

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 December 2002

Previously named Humanitarian Crisis Appeal

Appeal No. 32/01

Revision no. 3 seeks CHF 26,280,950 (USD 19m/EUR 18.1m)

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 2001, 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.

Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) Allocated: CHF 600,000

Beneficiaries: 2,133,500

Operations Update No. 29 Period covered: 15 November - 15 December 2002

Last Ops Update No 28 issued on 20 November 2002

The appeal will close on 31 December 2002 and the final report is expected by 31 January 2003

“At a Glance”

Appeal coverage: Covered

Related Appeals: Appeal 10/02 Afghanistan earthquake

In summary: The operation will close at the end of the year. Donor support has enabled the Afghan Red Crescent to be a consistent partner to some of the country's most vulnerable people during times of tumultuous change. International Red Cross and Red Crescent assistance will continue to be channelled into Afghanistan during 2003. One of the main vehicles for this will be via programmes supported by the Federation's 2003 Annual Appeal for Afghanistan (01.52/2003). A final report for this operation (32/01) will be issued in the new year. The Federation will also engage in a major lesson learning evaluation of what has been a complex

but effective operation that has had a significant impact on improving the lives of vulnerable Afghans.

Operational Developments:

Afghanistan: Almost one year has passed since the day various Afghan factions signed a milestone accord paving the way for a political transition in their war-ravaged country. During this period Afghanistan faced a number of advances in the political, humanitarian and cultural realm - the country established a transitional administration, while three million children went back to school, including more than one million girls banned from education under the Taliban regime, and 1.7 million refugees returned to their homeland. Afghanistan's renewal is driven by a popular desire for peace and the patient determination needed to rebuild the nation. But insecurity remains an ongoing challenge.

Whether caused by the attacks of extremists, by factional rivalries, abuses of power or common banditry, insecurity and lawlessness undermine the people's confidence in the peace process, hamper economic activities, limit reconstruction assistance and threaten the exercise of the most basic human rights.

In general terms the situation during the reported period has been calm. The level of security in the country is classified by UN as 3 and 4, meaning medium to high.

In the North, sporadic functional skirmishes still occur among small renegade commanders. Crime is reported to be on the increase

In the West, the impasse remains in the Shindad district where fresh faction fighting erupted between troops belonging to two rival commanders leaving 11 people killed and as many wounded. Their forces have clashed several times this year near Shindand, which was once a strategic air base and which lies in the Farah province south of Herat. Clashes were also reported from the Sarpooza district of the Kandahar region with three people killed and two injured.

A powerful car bomb exploded near Khowst airport in eastern Afghanistan, no casualties were reported. The airport has been frequently targeted since the fall of the Taliban regime late last year. An explosion occurred in a mosque of Taloqan city during a collective prayer leaving five people injured. 11 people were wounded in an explosion at a money exchange centre of Charsoo bazaar in Kandahar. Another three explosions were reported from Jalalabad city. US special forces patrolling near the town of Shindand, 150 km south of Herat, came under fire from unidentified Afghan assailants, prompting them to call in the first reported air strike from a US B-52 bomber since the summer.

Inside the Kabul City, three rockets landed in the 7th district but no casualties reported. A large quantity of explosive were discovered around the Kabul dam, sabotage intentions are suspected. As many as four people were killed and scores injured during two days of violence between students and police in the Afghan capital.

While security concerns remain in parts of Afghanistan, there has nevertheless been considerable improvement in stability in much of the country.

A committee was set up to draft a new Afghan constitution. When completed, the legal code will mark a new era for Afghanistan.

A total of six trillion old Afghani money have been exchanged out of the existing 15 trillion with new Afghani currency in the last six week period. 500 exchange windows are in operation countrywide augmented by 1000

money exchangers. A volume of three billion old Afghanis is handled every day. The government has extended the exchange period from 7 December 2002 to 2 January 2003. Exchange rate stands at the following to a USD: in Kandahar, Herat and Mazar at 56 Afghanis, Kabul 54 and Jalalabad 55.

As the Afghan winter sets in with temperatures at night falling to well below freezing, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), supported by the Federation, continues assisting vulnerable people in immediate need.

Pakistan: Another earthquake struck the remote and inaccessible area of Gilgit in the early hours of 21 November. The epicenter was around 45 kilometres to the south of Gilgit town and the affected area was again Diamer District. The earthquake was felt in Chillas, Astore and Gilgit. It was followed by a series of aftershocks below 4 on Richter scale. The trembler also threw up a massive dust cloud that reduced visibility in Chillas and Astore. The most affected villages are Kot, Turbling, Mushkin, Khudkhist, Shalter, Doain and Dushkin.

