

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

AFGHAN CRISIS

23 July 2002

Previously named Humanitarian Crisis Appeal

Appeal No. 32/01 (Revision no.3) seeks CHF 28,748,124 (USD 19.9m/EUR 19.7) for 2,133,500 Beneficiaries.

Operations Update No. 24 Period covered: 15 June - 15 July; Last Ops Update No 23 issued on 18 June; Next Ops Update No. expected 15 August

"At a Glance"

Appeal coverage: 72%

Related Appeals: Afghanistan earthquake: Appeal 10/2002; Drought: support to Afghan Refugees: Appeal (19/2002)

Outstanding needs: CHF 8,934,948 (USD 6.2m/EUR 6.14m)

In Summary: A Preliminary Appeal was launched on 21 September 2001 for CHF 8,765,000 for two months. Responding to the evolving situation, revision no. 1 was issued on 3 October 2002, with the budget increased to CHF 40,280,340 for six months. Revision no. 2 was issued on 19 December 2001, with a total revised budget of CHF 28,748,124 for 12 months followed by the current appeal issued on 14 May 2002.

The appeal remains a multi-country operation covering activities in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Central Asia. It takes into account identified needs and also considers integration of emergency response activities into longer term development of the national societies. The appeal was renamed Afghan Crisis to reflect the fact that programming is focused on those who have suffered as a result of events in that country, including those displaced to neighbouring states. The appeal will now close on 31 December 2002.

Donor response to the Appeal has been good. Considerable progress has been made, particularly in the key area of health. The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), with Federation assistance, is making a difference to the lives of hundreds of thousands on a daily basis. The Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement will support the ARCS for as long as the Society requires. As such, the Federation will be in touch with its key partners as it plans continuity of its programmes on a long term basis.

Operational Developments:

Afghanistan

The Afghan Red Crescent Society's (ARCS) humanitarian work, with strong support from the Federation, continues to gather pace countrywide. Substantial progress is being made, however, the difficulty of extending humanitarian support to numerous geographically isolated communities remains a major challenge. Vulnerable people in the regional and provincial capitals are being supported by effective National Society programming but the next step of providing assistance to remote areas is proving to be a slow process.

The security situation in Kabul and the other major cities continues to be punctuated by regular insecurity and instability. The ARCS, the Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continue to monitor the security situation in the north around Mazar-i-Sharif. Key security issues are crime/theft, and the prevalence of landmines and unexploded devices. Despite these challenges the Movement has been able to continue with planned activities.

The Loya Jirga Assembly, the traditional democratic process of electing leaders, ended with the election by secret ballot of the President and confirmation of the Afghan Transitional Administration.

In addition to the immense challenge of recovering after decades of war, Afghanistan is suffering from a deepening drought and food shortage, particularly in the south and west. The World Food Programme (WFP) warned that there is already a humanitarian crisis and that the country could soon be inhabited by 'walking skeletons' unless prompt and massive assistance arrives.

On 11 July the Afghan Support Group, comprising UN donor countries and Afghan government ministers met in Geneva. The Federation attended the meeting representing the interests of the ARCS. The meeting announced a USD 777 million shortfall in commitments made by donors during the pledge conference in Tokyo for Afghanistan and the situation was described as 'fragile.'

Pakistan

Despite the UNHCR's repatriation programme, many Afghan refugees in Pakistan are unwilling to return to a far from certain existence in their homeland. According to UNHCR some 26,000 people (6,093 families) are currently at the Chaman border crossing from South-Eastern Afghanistan into Pakistan's Baluchistan province. Many have been waiting since late February, when Pakistan closed the border. The rapid repatriation of Afghan refugees, particularly from North West Frontier Province (NWFP), has caused a sharp downturn in the local economy, with many businesses recording severe losses.



Mhuatt, Pakistan: PRCS Mobile Health Unit Attendees

Iran

The Federation and the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) continued to support Afghan refugees in the drought-stricken provinces of Sistan and Baluchistan with water distribution programmes. For further detail, please refer to the Appeal, Iran Drought: Support to Afghan Refugees (Appeal 19/2002).

Central Asia

According to UNHCR, some 10,000 Afghans were assisted to return home from the northern Central Asia states, including Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Kazakh and Uzbek migration authorities provided safe passage to facilitate repatriation. Relief efforts in Turkmenistan, a major staging post for humanitarian assistance into Afghanistan, are scaling down.

The population movement units of the Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Tajik and Uzbek Red Crescents, with Federation assistance, continue to provide relief and health assistance to Afghan refugees as well as some vocational education.

The Tajik Red Crescent and the Federation delegation are considering purchasing radios to improve monitoring of the refugee situation. The Kyrgyz Red Crescent has been approached by UNHCR to provide a health escort to Afghan repatriates.

Red Cross/Red Crescent action •

All the following operation details were supplied by National Society staff, in conjunction with Federation programme delegates. The information has been verified by the Federation's reporting delegates in Islamabad and Kabul.

1. Afghanistan:

Health •

Diarrhoeal disease, malaria and typhoid are increasing mainly because of seasonal factors, such as summer heat and the type of food eaten. Other common ailments include respiratory tract infections, intestinal worms and anaemia.

Objective 1: The outbreak of common disease is prevented for a targeted group of 800,000 beneficiaries through preventive health care.

Activity: The ARCS' network of 48 clinics continued to provide comprehensive primary health services to communities throughout Afghanistan. On average, each doctor, health educator and midwife conducts 40-50 consultations per day.

Impact: Most of the ARCS clinics are the only available source of healthcare for the communities they serve. Basic messages about hygiene and other health issues are instrumental to reducing outbreaks of diseases such as malaria and diarrhoea.

Activity: Health education, in groups and on an individual basis using flip charts and practical demonstrations of basic hygiene continues: **50,585** received advice in groups; and **14,212** on an individual basis.

Impact: Clinic staff report that their efforts with women in particular are paying off, as women introduce improved hygienic practices at home, for example, in the preparation of food.

Remaining challenges: Maintaining supplies of the right medicines is an ongoing challenge. Many clinics have had insufficient supplies of oral rehydration salts (ORS), which are administered to patients with diarrhoea to prevent dehydration and replenish lost salts and minerals.

Services Provided (persons)	Jan 02	Feb 02	March 02	April 02	May 02	June 02	Total
Individual health education	12'907	10'112	15'055	15'282	13'152	14'212	80'720
Group health education	35'029	34'181	44'642	48'563	45'481	50'585	258'481

Objective 2: Morbidity and mortality is reduced for an estimated 580,000 beneficiaries by providing curative services and standardising service levels and activities across the network of 48 ARCS health clinics.

Activity: ARCS clinic staff - including those from the National Society's four mobile health units - conducted **56,003** consultations treating a range of illnesses.

Impact: Vulnerable communities in many parts of Afghanistan now have regular and long-term access to a functioning basic health care system. Improved health allows Afghan men and women to concentrate on economic, social and family development.

Remaining challenges: ARCS mobile health teams are reaching areas that have not had basic health coverage for years. More mobile health teams are required to cover Afghanistan's challenging geography.

