delivery of the disaster management and health programmes indicated a greater degree of incorporation of humanitarian values including the involvement of females in taking their activities to the most vulnerable with much respect for their dignity. The HIV and AIDS YPE and campaigns have remarkably contributed to the gender balance and anti-stigmatization.

The dissemination of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and values and the traditional humanitarian values by 50 volunteers in schools and mosques enhance the awareness of the public and the wider community to decrease discrimination and violence and give higher priority to respect for human dignity.

Working in partnership

There should be a wide network of stakeholders and working partners to implement the humanitarian values programme. To achieve this, the ARCS humanitarian values programme has close relations with the ministries of religious scholars, higher education and public health. At the same time, the humanitarian values programme is broadening its relations with local communities, to better enable the humanitarian values concepts to easily and directly reach the people.

At the same time, the ARCS humanitarian values programme receives support from the ICRC and International Federation and is trying to source other partners from among the international humanitarian organizations working in Afghanistan.

The ministries of religious scholars and education are good examples of government partnerships that enable the ARCS to disseminate the Movement's Fundamental Principles and values. The collaboration of the community is absolutely essential for the application of humanitarian values components of anti-discrimination, anti-violence and anti-stigmatization.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The ongoing humanitarian values activities will lead the ARCS to extend its good reputation in society and to get more support from local communities which will improve its service delivery.

As the people of Afghanistan have lived through more than 30 turbulent and distressing years experiencing several ethnic, religious and political conflicts, the dissemination of humanitarian values will allow them to understand and implement its concepts in their life and to live in peace and respect human dignity, diversity and gender. In such a condition, all will be treated with respect and will follow the good example of others in the community.

Application of the humanitarian values components give the ARCS a chance to enhance its reputation and trust through a well-mannered service delivery. In most of the ARCS's operations in the field, vulnerable people and communities who benefit from the intervention of the ARCS witness the behaviour of ARCS staff and volunteers who work together regardless of gender, ethnicity or bias and follow the principles of the organisation. This surely helps to foster peaceful co-existence, tolerance and equality among these people.

Looking ahead

The final approval of the ARCS constitution will allow the ARCS to develop its key policies. More technical and financial support is required for better implementation of the humanitarian values programme.

The ARCS humanitarian values programme staff will be given more training to enhance their capacity to conduct sessions on humanitarian values in all workshops and seminars and be able to hold open discussions with all operational programmes to find gaps in which to place the humanitarian values components. The humanitarian values policy and guidelines will be developed to better define the role of this programme as an important and vital component into all affairs of the ARCS.

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters. • Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. • Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. • Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
Contact information	
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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAAF001 - Afghanistan

Annual report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAAF001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,035,743	2,296,981	769,502	229,125	262,107	4,593,458
B. Opening Balance	281,797	764,078	67,583	198,730	57,590	1,369,778
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross		0				0
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	20,738	20,738	27,651			69,127
British Red Cross		79,275				79,275
Danish Red Cross	19,748					19,748
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	82,196		123,294			205,490
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors)	32,530		-32,530			0
Finnish Red Cross	14,091	9,750	9,394		42,865	76,100
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	79,847	55,250	53,231		21,059	209,387
German Red Cross				5,797		5,797
Greek Government	72,450	24,150	48,300	16,100		161,000
Italian Government	1,197,246					1,197,246
Japanese Red Cross	100,000	100,000	96,784			296,784
Norwegian Red Cross		0	0			0
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	170,016	510,048	136,756			816,820
Other				-5,797		-5,797
Saudi Arabia Government		1,089				1,089
Swedish Red Cross		72,694			0	72,694
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		460,620	170,670		0	631,290
Unidentified donor				2,500		2,500
C1. Cash contributions	1,788,862	1,333,614	633,549	18,600	63,924	3,838,549
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors)	-37,276		30,561			-6,715
Finnish Red Cross	44,897	9,750			-35,433	19,214
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)	254,415	55,250			21,059	330,724
OPEC Fund For Int-l Development	-20,065					-20,065
Swedish Red Cross		13,589				13,589
United States - Private Donors			-48			-48
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	241,971	78,589	30,513		-14,374	336,698
Inkind Personnel						
Australian Red Cross					13,317	13,317
Finnish Red Cross		30,800			44,000	74,800
C4. Inkind Personnel		30,800			57,317	88,117
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	2,030,832	1,443,003	664,062	18,600	106,867	4,263,364
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,312,629	2,207,081	731,645	217,330	164,457	5,633,142
Appeal Coverage	223%	96%	95%	95%	63%	123%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAAF001 - Afghanistan

