

# 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

26 August 2002

*Previously named Humanitarian Crisis Appeal*

*Appeal No. 32/01*

*Revision no. 3 seeks CHF 37,176,906 (USD 19.9 million or EUR 19.7 million)*

*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. Revision no. 3 was issued on 14 May 2002. This current revision remains a multi-country appeal 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 has been renamed Afghan Crisis Appeal (formerly Humanitarian 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.*

*Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: CHF 600,000*

*Beneficiaries: 2,133,500*

*Operations Update No. 25; Period covered: 15 July - 15 August; Last Ops Update (no. 24) issued on 18 July; Next Ops Update (no. 26) expected 15 September*

### "At a Glance"

*Appeal coverage: 76.3%*

*Related Appeals: Appeal 10/02; Afghanistan earthquake*

*Outstanding needs: CHF 8,829,195 (USD 5,823,128 or EUR 6,008,325)*

*In summary: A general rise in instability across the region has not dented the Red Cross Crescent's humanitarian work with vulnerable communities. With Federation assistance, local National Societies have been taking a critical look at the successes and difficulties of this year's programming to refine plans for next year. As part of this process, the Federation is planning a budget revision next month that will improve its effectiveness and better align programming with future priorities. The Federation will consult with its partners on this.*

## ***Operational Developments:***

### ***Afghanistan***

Instability increased during the past month but the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) - supported by the Federation - continued to assist vulnerable people countrywide. One encouraging trend was the National Society maintained its commitment to change; the leadership reaffirmed its desire to invest in people, build institutional memory and end the days of constant shifting of staff and priorities. The Federation and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have both been closely involved in supporting the Afghan Red Crescent as it plans a viable future to support its work with communities in need.

There was also progress in extending humanitarian support to isolated communities. In Nahrin - devastated by an earthquake in March 2002 - the Afghan Red Crescent, with Federation support, is now quickening its programme to build a clinic and schools.

The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement - which comprises the ARCS, Federation and ICRC, the Movement's lead agency in-country - continued wide-ranging humanitarian assistance despite the rise in tension. Violent incidents have been reported across the whole of Afghanistan, including 13 escaped al-Qaeda members - according to government sources - being killed in a shootout near Kabul. There were also serious clashes in the west near Herat as well as ongoing violence in the north, around Mazar-i-Sharif and in the south near Kandahar. A massive explosion in Jalalabad which killed and injured several people added to the general unease.

The massive return of 1.4 million Afghans since March has in some quarters been heralded as a success but in others criticised because many returnees face an uncertain future. Along with tens of thousands of internally displaced people in Afghanistan their plight is often serious. The Afghan Red Crescent has recorded worrying signs that returnees are being blamed for many social ills and fear this could herald a period of widespread stigmatisation.

The National Societies in both Afghanistan and Pakistan, with Federation assistance, have begun an intense round of planning of next year's humanitarian programmes. The process has been consultative but more focused and critical than before. It aims to build on achievements made possible by this appeal - due to end on 31 December 2002 - as well as refocus efforts in areas that have proved less successful. 2003-2004 country appeals for both Afghanistan and Pakistan will be launched on 1 December 2002. Although there will be two appeals, the links between the countries - evident in this appeal 32/01 - will be maintained for operational reasons, with coordination support from the Federation's south Asia delegation in Delhi.

Meanwhile, the transitional authority government warned that it faces a USD377 million deficit this year. The Afghan Support Group meeting in Geneva in July struck an upbeat yet cautious mood as it reasserted international commitment to rebuild Afghanistan.

### ***Pakistan***

**Security:** The recent attacks on a Christian missionary school and a hospital outside the Pakistani capital, Islamabad, in which at least 10 people were reported killed and 23 wounded, intensified security concerns. The United States consulate in Karachi closed for security Reasons. The Federation delegation is taking extra precautions. Despite mounting insecurity, Red Cross Red Crescent support for vulnerable people has continued without interruption. Relief activities in support of Afghan refugees are increasingly incorporating a developmental approach.

**Repatriation:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported 303,000 Afghans returning from Pakistan in July, compared with 292,264 in June and 412,738 in May. Ongoing uncertainty and a reduction in repatriation centres and assistance packages are possible reasons for a leveling off of numbers. More than 1.4 million Afghans have voluntarily repatriated, 1.3 million from Pakistan alone.

**Stranded families:** 26,000 Afghans are still stranded in makeshift camps at Chaman since Pakistan closed its borders to refugees in February. Of these, 500 families are to move to a new site near Kandahar.

### **Central Asia**

National Societies are upgrading their capacity to deal with emergencies - particularly in terms of displaced people and returnees - along the border with Afghanistan. Measures include the training of staff in new branches in Turkmenistan, procurement of radio equipment for Tajikistan as well as disaster preparedness stock for Turkmenistan.

### **Red Cross Red Crescent action w**

**Note on means of verification:** all the following operation details have been 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 w**

**Context:** In terms of the general health situation, diarrhoeal disease, gastritis, malaria and typhoid increased mainly because of seasonal factors, such as summer heat and the type of food eaten. Other common ailments included respiratory tract infections, intestinal worms and anaemia.