The quake measured 5.5 on the Richter scale and struck at around 02:35 hours. The road link between Gilgit and Chilas, Gilgit Astore, Skardu and Gilgit cut off due to massive land sliding in the area. Some 35,000 people or about half of the valley's population have been affected. According to government sources 21 people have been killed. More than 100 people were injured and 100 houses have been totally destroyed, while a further 1,100 houses have been partially destroyed, leaving around 20,000 people homeless, sleeping in the open in freezing cold. The Government was in charge on the rescue and relief operation, with military helicopters again being the only means of transport as roads, including the main artery the Karakoram Highway, have been cut off in various places. The authorities were again relocating those affected to safer areas, a camp has been set up at Guner Farm, some 100 km from Gilgit, to which about 2,500 people have been shifted. The government has evacuated 1,830 people from vulnerable area.

As winter's freezing temperatures descend on Pakistan, the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) supported by the Federation assists Afghan refugees and other vulnerable groups in the country. Consultations continue 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. Pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stock has been completed in most of the countries, including the newly established Branches of Turkmen RC located in the areas bordering Afghanistan. The procurement and reconstruction of warehouses in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are underway. Once completed, the warehouses will significantly strengthen the disaster response capacity of the National Societies in these countries. The advocacy initiatives continue 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 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 addition to the fixed clinics, the Afghan Red Crescent, supported by the Federation, operates six mobile clinics, of which three are based in Kandahar, one in Herat and another two in Mazar region. Additionally, ARCS is finalising Emergency mobile units (EMU) programme. The 5 EMUs (Kabul, Mazar, Herat, Kandahar and Jalalabad have a dual role. Their primary objective is to respond to epidemics and health emergencies in times of natural disasters, while in normal times, they focus to enlarge the catchment area of ARCS clinics and achieve a greater access to remote areas by providing primary health care services, offering assistance with referral of seriously ill patients and complicated deliveries, participating in polio national immunisation days (NIDs) and measles vaccination campaigns, as well as linking the ARCS clinics with the CBFA trained volunteers facilitating community health and disaster preparedness training.

Following the onset of winter weather a further seasonal rise in respiratory tract infections has been noted from clinics this month.

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

Activity:

- **46,934** people attended group health education sessions in the clinics this month and **9,432** received individual health education on specific topics relevant to them or their children. The group sessions included care of children with respiratory tract infections and recognition of symptoms requiring urgent medical attention, nutrition, hygiene, child spacing, and mine awareness.

Data collected from the beginning of the year, up to and including November 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 | Nov 02 | Total 2002 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Individual health education | 12'907 | 10'112 | 15'055 | 15'282 | 13'152 | 14'212 | 16'274 | 22'282 | 17'908 | 13'948 | 9'432 | 160'564 |
| Group health education | 35'029 | 34'181 | 44'642 | 48'563 | 45'481 | 50'585 | 49'683 | 39'145 | 51'472 | 67'808 | 46'934 | 513'523 |

- **18,245** children received vaccination against one or more preventable diseases (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis).
- The EPI (immunisation) component was introduced in Ghazni central clinic at the beginning of November. Presently there are still seven clinics with no EPI component, but ARCS is negotiating with Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to ensure EPI in all clinics by early next year.

Data collected from the beginning of the year, up to and including November 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 | Nov 02 | Total 2002 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Vaccination to children | 17'853 | 14'478 | 16'262 | 19'293 | 17'890 | 15'120 | 18'170 | 15'625 | 18'150 | 16'174 | 18'245 | 187'260 |

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 procedures to reduce childhood mortality and morbidity. In Afghanistan there are still sporadic cases of paralysis caused by wild polio virus. One case of AFP (acute flaccid paralysis, often associated with the polio virus) was reported by the doctor of Logar ARCS clinic on 10 November. The patient is a female child of 14 months age. She had received OPV six times during NIDs, but had not received routine vaccination.
- Extension of EPI to all ARCS clinics will ensure routine immunisation of all the children and women of child bearing age, who utilise ARCS clinics.

Remaining challenges:

- During the winter months 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 the lack of vaccinator in Qalai Now (Badghis) ARCS clinic there has been no EPI for nearly four months now. Therefore none of the children attending Qalai-Now clinic have received vaccination this month. However, ARCS in Badghis has now identified one vaccinator and commenced the recruitment process.

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, conducted **75,086** consultations this month treating a range of illnesses. Most frequent health problems seen were respiratory tract infections.
- ARCS laboratory technicians carried out **3,609** basic examinations to assist in diagnosis and treatment.