Services Provided (persons)	Jan 02	Feb 02	March 02	April 02	May 02	Jun 02	Total
Consultation and treatment	66'887	60'633	64'895	71'501	74'126	56'003	394'045

Objective 3: Maternal and child morbidity and mortality is reduced and family planning is improved through the introduction of maternal and child health (MCH) and reproductive health component across the ARCS clinic network

Activity: ARCS' traditional birth attendants (TBA) and female health staff continued their preventive and curative work in MCH and reproductive health. The total number of consultations carried out over the reporting period included: **2,754** ante and post natal, **508** home visits by TBAs, **222** family planning sessions and **2,225** child growth and nutritional monitoring.

Impact: Infant and maternal mortality rates in Afghanistan are among the highest in the world. For example, in one clinic, MJM in Mazar, staff are assisting a 27-year-old who lost all nine of her babies, none of whom lived beyond nine months old. As an extreme high-risk case she has been referred to specialist hospital help. Because of the intervention from ARCS TBAs and health staff she now has a better chance of having a healthy family.

Activity: ARCS clinics continued their campaign to promote immunisations. These were conducted on a day-to-day basis and were part of the first summer round of national immunisation days (NID) against polio. The Zabul mobile health team participated in the initiative monitoring vaccinations in five districts in Helmand and Zabul provinces. In the clinics, **15,120** children were vaccinated against diseases such as measles, diphtheria, tetanus and BCG and **6,355** women, mostly against tetanus.

Impact: Afghanistan is one of the few countries where polio is still endemic. Other preventable diseases, such as measles, are also prevalent. Immunisation is a proven preventative treatment for children at risk to these disease.

Remaining challenges: The vulnerability of Afghanistan’s mothers and children remains extreme. The most effective way to lessen risk is via grassroots level community interventions. The ARCS is championing this approach but more resources, longer-term donor commitment and an eventual introduction of some sort of cost recovery system are key issues.

Services Provided (persons)	Jan 02	Feb 02	March 02	April 02	May 02	June 02	Total
Vaccination to children	17'853	14'478	16'262	19'293	17'890	15'120	100'896
Tetanus vaccine to women	7'709	6'600	7'173	8'333	6'751	6'355	42'921
Ante and post-natal care	1'953	2'412	2'952	2'549	2'552	2'754	15'172
Growth monitoring	2'083	2'343	2'603	2'889	1'904	12'225	24'047
Family planning	1'311	1'031	955	758	814	222	5'091

Objective 4: The quality of ARCS clinics services is improved through advanced medical and managerial training for health staff.

Activity: Training in a number of areas continued. One ARCS mobile health team, for example, attended an AFP (polio) surveillance world health organisation (WHO) training course and health staff in the Kabul region attended a course on the prevention of diarrhoeal disease.

Impact: The ARCS has a unique comparative advantage over other humanitarian organisations operating in health care in Afghanistan in that it is national, permanent and indigenous. Throughout years of conflict and change ARCS clinics were able to provide impartial health care to those most in need. As such, its standing in the community is high but at the same time the community expects ever more from the service. Federation-supported training is helping to meet these growing demands. This support is having an impact as feedback from patients on the quality of service at ARCS clinics is consistently good.

Activity: Senior ARCS health staff and Federation delegates are implementing a concerted informal mentoring system of individual capacity building, a process that is often more effective than structured one-hit workshops. This mentoring of ARCS health staff on the ground covers key issues such as health data reporting and medicine supply management. In addition, a three-day health workshop is being planned in Kabul for the end of July.

Impact: The ARCS has reported back - and the Federation has witnessed - the considerable benefit of this type of relationship building and knowledge transfer. When ARCS/Federation teams return to clinics there is regularly clear evidence of improvements in the quality of advice to patients and procedures.

Remaining challenges: Progress continues to be greatest at those clinics serving larger population centres. Isolation once again is a substantial obstacle for all humanitarian efforts including ARCS basic health provision in Afghanistan’s rugged regions.

Objective 5: ARCS responds to epidemics and health emergencies, for a maximum of 1,000 affected families, in times of natural disaster

Activity: Apart from the ongoing activities in response to the overall health emergency there was no specific health crisis response during the reporting period. Mobile health units continued to address the lack of comprehensive basic health care which potentially could bring about major problems.

Objective 6: The catchment area of ARCS' primary health care activities is enlarged and greater access to remote areas is achieved.

Activity: ARCS emergency mobile units continued to provide basic health care in some of the country's most isolated districts, such as Maruf and Khaki Afghan. A temporary clinic continues to provide a service to the people of earthquake-devastated Nahrin (see appeal 10/02) until a new premises is constructed. Another health clinic in the Pishgor in Khinge district of Panjsher valley, an underserved area, is to open soon.

Impact: Mobile units will continue to play a vital part in reaching those Afghans without regular basic health care. Until the country has established a fully functioning national health system the mobile units are making an enormous impact in terms of covering those who are too far from the mainstream care structure.

Remaining challenges: The health programme faces a dilemma in that progress continues to be made in terms of consolidating clinic services in towns and cities but the watershed has yet to be crossed in terms of providing a similar service to some of the country's isolated communities. Two key issues are the uncertainty of future funding for such an expansion as well as the ability of attracting trained staff to work in such areas.

Community Based First Aid (CBFA) •

Objective 1: The volunteers serve their community by planning and carrying out activities, such as first aid, health education and mine-awareness training

Activities:

- ARCS volunteers handled 12,448 cases, including advice on diarrhoea, treatment of wounds, burns, fractures, fever, animal bites and shock.
- 2,669 ARCS volunteers held health education sessions with 27,535 individuals on such issues as the importance of safe drinking water, prevention of diarrhoea and preparation of ORS. Several mine-awareness sessions were also conducted.
- A first aid competition in the Kabul region was organised to improve knowledge and make learning more fun and effective particularly for children.

Impact: The best means of capacity building for the ARCS is to plan and run projects by itself. CBFA has been an important 'learning by doing' programme as well as being a useful entry point for providing practical community assistance.

Remaining challenges: CBFA needs to become more integrated into core ARCS programming to be more effective and have a broader impact.

Objective 2: Teachers and youth volunteers are motivated and implement ARCS youth programme activities - such as first aid and health education - and promotion of the Movement's Principles

Activities:

- 202 volunteers in 191 villages were trained in Kabul, Herat, and Mazar during the reporting period, representing 8% of the annual target of 2,400 new recruits. The ARCS' volunteer network now totals 10,538. New volunteers received a first aid bag and a Dari or Pashtu manual.
- ARCS regional supervisors and trainers met 179 volunteer team and district leaders to provide refresher courses on topics, such as First Aid.
- The ARCS visited 53 schools in Kabul and Herat that house youth programmes. Meetings were held with principals and headmasters in Kabul to promote the scheme.

Impact: The expansion of the pool of volunteers has increased their capacity and ability to cross-train and encourage each other and in turn provide better community support. Because volunteers live and work in the communities they serve, they are effective in promoting the message of tolerance and togetherness.

Remaining challenges: Knowledge sharing of better practice needs to be improved as does the methodology of volunteer recruitment so that more committed and energetic Red Crescent youngsters - inspired by the power of humanity - join and remain in the ranks of the ARCS.