**Objective 1: *The outbreak of common disease is prevented for 800,000 beneficiaries through preventive health care***

**Activity:** 49,683 people received health education advice - on basic hygiene and safe practices - in group sessions and 16,274 individually.

**Impact:** Each Afghan Red Crescent clinic operates on the frontline of the ongoing health emergency in Afghanistan and prevention is at a basic level but clinic staff report that simple messages on hygiene and other health issues are getting through, often preventing the situation from getting worse.

The level of health education was up on last month, reflecting the Afghan Red Crescent's proactive approach to preventative care during the summer months when people tend to be more vulnerable to such ailments as diarrhoea and gastritis.

**Remaining challenges:** The campaign to establish oral rehydration salts corners in clinics continues but sometimes without effect. The southwest was one region that reported a reluctance and/or lack of awareness of staff in terms of this vital form of preventive health care that often stops diarrhoeal-related cases from causing serious harm.

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

**Activity:** Afghan Red Crescent clinic staff - including those from the National Society's four mobile health units - conducted 93,243 consultations treating a range of illnesses. Each doctor, health educator and midwife throughout the clinic network conducted an average of 50 consultations per day.

**Impact:** The number of consultations this month was up significantly on the previous reporting period as National Society staff and volunteers responded to the increased vulnerability of Afghans during the summer months. The fact that the Afghan Red Crescent has a comprehensive network covering much of the country meant that it was in a position to step up activities when required to meet an increased need.

**Remaining challenges:** Medicine stocks in some parts of the country - such as Mehtarlam clinic in Jalalabad - remain poor. In this particular instance, insecurity meant that deliveries could not take place. However, if medicines are prevented from reaching clinics for whatever reason the National Society's service to vulnerable people is affected.

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

**Activity:**

- Afghan Red Crescent traditional birth attendants (TBA) and female health staff continued their preventive and curative work in MCH and reproductive health. Several consultations were conducted and these included: **3,281** ante and post natal, **787** home visits by TBAs, **723** family planning sessions and **3,544** child growth and nutritional monitoring.
- National Society clinics continued their campaign of vaccinations. These were conducted on a day-to-day basis and **18,170** children were vaccinated - for instance, against measles, diphtheria, tetanus and BCG - and **8,496** women, mostly against tetanus.
- Two training sessions for traditional birth attendants (TBA) were held in Jalalabad.

**Impact:** Mothers and children are among the most vulnerable Afghans. In many instances this vulnerability is becoming more extreme, particularly among the million-plus returnees, who have come back to a life of continued uncertainty. Afghan Red Crescent community work with women and children offers basic health protection enabling them to cope better with the myriad other insecurities they face.

Immunisation has a proven track record in preventative treatment for children at risk to the above disease and has continued to provide protection.

**Remaining challenges:** Mothers and children are still dying on a daily basis from preventable illness. Grassroots interventions are the most effective way to lessen risk and the Red Crescent is championing this approach.



Tetanus injection at the ARCS clinic

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

**Activity:**

- A three-day workshop was held in Kabul - with participants from all regions - to learn lessons and share best practices from all health programmes across the country.
- A major evaluation of a diarrhoea reduction campaign - also involving Tearfund and Action contre la Faim - in Kandahar was staged providing an important forum of lesson learning for clinic staff and volunteers in the southwest.

**Impact:** The Kabul workshop strengthened the strategic approach of the National Society to current challenges - such as attracting quality staff to remote areas - as well as future planning, such as how to better work with key partners, such as the Ministry of Public Health. As a result, the Afghan Red Crescent is better equipped to meet the future challenges of ongoing uncertainty as well as limited resources.

The Kandahar evaluation provided important lessons, such as the effectiveness of the mass media in conveying simple health messages on basic hygiene as well as the importance of time being given to adequately plan campaigns. Such knowledge of good campaign practice will increase the effectiveness of future health initiatives.

**Remaining challenges:** Many isolated regions are still beyond basic health care coverage. For the Afghan Red Crescent, even as it extends infrastructure to rural areas, attracting trained staff to work there is difficult. In earthquake-devastated Nahrin, for instance, as construction of a new clinic progresses, the staffing issue will be a pressing concern.

**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 ongoing activities to address the overall health emergency, there was no specific emergency response during the reporting period. Mobile health units continued to tackle the long-term crisis of insufficient basic health care coverage across much of the country. Their activities and impact are reported below.

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

**Activity:** Afghan Red Crescent emergency mobile units continued to provide basic health care in some of the country's most isolated districts. During July, much of their effort was focused on a suspected cholera outbreak in Zabul province - later dismissed, the cause being an increase in seasonal diarrhoea. Teams visited eight villages - total population of about 4,000 - in the area. 155 people were treated and more than 1,000 people received health education (some also received soap).

**Impact:** Mobile units continue to reach and support those Afghans without regular basic health care, as in Zabul province. For the foreseeable future, much of the country will remain outside mainstream coverage making the impact of mobile units indispensable.

