

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

20 November 2002

Previously named Humanitarian Crisis Appeal

Appeal No. 32/01 Revision no. 3 seeks CHF 26,280,950 (USD17.6m/EUR17.7m)

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. 28 Period covered: 15 October - 15 November 2002

Last Ops Update No 27 issued on 15 October 2002

Next Ops Update No. 29 expected 15 December 2002

"At a Glance"

Appeal coverage: Covered

Related Appeals: Appeal 10/02 Afghanistan earthquake

In summary: Donor support of Federation activities has been excellent. The appeal has been covered enabling widespread and effective support to Afghan Red Crescent activities. This operation will close at the end of the year but major progress has been made in relief and capacity building. The groundwork has been laid for programmes in 2003, which will seek donor support as part of the Annual Appeal 2003. This ongoing Federation engagement will ensure that the most vulnerable Afghans receive assistance.

Operational Developments:

Afghanistan: With sporadic fighting continuing across parts of Afghanistan - particularly in the north, the south-east and, to a lesser extent, in the west - instability remains a priority concern in the country still recovering from 23 years of war. Clashes were reported from outlying areas of Afghanistan, where heavily armed warlords continue to solve disputes through use of arms. As a result of recent incidents, there had been more than 50 deaths throughout the country and about as many wounded, many of them civilians. In the latest bout of fighting, at least six people died just 25 kilometres from Mazar city in the northern region of Afghanistan, which remains plagued by factional and ethnic rivalries despite loose allegiances between warlords controlling the area, most of whom have offered pledges of support to the central Afghan government. Fighting between local rival commanders continued in the districts of Samangan province, Charkent, Sholgara, Kishendih and Chemtal districts of Mazar, and Kohistanat and Sarepool districts of Jawzgan Province (northern regions). Clashes were also reported in Shindand district of Herat province leaving five people dead and injuring nine.

Many other incidents were recorded around Afghanistan. Six rockets were fired at the coalition fire-base in Lwara near the eastern city of Khost. Another six rockets were launched at the Khost airport and the military division of Gardez city with no casualties reported. Fighting erupted in the troubled eastern Afghan province of Khost as forces loyal to a renegade warlord came under attack from government troops. Four people were killed and seven others injured in a mine explosion in Shindand district. Four girls' schools were burned down in central Afghanistan. The fires, which took place in four different villages in Wardak province to the west of Kabul, damaged buildings and destroyed equipment, but no-one was injured. The attacks were preceded by so-called night letters - pamphlets distributed overnight warning parents not to send their daughters to school. The pamphlets also warn women not to appear in public without wearing a burka, the all-enveloping covering. Another widespread problem was practice of gunmen intimidating or extorting travellers on rural highways. Assaults and robberies have been also on rise. A number of NGO vehicles have been ambushed and materials looted.

Fears over ethnic violence and retribution killings are keeping thousands of refugees from returning to their homes in northern Afghanistan. Despite unprecedented levels of refugee repatriations, people are reluctant to return to the north and many are still fleeing their homes. There continues to be a large number of IDPs in the south, that come from the north, also among the refugee communities in Pakistan.

More than 1.7 million Afghan refugees and over 200,000 IDPs have returned home under the UNHCR-Afghan government repatriation programmes, which started in March 2002. The majority of returnees have come from Pakistan (90%) and from urban centres. They have settled mostly in Kabul and Nangarhar provinces (62%). Most arrive with very little and their coping mechanisms have yet to be established. On top of that, there are over one million IDPs in different regions of the country. There have been comparatively low returns to the south and south east, where drought persists and has negative impact on food security and livelihoods.

Although the situation remains volatile, the Federation/ARCS operations are ongoing as planned without interruption. With the onset of winter just weeks away, efforts to safeguard the lives of vulnerable Afghans are under way. With the economy in ruins, limited access to food, lack of essential utilities such as health care, electricity, gas, water supply and sanitation facilities, large groups of the population are exposed to the combined effects of the winter, which include physical isolation, food insecurity, shelter needs and poverty. Afghan government estimates that up to 2.2 million people may be more vulnerable and as such at risk due to detrimental effects of food and shelter deficits as a consequence of winter conditions. Working with the United Nations Assistance Mission for Afghanistan (UNAMA), the Afghan government, other UN agencies and NGOs, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), supported by the Federation, is developing its winterisation planning as part of a wider humanitarian preparation. The government has the leadership in co-ordinating the efforts, along with key UN agencies and relevant ministries. Five major areas of concern are examined: access, food aid, population movement and the plight of the nomadic Kuchis and the urban poor.

Pakistan: Measuring 5.3 on the Richter scale, an earthquake, which struck in the early hours on 2 November completely destroyed hundreds of homes, while others were left uninhabitable in remote northern Pakistan. According to the most recent figures, the earthquake killed eleven people and injured another 40. The area received 35 aftershocks - three of them prominent - ranging from 4.7 and 5.0 on the Richter scale. Although it was localised, an area of 30 to 40 sq km was badly affected. The depth of the epicentre was shallow at 32 km. The worst affected-areas were the villages of Raikot Muthat, Jail, and Tato in the remote Diamer district, about 120 km north of Gilgit, as well as a number of smaller hamlets along a 20 km stretch of mountainous terrain. Over 2,000 quake victims were rescued and moved out of the remote mountainous area to safer locations by the government, while another 400 - who wished to remain in the area - were being provided with tents and other forms of assistance. Although immediate support was provided by the authorities, many people remained outside without shelter. Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) responded rapidly by sending some emergency relief materials to the affected areas for distribution.

Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed to a UN-backed framework for the voluntary repatriation of an estimated 1.8 million Afghan refugees. Under the tripartite agreement, the three parties will continue to assist the voluntary returns for the next three years, during which the situation will be reviewed periodically. According to UNHCR, more than 1.5 million Afghans have returned home from Pakistan since March 2002. However, with winter fast approaching, the rate of return from Pakistan has significantly slowed in recent weeks, Less than 10,000 are returning per week across the eastern border, down from high of nearly 100,000 in May. An estimated 1.8 million Afghans still reside in Pakistan. The UNHCR estimates that another 600,000 may return from Pakistan next year.

Federation continues assisting the PRCS in running health, water and sanitation programmes, which improve the health services, the hygiene quality and health/education provided to both the refugees and the local population. Plans are being developed to help these vulnerable groups meet the challenges of the coming winter months in NWFP, while in Baluchistan the PRCS, supported by the Federation sub-delegation, is working closely with UNHCR to develop a distribution plan for the remaining non-food relief items still in stock.

Central Asia: The Federation continues supporting the National Societies of the Central Asian region in increasing their disaster response capacities. The Red Cross Red Crescent has scaled up their advocacy initiatives aiming at promoting understanding and tolerance towards refugees among local communities. Vocational training is progressing well in its effort to facilitate the reintegration of qualified Afghan personnel into the society upon their return.

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 delegate in Kabul.

1. Afghanistan:

Health w

Context: Afghanistan has some of the worst health indicators in the world, including excessively high infant, child and maternal mortality rates. Communicable diseases and poor nutrition, as well as, pregnancy complications account for the preponderance of avoidable morbidity and mortality. Non-medical factors contributing to poor health status include poverty, barriers to access to care, gender discrimination, poor water and sanitation conditions, and inadequate household food security.

ARCS, supported by Federation is operating 48 fixed and six mobile clinics throughout Afghanistan, with full maternal and child health (MCH) services in 35 of these clinics. All clinics offer health education, and consultation and treatment and provision of essential drugs, with 39 clinics also offering expanded programme of immunisation (EPI) and 35 clinics offering growth monitoring services. Family spacing is offered in 32 clinics, with intra uterus device (IUD) insertion in six clinics in Kabul region. Nine clinics, in Kabul, Herat, Mazar and Jalalabad regions, offer training and supervision to 218 TBAs (traditional birth attendants).