Water-sanitation •

Objective 1: Improve the health of vulnerable people living in the drought-affected areas by providing safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene education to a target population of 80,000 people.

Activity: Nine new boreholes were sunk in the Kandahar area during the reporting period. In Shega district the pump depth of an existing well was extended by 12 metres, which increased the yield considerably. Between February (when drilling began) and 30 June, 36 boreholes have been sunk and 25 existing ones have been rehabilitated. The operation centres on the districts of Kandahar and Farah and in June 13 new boreholes were sunk and five existing ones rehabilitated. The progress so far has been: February (four new); March (eight new, three rehabilitated); April (five new, seven rehabilitated); May (six new, 10 rehabilitated); and June (13 new, five rehabilitated).

Impact: Kandahar is one of the hottest parts of Afghanistan as well as being in the grip of a three-year drought. Almost 1,000 families now have access to water, thanks to ARCS and Federation programmes.

Remaining challenges: The drought has caused the watertable to recede. Existing boreholes - as well as the shafts of new wells - are having to be drilled deeper. Implementation is behind schedule and the summer heat remains intense. However, plans for August are extensive and include new drilling and the training of 20 ARCS volunteers in water/sanitation.

Disaster Preparedness and Response •

Objective 1: The Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement responds with timeliness and appropriateness to natural disasters.

Activity: The ARCS and Federation responded in a timely and appropriate fashion to a flood in Jalalabad region on 8 July. The flood was caused when canal gates were opened to let the water run off to assist in the search for a missing boy. The decision to open the gates triggered a flood of Darunta village. An ARCS assessment team identified 655 people in need of emergency shelter and food and the Federation and ICRC supplied the requested four tonnes of food and 37 tents. Elsewhere, the ARCS distributed 1,200 tents donated by the American Red Cross to IDPs in the Herat region.

Impact: The ARCS has demonstrated its ability to quickly assess disaster situations even though it still relies on wider Movement support to be fully operational.

Activity: A four-day disaster preparedness (DP) workshop was held for ARCS field and headquarters staff. It was also attended by the ICRC and the government's DP department. It covered basic aspects of DP, including planning, assessments and policy.

Impact: Coordination between various actors in DP was improved and ARCS staff - many of whom are newcomers to this area - will now be more effective in their preparation for crises.

Activity: The regional DP delegate for South Asia held a four-day coordination and planning meeting.

Impact: Priority programmes have been drawn up as well as a plan to identify and mentor ARCS staff who have specific DP responsibility. Links with government DP planning were also formed and those with the Federation's regional DP capacity improved.

Activity: The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) conducted a joint agriculture assessment with the ARCS to prepare for a USD 300,000 food distribution in Adraskan.

Impact: the National Society's experience in assessment has increased.

Activity: In the Herat region, the ARCS continues to distribute food and other relief items to vulnerable families, in association with partners such as UNICEF and the IRCS. The latter helped in the distribution of 200 metric tonnes of beans in June.

Impact: The ARCS has become operationally more effective.

Activity: A new warehouse has been renovated in Herat and is now being used exclusively for the stocking of emergency DP supplies.

Impact: The ARCS's disaster preparedness capacity has been enhanced in this disaster-prone part of Afghanistan.

Activity: The ARCS and the Federation continue to be involved in extensive coordination of humanitarian actors providing assistance in Afghanistan. For instance, in the western region, the Movement maintained close

contact on food security issues with other key organisations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and has followed UNHCR's massive repatriation operation.

Impact: The ARCS is slowly refining its strategic planning process, the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) that aims to improve its ability to implement programmes in areas where it can add the most value (such as health) as part of an overall humanitarian effort. The above examples of coordination are part of the ARCS's process of capacity building to make it a more strategic humanitarian actor.

Activity: The Federation organised two better programming initiative (BPI) workshops facilitated by the British Red Cross for ARCS, Federation and ICRC staff.

Impact: The movement staff have benefited from the mentoring of international colleagues who are experienced in being prepared for and responding to various crises. BPI was part of a capacity building process to improve programming which support links and weaken divisions in the community.

Remaining challenges: The capacity of the ARCS has been affected by the upheaval and uncertainty in the country. It is a slow process to build its capacity in disaster response and preparedness, and that is why the Federation is offering such strong support. The disaster preparedness delegate with firm backing from his regional counterpart in Delhi has begun working closely with his counterparts in the ARCS to steadily build the National Society's ability to prepare for and respond to disaster, even in the most remote parts of the country. It will, however, take time.

Organisational Development •

Objective 1: The new ARCS leadership has a good awareness and understanding of the Principles and objectives of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

Activity: Mentoring of ARCS branch leaders is progressing, for instance, a financial management workshop was held in Herat, July 13-15. In Mazar, meanwhile, leadership is being cultivated via continual personal contacts, particularly in Kunduz, Faryab and Baghlan.

Impact: Basic management and leadership skills have been reinforced as well as an understanding of basic integrity issues that all Red Cross/Red Crescent staff and activities must adhere to.

Activity: Efforts to develop a broader volunteer base are evolving, particularly in the Mazar region. There, 175 volunteers have been recruited after being introduced to the Principles of the Movement.

Impact: Such gains are an important first step for the ARCS as it builds itself into a strong community organisation. In Mazar, this injection of new blood has given the National Society a real lift and has increased the vibrancy and presence of the Red Crescent in Afghanistan's north.

Activity: The Nimrooz branch resisted attempts to influence its assessment process of the most needy displaced persons and returnees.

Impact: Despite difficult circumstances, the branch stuck by the Red Cross/Red Crescent Principle of independence, demonstrating a growing understanding of the philosophy underpinning the whole Movement.

Activity: The Farah branch ensured that tents were distributed to IDP and returnees despite attempts to have them distributed to others.

Impact: Local Red Crescent branches are grasping the foundations of the Movement and in this case the Fundamental Principle of independence was again on show.

Remaining challenges: Understanding of the power of humanity is increasing. But there is still some way to go, as illustrated, when the Federation and ICRC had to step in after Federation-donated tents to the Herat branch were not distributed to the intended beneficiaries.

Objective 2: ARCS branches improve their capacity to implement activities

Activity: The organisational development (OD) delegate and the OD field officer - as well as health staff - visited Nimrooz and Farah branches to assess staffing, capacity, financial management and distribution of the American Red Cross-donated tents.

Impact: Financial management is improving and the assessments - as a key monitoring tool - are an important part of this. Overall, reporting requirements are being met, although improvements are still needed in specific

accounting practices. These indicators demonstrate that Farah and Nimrooz branches are both making significant progress towards becoming well-functioning Red Crescent branches.

Activity: Farah branch has started to plan the establishment of a volunteer network.

Impact: This is a major step forward as the branch does not yet have a community-based first aid (CBFA) programme, unlike the Nimrooz branch. Both Farah and Nimrooz branches have requested support from headquarters in Kabul to launch a membership scheme. Such a well functioning system will enable the ARCS to integrate more into its community and be better placed to help it.