**Remaining challenges:** Isolated communities continue to be more vulnerable than their city counterparts. The Afghan Red Crescent does have plans to expand its network. A ceiling of a maximum of six new clinics has been set based on realistic long term funding projections and ability to maintain adequate staffing at the new clinics. The National Society, however, is aware that even more are needed.

**Community Based First Aid (CBFA) w**

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

**Activity:** In July, community based first aid volunteers activities included:

- health education to **111,673** on such issues as safe drinking water, vaccinations, diarrhoea prevention, oral rehydration salts preparation and mine-awareness;
- treatment of **47,434** first aid cases, including 3,634 referrals to hospitals. The most common ailment was diarrhoea;
- the vaccination by 18 volunteers of **3,600** children under five against polio in Samangan;
- a regional first aid competition for six participants from six provinces, following a successful pilot scheme in April; and
- two volunteer team leader workshops - each for three days - in Jalalabad, for 65 participants from Laghman, Kuner, and Nangarhar provinces. Topics included volunteerism, volunteers' role in disasters and first aid.

**Impact:** This programme continued to be one of the Red Crescent's most effective means of supporting vulnerable people in isolated areas who remain outside mainstream basic health care coverage. During the summer months, seasonal illnesses such as diarrhoea are potential killers, particularly of children, and first aid volunteers again proved to be lifesavers in many instances.

**Remaining challenges:** The first aid programme needs to continue extending basic health care coverage to isolated areas. Better integration in the wider health programme is also required to increase effectiveness.

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

**Activity:** In July activities included:

- the training of 290 new volunteers, covering 266 villages in all five regions of the country. Each received a first aid bag and a Dari or Pashto manual;
- a dissemination campaign in 11 Mazar schools to prevent cholera and other health issues. Eleven female volunteers held sessions with more than 13,000 students;
- the refilling of first aid boxes at 51 schools; and
- the refresher training of 322 team leaders. Topics included cholera prevention and safe hygiene practices. The team leaders subsequently held 174 meetings with their respective pools of volunteers, in which 2,872 participated.

**Impact:** In July, 12% of the Afghan Red Crescent's annual target of 2,400 new volunteers was achieved putting the total of National Society volunteers at 10,877. As a community organisation, the National Society needs a healthy volunteer base to be an effective humanitarian organization.

**Remaining challenges:** The National Society has recognized that lack of motivation is a serious problem among volunteers but has reported that the first aid competition and various training has managed to infuse some fun and commitment into this grassroots volunteer/health programme. Another challenge has been the narrowness of the

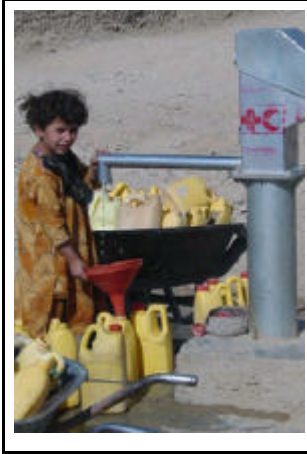
first aid programme in terms of a volunteerism perspective. The Afghan Red Crescent hopes that a more innovative approach - including a more holistic approach to volunteerism - will invigorate the organization.

### Water-sanitation w

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

#### Activity:

- Between February (when drilling began) and 31 July, 46 boreholes have been sunk - and water pumps installed - and 32 existing ones rehabilitated. The operation centres on the districts of Kandahar and Farah and in July, 10 new boreholes were sunk and seven existing ones rehabilitated.
- National Society engineers assessed Qala-e-kah district in Farah and selected nine sites for borehole construction. In Maruf district 24 villages were surveyed.
- Nineteen volunteers conducted hygiene education among beneficiaries who had received access to safe water.
- Water and sanitation workers responded to a suspected cholera outbreak in Zabul province - later dismissed, the cause being an increase in seasonal diarrhoea - and chlorinated several wells as well as conducting a series of health education activities. The team repaired two handpumps installed by another NGO.



Afghan girl collecting water from an ARCS pump

**Impact:** The southwest of Afghanistan is among the hottest parts of the country and is also currently in the grip of a three-year drought. Health vulnerability is high, as illustrated by the diarrhoea outbreak in Zabul, but the Afghan Red Crescent has now ensured safe water supplies to hundreds of families.

**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. In addition, community management of the pumps and awareness of water conservation and hygiene needs to be improved in the communities that the National Society works with.

### Disaster Preparedness and Response w

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

#### Activity:

- The Afghan Red Crescent and Federation began major discussions on improving the effectiveness of disaster preparedness (DP) so that potential needs in earthquake-prone areas would be better met. Some relief items have already been reallocated as DP stocks to Mazar in the north.
- The Afghan Red Crescent headquarters has approved the expansion of its DP warehouse in Jalalabad region. Preliminary plans have been submitted for Federation support.
- Four Afghan Red Crescent staff members - from DP/relief, community based first aid and the international relations department - together with the Federation DP delegate participated in four-day DP workshop in Sri Lanka. The event, organized by the Federation's south Asia regional delegation, covered all aspects of regional DP policy, planning as well as disaster mitigation training guidelines.
- The Afghan Red Crescent and Federation DP/response and health departments have begun work to integrate five emergency mobile units (EMU) closer to the DP programme. As a first step, regional DP supervisors will receive additional training and join EMUs during crisis response.