Data collected from the beginning of the year, up to and including November 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 | Nov 02 | Total 2002 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Consultation and treatment | 66'887 | 60'633 | 64'895 | 71'501 | 74'126 | 56'003 | 93'243 | 84'138 | 86'784 | 75'909 | 75'086 | 733'296 |

Impact: The 48 ARCS fixed clinics and six mobiles, throughout Afghanistan, allow for a wide coverage of health services to some of the country’s most vulnerable populations.

Remaining challenges: Discussions with ARCS headquarters for preventing the frequent changes of health staff by some branches were effective to some extent, but this issue still remains a 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 traditional birth attendants (TBAs) and female health staff continued their MCH and reproductive health activities. In November:

- **4,014** women received antenatal or postnatal care from ARCS midwives;

- **2,652** persons or couples received family planning advices and supplies;
- **6,423** women of child bearing age received tetanus vaccine to protect themselves and their unborn children against this fatal, but preventable, disease;
- **2,801** children were seen for growth and nutritional monitoring;
- TBAs, trained and monitored by ARCS midwives, made **2,117** home visits, for antenatal and post natal care and assisted in **364** deliveries.
- Due to the untimely death - following surgery - of the midwife from Metherlan clinic in Jalalabad region, and the resignation of the second midwife, it was not possible to follow-up TBAs or offer MCH services with the exception of family planning and growth monitoring in Metherlan this month.
- 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 November 2002 shows:

| TBA report | Jan 02 | Feb 02 | Mar 02 | Apr 02 | May 02 | Jun 02 | Jul 02 | Aug 02 | Sep 02 | Oct 02 | Nov 02 | Total |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| TBA home visits | 2'004 | 1'513 | 2'191 | 1'224 | 775 | 508 | 787 | 1'224 | 2'361 | 1'389 | 2'117 | 16'093 |
| Deliveries | 539 | 409 | 484 | 454 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 438 | 421 | 271 | 364 | 3'642 |
| 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 | 4'014 | 33'991 |
| Growth monitoring | 2'083 | 2'343 | 2'603 | 2'889 | 1'904 | 2'225 | 3'544 | 0 | 3'914 | 2'640 | 2'801 | 26'946 |
| Family planning | 1'311 | 1'031 | 955 | 758 | 814 | 222 | 723 | 1'617 | 2'229 | 2'255 | 2'652 | 14'567 |
| Tetanus vaccine to women | 7'709 | 6'600 | 7'173 | 8'333 | 6'751 | 6'355 | 8'496 | 6'724 | 7'073 | 8'279 | 6'423 | 79'916 |

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. The challenge is to also 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 suitable qualified staff to train and monitor TBAs.

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

Activity:

- The midwife of ARCS Badghis clinic in Herat region received a one week MCH training from MoPH this month.
- Federation health officer for Kabul region and ARCS MCH supervisor have been working on a manual on STDs (sexually transmitted diseases). This manual includes management of STDs, syndromic diagnosis, treatment and surveillance of STDs. It will be drafted in December and then printed and distributed to all ARCS clinics.

Impact: Supervisors and clinics staff who attend 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. Developing new manuals and reading materials for clinics staff will improve their knowledge and the quality of their work.

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: Apart from ongoing activities to address the overall health emergency, there was no specific emergency response during the reporting period. The ARCS 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: The Afghan Red Crescent Society mobile health teams continued their routine health work in Kandahar and Mazar regions, visiting remote villages and offering consultation and treatment alongside health education messages.

The mobile team working in Nahrin, since the earthquake earlier this year, continue to give much needed health advice and support to the affected villages. In November they offered consultation and treatment to **1,075** people and provided health education to **4,265** people.

In Kandahar region, the mobile teams visited remote villages, treating **1,752** patients and providing health education to **1,874** people.

The Herat mobile team could not function in November due to resignation of the doctor. ARCS is trying hard to find another doctor.

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.

Remaining challenges: The Afghan Red Crescent, in cooperation with the Federation, plans to reallocate clinics where necessary, to avoid duplication of medical services and expand its network of clinics in the country based on need, population catchment, availability of alternative health facilities and community acceptance and participation. Plans include a maximum of six new clinics in rural areas, based on funding projections and the ability of ARCS to find and maintain adequate staffing for these clinics.

Within the framework of this initiative, preparations continue on the construction of a new ARCS clinics in Adraskan - drawings are being adjusted now to a new site identified recently by the local community - and the opening of a clinic in Panjsher Valley, Kabul region - here more than 50% of renovation of the building donated to ARCS is already done; the rest of the work is to be completed soon. The contract has been signed with a company for the construction of the new building for Badghis clinic in Herat region, the works to start shortly. Construction work of the new building for ARCS clinic in Sheikh Abaad, Wardak Province of Kabul region, is going on and 20% of the work has already been completed.