Annual report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAAF001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	281,797	764,078	67,583	198,730	57,590	1,369,778
C. Income	2,030,832	1,443,003	664,062	18,600	106,867	4,263,364
E. Expenditure	-640,057	-1,639,619	-514,043	-217,005	-132,245	-3,142,970
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,672,573	567,462	217,602	325	32,211	2,490,173

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAAF001 - Afghanistan

Annual report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAAF001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,035,743	2,296,981	769,502	229,125	262,107	4,593,458	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	285,250	263,608					263,608	21,642
Construction - Housing					56,745		56,745	-56,745
Construction - Facilities/Infrastruc					2,974		2,974	-2,974
Construction Materials			15,287	2,104	624		18,015	-18,015
Clothing & textiles	50,000	70			15,021		15,090	34,910
Water & Sanitation	100,000							100,000
Medical & First Aid	568,000	4,153	188,076				192,229	375,771
Teaching Materials	6,500	50	149	2,828			3,028	3,472
Utensils & Tools	42,000		13				13	41,987
Other Supplies & Services	179,117	677	51,348	5	102,933		154,963	24,154
Total Supplies	1,230,867	268,488	254,943	4,937	178,297		706,666	524,201
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	9,500							9,500
Computers & Telecom	114,200	4,275	7,380	3,323	11,035	3,371	29,385	84,815
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	40,000							40,000
Others Machinery & Equipment		808	1,726	808		-3,371	-28	28
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	163,700	5,083	9,106	4,132	11,035	0	29,357	134,343
Transport & Storage								
Storage	20,050	7,700	3,589	155		287	11,730	8,320
Distribution & Monitoring		6,936	44,477	5,169		9,036	65,618	-65,618
Transport & Vehicle Costs	172,500	22,541	115,940	15,656	41	-2,531	151,647	20,853
Total Transport & Storage	192,550	37,177	164,005	20,981	41	6,792	228,996	-36,446
Personnel								
International Staff	612,015	15,442	171,205	89,194		106,445	382,285	229,730
National Staff	825,586	130,210	342,029	132,364	12,074	4,362	621,039	204,547
National Society Staff	63,756	6,445	136,776	14,237	1,582		159,039	-95,283
Consultants	35,490		8,650				8,650	26,840
Total Personnel	1,536,847	152,096	658,660	235,795	13,656	110,806	1,171,013	365,833
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	486,446	50,676	146,592	65,649		842	263,760	222,687
Total Workshops & Training	486,446	50,676	146,592	65,649		842	263,760	222,687
General Expenditure								
Travel	271,918	3,683	27,233	17,472		11,812	60,201	211,717
Information & Public Relation	113,070	10,933	136,201	29,519		255	176,908	-63,838
Office Costs	177,855	12,090	43,835	27,754		32,609	116,289	61,567
Communications	78,430	4,817	22,058	8,757	558	19,589	55,779	22,651
Professional Fees			-211			776	565	-565
Financial Charges	24,000	915	3,895	1,075		64,034	69,920	-45,920
Other General Expenses		41,180	58,159	62,751		-122,124	39,966	-39,966
Total General Expenditure	665,273	73,618	291,170	147,329	558	6,953	519,627	145,646
Depreciation								
Depreciation	19,200		-55				-55	19,255
Total Depreciation	19,200		-55				-55	19,255
Programme Support								
Program Support	298,575	42,537	108,975	35,526	14,105	5,200	206,344	92,231
Total Programme Support	298,575	42,537	108,975	35,526	14,105	5,200	206,344	92,231
Services								
Services & Recoveries		10,421	9,913				20,335	-20,335
Total Services		10,421	9,913				20,335	-20,335

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAAF001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination			
A		B						A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,035,743	2,296,981	769,502	229,125	262,107	4,593,458		
Operational Provisions									
Operational Provisions		-41	-3,691	-305	-688	1,653	-3,072	3,072	
Total Operational Provisions		-41	-3,691	-305	-688	1,653	-3,072	3,072	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,593,458	640,057	1,639,619	514,043	217,005	132,245	3,142,970	1,450,489	
VARIANCE (C - D)		395,686	657,362	255,459	12,120	129,862	1,450,489		