- The Afghan Red Crescent and the Federation have continued to implement an American Red Cross aid project, school chests for Afghan children. Distributions in Logar province and Panjshir and Rukha districts of Parwan province followed preliminary assessments. 349 school chests were distributed to 13,960 students in 32 boys and girls schools. The next distribution will take place in Bamian province and Baghlan (Nahrin).

**Impact:** National Society capacity in DP increased through:

- more experience in DP planning and the northern region being better prepared for emergencies;
- the new storage facility in Jalalabad increasing the region's preparedness and response capability;
- Red Crescent participants benefiting from a first-hand look at regional disaster preparedness policy, programmes and activities;
- better coordination resulting in disaster response being more responsive and focused, decreasing the impact of hazards on vulnerable people;
- and National Society branch participation in the school chest distribution increasing capacity and boosting the image of the Afghan Red Crescent (according to a joint Afghan Red Crescent/Federation assessment 27-29 July 2002 in Bamian Province that found 7,000 students had benefited from the supply of basic stationeries).

**Remaining challenges:** During August and September the repositioning of DP stocks according to regional needs will be finalized. The Afghan Red Crescent needs to continue adopting a two-track approach to building its disaster management capability: first, at the operational level it needs to keep increasing its ability to deliver assistance; and second, at the strategic level it needs to develop its planning and coordination both with other components of the Movement as well as external partners, such as the Afghan authorities.

### **Organisational Development w**

**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:** The leadership of the Afghan Red Crescent met with the heads of delegation of both the Federation and ICRC to discuss National Society capacity building and coordination of humanitarian activities. The National Society delegation impressed with their awareness and understanding of the basic philosophy underpinning the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

**Impact:** For some months now there has been stability in the National Society at all levels and this has improved the clarity and coherence of leadership as well as understanding of the Red Crescent's role and responsibility in meeting its humanitarian obligation in Afghanistan.

**Remaining challenges:** There has been progress but the National Society leadership - along with the whole of Afghan society - is subject to several external uncertainties. It is clear that a strengthening of the understanding and influence of the Fundamental Principles will be a slow process.

**Objective 2: *ARCS branches improve their capacity to implement activities***

**Activity:**

- The process of establishing a proper volunteering base for Afghan Red Crescent branches continued. The recruitment system within various branches was strengthened. In Mazar, the supervisor was provided with membership forms to be filled in by the volunteers. The volunteers, who were recently recruited in different sectors, selected their team leaders, a total of 10. The selection of the 10 team leaders is a crucial step forward as the Afghan Red Crescent prepares the way for the eventual establishment of a membership system represented by a system of governance that is directly accountable to the members themselves. Progress is being made in the Mazar region and the National Society is looking to build on this by replicating this initiative in other parts of the country. The Federation continued to provide technical support for the National Society youth supervisor to lead the change.
- The construction of the volunteers centre in Mazar was completed. Youth volunteers contributed minor maintenance and repairs. The Federation is covering the majority of expenses and will also provide equipment, such as tables and shelves.
- Between July 14 - 17 a financial management workshop was held in Herat for the five Afghan Red Crescent branches of the western region. The workshop was a joint Federation-Afghan Red Crescent-ICRC enterprise and was run entirely by Afghan staff. The workshop introduced the tripartite and bilateral agreements signed in May by the three RCRC components.

**Impact:** Innovative approaches to volunteerism are securing the long term future of the Afghan Red Crescent by creating a better sense of belonging and ‘ownership’ within the National Society’s membership. As the organisation’s pool of committed and multi-skilled volunteers grows, the Red Crescent’s ability to support its vulnerable communities increases. The new centre in Mazar will also consolidate the above progress, particularly among the youth volunteers, as it will accommodate the ongoing English classes as well as be used for meetings, social events, games and training. In terms of financial management, the workshop in Herat increased branch capacity to be more aware of its responsibilities and efficient in its budgeting and use of resources.

**Remaining challenges:** The first meeting of volunteer team leaders has taken place to discuss activities but more planning is needed. As the number of volunteers increases, more teams will need to be established. Similar plans have been prepared for Baghlan province and the process will soon start in Pul-i-Khomri. Progress has been made but the representation of women among volunteer ranks needs to increase. On the issue of financial management, monitoring revealed that one branch in the western region has not implemented financial procedures as laid down under the agreements. Another assessment of a branch in the south revealed a poor awareness of their responsibility.