In terms of the general health situation, further seasonal rise in respiratory tract infections has been recorded in the clinics in this month, while diarrhoeal diseases and malaria cases have decreased considerably.

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

Activity:

- **67,808** people attended group health education sessions in the clinics this month and **13,948** received individual health education on specific topics relevant to them or their children. The group sessions included nutrition, hygiene, child spacing, and mine awareness.

Data collected from the beginning of the year, up to and including October 2002 shows:

Services provided (persons)	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Total
Individual health education	12'907	10'112	15'055	15'282	13'152	14'212	16'274	22'282	17'908	13'948	151'132
Group health education	35'029	34'181	44'642	48'563	45'481	50'585	49'683	39'145	51'472	67'808	466'589

- All ARCS clinics and health officers, along with ARCS volunteers, were involved in the polio national immunisation days (NIDs) from 22 to 24 October.
- The EPI (expanded programme of immunisation) component was introduced in ARCS clinic in Pul-i-Alam, Logar province of the Kabul region. The majority of the ARCS clinics now offer EPI. The objective is to introduce it into every clinic by the end of 2004.
- **16,174** children received vaccination against one or more preventable diseases (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis).

Data collected from the beginning of the year, up to and including October 2002 shows:

Services Provided (persons)	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Total
Vaccination to children	17'853	14'478	16'262	19'293	17'890	15'120	18'170	15'625	18'150	16'174	169'015
Tetanus vaccine to women	7'709	6'600	7'173	8'333	6'751	6'355	8'496	6'724	7'073	8'279	466,589

Impact:

- Health education is one of the most important preventive health services and all ARCS clinics have trained health educators, who can explain simple health and hygiene messages and answer questions as they arise.
- Routine immunisation of children, is one of the most effective means to reduce childhood mortality and morbidity rates. The polio NIDs campaign is part of a worldwide campaign to eradicate polio. In Afghanistan there are still sporadic cases of paralysis caused by wild polio virus. However training in recognition, and the setting up of sentinel sites for reporting, has meant that these cases are now being identified earlier and preventive measures can be taken in the area.

- Introduction of EPI to every ARCS clinics ensures routine immunisation of all the children and women of child-bearing age, who receive ARCS clinic services.

Remaining challenges:

- As winter approaches more emphasis will be placed on teaching mothers to recognise symptoms of serious respiratory tract infections, such as pneumonia, and to seek early treatment.
- Unfortunately, due to staffing problems in Qalai Now clinic in Baghdis, there has been no EPI for nearly three months now and therefore none of the children attending Qalai-Now clinic have received vaccination in these months. It is hoped that this problem will be resolved and a new vaccinator will be recruited soon.

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 the mobile units working out of Kandahar, Herat and Mazar, conducted **75,909** consultations this month treating a range of illnesses. Most frequent health problems seen were respiratory tract infections, increased this month, and diarrhoeal diseases, which are decreasing.
- ARCS laboratory technicians carried out **2,801** basic examinations to assist in diagnosis and treatment.
- A new laboratory was established in Laghman clinic, Jalalabad Region. To date, 11 of 48 ARCS clinics offer basic laboratory services.

Data collected from the beginning of the year, up to and including October 2002 shows:

Services provided (persons)	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Total
Consultation and treatment	66'887	60'633	64'895	71'501	74'126	56'003	93'243	84'138	86'784	75'909	658'210

Impact: The ARCS fixed and mobile clinics across Afghanistan allow for a wide coverage of health services to some of the country’s most vulnerable populations. The overarching objective of the ARCS is to improve the health status of the population of Afghanistan by ensuring access to a basic package of quality services that are accessible, equitable, sustainable and effective. The basic package of health services primarily targets women and children and focus services to address the top causes of morbidity and mortality. Improving the health of all Afghans contributes to poverty reduction and the overall economic development of the country.

Remaining challenges: Discussions with ARCS leadership to try to prevent the frequent changes of health staff by some Branches have been effective to some extent, but this still remains a huge challenge.

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 TBAs and female health staff continued their MCH and reproductive health activities. In October:

- **4,043** women received antenuptial or postnatal care from ARCS midwives;
- **2,255** persons or couples received family planning advices and supplies;
- **8,279** women of child bearing age received tetanus vaccine to protect themselves and their unborn children against this fatal, but preventable, disease.
- **2,640** children were seen for growth and nutritional monitoring.
- TBAs, trained and monitored by ARCS midwives, made **1,389** home visits, for antenuptial and post natal care and assisted in **271** deliveries.
- The Darinoor clinic in Jalalabad region, continued working in conjunction with ACF to identify malnourished children and pregnant women for referral to ACF supplementary feeding programme.

Data collected from the beginning of the year, up to and including October 2002 shows:

TBA report	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Total
TBA home visits	2'004	1'513	2'191	1'224	775	508	787	1'224	2'361	1'389	13'976
Deliveries	539	409	484	454	262	0	0	438	421	271	3'278
Ante and post-natal care	1'953	2'412	2'952	2'549	2'552	2'754	3'281	3'186	4'295	4'043	29'977
Growth monitoring	2'083	2'343	2'603	2'889	1'904	2'225	3'544	0	3'914	2'640	24'145
Family planning	1'311	1'031	955	758	814	222	723	1'617	2'229	2'255	11'915

Impact: Maternal and child health care is crucial for improving the health of women and children in Afghanistan. This year ARCS clinics offering full MCH services has increased from 19 to 35 clinics.

Remaining challenges: ARCS is committed to having MCH services in all clinics. However, the difficulty of finding suitably qualified female staff, particularly in rural areas, remains a huge challenge for the National Society. Another challenge is to increase the number of TBAs trained and supervised by ARCS midwives. Presently ARCS is supervising 218 TBAs from nine clinics, again the challenge is to find and maintain suitable qualified staff.

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

Activity:

- A four day workshop on management and communication was held in Mazar for all chief doctors of the ARCS clinic in northern region.

- Federation deputy health co-ordinator attended a four-day workshop on health education organised by the ministry of public health. The workshop took place on 28-31 October and aimed at developing a standard health education guidelines.
- A doctor from ARCS clinic in Herat attended a three day workshop on family planning, conducted by International Medical Corps (IMC) in Herat from 21 to 23 October.
- A midwife from ARCS clinic in Herat attended a course on MCH conducted by IMC in Herat from 7 to 20 October. Another midwife from the same clinic attended a course on primary health care organised by WHO in Herat from 26 September to 5 October.
- ARCS, with the Federation's support, conducted a 21-day TBA initial training course in Jaghartan village, Injil district of Herat province.
- On 13 to 15 October, the Federation health officer for Herat region attended a three-day workshop on safe motherhood initiative organised by UNICEF.

Impact: Supervisors and clinics staff, who attended workshops are able to ensure that they are kept up to date with current trends and research and they also pass on this knowledge to other health staff working in the clinics. For example, the doctors from the clinics in the northern region introduced new reporting style sheets to their clinic personnel after the workshop in Mazar. The two midwives that took part in the training organised by WHO, facilitated a four-day course on MCH for the doctors and midwives from ARCS clinics of Herat, Badghis and Farah on 28-31 October.

Remaining challenges: Further training of all medical and related staff is necessary to ensure the most effective use of scarce resources and to update all staff as new initiatives come into action.