Activity: Both Farah and Nimrooz branches have begun a beneficiary selection process identifying the most vulnerable among IDPs and returnees for the distribution of American Red Cross tents. Nimrooz branch has extensive experience in independent surveying and beneficiary selection that adheres to the Principles and ARCS statutes.

Impact: Both branches are building their operational capacity. The coordination of tent delivery to local beneficiaries is an indicator of this. Farah is starting from a lower base but is already improving while Nimrooz is refining its experience.

Activity: An extensive branch assessment questionnaire was translated into dari and this major National Society analysis exercise has begun.

Impact: This process is capacity building in itself and will enable the ARCS to map its strengths and weaknesses and better align its programmes with the most urgent needs.

Activity: An income generating project proposal methodology was explained to staff at three branches, Mazar, Sheberghan and Saripul.

Impact: The sessions added understanding of the mechanics and importance of income generation, which is a must for the long-term viability and effectiveness of the ARCS.

Remaining challenges: The Federation has to work more closely with its counterparts in the ARCS so that it can help the National Society become an organisation that offers more comprehensive support to the vulnerable people of Afghanistan. As this progresses, external support can be reduced without marginalised communities suffering. The Federation is planning to locate more of its support functions at the National Society headquarters and this should significantly increase partnership and effectiveness.

Objective 3: The ARCS headquarters provides effective support to branches and their services

Activity: Leadership mentoring - not so much via specific workshops but more by ongoing dialogue - has continued.

Impact: Branches are submitting more - and better - project plans to headquarters. Investment in the human capital of the ARCS is paying off. There is a definite increase in openness to new ideas and a hunger to learn more about the key ingredients of a well-functioning branch.

Activity: A two-day workshop on planning and reporting for four branches staff in the north was held.

Impact: Capacity to assist vulnerable people has been increased as a result. These four branches are now well functioning parts of the ARCS better able to offer responsive and focused support.

Activity: A new OD field officer for Herat has been briefed in Kabul by the ARCS - as well as the Federation and ICRC - and is ready to begin supporting branch development in the province.

Impact: This appointment will be a catalyst for more capacity building at the grassroots in the west of the country.

Remaining challenges: More support is still needed. National Society focal points need to be better identified so that the Federation can provide more consistent backing to progress being made at the grassroots level. There is also a need for better communication between the ARCS headquarters and many of its 32 branches. The ARCS headquarters is also currently working to try to resolve a dispute with the Kandahar branch.

2. Pakistan:

Health •

Diarrhoeal disease, malaria and typhoid are increasing mainly because of seasonal factors, such as the summer heat. There are fears that several seasonal related epidemics could break out, particularly where water supplies are poor.



Chaman: PRCS Basic Health Unit

Objective 1: Afghan refugees and the local population of Baluchistan and NWFP provinces benefit from basic curative and preventive health and hygiene services, including polio and other vaccinations

Activity: Three basic health units (BHUs) in Baluchistan (Chaman, Quetta, and Mohammed Khel) provided primary health care, both preventative and curative. The Mohammed Khel unit began its service in June. In Chaman a shade has been built to protect patients from the heat.

Basic Health Unit	Daily Attendance
Muhammad Khel	100-150
Chaman	120-150
Quetta	50-60
Total	270 - 360

Afghans and poor locals comprised a majority of patients. The most common ailments were diarrhea, respiratory tract infections, fever and general body pains.

Activity: The Torkham BHU, in NWFP, continues to provide basic health care to people in need. 1,916 patients - 791 men and 1,125 women - were seen in June. Most were Afghan refugees and the rest were poor locals. 518 children were vaccinated against polio. Health problems were similar to those in Baluchistan. Malnutrition among children was common.

Activity: The mobile health unit (MHU) in Peshawar saw 2,876 patients in June - 1,235 male and 1,641 female. Almost all were Afghans. 987 children were vaccinated against polio. Health problems were similar to the above but also included respiratory tract infection and asthma among workers at the local carpet weaving industry. Health education sessions - covering such issues as diarrhoea, its causes, symptoms and management, causes and prevention of scabies and polio as well as awareness of the Red Cross and Red Crescent - were held for 2,820 people.

Impact: The provision of basic health care reduced the vulnerability of refugees and locals.



Quetta: PRCS BHU Patients.

Remaining challenges: All BHUs are now fully equipped with basic furniture and instruments, and are providing free basic curative and preventive services to the vulnerable population. However, the latrine in the Chaman BHU has not been completed. Cost recovery has still not been addressed but there are plans to levy a nominal charge on those who can pay. This is vital for longer term sustainability of basic health care to marginalised communities.

Objective 2: The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) health programme is effective and well supported

Activity: The PRCS national training team provided a combined community based first aid (CBFA) course and training of trainers for 25 health personnel in Baluchistan. The course will be repeated for BHU and MHU

personnel in NWFP, in August. A training module on branch level health programme management for BHU and MHU personnel is being planned for September.

Impact: PRCS human resources are thin on the ground but training such as this ensures that those health workers who are assisting vulnerable people are providing an effective service in difficult conditions.

Remaining challenges: Providing basic health care, particularly in rural areas, continues to be a major challenge to the PRCS. However, it is concentrating on investing in existing human resources to provide the best support possible.

Objective 3: Chaman hospital provides medical services to the local and refugee population with the support of Federation-donated medical equipment.

Activity: The facility is now functioning as a referral hospital, and 300 outpatients and 30 inpatients - most of whom are refugees - being treated daily. The paediatric ward is treating serious refugee cases.

Impact: Thousands of Afghan refugees and vulnerable locals are now receiving a reasonable level of hospital service. This is a major achievement that will lower their vulnerability and make them more able to progress in other walks of life such as work and family care.

Activity: The Federation health delegate attended the regular steering meeting with the director general and programme partners WHO and Plan International. It was decided to invite other partners, such as UNHCR, to the next meeting to expand project involvement.

Impact: The humanitarian challenge in this part of Pakistan is immense and complex and a partnership approach - whereby expertise is shared - is a proven way forward to effectively support to beneficiaries. The community that Chaman hospital serves has benefited from this consultative and cohesive strategy.

Remaining challenges: Patients cannot afford to pay for treatment and the hospital is providing it free. Cost recovery is something that will have to be addressed at some time but in the meantime the hospital budget is suffering. New water tanks and buildings are being constructed and. The generator and incinerator still needs to be installed. All of this has had some impact on services.

Water-sanitation •

Objective 1: The Afghan refugees in the Balushistan camps of Landi Karez (17,000), Dara (30,000), Roghani (21,000) in Chaman and Muhammad Khel near Noshki (69,000) have safe access to high quality water as well as hygiene and sanitation services

Activities: Efforts have focused on:

- delivering water to refugees in the camps;
- constructing latrines to ensure proper sanitation;
- daily cleaning and maintenance of latrines and tanking capacity; and
- raising awareness of the refugee population - particularly among women and children - on basic hygiene, via health education and promotion.

The Federation is providing 15 litres of water per day to about 100,000 of the 137,000 refugees in Landi Karez, Roghani, Dara and Mohammed Khel. The project is striving to provide the recommended minimum of 20 litres per person per day.