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

#### **Activity:**

- Informal mentoring of key members of the Afghan Red Crescent leadership continued in several discussions.
- Several members of the National Society leadership took part in a major three-day planning workshop - with Federation support - to chart the course of the Afghan Red Crescent in 2003 and 2004.
- The Afghan Red Crescent leadership pledged its commitment to building youth volunteerism at the branch level. The statement came at a major symposium on expanding National Society membership among youngsters and using them as community ambassadors bearing the Red Crescent’s message of coexistence.

**Impact:** The National Society leadership has become even more forthright in its commitment to improve headquarters support to branches. The pledge to support an expansion of youth volunteerism is significant as efforts thus far have mostly concentrated on the Kabul metropolitan area.

**Remaining challenges:** The headquarters has upped the ante in terms of its verbal commitment to its colleagues in the Afghan Red Crescent’s 32 branches, but these words need to be matched by action. Another important factor is the stability of existing leadership and staff so that they build their effectiveness and institutional memory.

## **2. Pakistan:**

### **Health w**

#### **Context**

In terms of the general health situation, diarrhoeal disease, malaria and typhoid is 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.

### ***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:**

- Basic curative care provision in the three basic health units (BHU) in Chaman, Quetta and Muhammad Khel has been ongoing, together with outreach preventive health care to the Muhammad Khel camp and the local village populations. The number of BHU consultations has remained stable: 100-150 patients at Muhammad Khel; 120-150 at Chaman; and 50-60 at Quetta.
- The Chaman BHU has been upgraded with a new front entrance shade for patients and as well as a latrine. A gate at Muhammad Khel BHU is being installed to improve security.



PRCS BHU in Mohammad Khel

- In NWFP, the BHU in Torkham saw 1,475 patients - 869 female and 506 male - during July. Of the female patients, 585 were Afghans and 284 locals. Of the male patients, 401 were Afghans and 105 locals. The most common disease were acute respiratory tract infection, gastroenteritis, arthritis, worm infestation & skin disease.
- The mobile health unit (MHU) in Peshawar provides basic curative and preventive health to vulnerable refugees and locals at two sites. It saw 4,474 patients during July, of whom 2,217 were male (1,894 Afghans and 323 locals) and 2,257 female (1,772 Afghans and 485 locals). The five most common disease were respiratory tract infections, skin problems, joint and bone problems, diarrhoea and gastric ailments. Health education sessions - on diarrhoea, disease spread by flies, balanced diet, malaria, safety from heat, scabies and the benefits of polio vaccination - were given. 1,104 men and 1,095 women attended.
- Four female health educators provided ongoing basic health and hygiene education in the Landi Kareez camp in Chaman, targeting refugee women and children benefiting from water and sanitation activities. In July 1,400 refugees received this hygiene education and 1,300 blocks of soap were distributed as an incentive to safe practices.
- The polio activities of the National Society are financially supported by the Federation's Global Polio Appeal, but are mentioned here in the context of linkages with the current emergency operation and the ongoing health activities of the Society. The PRCS is successfully running scaled-up polio eradication activities throughout Pakistan, in partnership with the government, WHO, UNICEF and Rotary International. During July, special national immunization days (SNID) were undertaken from 23 to 25 July. PRCS was requested by partners to work in hard-to-reach areas. As such, PRCS concentrated on NWFP. PRCS participated in the campaign in Peshawar, Mohmand Agency, Hangu, D.I Khan, Mardan, Charsada & Khyber Agency. After the initiative, volunteers also helped to identify those children who were missed. Social mobilisation material was provided in time and was displayed properly. The National Society also participated in a polio walk. PRCS volunteers vaccinated 15,899 children. It also provided 10,000 bags containing messages on polio for female health workers.

**Impact:** PRCS curative and preventive health care provision has significantly lowered vulnerability of beneficiaries, both Afghans and locals alike. Hygiene education in particular have proved very effective with a noticeable increase in safe practices by refugees and locals. Less diarrhoea and fewer cases of malaria have been recorded in activity areas. PRCS health units also target areas that lack of medical facilities ensuring an impact even at the most basic level. Significant is how partners have looked to the PRCS to provide work in areas that are beyond the reach of other agencies and in the case of polio vaccination, this has a proven track record of protection.

**Remaining challenges:** The team has witnessed an improvement in hygiene practices but toilet habits still remain traditional and use of latrines is not widespread. Hygiene education needs to be extended to males despite past efforts failing to make great impacts in this aspect. In addition, PRCS provincial branches need to better manage and monitor the activities of each health unit.

### ***Objective 2: The Pakistan Red Crescent Society health programme is effective and well supported***

#### **Activity:**

- Refresher CBFA training of trainers (ToT) for health personnel in Baluchistan was completed in June 2002. The ToT for the BHU and MHU personnel of NWFP will be provided by trainers from the PRCS national training and resource centre and will be undertaken in September.
- A branch and headquarters management training module is currently being developed for Baluchistan and NWFP in October.