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

Activity: On the request of the ministry of public health and WHO, the ARCS health emergency mobile unit spent several days in Charsadah district of Ghor province to assess the possibility of typhoid outbreak there. The reports on the epidemics, however, were not confirmed. The team provided curative services to **421** people in this district and returned to their base in Herat. The team continued its routine work as mobile health unit. Its 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: The Afghan Red Crescent Society mobile health teams continued their routine health work in Kandahar, Mazar and Herat regions, visiting remote villages and offering consultation and treatment alongside health education messages.

- The mobile team working from Nahrin, since the earthquake earlier this year, continue to give much needed health advices and support to the disaster-affected villages. In October the team offered consultation, treatment and health education to **1,570** people in groups or individually.
- The mobile team in Mazar worked for three days in Samangan treating **300** patients and providing health education to **450** persons. During the rest of the month they operated in the ARCS clinics in Mazar.
- In Kandahar region, teams worked in Shamulzai district treating **953** patients and providing health education to **1,484** people.
- The Herat team has continued visiting villages in Adraskan, offering health education and much needed consultation and treatment to people living far from any health facility¹.

¹ The detailed data on the Herat team activities was not available by the time of reporting. This information will be included in the next operations update.

Impact: Mobile units continue to reach and support some of the poorest and most vulnerable members of Afghan society, who have no access to basic health care facilities. Plans are underway for the construction of a new ARCS clinics in Adraskan and the opening of a clinic in Panjsher Valley. Furthermore, a number of the existing clinics require relocation to avoid duplication of medical services or insure cost-effectiveness of their maintenance - some clinics are operating from the rented buildings. Within the framework of this initiative, the ARCS, supported by the Hellenic Red Cross, is building a clinic in Sheikh Abaad, Wardak Province of Kabul region. The old clinic, which continues to be operational until the new premises becomes available, has been working out of a rented building for many years. In addition, the building accommodating the clinic was very small - the number of rooms was not sufficient - and did not allow to expand the range of services offered by the National Society. The population in the catchment area of Wardak clinic is around 40,000 individuals. The construction works have started and are progressing well. The Hellenic Red Cross has recently indicated its willingness to fund the construction of another clinic in Mazar region. This possibility is currently being explored.

Remaining challenges: The Afghan Red Crescent, in co-operation with the Federation, plans to expand its network of clinics in the country. Plans include a maximum of six new clinics, based on realistic funding projections and the ability of ARCS to find and maintain adequate staffing for these clinics.

Community Based First Aid (CBFA) w

Context: ARCS, supported by Federation, has over 11,000 volunteers trained in CBFA. These volunteers have been chosen by their communities, and offer first aid and health advice in their own villages. Presently volunteers are working in 139 districts of 23 provinces. Each team of volunteers - 532 teams, in total, across the country, comprising of 15 to 25 members - has elected one team leader, as a spokesperson, who also liaises with the district team leader.

Each district team leader is responsible for five to 10 teams in each district. Each province has one full time training team, with two trainers, who do training and follow-up activities each month. At regional level there is one full time supervisor with one assistant supervisor, who visit the trainers in their provinces every month and, on a less regular basis, all team leaders. They also hold training workshops for all team leaders in their region, twice a year, and organise competitions and other activities from group up to regional level. The regional supervisors report to ARCS CBFA general directorate, based at the headquarters.

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

Activity: Reports from supervisors and volunteers show that during October:

- ARCS volunteers treated **17,089** cases, including the provision of first aid and health advice in their villages and referral of **3,267** persons to health facilities within the region. The most common cases dealt with were bleeding, wound care, including burns, STD and fractures. The total number of cases seen, however, is not complete, as there have been difficulties to collect all reports this month. The missing data will be incorporated into the next month's report.
- ARCS volunteers disseminated health messages to **77,546** individuals. Topics included the importance of safe drinking water, hygiene, how to prevent diarrhoeal diseases, how to prepare ORS, the importance of polio vaccination for children under five years and first aid.
- A total of 303 volunteers, from 270 villages were trained this month (10.3% of the annual target of 2,400 volunteers). They were recruited from 12 districts in 12 provinces of three regions in Afghanistan, bringing the countrywide network of ARCS volunteers to **11,635**. The new volunteers received a first aid bag and a Dari or Pashto manual at their training. Table below shows the number of ARCS volunteers trained in CBFA across the country since 1997:

Regions	1997-2000		2001		2002		Total to date	
	No of Volunteers	No of Villages	No of Volunteers	No of Villages	No of Volunteers	No of Villages	No of Volunteers	No of Villages
Kabul	2,071	2,218	551	535	1,067	1,062	3,689	3,815
Herat	1,389	1,384	619	604	449	258	2,457	2,246
Mazar	1,053	1,003	322	302	161	209	1,536	1,514
Kandahar	1,105	1,082	815	710	40	39	1,960	1,831
Jalalabad	1,262	1,259	391	330	340	324	1,993	1,913
Total	6,880	6,946	2,698	2,481	2,057	1,892	11,635	11,319

- ARCS regional supervisors and trainers met with 89 volunteer team and district leaders this month. At these meetings, trainers and supervisors briefed the group leaders on volunteer activity reports, and gave a variety of refresher courses on different topics.
- ARCS volunteers have concentrated their efforts this month on participating in the polio National Immunisation Days (NIDs) campaigns. 675 volunteers have directly participated in this campaign and have vaccinated **182,210** children under 5 years age, they have also encouraged **73,987** families to vaccinate their children.
- Follow-up meetings by trainers directly with volunteers themselves have been held with 208 volunteer groups across the country, in which 3,773 volunteers participated. During these meetings first aid bags were refilled, and refresher courses given on topics including, hygiene and practical first aid.
- First aid competitions, aimed to motivate volunteers, were held at regional level in Kandahar and than at national level in Kabul, in which a male volunteer from five regions and one female volunteer from Kabul participated. A volunteer from Jalalabad region became the winner, while the second position was awarded to the female volunteer from Kabul.
- In October, ARCS volunteers have trained 251 male family members as new volunteers in various districts of Herat region.

Further efforts were made to integrate CBFA more closely with other programmes, particularly health and disaster management, to increase its effectiveness. There is a very good liaison now between ARCS CBFA supervisors and health officers in each region, which was not really the case before. CBFA volunteers are coordinating closely their efforts with the mobile team or water and sanitation initiatives. CBFA volunteers are also all encouraged to make contact with their nearest clinic, not necessarily ARCS, as volunteers are in many places where there are no ARCS clinics.

Impact: This programme continues to be one of the Afghan Red Crescent’s most effective means of supporting vulnerable people in isolated areas of Afghanistan. On a day-to-day basis volunteers educate people to guard against diarrhoea-related ailments and other preventable illnesses that are huge killers in Afghanistan. These volunteers have been very effective in mobilising the community to help eradicate the polio virus from Afghanistan. According to UNICEF statistics, incidents of polio have fallen drastically in Afghanistan in recent years with only seven reported cases this year compared to 27 two years ago. The disease is hoped to be eradicated from Afghanistan by the end of 2003.

Remaining challenges: continue extending basic health care coverage to isolated areas.

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 October activities included:

- 30 new female teacher volunteers from 15 schools in Kabul city have been recruited, trained and equipped with first aid kits by the ARCS youth department in this month.
- ARCS youth department staff paid monitoring visits to 80 schools and organised monthly meetings attended by 140 teachers in Kabul region.
- This month 403 people benefited from first aid offered by youth volunteers and teachers from the schools in Kabul.
- First aid competitions were organised in 80 schools of Kabul city among 3,600 youth volunteers.