Impact: The Federation manages the whole of this operation; a remarkable achievement in what is a dusty desert plain. Drinking water is treated and disinfected and regularly tested. As a result 137,000 refugees remain healthier and less vulnerable than they otherwise would be.

Activity (Landi Karez camp): A Federation-rehabilitated borehole - the only water source in the camp - has been operating. Two hundred people a week have been given health education. Sixty new latrines - using local products - have been built. Twelve washing points were also built. Another two are under construction and by the end of July there will be 20.

Impact: The well, fully equipped by the Federation, supplies each person with 15-20 litres of water per day via a tanking system. Without this service - and the ongoing health education - the camp population would be extremely vulnerable to disease and general ill-health. The beneficiary population - many of whom has difficulty finding employment - has been involved in construction of the latrines. This has ensured participation, workmanship and a sense of ownership.

Remaining challenges: 360 latrines have been built - 36% of the target number. More washing points are also needed. The Federation operation in Landi Karez has been making progress but more still needs to be achieved.

Activity (Dara camp): The Federation trucked in water from nearby Chaman town to provide a consistent supply to the camp population. For Roghani, a limited quantity was imported from a tube-well in Landi Karez.

Impact: The operation has significantly reduced the vulnerability of refugees to disease and ill-health.

Remaining challenges: Dara's water distribution network is very poor; pipes leak and tap stands are broken. The Federation is installing a 1,200 metre pipeline and renovating the system to provide better services to beneficiaries. Water distribution in Roghani is better but there is still a need for maintenance of pipelines and existing tap stands. Water containers for seven schools in the camp are planned to be constructed from next month.

Activity (Muhammad Khel camp): The Federation has finished building a water distribution network: 800 metres of piping linked to two water tanks. The system is now providing potable water to 35,000 of the camp's 69,000 population. Tank maintenance will now be the responsibility of *Wess*, an implementing partner of UNHCR.

Impact: The integrated water system significantly reduced the vulnerability of the camp's population to disease and ill-health.

Remaining challenges: Future involvement of the Federation in Mohammad Khel will be limited to providing basic preventive and curative care through Red Crescent static and mobile health units (see Health section above).



Tap Stand , Baluchistan Province

Relief and Shelter •

The stock report at the end of the narrative displays in-kind contributions to Pakistan-related activities under this appeal per donor organisations as well as the balance to be distributed.

Objective 1: Improve the lives of target vulnerable groups among the refugee population

Activity: No relief distribution was carried out during this period. The Federation, jointly with the PRCS, is now consulting with the UN and its implementing partners, government authorities and other agencies to plan further assistance in refugee camps.

Disaster Response and Preparedness •

Objective 1: The disaster response capacity of PRCS and of the community is improved by training staff and volunteers in Baluchistan and NWFP

Activity: A two-day better planning initiative (BPI) workshop - for National Society branch and headquarters staff, volunteers and Federation delegates - was conducted on 1-2 July.

The Federation handed over 12,000 blankets to the PRCS. 1,000 tents are also being procured and both supplies will replenish the National Society's emergency stock, used during this Afghan crisis operation.

Impact: Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers will be able to plan better humanitarian assistance to support beneficiaries in a way that strengthens links in communities and weakens divisions.

The PRCS' replenished emergency stock will enable it to be in a position to respond more effectively to future crises.

Remaining challenges: National Society capacity building in terms of operational and management ability is still required on a significant scale. Two basic disaster management training courses to improve skills in crisis response, relief and logistical management - with a special focus on Baluchistan and NWFP - are being planned as part of addressing this need. A major development of a training centre and warehouse in Quetta to improve the PRCS' operational capacity is also being planned. Long term, this facility will also contribute to income generation. Work is expected to start in August.

Humanitarian Values •

Objective 1: Develop new initiatives to ensure greater understanding of humanitarian values and the Movement's Fundamental Principles within the National Society and the community, while increasing the profile and image of the PRCS as a countrywide humanitarian organisation.

Activity: The Federation has been working with the PRCS information officer to publicise PRCS emergency and other activities as well as disseminate the Red Cross Red Crescent's Fundamental Principles. A brochure on activities/programmes will be designed, translated into local languages and distributed through provincial branches.

Impact: The National Society has detailed knowledge of Pakistan. Supporting the PRCS to refine its communication tools will enable it to reach a broader audience at a deeper level with its message of tolerance and humanity.

Remaining challenges: More needs to be done to spread the message of the power of humanity. As part of this push, three workshops - two provincial branches of NWFP and Baluchistan and one at headquarters - on the Fundamental Principles for Red Crescent staff and volunteers are scheduled. PRCS health unit members will also attend as they are in a good position to disseminate knowledge of the Movement as they travel between communities.



Mohammad Khel, Pakistan

3. Iran:

The two Afghan refugee camp (Makaki and Miles 46) have been closed in May and the refugee population have returned to their original communities. In support to Afghanistan Delegation, the last consignments of relief and rehabilitation goods has been delivered to Herat. The Red Crescent has worked hard to improve its contacts with the official and business communities so that a more reliable logistical support for future operations is established.

4. Central Asia:

Disaster preparedness and response •

Objective 1: Increased material and technical capacity of the Red Crescent Societies of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan for population movement contingency planning.

Activity: In Turkmenistan, the tender for the construction of a disaster preparedness (DP) warehouse is nearing a decision.

Impact: The warehouse will considerably enhance the National Society's disaster preparedness capacity to assist vulnerable people in times of crisis.

Activity: The Turkmen Red Crescent trained six nurses to run school lessons in preventive health and first aid, in areas bordering Afghanistan. To identify training needs the nurses are collecting data on the most common infectious diseases.

Impact: Health vulnerability in these areas is high. Having skilled medics on the ground imparting preventative and curative knowledge to others will help reduce risk.

Activity: The Uzbek Red Crescent is reallocating British Red Cross/DFID-donated DP stocks to regional warehouses. The movement will be finished by the end of July. More DP stock purchases are planned. The National Society and Federation are also planning to build a new warehouse in Tashkent to tackle a severe lack of storage space.

Impact: Stocks will be placed more strategically around the country enhancing the National Society's preparedness for emergencies. Once the new warehouse is built, capacity to respond will be greater.

Activity: The Uzbek Red Crescent will implement a disaster awareness and preparedness project in Kashkadariya oblast to strengthen the branch's capacity.

Impact: The capacity of the branch in this important part of the country will be enhanced so that it can better address the vulnerability in the community it serves.

Activity: In Kyrgyzstan, the National Society helped organise World Refugee Day celebrations, which allowed Afghan, Chechen and Tajik refugees to showcase their cultures as well as raise awareness of the plight of displaced people.

Impact: The event was well covered by major newspapers and television channels providing an excellent opportunity to advocate on refugee issues.

Activity: The Kyrgyz Red Crescent will provide health services to repatriates during the next UNHCR convoy to Afghanistan on 17 July.

Impact: Refugees on the move are extremely vulnerable and basic health care from experienced National Society health staff and volunteers provides a significant mitigating influence.

Remaining challenges: Health coverage in the border areas with Afghanistan is poor and needs to be improved. As part of this effort, the RCRC is negotiating with WHO, which is willing to fund basic first aid training in such regions.