**Impact:** Such training will improve programme quality and impact.

**Remaining challenges:** None, although training needs will be ongoing.

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

#### **Activity:**

- Technical assistance and training in the use of donated medical equipment has been provided. Procedures at the hospital have improved. For instance, nurses are now work on all the wards and quantitative data is available. In July, 49 general surgical operations and 22 gynaecology operations were performed. 86 paediatric

cases and 126 other medical cases were admitted. Approximately 90% were Afghan refugees, which shows that referral cases from the camp are increasing dramatically. The reputation of the hospital has also improved among locals.

- An incinerator was installed and will start functioning soon. Staff have been trained in its use.
- The Federation health delegate based in Quetta regularly monitored hospital services. This delegate will leave in August and health activities in Baluchistan - including monitoring visits to Chaman hospital, attendance at the steering group meetings and co-ordination with partners - will be handled from Islamabad.
- Coordination with the partners of Chaman hospital project has continued. The health delegate has communicated with partners throughout the project. Islamabad will ensure continuation. **Impact:** The hospital is conveniently located at 3.2 km from the Afghanistan border, close to refugee camps. As a direct result of the Federation’s intervention, the hospital provides an improved medical service both to refugees and locals. **Remaining challenges:** The installation of the generator is still delayed because of bureaucracy. The increase in patient numbers, mainly from the surrounding camps, was greater than expected and burdened the hospital. A shortage of beds, personnel and medicines was recorded. In addition, hospital personnel need time to readjust to an increased workload.

• **Water-sanitation w**

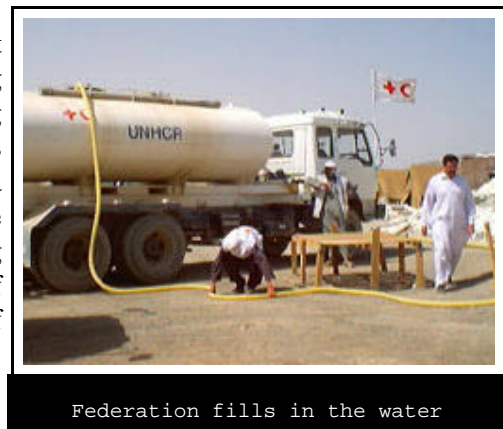
**Objective 1: The Afghan refugees in the Balushistan camps of Landi Karez (17,000), Dara (30,000), Roghani (21,000) in Chaman and Muhammad Khel near Noshki (69,000) have safe access to high quality water as well as hygiene and sanitation services**

**Background:** Baluchistan is the country’s largest and the least developed province. With the worst drought in living memory moving into its fourth year, water availability has rapidly decreased, creating greater vulnerability. A decade ago, water was available 30 metres below the surface, now it is difficult to find any at 100 metres. As a result, general health has been declining. Those worst affected are Afghan refugees in the camps established in the desert. In addressing this crisis, the Federation delivers 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 litres of water to beneficiaries every day. As a result, around 100,000 of 137,000 refugees are less vulnerable to disease

**Activity (specific to Landi Karez camp):** The Federation has continued pumping water from a borehole in the camp. The well, equipped by the Federation, yields 11-12 litres of water per second, meeting the need of the entire camp population. Each refugee is supplied with 15 litres of water every day. 89 new latrines have been built bringing the total erected by the Federation to 449. Two more washing points were also constructed bringing the total to 22.

**Impact:** The camp is home to 17,000 Afghans and is located in the desert with no alternative water sources. As a result of the Federation’s intervention, the camp’s population has access to safe potable water. There has been no outbreak of water borne diseases reported. 45 per cent of the camp’s population have access to culturally acceptable sanitation facilities. The involvement of the local population in the construction of latrines helps them earn income and be less vulnerable, socially and economically.

**Remaining challenges:** Remarkable progress has been made but is still needed. In Landi Karez, a water reticulation system - an underground distribution pipeline, which will deliver water from the main reservoir - is required. This will significantly reduce costs. Currently the Federation trucks in water to each tap stand, 25 in total, installed by the Federation. The installation of piping has been delayed due to a dispute with land owners over the employment rate among local villagers. Consultations are ongoing. The reticulation system



Federation fills in the water



Water reservoirs in Dara II

will also increase the amount of water to 20 litres per person per day. More latrines are still needed. Only 45 per cent of the target number has been reached. The Federation plans to construct 551 more by the end of this year.

**Activity (specific to Dara and Rogani camps):** For the refugees sheltered in Dara and Rogani camps, the Federation procures potable water in Chaman town. Water is pumped from a private bore hole, which has been drilled at the outskirts of the town. Every day, a convoy of 13 Federation trucks supplies the desert camps. Each truck makes four to five trips - some 100 km - over difficult terrain in severe heat every day. Efforts have been made to renovate camp supply systems by shifting and replacing pipes of the reticulation network. The Federation has also constructed water containers for three of seven schools in the Roghani camp.

**Impact:** The Federation's efforts to improve the harsh condition of these camps are vital. The operation has significantly reduced the vulnerability of refugees to disease and ill-health. By renovating the water distribution system in the camps, the Federation is now able to provide a better service to its beneficiaries.

**Remaining Challenges:** There is a need to expand the existing reticulation system to ensure every family has access to safe potable water through the main water distribution network. Currently water is trucked in to each block that is not linked to the system. More water containers will be installed in four schools in the Roghani camp and connected to the main distribution network.