Impact: The CBFA project contributes to reducing health vulnerabilities. As a community organisation, the National Society needs a healthy volunteer base to be an effective humanitarian organisation. By mobilising and training volunteers from local communities, the ARCS contributes to strengthening the local coping mechanisms. Communities become more conscious about health measures. CBFA volunteers often operate in areas beyond the reach of mainstream health services, making their skills even more vital. Prevention and preparedness are the key tools that volunteers have to support their communities. The school visits and meetings with the teacher volunteers contribute towards maintaining, monitoring and motivating teacher volunteers and school youth.



Remaining challenges: to ensure the continued growth of the volunteer programme and organising the volunteer base into smaller and manageable groups responsible for first aid, health education, water and sanitation, disaster management and youth.

Water-sanitation w

Context: Minimal rainfall and a depleted water table have resulted in a water-shortage crisis in the Southwest of Afghanistan. In spite of a trend towards recovery and an overall improvement in production, three years of drought had had a severe impact on the rural population, resulting in the depletion of livestock and assets, accumulation of debts, and general undermining of the productive capacity of the entire communities. The disaster is part of a region-wide crisis that encompasses the two Baluchistan provinces in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan. The lack of water continues to affect harvests, access to potable water, pasture, water and fodder for animals and the livelihood of the whole community of southwest Afghanistan exhausting the coping mechanisms of many Afghans. The Federation water and sanitation interventions therefore are of vital importance. The focus is on the drought belt of Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand, Nimruz and Farah.

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: In October, 27 new boreholes were drilled. This brings the total of new boreholes to 105. Table below shows a summary of new boreholes and existing wells deepened by the Federation/ARCS in 2002.

Month	Kandahar town (new boreholes)	Maruf district (new boreholes)	Dand district (new boreholes)	Shega district (new boreholes)	Farah, Qala-e-Qah district (new boreholes)	Farah Qala-e-Qah district, (deepened wells)	Total (new boreholes)	Total (deepened wells)
Jan.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Feb.	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Mar.	8	0	0	0	0	3	8	3
Apr.	3	0	0	0	0	8	3	8
May	4	0	0	0	3	6	7	6
Jun.	9	0	0	0	3	7	12	7
Jul.	4	0	0	0	2	7	6	7
Aug.	10	0	0	0	6	3	16	3
Sep.	13	3	2	0	2	1	20	1
Oct.	0	8	7	1	11	0	27	0
Total	57	11	9	1	27	35	105	35

Impact: Provision of water is crucial for Afghans restoring their communities.

Remaining challenges: Only 30 per cent of the target number - 350 - of new wells has been reached so far. The Federation plans to construct 245 more.

Disaster Preparedness and Response w

Context: The process of building disaster preparedness and response capacity of the National Society continues. The preparedness element of the programme is vital as most humanitarian agencies, including the government’s Office for Disaster Preparedness (ODP), are crisis response orientated. The Red Crescent - with its national network of volunteers - is the only indigenous organisation capable of implementing large-scale and long-term preparedness and response programmes.

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

Activity:

- Plan of action for the distribution of the school chests -donation from the American Red Cross has - been developed. The Delegation is in the process of identifying a company that will ensure the transportation of the chests to the target areas, including Herat and Kandahar. The distribution is expected to commence within the coming two weeks.
- Preparations continue for the construction of the ARCS warehouses in Jalalabad and Mazar-i-Sharif, as there is a need for more stock provision in these parts of Afghanistan. Tender documents have been sent to construction companies for quotation. The selection process is expected to be finalised by mid November 2002 and the construction works will start shortly thereafter.
- The Federation/ARCS have continued their winterisation planning as part of a wider humanitarian preparation on the issue. As the needs and number of people at risk due to detrimental effects of winter vary from area to another, further consultations were held with the UNAMA area offices across the country, other UN agencies, NGOs and government to better coordinate humanitarian assistance strategy for the coming winter and address the winter-time needs more effectively.

As there is not an assertive population figure that could be used for this year’s planning, UNAMA and ministry of rural rehabilitation and development have made a series of assumptions for the coming winter and arrived at a number of 2.2 million people, who could be more vulnerable and as such at risk due to detrimental effects of food and shelter deficits as a consequence of winter conditions. The Federation/ARCS will be responsible to cover gaps in non-food items to 18,000 Afghan families in Wardak, Logar, Parwan and Kappisa provinces identified as the most vulnerable to the approaching cold season in the central region. The winter planning figures of WFP, UNHCR and UN HABITAT have been taken into consideration too. Each beneficiary family will be supplied with 250 kg of coal, two blankets, 16 m² transparent plastic sheeting and one mineral coal stove with dual purpose - heating and cooking. Some of the required items are available from the existing ARCS stock, the remaining will be procured either locally or internationally. The existing disaster preparedness stocks will be also utilised and will need to be replenished. The procurement of coal and stoves will be arranged for locally through UNAMA and other NGO-supported cash-for-work projects. The beneficiary lists are provided by the government authorities. Their verification will be carried out by ARCS with Federation’s support. The distribution will be carried out by the ARCS volunteers and are planned to start in early December.

- The repositioning of DP stocks according to regional needs continue, expected to be finalised by the end November. The following items are currently available as a DP stock in Afghanistan:

Disaster Preparedness stock available by item in Afghanistan

Items	Unit	Kabul	Mazar	Herat	Kandahar	Jalalabad	Total
Blanket	pc	10'030	3'800	0	1'751	0	15'581
Cooking set	set	3'183	500	0	531	0	4'214
Tent	set	1'377	3	0	430	0	1'810
Plastic sheet	1.8mx24m	49	0	0	344	0	393
Jerry cans	pc	8'006	500	0	398	0	8'904
Shovel	pc	344	231	99	199	0	873
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	3	50	50	0	250
Emergency FA kit	kit	80	0	0	40	0	120
Sleeping bag	pc	60	0	0	55	0	115
Kitchen set	set	0	0	0	1'161	0	1'161
Bicycle	pc	57	66	0	78	31	232
Tarpauline	pc	0	0	0	46	0	46

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

Impact: Construction of warehouses in Jalalabad and Mazar will strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacities of ARCS and improve storage facilities in the regions. The Federation/ARCS winterisation efforts will ensure that 18,000 vulnerable families that are directly and adversely affected by the winter season will be able to access minimum basic level services over the next few months. These initiatives will reduce the impact of harsh winter conditions on the vulnerable communities by alleviating some of the hardships they encounter. The project will also increase the ARCS public image, as a key humanitarian actor in the country; it will strengthen the National Society disaster response capacity and will create a strong basis for future close co-operation/collaboration with the UN and the Government authorities.

Remaining challenges: Further efforts need to be made to improve the effectiveness of disaster preparedness. Frequent staff turn-over and lack of consistent human resource policy still remains a biggest challenge for the National Society.

Organisational Development w

Context: During the reported period, efforts continued to be keyed on:

- strengthening ARCS staff capacity on self-assessment, planning, budgeting, communication and reporting skills.
- promotion of principle of self reliance by developing resources.
- improving ARCS human resources management by optimising its organisational set up.
- optimisation of ARCS structure at all levels and encouraging discussion on statutes and governance.
- improvement of co-operation and links among the components of the Movement and raising awareness on the principles of the Movement.

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: Afghanistan celebrated the work of the national Red Crescent Society (ARCS), which has taken the opportunity to raise awareness of its activities and much needed funds. The celebrations, which began on 16 October, included events involving government officials, community leaders and the media. There were theatrical and musical shows throughout the country, while ARCS regional Branches distributed relief items to people in greatest need of assistance as they took part in fundraising activities. Volunteers took to the streets, market places and government offices in main towns to talk about the Red Crescent, its mission, principles and activities. Although this war-torn country's economy is still fragile, people seemed more than willing to make donations, reflecting perhaps a growing hope for the future. Employees of the foreign ministry donated a day's salary, while the deputy foreign minister announced a grant of 20 million afghanis (just over USD 4,000) to the Afghan Red Crescent. The northern Balkh Branch in Mazar-e-Sharif alone collected almost 52 million Afghanistan (USD 11,000).