Support to the Operation

Logistics •

The Afghanistan and Pakistan delegations continued to coordinate a complex logistical support operation through their well functioning supply lines.

Coordination •

On 11 July, the Federation represented the ARCS and its 177 other National Societies at a key strategy meeting in Geneva to chart the humanitarian agenda for Afghanistan in 2003. Major figures from the Afghan government as well as the UN were among those there. Apart from building the capacity of its member National Societies to assist vulnerable people, the Federation's main role is to represent its global membership on the international stage. This it will continue to do with vigour. Generally, the Federation participates in programme coordination meetings and information sharing with UN agencies as well as NGO counterparts while maintaining its neutral and independent role. In view of the volatile situation, there are regular consultations on changes in security and political developments. The National Societies maintain good cooperation with other components of the Movement, as well as government counterparts and organisations operating in their respective countries.

Monitoring and Evaluation •

The Federation's process and procedures of reporting on this operation are timely, quantitative and qualitative. The reporting framework provides an effective monitoring tool. Information is exchanged in weekly meetings and via monthly reports. Such monitoring has regularly led to programme adjustments, for instance, in the logistics of medicine supply to clinics. All monitoring feedback is consolidated by the appeal's two reporting delegates.

Evaluation of the overall programme is being led by the head of delegation, with strong support from the desk in Geneva. This is a proactive process and has involved several field visits, the conducting of several semi-structured interviews as well as the analysis of data and assessments.

In Afghanistan, the health delegates have initiated a drive to verify statistics from clinics. Several site visits have been conducted to encourage ARCS staff to be more accurate in their recording of data. This will enable better decision making by ARCS headquarters, in consultation with the Federation.

National Society Capacity Building •

Building the capacity of the region's National Societies to assist vulnerable people is *the* priority of this Afghan crisis appeal. All Federation support is undertaken with the aim of empowering the local Red Crescents to provide sustainable assistance to marginalised communities that they serve. Details are found in reporting against objectives section of this document.

One specific event worth noting was a PRCS governing board review of a joint ICRC/Federation evaluation report. The board committed to implement the recommendations as an integrated change management plan, which sets out the key tasks of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to support the PRCS's development.

A two-day workshop was held to discuss constitution revision. Participants included representatives from provincial branches, senior management and the PRCS governing board. The Federation-facilitated workshop developed a plan of action, which will receive Federation and ICRC assistance. The revision will accommodate: a single constitution for the whole National Society with provision for provincial and district branches; a unified vision and mission statement and clearly defined roles of governance and management; effective membership participation; and elective processes at all levels. A reviewed constitution will be submitted to the joint Federation/ICRC commission on National Society statutes in Geneva for feedback before adoption at a PRCS General Assembly in December.

Federation Delegation •

The Federation maintains a strong presence in the region with delegates based in several key cities supporting thousands of their National Society counterparts on a daily basis. There are 18 delegates in Afghanistan: the telecom delegate has been replaced (end of contract), while a programme coordinator and temporary reporting delegate has arrived. There are nine delegates in Pakistan. The head of sub-delegation in Quetta arrived on 12 July. The Federation will soon receive a water and sanitation delegate for an extensive operation in Balluchistan province. The present water and sanitation delegate ended his contract in June. A replacement for a logistics/relief delegate is also expected this month. Recruitment for a new head of delegation is in progress

Crucially, the Federation has begun its assistance of local Red Crescent leaders to identify programme priorities for 2003. This strategic planning will build on the considerable progress made in this area in 2002. The 2003 programme will have two key themes: first clear targeting to meet pressing needs; and second a focus on areas where National Societies can provide the most value.

For further details please contact: Andrée Houle, Phone : 41 22 730 4316; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: houle@ifrc.org

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

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

John Horekens
Director
External Relations

Simon Missiri
Head
Asia and Pacific Department

Stock Report of Relief Items in Pakistan

American RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/SHE/US/01006	Kitchen Sets	set	5'000	4'856		144
HC/SHE/US/01001	Tarpaulins	pcs	18'980	11'898		7'082
HC/MED/US/01005	NEHK	kit	5	1	4	0
HC/SHE/US/01004	Tents 4x4, double fly	pcs	500	500		0

Austrian RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/WAT/AT/01015	Jerry Cans 15 ltr, collapsible	pcs	10'200	0	5'016	5'184
HC/WAT/AT/01012	PE+ Fittings 200m 1" (rolls each 100m)	roll	2	2		0
HC/WAT/AT/01010	Water Purification tab.	pcs	990'100	3'100		987'000
HC/WAT/AT/01014	Squatting Plates 20 pax/latrín	pcs	518	518		0
HC/WAT/AT/01012	Tapstands	pcs	8	4		0
HC/WAT/AT/01016	Soap	pcs	20'427	20'427		0
HC/WAT/AT/01012	PE+ Fittings 1" (Plasson+ fitting)	pcs	20	20		0
HC/WAT/AT/01012	PE-T- pieces	pcs	20	20		0
not available	Fix-coupling storz C-1	pcs	4	4		0
not available	Bladder tanks 5000.ltr	pcs	4	4		0
not available	Plastoc Sheeting 4x60 m	rolls	27	27		0

Bahrain RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/SHE/BH/01056	Blankets	pcs	11'695	5'643		6'052
HC/SHE/BH/01063	Jackets	pcs	4'500	4'308		192
HC/SHE/BH/01057	Tents	pcs	498	45		453
HC/WAT/BH/01058	Water Tanks	pcs	50	39		11
None	Sleeping Bags	pcs	990	407		583
HC/SHE/BH/01063	Jerseys	pcs	1'501	1'501		0

British RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/SHE/GB/01035	Tarpaulins	pcs	4'000	39		3'961
HC/SHE/GB/01034	Kitchen Sets	set	3'998	3'486		512
HC/SHE/GB/01033	Blankets	pcs	20'000	20'000		0

German RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/SHE/DE/01039	Kitchen Sets	set	500	500		0
HC/SHE/DE/01040	Blankets	pcs	10'000	10'000		0
HC/SHE/DE/01041	Tents	pcs	897	897		0

French RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/ Installed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/WAT/FR/01053	Tap stands	pcs	20	16		4
HC/WAT/FR/01049	Bladder Tank 5000 ltr	pcs	4	3		1
HC/WAT/FR/01052	Butyl Tank (OX type) 70000 ltr	pcs	4	3		1
HC/WAT/FR/01051	Butyl Tank (OX type) 95000 ltr	pcs	4	2		2
HC/WAT/FR/01055	PE pipes ID 63 mm 100m roll	roll	5	2		3
HC/WAT/FR/01055	PVC hose pipe ID 50 mm 25 m roll	roll	4	3		1
HC/WAT/FR/01055	Chlorine	bttl	400	110		290
HC/WAT/FR/01055	PE pipes ID 32 mm 100m roll	roll	5	5		0
HC/WAT/FR/01055	PVC hose pipe ID 75 mm 50 m roll	roll	2	2		0
HC/WAT/FR/01054	Pumps Atlanta	pcs	4	2		0
HC/WAT/FR/01050	Bladder Tank 15000 ltr	pcs	4	4		0
HC/WAT/FR/01055	Fitting kits	case	1	1		0