The Federation has been also assisting the National Society to renovate and repair some of the existing clinic buildings: repair of the ARCS clinics in Ghazni and Parwan of Kabul region is almost completed. In Kabul city, the renovation works are also going on. Repair of ARCS clinic in Ghor of Herat region has been completed. Construction of two latrines in Nimroz of Herat region is going on. A request for quotations, for renovation of Farah

ARCS clinic in Herat region has been made. The contract for renovation of Darinoor clinic in Jalalabad region is under process. Soon after the contract is signed with a company, the renovation work will start there.

Community Based First Aid (CBFA) w

Context: ARCS, supported by Federation, has over 12,000 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 143 districts of 23 provinces. Each team of volunteers, 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 ten teams in his 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.

The ARCS youth programme aims at strengthening the commitment of young people to coexistence in a country, where the rule of the gun has often been the norm - 97 per cent of children under 16 have witnessed violence and 65 per cent have experienced the death of a close relative. The programme runs mainly through schools. Teachers are trained to recruit and mentor Red Crescent youth volunteers in health education, first aid as well as how to spread the message of humanity and togetherness.

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 trained in CBFA show that during November:

- ARCS volunteers treated **21,838** cases, including the provision of first aid and health advice in their villages and referral of **2,464** persons to health facilities within the region. The most common cases dealt with were diarrhoea and wound care, including burns and fractures.
- ARCS volunteers disseminated health messages to **117,430** 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, first aid, and mine-awareness.
- A total of **404** volunteers, from 329 villages were trained this month (17% of the annual target of 2,400 volunteers). They were recruited from 17 districts in 17 provinces from all five regions of Afghanistan, bringing the countrywide network of ARCS volunteers to **12,039** volunteers from **11,644** villages.
- ARCS regional supervisors and trainers met with 293 volunteer teams and district leaders this month. At these meetings, trainers and supervisors briefed the group leaders on volunteer activity reporting and gave a variety of refresher courses on different topics.
- Follow-up meetings by trainers directly with volunteers themselves have been held with 128 volunteer groups across the country, in which 1,923 volunteers participated. During these meetings first aid bags were refilled, and refresher courses given on hygiene and practical first aid.

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. 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.

Remaining challenges: The first aid programme needs to continue extending basic health care coverage to isolated areas. Further integration of the CBFA programme into the primary health care programme is also required to increase effectiveness. This process is ongoing.

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 November activities included:

- ARCS youth department staff paid monitoring visits to 95 schools in Kabul region and 43 schools in Herat region. They organised monthly meetings attended by 165 teacher volunteers in Kabul and 87 teacher volunteers in Herat region.
- This month **378** people benefited from first aid offered by youth volunteers and teachers from the schools in Kabul and **1,269** people in and around Herat also received first aid from the youth and teacher volunteers.
- In Herat youth and teacher volunteers also disseminated basic health education messages to **7,296** people, both inside the school and in the wider community.
- During the reporting period first aid competitions were held among five female and male schools in Kabul, in which 250 youth volunteers participated, with five youth winners. The three youth taking the first three places will now participate in the regional level competition.



Today, the ARCS youth programme is implemented in 202 schools. The ARCS has recruited and trained a total of 388 teachers and 9,233 young volunteers since 1999.

Youth volunteers recruited & trained since 1999:

| Region | Province | 1999 | | | 2000 | | | 2001 | | | 2002 | | | Total | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Schools | Teachers | Youth | Schools | Teachers | Youth | Schools | Teachers | Youth | Schools | Teachers | Youth | Schools | Teachers | Youth |
| Kabul | Kabul | 40 | 80 | 2,000 | 17 | 35 | 850 | 23 | 36 | 1,150 | 15 | 30 | 750 | 95 | 181 | 4,750 |
| Jalalabad | Nangarhar | 10 | 20 | 450 | | | | | | | 4 | 8 | 180 | 14 | 28 | 630 |
| Mazar | Balkh | | | | 17 | 31 | 837 | | | | 24 | 43 | 1,574 | 41 | 74 | 2,411 |
| | Samangan | | | | | | | 9 | 18 | 244 | | | | 9 | 18 | 244 |
| Herat | Herat | | | | 19 | 39 | 407 | 10 | 18 | 240 | 14 | 28 | 551 | 43 | 87 | 1,198 |
| Total | | 50 | 100 | 2,450 | 53 | 105 | 2,094 | 42 | 74 | 1,634 | 57 | 109 | 3,055 | 202 | 388 | 9,233 |