The second phase of the English language courses started on 2 October 2002 for 40 ARCS staff members.

A three day financial management workshop was held in Kabul for the ARCS headquarters staff. The workshop was organised jointly by the Federation, ARCS and ICRC and was run entirely by Afghan staff. The workshop introduced the tripartite and bilateral agreements signed in May by the three Movement components.

Three ARCS staff members participated in the regional reporting and planning workshops in Bangladesh organised by the Federation Regional Delegation the last week of October, while another four staff members attended the regional workshop in Dhaka on vulnerability and capacity assessment that took place on 26-29 October.

Impact: The ARCS special week celebrations are small but important steps towards rebuilding the National Society future. The volunteers not only raise funds, they also spread the message of the power of humanity. Through its volunteers, the ARCS better understands the communities it works with and supports the ties that bind them.

The workshop in Kabul aimed to introduce uniformity in financial reporting and was the fifth workshop held for ARCS staff on financial management in this year. Since January 2002, the Federation had organised similar training sessions for the ARCS staff in Herat, Kandahar, Mazar-i-Sharif and Jalalabad.

The participation in regionally organised workshops enables the National Society to share knowledge, to contribute its own learning and experience and at the same time enrich its own capacity building plans by learning and adapting systems actively from other models of successful practice.

Remaining challenges: Progress has been made in building capacity of the National Society, but the Afghan Red Crescent remains in urgent need of reconstruction, both human and physical. Even though the fundraising campaigns allow for some independence, the ARCS is still a long way from being able to fund its programmes and activities, mostly health related, which serve the most vulnerable people in Afghan society. It has major organisational issues it still needs to confront.

Objective 2: ARCS branches improve their capacity to implement activities

Activity: A three day leadership training workshop for the ARCS headquarters' senior staff members and Branch presidents was completed on 30 October in Kabul.

A new ARCS Branch was established in Paktika. The ARCS is operational in 31 of 32 provinces, and has a network of 31 Branches

The ARCS branch assessment exercise has entered its final stage. The data input has now been completed and is currently being collated and analysed. Three documents will be eventually produced:

- analytical report of the questionnaire;
- report on the observations of the assessment team, and
- profile of each ARCS Branch.

The preparation of all the above-listed documents is scheduled to be completed by the end November.

Impact: The leadership workshop aimed at promoting the principles of self-reliance and resource development strategies, as well as improving the ARCS human resource management and optimising the National Society organisational set-up. The Branch assessment will lead to a comprehensive picture of the 32 ARCS Branches. The assessment is the first phase in a process that will ultimately lead to the formulation of a Branch development programme for the coming years.

Remaining challenges: Internal instability in the Branches remains a serious concern. A high turnover of the ARCS staff members reduce the impact of capacity development efforts.

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

Activity: Monthly ARCS-ICRC-Federation meeting was held on 21 October. Implementation of the tripartite core structure agreement leading to introduction of service charge by May 2003 dominated the discussions.

The first meeting of the management commission, which was established last month under the core structure agreement between the Movement components in Afghanistan and includes representatives of the ARCS,

Federation and ICRC, took place on 30 October 2002. The commission reviewed the plan of action of the agreement and will develop recommendations on its efficient implementation. One of the priority issue on the commission’s working agenda will be the review the ARCS headquarters systems, procedures and structures.

Impact: The commission is expected to help the National Society implement the provisions of the general, as well as core structure agreement between the Movement components by reviewing the plan of action and developing recommendations.

Remaining challenges: The political situation in Afghanistan remains complex. In spite of the good intentions and genuine efforts of the leadership of the National Society, the influence of some governors and commanders carries more weight. As a result, appointments of Branch staff by the ARCS headquarters have been overruled by local authorities.

2. Pakistan:

Health w

Context: Over 30,000 beneficiaries - Afghan refugees and vulnerable local population - are reached every month through preventive and basic health care provided by Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) health units - basic and mobile. PRCS, supported by the Federation, has managed to establish three Basic Health Units (BHUs) in Quetta, Chaman and Muhammed Khel, Baluchistan Province and one BHU in North-West Frontier Province. Additionally, the National Society operates mobile health units (MHUs) - one in the Muhammad Khel camp in Baluchistan which provides outreach health and hygiene education to refugees, as well as to the local population in some nearby villages to supplement the work of the basic health units, and another in two urban slum areas in Peshawar, NWFP, providing essential basic curative and preventive health services to Afghan minority groups. Along with these new health units - developed under the current Afghan Crisis emergency appeal - the work of the existing four MHUs - established at the very end of 2000 in the context of the drought operation - is ongoing, covering 40-50 villages around Quetta, Mastung, Noshki and Quilla Saifullah in Baluchistan Province on a regular fortnightly basis.

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:

Baluchistan province: The provision of basic curative care in the three Basic Health Units (BHUs) has been ongoing, together with the outreach preventive health care to the Muhammad Khel camp and the local village populations. The overall number of patients at the health units in Baluchistan Province during the month of October was as follows:

Location	Male	Female	Total
Quetta	415	614	1'029
Chaman	1'059	1'840	2'899
Muhammad Khel BHU	1'003	1'257	2'260
Muhammad Khel MHU ²	62	31	1'185

² The Mohammad Khel MHU provides only the curative services in the two local villages and not in the camp - the MHU refers all camp residents in its operational area to the BHU, if curative services are required.

Total	2'477	3'711	6'188
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The most prevalent diseases the PRCS health teams had to attend during the reporting period were diarrhoea, acute respiratory tract infection, skin infection, pelvic inflammatory disease, malaria, gastritis and hypertension. In Muhammad Khel BHU the incidence of conjunctivitis is increasing and most of health education sessions are, therefore, focused on personal hygiene for prevention of eye infections, along with curative care. The main focus of health education sessions was on oral and personal hygiene, ORS, burns, prevention of hepatitis, snake bites, shock and unconsciousness, advantages of breast feeding and diarrhoea.

In *Northwest Frontier Province*, the BHU in Torkham and MHU in Peshawar saw in total **4,898** patients. The MHU in Peshawar, the capital town of Pakistan’s northern region, serves two sites in the peri-urban areas of Peshawar where they are providing basic curative and preventive health to the vulnerable Afghan and local population. The overall number of patients at the health units in NWFP during the month of October was as follows:

Facility	Male	Female	Afghans	Locals	Total
BHU Torkham	561	749	1'113	197	1'310
MHU Tadjabad	289	1'473	1'335	427	1'762
MHU Haji Camp	268	1'558	1'451	375	1'826
Total	1'118	3'780	3'899	999	4'898

In NWFP Mobile Health Unit’s male and female motivator carried out health education sessions for 5,004 people, out of which 2,270 were male and 2,734 were females. They were given education about personal hygiene, causes and prevention of diarrhoea, burns, frequently asked questions about polio, personal and oral hygiene.

Ongoing basic health and hygiene education has been provided by the four female health educators in the Landi Kareez camp in Chaman, targeting refugee women and children. The hygiene educators carry out four sessions every day, the education is provided to 120 beneficiaries daily and 100 bars of soap are distributed after the end of session as an incentive.

During October, National Immunisation Days were held with 34,102 children immunised by the PRCS. The National Society, as usual, served in the hard to reach areas of Pakistan to help eradicate Polio. The areas covered were: Islamabad, Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan Provinces.