**Activity (specific to Muhammad Khel camp):** The Federation's efforts were directed towards maintenance of the two water tanks (T70 and T95) and the 963 metres of pipeline installed earlier.

**Impact:** 35,000 of the camp's 69,000 population have access to safe water reducing their vulnerability to disease.

**Remaining challenges:** The Federation has completed its task related to water provision in the camp. The next step is to ensure proper maintenance of installed facilities. To increase the impact of the Federation's efforts in the Chaman area responsibility will be handed to another agency operating in Mohamad Khel. Consultations are ongoing.

### **Relief and Shelter w<sup>1</sup>**

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

**Activity:** The PRCS distributed food parcels, donated from Solidarity Fund Saudi Arabia, to target refugees in the waiting area at the Chaman border crossing. 6,740 families waiting for the permission to enter Pakistan received a parcel each consisting of 20 kg of flour, 2.5 kg of oil, 3 kg of rice, 3 kg of pulse, 3 kg of sugar, ½ kg of tea and ½ kg salt.

**Impact:** Beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction with the items. This assistance, provided within the framework of the operation, offered a minimum level of sustenance and dignity for this vulnerable group.

**Remaining challenges:** With winter approaching, refugees will need further assistance. The Federation is planning such relief distributions. Target areas and the number of beneficiaries will be coordinated with UNHCR, the government and other agencies to avoid duplication.

### **Disaster Response and Preparedness w**

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

**Activity:** The plans for a training centre and warehouse in Quetta were drawn up and a company was selected through tender to carry out construction. Pending the approval from Geneva, work will start shortly.

**Impact:** The warehouse and the training centre will greatly improve the PRCS' operational capacity.

**Remaining challenges:** Disaster preparedness is a long-term capacity building intervention and requires a more strategic approach. It may take several years to build experience and knowledge to achieve a well functioning and effective disaster preparedness and response programme.

### **Humanitarian Values w**

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<sup>1</sup> **Note:** 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: 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 organization.***

**Activity:**

- The promotion of humanitarian values has been included in all planned training sessions. PRCS mobile health units, as well as hygiene health educators, play a key role in disseminating knowledge of the Movement as they travel between communities.
- The PRCS continues to develop the monthly PRCS magazine. Coverage of National Society activities at provincial and district levels and the magazine's circulation have both increased. The contribution from branches/departments to publicity materials has increased.

**Impact:** Dissemination of humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles among refugees and the local population has contributed to the development of a culture of non-violence in the resolution of differences in the community.

**Remaining challenges:** The National Society recognises the need to have a more focused approach to this work. Its role is to champion individual and community values that encourage respect for others, and a willingness to work together to find solutions to community problems. The PRCS is in unique position to bring this about through its mandate and nationwide community presence.

### 3. Central Asia:

**Disaster preparedness and response w**

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

**Activity:**

**Turkmenistan:** the regional disaster management (DM) officer conducted vulnerability and capacity assessment training 30-31 July. The six chairmen of new Red Crescent offices in border areas with Afghanistan participated. The National Society has also started disaster preparedness (DP) stock procurement in tandem with a warehouse construction.

**Tajikistan:** Procurement orders for disaster preparedness stock (for 500 families) and communication equipment - including two HF base stations, five VHF base stations and 13 VHF handheld sets - have been submitted. Plans are also being finalised to buy a warehouse in Dushanbe and refurbish one in Khorog. A three-month training for 140 potential Afghanistan returnees - in skills ranging from English language, sewing and basic medical health care - has begun.

**Uzbekistan:** The National Society is planning - in partnership with the government - the construction of a warehouse.

**All Red Crescents:** In coordination with ICRC, the National Societies have begun a mines awareness for the region's 40,000-strong Afghan refugees population. Many youngsters, in particular, are unaware of the danger of mines in their homeland.

**Impact:** The above activities - communications system upgrade - will enhance the disaster management capacity of the Central Asian Red Crescents. The region regularly suffers disasters and being better prepared to respond in a timely and focused manner will reduce vulnerability of the region's most exposed communities. The training course and mines awareness campaign for Afghan returnees will ensure that they are less vulnerable when they return to their country.

**Remaining challenges:** Hazards in the border areas with Afghanistan are considerable and measures are being taken to mitigate against these. But the region's Red Crescents need to step up their efforts to offer support for vulnerable refugees, returnees as well as locals.

## ***Support to the Operation***

## ***Logistics w***

The delegations in Afghanistan and Pakistan continued to coordinate a major logistical operation through well functioning supply lines to support the Red Cross Red Crescent's humanitarian assistance to vulnerable people. The Turkmen Red Crescent is in the process of procuring DP stock consisting of tents, mattresses, blankets, bed linen, kitchen sets, jerry cans, hygienic sets and kerosene stoves.