Impact: Youth volunteers in Kabul and Herat are beginning to be recognized as a force to support the community. 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: Low 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: Afghan Red Crescent engineering teams have continued travelling the provinces surveying needs, wants and the local geology before sinking a borehole to underground reserves that will provide a safe and regular supply of water to about 30-35 families most in need. On average, a borehole is sunk in nine days, depending on the hardness of the rock, the level of the watertable and the amount of water in the underground reserve. It is mounted with a handpump and sealed with a concrete slab. In November, 24 new boreholes were drilled. This brings the total of new boreholes to 129. 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 (new boreholes) | Farah Qala- e- Qah (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 |
| Nov. | 0 | 4 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Total | 57 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 27 | 35 | 129 | 35 |

Impact: Provision of water is crucial for Afghans restoring their communities. Safe water supply improves health of vulnerable people living in the drought affected areas - the bore holes drilled and deepened by the Federation in this year benefit some 40,000 people in the target areas.

Remaining challenges: Scores of boreholes are providing thousands of families with safe water every day but there remains a need for communities to better manage their resources as well as be more aware of health issues. To ensure successful and sustainable behavior change, it is important that there is an understanding of the forces that impact health/hygiene behaviors. Core is the attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of individuals, the community and society. The Federation has launched a pilot project to carry out a qualitative research aiming to improve the understanding of local attitudes, beliefs, perception and knowledge of hygiene behaviours particularly within the female population. This will help to design appropriate training, as well as to gauge women’s interest in becoming

water and sanitation or health promotion volunteers. Further, as a result of this initiative, the Red Crescent will establish relationships and trust with the female population for future volunteers programmes.

Foremost, the project is to consult and engage women, as they are considered to be the major influence in changing practices regarding personal, household and environmental hygiene. Target groups will include: mothers with children, young females, religious ladies, family groups, and women living next to Red Crescent boreholes. As it is a challenge to access the female population, it will be difficult to ensure a representative sample of the population. It is anticipated to initially hold five focus groups within Kandahar city. Approximately between 8 to 12 women per focus group. However the number of focus groups will depend on the themes arising during the discussions and whether the themes are consistent.

Based on the survey result, training curriculum or module will then be developed on hygiene, health, water conservation and community based management, followed by training of key Red Crescent CBFA volunteers, emergency mobile unit members, as well as community representatives and village volunteers. A concerted effort will be made to ensure that women volunteers are recruited for training, this has started with the employment of a local female health promotion officer. There is also an opportunity to conduct some focus groups with men as the Red Crescent also has a male health promotion officer. It would allow to compare the perceptions, beliefs and attitudes between gender too.

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: The ARCS, supported by the Federation, has continued its winterisation planning as part of a wider humanitarian preparation efforts. The Red Crescent is assisting 18,000 vulnerable families after being allotted responsibility for four provinces - Kapisa, Logar, Parwan and Wardark - in the central region. The Red Crescent, in co-ordination with other agencies, is providing coal, blankets, plastic sheeting and a stove so that the families can survive the winter.

Verification of the beneficiary lists, provided earlier by the local authorities in Logar and Wardak provinces has been completed. The efforts are now focused on Kapisa and Parwan provinces.

The ARCS is developing a detailed distribution plan. Some of the required items are available from the existing ARCS stock. Preparations are underway to arrange for the procurement of the missing relief items - stoves and plastic sheeting. Coal will be provided by IOM from its supplies in the country. Blankets are available from the existing emergency preparedness stocks, which will need to be replenished at a later stage. Distribution is expected to start in the second half of December 2002.

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 |
| 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: Through the implementation of winter programme in close co-operation and co-ordination with other humanitarian organisations, the impact of adverse winter conditions on the vulnerable communities will be reduced thereby alleviating some of the hardship they encounter. The project implementation will increase the ARCS public image, will strengthen the NS disaster response capacity and will create a strong basis for future close co-operation/collaboration with UN and the Government.

Remaining challenges: complete verification of beneficiary lists in Kapisa and Parwan provinces, procure the missing items and carry out the distribution according to the pre-established plan. The start of the distribution had been delayed due to unexpected problems incurred by the shortage of mineral coal supplies in the country. With the strong support from UNAMA central area co-ordination office and the ministry of rural rehabilitation and development, a member of the winterisation national task force, some 3,250 MT of coal was secured from IOM’s stocks in Mazar-i-Sharif. Further delays might be faced due to expected snow falls, that might block the Salang pass and prevent the transportation of the coal from IOM’s warehouses in the north of the country to the distribution sites. Efforts are exerted to expedite the procurement of the missing supplies and start the distribution as soon as possible.