NWFP	Sindh	Punjab	Baluchistan	Islamabad	Total
11'303	4'996	11'493	6'183	127	34'102

Impact: PRCS curative and preventive health care provision significantly lowers vulnerability of beneficiaries, both Afghans and locals alike. Hygiene education in particular proves to be very effective with a noticeable increase in safe practices by refugees and locals. The polio eradication programme is making an additional and effective contribution to the health of Afghan children in Pakistan.

Remaining challenges: Ways to reach the male population with hygiene education are still being explored. The Federation/PRCS are planning to continue the water/sanitation programme in Chaman next year and thus the work of the hygiene educators is envisaged to continue and indeed to expand to other locations and with a wider scope to include community based first aid.

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

Activity: Refresher Community Based First Aid (CBFA) Training of Trainers (ToT) for health personnel in Baluchistan was completed in June 2002. The training module on health programme management for PRCS headquarters and branch health managers is under development.

Impact: Increased capacity of the PRCS to effectively manage resources and measure impact of resource allocation. Improving health condition of vulnerable communities is the priority of the National Society at all levels. Training of this type is central to the quality and impact of their services.

Remaining challenges: The health programme management training for PRCS Headquarters and Branch health managers will be undertaken in December 2002, while the CBFA ToT for the BHU and MHU personnel of NWFP will be provided by trainers from the PRCS National Training and Resource Centre before the end of this year, dates to be confirmed. Issues of sustainability of health programmes will be ongoing beyond the duration of this appeal.

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

Activity: In October the key activities and services provided by the hospital were as follows:

Activity	Total	Local	Afghans
General surgical operations	29	9	20
In-patient admissions of children	60	22	49
In-patient admissions of adults	79	30	49
Laboratory tests	411	201	210
X-ray procedures	202	99	97
Totals	781	361	425

Good co-ordination and communication with the partners is ongoing.

Impact: As a direct result of the Federation’s intervention, the hospital provides an improved medical service both to refugees and locals. Health condition of the community that the Chaman hospital serves has improved.

Remaining challenges: The Federation/PRCS will continue monitoring visits to the hospital to maintain the quality of the services. One or two additional items of equipment will now be procured, since the relevant hospital staff have now be trained, with support from partner organisations providing assistance to the hospital.

Water-sanitation w

Context: Baluchistan is the country’s largest and the least developed province in the remote south-western region of Pakistan. With the worst drought in living memory moving into its fourth year, water availability in the province has been rapidly decreasing creating much greater vulnerability among the poor in the area. The reports show the water table has dramatically receded. A decade ago, water was available 30 metres below the surface. Now reportedly it is difficult to find any above 100 metres. The water crisis has severe implications. The general health of the population has been declining. Those worst affected are Afghan refugees living in the camps established in the

desert of the Chaman area prevailed by choking dust storms. Given the current situation, the Federation's intervention has become increasingly important. Every day, the Federation delivers from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 litres of water to its beneficiaries. As a result, around 100,000 refugees are less vulnerable to diseases.

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

Activity (specific to Landi Karez camp): The Federation has continued pumping water from a borehole in the camp. During the reporting period 12,020 m³ of water was delivered to the camp's population. The transportation and filling of storage facilities has been monitored regularly by the Federation's technical staff.

Installation of an underground water distribution network has started. 1,355 meters of water pipeline has been laid from the tube well premises to T-70 water tank - installed during the early stage of the operation.

100 cluster latrines donated by UNICEF were erected in this month bringing the total number of latrines constructed by the Federation in the camp to 723. Proper sanitation in the camp has been maintained by cleaning the latrines on a daily basis - a team of 16 ensures safe waste disposal every day.

Impact: The well, fully equipped by the Federation, supplies each person with 15 litres of water per day via a tanking system. Safe and adequate water supply, combined with the health awareness efforts within the target groups, prevents the spread of preventable diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and worm infestation. It gives better life to this vulnerable group. Sanitation conditions in the camp are proper. 72 per cent of the camp's population have access to culturally acceptable latrines reducing the risk of transmission of faeco-oral disease-bearing vectors.

Remaining challenges: complete the water reticulation system in the camp. 72 per cent of the target number of latrines has been reached so far. The Federation plans to construct 277 more by the end of this year. 100 cluster latrines are available in the Federation's stock from the UNICEF donation; the remaining 177 will be constructed locally. The community participation in maintaining proper sanitation in the camp is poor. Further efforts are required to encourage them ultimately aiming to hand over the responsibility over cleaning activities to the camp's population.

Activities (specific to Dara and Rogani camps): For the refugees sheltered in Dara and Rogani camps, the Federation has continued procuring and trucking in 15 to 20 litres of potable water per person per day from the Chaman town. Further efforts were made to repair the water distribution system. 1,115 meters of piping for the reticulation system in Dara camp was laid. Additionally, five new tap stands were constructed in this month. In Rogani, the efforts were mainly keyed on maintaining the pipeline and preventing the leakage to avoid water contamination. Further, plans were drawn for connecting the UNICEF supported schools to the water supply system - eight in total - as they had been shifted to new locations. By the time of reporting, water pipes were laid down to connect three of the total eight schools.

Impact: The refugee population of the target camps has a regular supply of potable water, thus reducing their vulnerability to ill-health. The operation boosted Red Crescent image among the beneficiaries and has also greatly lifted its credibility among other organisations operating in the area.

Remaining Challenges: complete the repair works on the reticulation system in the Dara camp - lay additional 450 meters of piping and finalise the distribution network by constructing 34 more wash basins across the camp. Connect all schools in Rogani camp to the water supply system.

Relief and Shelter w³

Context: The Federation/ARCS provide assistance to Afghan refugees sheltered in the camps to help them prepare for the challenges of the coming winter months.

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

Activity: Following a joint Federation/PRCS needs assessment in the Afghan refugee camps that are located in the so called tribal areas of the North West Frontier Province, a plan of action was developed for further relief assistance in the camps to help these vulnerable groups prepare for the challenges of the coming winter months.

During the month of November, the Federation/PRCS distributed basic non-food relief items to 815 Afghan refugee families (some 5,694 individuals) sheltered in Barkalay camp of the Bajour Agency in the NWFP. Each family received two blankets, four jerry cans and one tarpaulin sheet. Families with two tents received an extra tarpaulin sheet and families with nine members or more received a sleeping bag in addition. 13 refugees in Barkalay camp were supplied with a wheel chair, which had been purchased by the PRCS locally. The Federation contributed 2,615 sheets of tarpaulins to the construction of mud houses for refugees in Bagzai and Basu camps of the Khurram Agency to ensure watertight roofs.

Impact: The tarpaulins will enable the refugees to protect themselves from rain and snow. Jerry cans will make it easier for the refugees to collect and store water. Blankets and sleeping bags will protect the refugees against cold weather. The wheel chairs will make it possible for the disabled refugees to move around without being dependent on others. Wheel barrows were previously the most common means of transport for these refugees.

Remaining challenges: The Afghan refugees who remain in the country will need additional support during the approaching harsh winter months. The Federation/PRCS assistance will be provided in close co-ordination with the UN and its implementing agencies to avoid duplication of efforts and maximise the effectiveness of humanitarian aid. Another round of distribution will be carried out in Shalman camp of the Khyber Agency, as well as in Ashgaro and Bassu camps of the Khurram Agency in NWFP. Afghan refugees sheltered in the camps of Baluchistan province will be also supplied with basic relief items - blankets, jerry cans, tarpaulin, kitchen sets, coal stoves, kerosene lamps and tents - to help them survive through the cold season.