Netherlands RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/MED/NL/01061	NEHK	kit	10	4		6
HC/SHE/NL/01062	Kitchen Sets	set	2'494	2'398		96

Norwegian RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/WAT/NO/01042	Jerry Cans 10 ltr, collapsible	pcs	50'000	33'569		16'431
HC/MED/NO/01007	NEHK	kit	2	1	1	0
HC/SHE/NO/01060	Rub Hall	pcs	3	2	1	0

Spanish RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/ Installed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/MED/ES/01073	First Aid Kits	kit	100	0		100
HC/FOO/ES/01022	BP-5 Compact Food	pcs	10'008	2'928		7'080
HC/SHE/ES/01065	Rub Hall	pcs	2	1		1
HC/SHE/ES/01066	Tents 4x4	pcs	130	0		130
HC/SHE/ES/01019	Family Circular Tents 12 m2	pcs	250	5		245
HC/WAT/ES/01071	Tap Stands and Spare Parts	pcs	16	10		6
HC/WAT/ES/01070	Bladder Tank 10000 ltr	pcs	14	10		4
HC/WAT/ES/01072	Pumps Honda WH40D	pcs	5	3		2
HC/WAT/ES/01071	Flat Water Hose 2"	m	1'000	100		900
HC/SHE/ES/01021	Tarpaulins	pcs	4'500	4'500		0
HC/SHE/ES/01075	Blankets	pcs	1'475	1'475		0
HC/SHE/ES/01067 & 01020	Kitchen Sets	set	2'001	2'001		0
HC/WAT/ES/01018 & 01074	Jerry Cans	pcs	6'768	6'768		0
HC/WAT/ES/01071	Flexible Water Hose 2"	m	250	250		0
HC/WAT/ES/01071	Flat Water Hose 3"	m	500	500		0
HC/WAT/ES/01071	Flexible Water Hose 3"	m	120	120		0
HC/WAT/ES/01071	Talbo Tap-Hose Clamps + couplings	pcs	120	120		0
MDM Spain	Water purification 12 bttls.x1kg	crt	16	4		12
MDM Spain	Pool Tester	pcs	1	0		1
MDM Spain	Bladder Tank 15000 ltr	pcs	1	1		0
MDM Spain	Bladder Kits	kit	4	4		0
MDM Spain	Flexible Water Hose 6m roll	roll	4	4		0
MDM Spain	Water Distribution Set	set	4	4		0

Swiss RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
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HC/SHE/CH/01036	Blankets	pcs	6'000	6'000		0
HC/SHE/CH/01037	Kitchen Sets	set	1'008	1'008		0

Yemen RC

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/SHE/YE/01085	Tents	pcs	200	143		57
HC/SHE/YE/01086	Kitchen Sets	set	200	0		200
HC/SHE/YE/01087	Clothes	lot	1	0		1
HC/SHE/YE/01084	Blankets	pcs	1'988	1'988		0
not available	Cooking Oil	kg	800	800		0
not available	Sugar	kg	800	800		0
not available	Rics	kg	800	800		0

Items Procured by the International Federation

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/SHE/FED/01045	Tents	pcs	1'000	999		1
Local Procurement	Kerosene Lamps	pcs	9'500	4'139		5'361
Local Procurement	Skillets (for baking bread)	pcs	4'500	4'118		382
Local Procurement	Coal Stoves	pcs	5'000	0		5'000
HC/SHE/FED/01046	Blankets	pcs	12'000	12'000		0

Stock available by item in Afghanistan							
Items	Unit	KBL	MZR	HRT	KDR	JLB	Total
Blanket	pc	20457	3930	11996	1751	0	38134
Cooking set	set	3226	500	0	531	0	4257
Tent	set	2203	912	1710	430	0	5255
Plastic sheet	4mx6m	0	975	4500	0	0	5475
Plastic sheet	1.8mx24m	49	0	0	344	0	393
Jerry cans	pc	8258	500	0	398	0	9156
Shovel	pc	344	230	99	199	0	872
Pick axes	pc	99	50	20	52	0	221
Generator	pc	1	0	0	1	1	3
Plastic rope	meter	400	0	150	200	0	750
Stretcher	pc	147	0	50	50	0	247
Emergency FA kit	kit	80	0	0	40	0	120
First aid kit	kit	0	0	830	0	0	830
Raining boots	pair	0	0	600	0	0	600
Sheet	pc	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Bed linings	pc	0	0	296	0	0	296
Medicine	box	0	0	65	0	0	65
Orthoped. Me. device	box	0	0	148	0	0	148
Sleeping bag	pc	60	0	22	55	0	137
Kitchen set	set	0	0	600	1161	0	1761
Bicycle	pc	147	30	0	78	29	284
Tarpauline	pc	0	0	0	46	0	46
Cholera kit	kit	5	1	1	2	1	10
Emergency health kit	kit	1	1	1	1	1	5
Rubbhall	set	0	1	0	0	0	1
Silk fabric	meter	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Delegate kit	kit	3	0	0	1	0	4
Stove	pc	0	150	0	0	0	150
Medical kit	kit	102	98	79	67	23	369