Organisational Development w

Context: This is a major part of Federation support to the Afghan Red Crescent. The purpose of this engagement is to help the ARCS better realise its potential and transform itself into a better functioning National Society with better trained staff and volunteers as well as stronger institutional structures making a difference in the lives of the vulnerable. 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 optimizing its organizational 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:

- The Federation, ICRC and the ARCS maintain regular contacts and conduct regular tripartite meetings at leadership and technical levels to share information.

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: 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. It has major organisational issues it still needs to confront. 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 ARCS branch assessment exercise has been completed now. The data has been collated and analysed. The ARCS is now translating the analytical report of the questionnaire, the report on the observations of the assessment team, and profile of each ARCS Branch.
- Preparations are underway for the resource development workshop in Herat. 14 ARCS staff members from provincial branches will attend the workshop due to take place in late December 2002. The participants will receive training on project proposal writing, importance of credibility and code of ethics.
- The process of establishing a proper volunteering base through the CBFA component of the operation for Afghan Red Crescent branches continued.
- The Federation is assisting the ARCS in renovating its provincial branch building in Parwan. 70 per cent of the reconstruction works has been completed. Bids for the construction of an ARCS Branch office in Badghis, Herat region, have arrived and will be analysed to identify a company that will carry out the construction works.

Impact: The workshop aims at promoting the principles of self-reliance and resource development strategies. The Branch assessment gives 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: Developing branch capacity is a major task, particularly in isolated regions. Initial steps are being taken but there is a long way to go. Internal instability in the Branches remains a serious concern. A high turnover of the ARCS staff members reduce the impact of capacity development efforts. The unpredictable security situation is also a serious constraints on branch development.



Once the translation of the ARCS branch assessment documentation is completed, the management commission, which was established under the core structure agreement between the Movement components in Afghanistan and includes representatives of the ARCS, Federation and ICRC, will then review the assessment results and develop recommendations for future branch development programme.

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

Activity:

- Federation organisational development co-ordinator and the ICRC Movement co-operation co-ordinator had several meetings with their ARCS colleagues and discussed important issues related to co-operation between the components of the movement in Afghanistan.
- Further consultations have been held with the National Society leadership on the planned review of the ARCS headquarters systems, procedures and structures.
- Construction of the ARCS training centre in Kabul continues - 20 per cent of the works have been completed thus far.

Impact: Better co-operation and links among the components of the Movement. Once the training centre is completed, the facility will provide an excellent opportunity both for the provision of training in the national society and also a possible means of income generation.

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. Another important factor is the stability of existing leadership and staff so that they build their effectiveness and institutional memory. The National Society needs to work to promote the Fundamental Principles of unity and independence in Afghanistan.

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 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 November was as follows:

| Location | Male | Female | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Quetta | 400 | 575 | 975 |
| Chaman | 964 | 1'674 | 2'638 |
| Muhammad Khel BHU | 1'227 | 816 | 2'043 |
| Total | 2'591 | 3'065 | 5'656 |

The most prevalent diseases the PRCS health teams had to attend during the reporting period were diarrhoea, acute respiratory tract infection, skin infection, pelevic inflammatory disease, malaria, gastritis and hypertension.

The Mohammad Khel MHU could not provide any curative services during the reported period as the doctor was on maternity leave¹. Over the reported period, health education sessions were provided for 1,356 people and a total of 726 health kits were distributed. The main focus of health education sessions was on orodental and personal hygiene, ORS, burns, prevention of hepatitis, snake bites, shock and unconcionsness, advantages of breast feeding and diarrhoea.

In *Northwest Frontier Province*, the BHU in Torkham and MHU in Peshawar saw in total 3,331 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 November was as follows:

| Facility | Male | Female | Afghans | Locals | Total |
|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| BHU Torkham | 624 | 686 | 987 | 324 | 1'310 |
| MHU Tajabad | 151 | 862 | 802 | 211 | 1'013 |
| MHU Haji Camp | 163 | 845 | 821 | 187 | 1'008 |
| Total | 938 | 2'393 | 2'610 | 722 | 3'331 |

Ongoing basic health and hygiene education has been provided by the four female health educators in the Landi Karez 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. Nine female refugees were trained as trainers by the ARCS health promotion officers. They will help now the ARCS in community mobilisation, as well as in disseminating basic health education messages to the camp's population.

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.

Remaining challenges: continue the provision of basic curative and preventive health in existing health facilities, with external support for ARCS Baluchistan/NWFP health units.

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.

¹ 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.