Disaster Response and Preparedness w

Context: Efforts continue to enhance the PRCS capacity and that of the community to deal with vulnerabilities arising out of disasters through a structured institutional development process in Branches and National Headquarters, targeted training for staff, volunteers and communities and other focused mitigation activities.

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

Activity: Community level training on disaster response and first aid has been ongoing by PRCS Disaster Preparedness facilitators through the National Society MHUs.

³ **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.

The plans for the construction of a PRCS training centre and warehouse in Quetta have been formally agreed and preliminary work is now under way to prepare the site. However, the early arrival of colder weather in Quetta means that the main construction can now only be started in February or March 2003. For this reason, the plan of action has been extended into next year, within the context of the Pakistan Country Appeal. Once the project is completed, the facility will provide an excellent opportunity both for the provision of training in the Provincial Branch and also a possible means of income generation.

The importance of the National Society's role in assisting vulnerable victims of disasters was demonstrated once again during the reported period. The PRCS responded rapidly and effectively to the recent earthquake in remote northern Pakistan by supplying the families affected by the disaster with basic relief items from its existing DP stock. The relief items provided by the PRCS included:

- Double-ply tent 100
- Blankets 1000
- Cooking sets 100
- Pullovers/Jerseys 1,000
- Old clothing 30 bales
- Ladies shawls 1000
- Cooking stoves 100
- Hurricane lamps 100

The Minister for Kashmir and Northern Affairs acknowledged the very speedy response of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society on national television.

Impact: Community level training improves the skills of the target beneficiaries in disaster response. The warehouse and the training centre will support the relief operation, and in longer-term, contribute to the income generating activities of the National Society thus greatly increasing its operational capacity. PRCS intervention in response to the earthquake was very much appreciated by the beneficiaries, partner agencies and government authorities. The operation received a huge media coverage in local newspapers. It greatly boosted the PRCS's image and public awareness. Stronger links and confidence was established between the Red Crescent and Government authorities. It lifted the PRCS's credibility among other organisations operating in the area.

Remaining challenges: Two basic disaster management training courses for PRCS staff and volunteers from Provincial Branches will be held before the end of the current year, or possibly in early January 2003. The plan of action envisages also to provide relief response and logistical management training for PRCS staff in Baluchistan and NWFP. This will be done early next year, dates to be confirmed.

Building National Society capacity in Disaster Management is a slow process, requiring a strategic approach, and it may still take several years to build up experience and knowledge to achieve well functioning and effective indigenous mechanisms. The Federation is therefore very keen to secure consistent long-term support.

Humanitarian Values w

Context: The Pakistan Red Crescent Society's role is to champion those individual and community values which encourage respect for other human beings, and a willingness to work together to find solutions to community problems. The PRCS is in a unique position to bring this about through its mandate, and with its physical presence in all parts of the country and a national network of volunteers.

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 PRCS has been regularly disseminating information about the programme activities through local media concerning the operational matters and globally through its normal channels of publications.

Impact: The profile and image of the National Society is further increased as a countrywide humanitarian organisation.

Remaining challenges: The National Society recognises the need to have a more focused approach to build on its dissemination and information capacity and develop promotional initiatives aimed at building a culture of non-violence in the resolution of differences in the community. Two workshops on the humanitarian values and the Movement’s Fundamental Principles for the National Society staff and volunteers in NWFP and Islamabad are planned to be held in December 2002.

Central Asia:

Disaster preparedness and response w

Context: Efforts continue to increase disaster response capacities of the National Societies in the Central Asian region, as well as advocacy and awareness initiatives to prevent discrimination and tolerance to Afghan refugees in the region. Vocational training workshops are ongoing for the Afghan population in the field of health, administration and education in order to facilitate the reintegration of qualified personnel into the society upon their return.

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

Turkmenistan: Turkmen RC is planning to extend its advocacy initiatives to the newly established Branches in the areas bordering Afghanistan. The awareness campaign will focus on health prevention, first aid and refugee related issues and will target both the refugees and the local population, including school children. Within the framework of this initiative, 30,000 booklets in Russian and other local languages will be produced before the end of the current year and distributed to the target groups in the target regions.

Driving lessons for 53 Afghan refugees have started in Turkmenistan. Another 250 refugees will receive training in basic health care, small business development, financial management and mine awareness.

The Federation/Turkmen RC has finalised the procurement of most of the relief items as a disaster preparedness stock. The items were partly procured locally, partly through the Federation regional delegation in Almaty and Secretariat in Geneva.

DP stock available in Turkmenistan

Items	Ashgabat	Ahal	Balkan	Dashoguz	Lebap	Mary	Total
Mattresses	250	150	150	150	150	150	1'000
Blankets	350	350	350	350	300	300	2'000
Bed linen	500	400	400	400	400	400	2'500

Kitchen sets	300	200	200	200	200	200	1'300
Hygienic sets	411	250	250	250	250	250	1'661

Additionally it is planned to procure 500 tents, 500 jerry cans and 300 kerosene stoves.

Uzbekistan: During the reporting period, Uzbek RC completed procurement of the following items:

Item	Unit	Quantity
Mattresses	pc	1'000
Bed Linen	pc	1'000
Hygienic sets	set	1'000

Preparation for the construction of a warehouse in Tashkent continued. The actual works will start shortly and may require more time than initially planned.

Tajikistan: The following vocational training courses, provided by the Tajikistan RC with the Federation's support, were successfully completed in co-operation with other international organisations operating in Tajikistan:

Training courses	Beneficiary number	Location
Sewing	40 Afghan refugee women	Joint Stock company Chevar, Dushanbe
English language	20 Afghan refugee women	Taekwondo English center, Dushanbe
Computer	20 Afghan refugees	NGO Youth House, Dushanbe
Computer	30 Afghan refugees	Tajik RC/ Counterpart Consortium, Khodjent

The Population Movement unit of the Tajik RC signed a bilateral agreement with two high schools in Dushanbe for the implementation of the second round of vocational training for Afghan refugees. Twenty Afghan refugee-teachers started a three month course on improving teaching skills in Tajik State Pedagogical University. Another twenty Afghan refugee nurses will upgrade their qualifications at the Institute of Dushanbe.

Kyrgystan: Vocational training for 95 Afghan refugees, provided by the Kyrgyzstan RC with the Federation's support, has continued successfully:

Courses	Number of beneficiaries	Course duration
Computer	5	3 months
Accounting	25	3 months
Management	10	1 month
First aid	55	2 month

Impact: The disaster preparedness stock will greatly increase emergency response capacity of the National Societies in the region. The vocational training will facilitate the reintegration of qualified personnel into the society upon their return. Advocacy initiatives aim at preventing discrimination and improving integration and acceptance of Afghan refugees in the three Central Asian countries.

Remaining challenges: The level of vulnerability among refugees remains high. The National Societies need to work together to prevent discrimination and improve integration and acceptance of Afghan refugees in the three Central Asian countries. Exchange visits will facilitate the increase of communication and co-operation between the National Societies in the region.

Support to the Operation

Logistics w

The delegations in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Central Asia continue to co-ordinate a major logistical support to the operation through well functioning supply lines.

Co-ordination w

Co-ordination with ICRC remains strong. Biweekly co-ordination meetings are held between the ICRC and the Federation to discuss operational issues. Regular consultations are held between the Movement components to improve co-operation and technical links between them. The Federation established a liaison office at the headquarters of the ARCS in Kabul - Federation delegates, on rotation basis, spend a working day once a week at the National Society compound. This, it is hoped, will further improve the co-operation and improve efficiency of our operations. Everyday contact will facilitate rapid identification and solution of constraints/problems encountered during the implementation. The Federation initiated biweekly meetings in Kandahar with the participation of main agencies operating in the area - ICRC, INTERSOS, GOPPI, Tear Fund, ACF, Premiere Urgence, DACAAR, OXFAM, and UNHCR - to better co-ordinate water and sanitation efforts in the region. Federation/ARCS humanitarian assistance strategy for the coming winter is being co-ordinated with the government authorities and other organisations operating in Afghanistan. The Federation and ARCS are members of task force groups established by the government of Afghanistan in co-operation with UNAMA in preparation for the coming harsh Afghan winter.