Humanitarian crisis						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 32/2001		PLEDGES RECEIVED			23.07.2002	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				37'176'906		TOTAL COVERAGE 76.0%
AMERICAN - GOVT/PRM		5'000'000	USD	8'172'000	29.10.2001	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONORS				113'216	31.12.2001	
ANDORRAN - RC				8'802	19.12.2001	
ANDORRAN - RC		11'952	EUR	17'676	25.02.2002	
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT		205'200	AUD	171'711	25.10.2001	
AUSTRIAN - RC		4'106	EUR	6'071	10.10.2001	
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		273'088	GBP	658'142	04.10.2001	
BRITISH PRIVATE DONOR				537	27.02.2002	DIRECTLY TO THE DELEGATION
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		980'392	GBP	2'344'607	04.04.2002	HEALTH & CARE
CANADIAN - RC		50'000	CAD	54'470	21.09.2001	
CANADIAN - GOVT		396'000	CAD	415'166	19.11.2001	
CANADIAN - RC		50'000	CAD	52'475	03.12.2001	
CHINA - RC		30'000	USD	48'990	10.10.2001	PAKISTAN
CHINA, HONG-KONG - RC				42'004	22.10.2001	
CHINA, HONG-KONG - RC		350'150	HKD	74'879	26.11.2001	
CHINA, HONG-KONG - RC				85'078	19.03.2002	
CHINA, HONG-KONG - RC		100'000	HKD	20'379	17.05.2002	
CYPRUS - RC				15'446	15.10.2001	AFGHAN REFUGEES
DANISH - GOVT		7'312'500	DKK	1'455'188	11.10.2001	
EGYPTIAN - RC		70'000	USD	113'155	11.10.2001	
FINNISH - RC		67'275	EUR	102'190	26.09.2001	
FINNISH - RC				38'100	01.10.2001	INFORMATION DELEGATE
FINNISH - RC		67'275	EUR	99'217	17.10.2001	
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		5'536	EUR	8'205	10.01.2002	
GERMAN - GOVT/RC		22'285	DEM	16'854	02.11.2001	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT & CONTROL
GERMAN - RC				54'700	22.08.2001	LOGISTIC DELEGATE
HELLENIC - RC		44'020	EUR	64'987	26.06.2002	
HUNGARIAN - GOVT				29'236	13.11.2001	
ICELANDIC - RC		3'000'000	ISK	52'851	17.05.2002	PRIMARY HEALTH CARE
INDONESIAN - GOVT		20'000	USD	32'480	30.10.2001	
IRISH - GOVT		250'000	IEP	477'375	08.10.2001	
IRISH - RC		50'000	IEP	95'475	08.10.2001	
IRISH - RC		5'202	eur	7'693	11.01.2002	
JAPANESE - RC		30'000'000	JPY	406'950	11.10.2001	EARMARKED FOR 6 VEHICLES
JAPANESE - RC		35'200'000	JPY	477'488	11.10.2001	EARMARKED FOR MEDICAL SUPPLIES
JAPANESE - RC		28'200'000	JPY	382'533	11.10.2001	
JAPANESE - RC		50'000	JPY	671	04.10.2001	
JAPANESE - PRIVATE DONOR		8'992	USD	14'715	09.01.2002	
KOREA, REPUBLIC - RC				50'000	26.10.2001	AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN
KUWAIT - RC		250'000	USD	408'250	09.10.2001	IRAN & PAKISTAN
LIBYA - RC				5'000	29.09.2001	
MALAYSIA - PRIVATE DONORS		1'771	MYR	776	03.12.2001	
MONACO - RC		200'000	FRF	45'860	21.09.2001	
MONACO - RC		41'538	EUR	61'185	17.12.2001	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT				561'798	12.04.2002	
NETHERLANDS - GOVT/RC		214'411	EUR	314'391	08.04.2002	TO IRAN RC FOR REFUGEE CAMPS
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		5'333	EUR	7'853	17.06.2002	

NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		775'891	NOK	143'906	21.09.2001	PAKISTAN
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		11'700	NOK	2'170	23.10.2001	PAKISTAN
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		11'700	NOK	2'170	31.10.2001	IRAN
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		5'000'000	NOK	930'000	08.01.2002	
NORWEGIAN - RC		14'647	NOK	2'831	10.06.2002	PROGRAMME SUPPORT COST
PRIVATE DONORS				105'072	24.12.2001	
PRIVATE DONORS				75	04.12.2001	IRAN
PRIVATE DONORS				66'812	06.02.2002	
PRIVATE DONOR		3'975	USD	6'583	18.04.2002	
SINGAPORE - GOVT/RC				197'136	14.11.2001	FAMILY PACK FOR 600 FAMILIES
SINGAPORE - RC		150'000	SGD	130'640	05.07.2002	
SPANISH - RC		30'051	EUR	44'451	29.10.2001	IFRC-ARC CLINICS, RELIEF & SHELTER WATER & SANITATION
SPANISH - RC		10'406	EUR	15'392	29.10.2001	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT & CONTROL
SPANISH - RC		4'500	EUR	6'615	08.11.2001	
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		6'500'000	SEK	1'017'250	10.10.2001	
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		9'000'000	SEK	1'458'000	17.07.2002	HEALTH, CBFA, OD
SWEDISH - RC		550'000	SEK	86'955	30.05.2002	HOD AFGHANISTAN
SWISS - GOVT				55'500	26.09.2001	
THAI - RC		42'585	THB	1'630	28.02.2002	
TUNISIAN - RC		5'000	USD	8'165	19.10.2001	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				21'968'178	CHF	59.1%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AMERICAN - RC		833'028	USD	1'363'167	06.12.2001	TARPAULINS, TENTS, BLANKETS, EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS, KITCHEN SETS, MOBILE HEALTH CARE UNITS
AUSTRIAN - RC		87'210	EUR	131'173	10.10.2001	WATER SANITATION MATERIAL
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		608'984	GBP	1'448'339	04.10.2002	TENTS, BLANKETS, KITCHEN SETS, TARPAULINS FOR TURKMENISTAN, UZBEKISTAN AND PAKISTAN
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		115'868	EUR	171'740	10.01.2002	150 WINTER TENTS
GERMAN - GOVT/RC		625'750	DEM	473'255	02.11.2001	10'000 BLANKETS, 500 KITCHEN SETS, 900 FAMILY TENTS, 900 TARPAULINS FOR TENTS, TRANSPORT & INSURANCE
IRISH - RC		104'040	EUR	153'865	11.01.2002	8'000 BLANKETS
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		106'659	EUR	157'055	17.06.2002	PAKISTAN: 10 EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS, 2511 KITCHEN SETS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		2737'820	NOK	499'652	21.09.2001	PAKISTAN: JERRY CANS, DELEGATE BOXES, 2 NEW EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		394'000	NOK	73'076	23.10.2001	3 RUBBHALLS, TRANSPORT & INSURANCE FOR PAKISTAN
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		375'600	NOK	69'663	31.10.2001	4 RUBBHALLS, TRANSPORT & INSURANCE FOR IRAN
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		593'813	NOK	114'791	10.06.2002	8 CHOLERA KITS
SPANISH - RC		304'337	EUR	450'175	02.10.2001	3'384 JERRY CANS, 250 FAMILY TENTS, 1'001 KITECHN SETS, 4'500 TARPAULINS, 10'008 BP5 COMPACT FOOD, 1 TOYOT LANDCRUISER
SWISS - GOVT				129'245	26.09.2001	6'000 BLANKETS, 1'200 KITCHEN SETS, TRANSPORT & INSURANCE
THAI - RC		851'700	THB	32'600	28.02.2002	10'020 BLANKETS
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATE(S)			98'398		
ERICSSON	DELEGATE(S)			16'591		
BELGIUM	DELEGATE(S)			31'211		
CANADA	DELEGATE(S)			2'628		
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			29'240		
FINLAND	DELEGATE(S)			55'523		
GERMANY	DELEGATE(S)			29'404		
GREECE	DELEGATE(S)			24'641		
ICELAND	DELEGATE(S)			5'420		
ITALY	DELEGATE(S)			55'358		
JAPAN	DELEGATE(S)			46'817		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATE(S)			157'699		
NORWAY	DELEGATE(S)			109'568		
SPAIN	DELEGATE(S)			40'574		
SWEDEN	DELEGATE(S)			10'513		
SWITZERLAND	DELEGATE(S)			167'062		
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			110'717		
USA	DELEGATE(S)			14'620		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				6'273'780	CHF	16.9%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
TURKISH - RC					03.10.2001	5'000 BLANKETS, 2 PORTABLE KITCHENS, 2'500 PLASMA UNITS, BASIC FOOD SUPPLIES
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES					10.10.2001	UNITS OF TENTS FOR 40'000 REFUGEES
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC					01.12.2001	RELIEF ITEMS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	

THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE LINKED TO THIS APPEAL:						
P30552, PIR552, PPK552, PUZ552, PTM552, PTJ552						