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, as well as the CBFA ToT for the BHU and MHU personnel of NWFP will be provided in January 2003, 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 November the key activities and services provided by the hospital were as follows:

| Activity | Total | Local | Afghans |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| General surgical operations | 37 | 11 | 26 |
| In-patient admissions of children | 24 | 10 | 14 |
| In-patient admissions of adults | 43 | 23 | 20 |
| Laboratory tests | 362 | 222 | 140 |
| X-ray procedures | 196 | 61 | 137 |
| Gyne/obs OPD | 965 | 635 | 330 |
| Totals | 781 | 361 | 425 |

Additionally, **12,047** patients were provided health care on an OPD (out-patient department) basis. 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 8,915 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.

Further progress has been made on the installation of an underground water distribution network. 2,705 meters of water pipeline has been laid from the tube well premises to existing water tanks scattered across the camp.

87 cluster latrines donated by UNICEF were erected in this month bringing the total number of latrines constructed by the Federation in the camp to 810. 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. The availability of culturally acceptable latrines reduces the risk of transmission of faeco-oral disease-bearing vectors.

Remaining challenges: complete the water reticulation system in the camp and build 190 more latrines - the Federation will have to resume the construction of mud latrines and discontinue the erection of the UNICEF donated prefabricated latrines, because, due to cold weather, refugees have been using the parts of those latrines for firewood.

The community participation in maintaining proper sanitation in the camp remains 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 in Dara camp. 1,334 meters of piping for the reticulation system camp was replaced. Additionally, 15 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.

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 and continue the maintenance works - repairing water taps and replacing broken fittings.

Relief and Shelter w²

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.

² *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.*

Activity: During the reported period, the PRCS, supported by the Federation, has continued relief assistance in the camps to protect thousands of Afghans threatened by a wave of cold weather. Warm clothes, donation from the Yemen RC, was distributed to refugees sheltered in the camps of Balochistan province. 10 refugees in Shalman camp in Pakistan’s North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) were supplied with a wheel chair, which had been purchased by the PRCS locally.

Preparation works commenced on the construction of schools in three camps of Khurram Agency in NWFP. Procurement of additional supplies of blankets, warm clothes and footwear is ongoing.

Impact: Warm clothes will protect refugees from 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. Further distributions 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.

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.

As with the last earthquake (see operations update no 28), Pakistan Red Crescent Society responded immediately to a request from the Government for assistance. The following was dispatched from Islamabad and distributed among the victims:

| Relief Item | Quantity |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Tents | 250 |
| Blankets | 3'000 |
| Jumpers for males | 3'000 |
| Woolen socks | 1000 pairs |
| Used clothing for females | 20 bales |

Following the earlier earthquake, CHF 29,000 was made available through the Afghan Crisis appeal to replenish the items which the National Society provided at that time. No further funds are necessary at this particular time - the main rehabilitation of housing in the area will only be undertaken in the spring of next year, as the winter has already set in and those affected are being accommodated in temporary housing in a different location near to Chilas.

Impact: Community level training improves the skills of the target beneficiaries in disaster response. The warehouse and the training centre, once completed, 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.

The earthquake operation has demonstrated once again the importance of the National Society's role in assisting vulnerable victims of disasters. The PRCS received a huge media coverage in local newspapers, which greatly boosted the its image and public awareness.

Remaining challenges: Two basic disaster management training courses for PRCS staff and volunteers from Provincial Branches have been carried forward to early 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.
- The preparation of a brochure on the PRCS activities/programmes in local languages is in the final phase. Once completed, the brochures will be distributed to the general public through the PRCS provincial branches.
- Furthermore, progress has been made on the printing of posters on the Fundamental Principles and volunteers.
- A 1-2 minute TV spot on fighting against HIV/AIDS stigma was produced and will be telecast on the national and few other private TV channels.

Impact: The profile and image of the National Society is further increased as a countrywide humanitarian organisation. The brochure will help to increase the understanding of the ARCS operations, its mission and objectives among the local communities. The poster campaign aims at disseminating knowledge of the Movement and the Fundamental Principles to Red Crescent beneficiaries and the general public. As a result, more people both within and outside of Red Crescent will know about Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and have better understanding of Humanitarian Values, which will ultimately lead to increased number of Red Crescent volunteers and members. The TV campaign aims to reduce HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination through raising awareness. According to UNAIDS, some 74,000 people are infected with this disease in Pakistan. The social and

economic implications are so serious that the fight against HIV/AIDS has become the PRCS important programme priority.

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 - one in December 2002, while another one has been postponed until early next year.

3. 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: The Turkmen RC has continued providing vocational training to Afghan refugees - 53 Afghans are currently attending driving classes, 66 are learning computer skills, while another 25 receive training in small business development.