## **Coordination w**

The Federation continues to assist the Afghan Red Crescent in its partnership building with the ministry of public health and major international health organisations. This was particularly evident in the case of earthquake-devastated Nahrin: top level negotiations ensured that various health facilities - including a Red Crescent clinic - will be located in such a way that will best serve the local population. In Pakistan, the Federation attends UN-led weekly meetings to coordinate assistance to Afghan refugees in the camps. Regular consultations are held with counterpart agency community on the security and political situation in the country.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation w**

The Federation has a monthly internal reporting framework that feeds into its external system of reporting to partners via a monthly operations update. The system forms an effective programme monitoring tool. Such monitoring regularly leads to programme adjustments, for instance during this reporting period the implementation of oral rehydration salts corners at Afghan Red Crescent clinics. All monitoring feedback is consolidated by the appeal's two reporting delegates.

The head of delegation in Kabul - with support from the Geneva secretariat - is leading ongoing evaluation of the overall programme. His critical analysis has involved a major three-day consultation session, field visits, semi-structured interviews as well as the analysis of data and assessments.

In Afghanistan, disaster management staff and volunteers - with Federation support - have begun a thorough assessment of programming with a view of refocusing efforts on community based activities coupled with stronger coordination at the strategic level.

In Pakistan, with regard to the performance of the health teams in their delivery of the services, several monitoring tools have been developed. These include:

- Attendance record showing daily presence of team members.
- Data on numbers of beneficiaries per week.
- Monitoring of morbidity data
- Record of drug and hygiene items consumption/utilisation
- Health education and promotion activities per location

Monitoring in the field is regularly undertaken by Federation Delegates to ensure the quality of the services and evaluate the changing needs. For water and sanitation activities, daily reports showing quantity of water delivered to beneficiaries in each target camp are produced. Relief and distribution stock reports are also available from the PRCS.

## **National Society Capacity Building w**

Building the capacity of the region's National Societies to assist vulnerable people is *the* priority of this Afghan crisis appeal. All Federation support aims to empower the local Red Crescents to provide sustainable support to communities in need. The majority of the activities reported on in this update have a capacity building element.

Worthy of note, is the ongoing close engagement of the Federation and ICRC in the Afghan Red Crescent's efforts to become stronger and more sustainable. Negotiations have been frank but supportive.

## **Federation Delegation w**

During this period, the Federation has been heavily involved in facilitating programming planning for 2003-2004 that will focus National Society interventions to meet needs in areas where it can add the most value via its expertise and experience. In Pakistan, the Federation received a water and sanitation delegate for an extensive operation in Baluchistan province. A replacement for a logistics/relief delegate has also arrived. Recruitment for a new head of delegation is in progress.

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*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  
Division of External Relations

Simon Missiri  
Head  
Asia & Pacific Department

Humanitarian crisis						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 32/2001		PLEDGES RECEIVED			22.08.2002	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
<b>CASH</b>						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				<b>37'176'906</b>		<b>TOTAL COVERAGE 76.3%</b>
AMERICAN - GOVT/PRM		5'000'000	USD	8'172'000	29.10.2001	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE DONORS				113'216	31.12.2001	
AMERICAN - GOVT		5'000	USD	7'370	16.06.2002	
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		50'000	EUR	73'490	23.07.2002	
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				1'267	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	



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 TARPAILINES, 10'008 BP5 COMPACT FOOD, 1 TOYOTA 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		
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES</b>				6'273'780	CHF	16.9%
<b>ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET</b>						
<b>DONOR</b>	<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>QUANTITY</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>VALUE CHF</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>COMMENT</b>
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
<b>SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED</b>				0	CHF	

Stock available by item in Afghanistan								
Items	Unit	KBL	MZR	HRT	KDR	JLB	Total	
Blanket	pc	20457	3800	11996	1751	0	38004	
Cooking set	set	3226	500	0	531	0	4257	
Tent	set	2166	912	1710	430	0	5218	
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	1	0	1	1	4	
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	829	0	0	829	
Raining boots	pair	0	0	480	120	0	600	
Sheet	pc	0	0	900	0	0	900	
Bed linings	pc	0	0	246	0	0	246	
Medicine	box	0	0	65	0	0	65	
Orthoped. Me. device	box	0	0	48	0	0	48	
Sleeping bag	pc	60	0	22	95	0	177	
Kitchen set	set	0	0	600	1161	0	1761	
Bicycle	pc	87	60	0	78	31	256	
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	
School chest	kit	270	0	0	0	0	270	
Medical kit	kit	88	87	71	64	19	329	

**Stock Report of Relief Items in Pakistan**

<i>American RC</i>						
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/01002	Tarpaulins	pcs	18'980	11'982 <sup>2</sup>		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/latrin	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 "(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	Plastic 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

<sup>2</sup> 480 pieces of tarpaulin - stolen from the warehouse in Quetta.

**French RC**

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/ Installed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/WAT/FR/01053	Tapstands	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	5		5
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	4'608		5'400
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/01067-20	Kitchen Sets	set	2'001	2'001		0
HC/WAT/ES/01018-74	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 btcls. x 1kg	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
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