In Pakistan, the Federation attends UN-led weekly meetings to co-ordinate assistance to Afghan refugees in the camps.

Monitoring and Evaluation w

Monitoring is an important aspect of the Federation and the National Societies in the region to ensure the quality of services to beneficiaries. Federation delegates undertake regular monitoring in the field to evaluate changing needs and make any necessary changes to the operation.

Monitoring activities in Afghanistan include:

- analysis of monthly reports and data from ARCS clinics.
- periodic visits to all ARCS clinics by ARCS and Federation health officers and delegates.
- regular management meetings between ARCS head of health department and the Federation health co-ordinator to improve quality of services and necessary feedback. Monitoring of medical stocks by the Federation Health Department.
- pictorial report from TBAs, which are compiled by the midwife trainer as an important reflection of the mother and child health situation in the villages.

Monitoring of the DP component of the operation is done by the Federation delegate and DP staff and the ARCS DP headquarters team on joint periodic visits to the regions and branches, and by Federation field delegates/staff in the regions who supervise and monitor DP activities and developments. DP supervisor's meetings and reports are also used as monitoring tools.

With regard to the performance of the PRCS health teams in their delivery of the services, the National Society keeps the attendance record showing daily presence of team members and data on numbers of beneficiaries per week. Monitoring of morbidity data is carried out on a regular basis. There are records available on the drug and hygiene items' consumption/utilisation, as well as on health education and promotion activities per location. For water and sanitation activities, daily reports showing quantity of water delivered to beneficiaries in each target camp are produced.

The Central Asian National societies provide ongoing monitoring of the vocational training component of the operation on weekly basis.

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.

Federation Delegation w

The Federation in Afghanistan received a female hygiene and sanitation delegate to work, alongside the women in the community for the hardware installation needs to be accompanied by the raising of awareness of community resource management and safe hygiene. New Finance

and Administration Delegate arrived in Afghanistan in October. The Federation is seeking a health delegate to support extensive health operations in Pakistan.

For further details please contact:

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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 External Relations

Simon Missiri
Head Asia Pacific Department

Stock Report of Relief Items in Afghanistan

American RC

Tracking No	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Balance
HC/SHE/US/01068	Tent	set	1,500	1,500	0
HC/SHE/US/01003	Blanket	pc	10,000	0	10,000
HC/SHE/US/01002	Plastic sheeting	roll	9,000	3,527	5,473
AFAC9023225	New Emergency Health kits	kit	1	0	1
Not available	New Emergency Health kits	kit	1	0	1
HC/MED/US/01005	New Emergency Health kits	kit	4	2	2
AFAC9023226	School Chest	kit	3,171	1,928	1,243

Austrian RC

Tracking No	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Balance
HC/WAT/AT/01007	Jerry can	pc	5,016	0	5,016

British RC

Tracking No	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Balance
HC/SHE/GB/01026	Kitchen set	set	600	0	600
HC/SHE/GB/01032	Tent	set	4,000	1,102	2,898
HC/SHE/GB/01025	Blanket	pc	3,000	0	3,000

Finnish RC

Tracking No	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Balance
HC/SHE/FI/01076	Tent with floor	set	150	1	149
HC/SHE/FI/01076	Stove	pc	150	1	149

Irish RC

Tracking No	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Balance
HC/SHE/IE/01096	Blanket	pc	8,000	0	8,000

Norwegian RC

Tracking No	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Balance
HC/OTH/NO/01008	Delegate kit	kit	10	7	3

HC/MED/FED/01098	Cholera kits	kit	2	0	2
HC/MED/NO/02001	Cholera kits	kit	8	0	8
HC/MED/NO/01007	New Emergency Health kits	kit	1	0	1
HC/SHE/NO/01060	Rubbhall	set	1	0	1

Slovenian RC

Tracking No	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Balance
HC/SHE/SI/02004	Tent	set	10	0	10
HC/SHE/SI/01104	Blanket	pc	996	0	996
HC/MED/SI/01103	Medicine	box	65	0	65
HC/MED/SI/01106	Orthopaed Med	box	153	105	48
HC/MED/SI/01101	First aid kit	kit	830	569	261
HC/MED/SI/01109	Rainboots	pair	600	0	600
HC/MED/SI/01105	Sheets	pc	1,000	100	900
HC/MED/SI/01107	Bed linen	pc	296	50	246
HC/MED/SI/02005	Sleeping bags	pc	227	1	226

Items procured by the Federation

Tracking No	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed/Installed	Balance
Not available	Hand pumps	set	150	86	64

Stock Report of Relief Items in Pakistan**American RC**

Tracking No.	Items	Unit	Received	Distributed	Transferred to Afghanistan	Balance
HC/SHE/US/01002	Kitchen Sets	set	5'000	4'856		144
HC/SHE/US/01001	Tarpaulins	pcs	18'980	15'599		3'381
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/latrln	pcs	518	460		58
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- piecs	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	6'683		5'012
HC/SHE/BH/01057	Tents	pcs	498	45		453
HC/WAT/BH/01058	Water Tanks	pcs	50	39		11
None	Sleeping Bags	pcs	990	694		296
HC/SHE/BH/01063	Jackets	pcs	4'500	4'500		0
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	43		3'957
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/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	PVC hose pipe ID 50 mm 25 m roll	roll	4	3		1
HC/WAT/FR/01053	Tap stand	pcs	20	20		0
HC/WAT/FR/01055	Chlorine	bttl	400	400		0
HC/WAT/FR/01055	PE pipes ID 32 mm 100m roll	roll	5	5		0
HC/WAT/FR/01055	PE pipes ID 63 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	7		3
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	36'481		13'519
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	19		81
HC/SHE/ES/01065	Rubb 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/01070	Bladder Tank 10000 ltr	pcs	14	10		4
HC/WAT/ES/01072	Pumps Honda WH40D	pcs	5	4		1
HC/WAT/ES/01071	Flat Water Hose 2"	m	1'000	100		900
HC/FOO/ES/01022	BP-5 Compact Food	pcs	10'008	10'008		0
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	Tap Stands and Spare Parts	pcs	16	16		0
HC/WAT/ES/01071	Flexible Wate 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 btlls.x1kg	crt	16	13		3
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
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/01045	Tents	pcs	1'000	1'000		0
HC/SHE/FED/01046	Blankets	pcs	12'000	12'000		0

Humanitarian crisis						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 32/2001		PLEDGES RECEIVED			18.11.2002	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				26'280'950		TOTAL COVERAGE 120.2%
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	
CHINA, TAIWAN - RC		3'900	USD	5'846	28.08.2002	
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	
FINNISH - GOVT		4'327	EUR	6'343	21.10.2002	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT & CONTROL
FRENCH - RC		5'000	EUR	7'323	28.08.2002	PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT & CONTROL
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	
IRISH - GOVT		400'000	EUR	585'840	24.05.2002	MOTHER & CHILD HEALTH
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

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
TURKISH - RC				187 500	03.10.2001	5'000 BLANKETS, 2 PORTABLE KITCHENS, 2'500 PLASMA UNITS, BASIC FOOD SUPPLIES, PHARMACEUTICAL 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				187 500	CHF	