Preparations are underway for the production of a booklet on health prevention, first aid and refugee related issues in Russian and other local languages. 28,000 copies will be printed and distributed to the target groups through the newly established branches in the areas bordering Afghanistan.

During the reported period, the Turkmen RC recruited 435 volunteers in the areas bordering Afghanistan. The newly recruited volunteers received training in refugee related issues.

Within the framework of the Afghan crisis operation, 800 tents were distributed as a disaster preparedness stock to six branches of the Turkmen RC - Ashgabat, Ahal, Balkan, Dashoguz, Lebap and Mary.

Additionally, the following items were procured as a disaster preparedness stock either locally or through the Federation regional delegation in Almaty and Secretariat in Geneva:

| Description | 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 linens | 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 |

Procurement of 500 tents, 500 jerry cans and 300 kerosene stoves is ongoing.

Uzbekistan: 70 Afghan refugees improved their computer skills through the vocational training provided by the Uzbek RC.

The following items have been procured as disaster preparedness stock:

- 1,000 mattresses;
- 1,000 sets of bed linen, and
- 1,000 hygiene sets.

Additionally, the procurement of 500 tents, 2,000 blankets, 500 jerry cans, 1,000 kitchen sets and 300 kerosene stoves is ongoing. The items expected to arrive before the end of this year or early next year.

The Uzbek RC is considering a possibility to purchase and repair an existing warehouse in Tashkent, because it has now become obvious that the construction works might take longer time than it was initially envisaged. Further, there might be constraints encountered with the availability of construction materials in the country, while their international procurement will considerably increase the budget of the project. The Uzbek RC is also planning to construct containers on the land, which has been donated by the government authorities for the warehouse. The containers will provide additional storage facility for the National Society.

Tajikistan: Procurement and transportation of the following items as a disaster preparedness stock is ongoing:

- Summer tents 110
- Winter tents 10
- Tarpaulins 100
- Kitchen sets 500
- Hygiene sets 1,000
- Kerosene stoves 310
- Quilts 1,500
- Hoes 500
- Shovels 500
- Mattresses 500

Progress has been made on the procurement of a warehouse in Dushanbe, expected to be finalised by the end of this year. The warehouse, however, will require repair/renovation.

The radio network of the Tajikistan RC was upgraded by the purchase of following radio equipment:

- four HF base stations for Murgab, Vanch, Kurgen Turbe and Dzhirgatal.
- five VHF base stations for Khorog, Kulyab, Kurgen Turbe, Khudjand and Dzhirgatal.
- five VHF vehicle sets for vehicles in each oblast.
- 23 handsets to provide supplementary communications at the six locations where VHF base stations exist.

275 Afghan refugees completed the vocational training provided by the Tajikistan RC. A total of 469 Afghans were trained in this year in computer literacy, English, sewing, management, first aid, nursing and public health.

Kyrgyzstan: The Kyrgyz RC, supported by the Federation, supplied 560 Afghan refugee families with hygiene parcels, school sets and school sport items.

Two three-day seminars on basic hygiene were also provided to the target refugee families - 60 people.

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: Finalise the procurement of the disaster preparedness stock and construct/rehabilitate the warehouses.

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.

Federation/ARCS humanitarian assistance strategy for the 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.

Efforts continued to assist the Afghan Red Crescent in its partnership building with government authorities - the ministry of public health, ministry of foreign affairs and rural development, as well as with major international organisations. The Red Crescent volunteer base is seen as a unique humanitarian force by many external institutions, who seek partnerships. A vivid illustration of this is effective co-operation over the last year between ARCS and WHO on polio eradication campaign and UNFPA support for the ARCS MCH services. There has been also strengthening of links with UN Mine Awareness Programme for Afghanistan, particularly in the Kabul region where the agency is requesting the support of the ARCS CBFA volunteers to assist in raising mine awareness in the communities.

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 is seeking a logistics delegate to coordinate a logistical support to the operation. The recruitment process for heads of sub-delegations in Mazar, Herat and Kandahar is ongoing. The number of delegates in the Afghanistan delegation currently stands at 16. With the arrival of four new delegates, their number will increase to 20. The Federation is also seeking a health and a water and sanitation delegates to support extensive health operations in Pakistan.

For further details please contact:

Head of Federation delegation Ali Hassan Quoreshi, ph 93 70 278 372, fax: 873 382 280534

email: hod.kabuldel@wireless.ifrc.org

Afghan Crisis desk officer Andrée Houle, Phone: 41 22 730 4316; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95;

email: houle@ifrc.org

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. This operation seeks to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or longer-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website. For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

John Horekens
Director External Relations

Simon Missiri
Head Asia 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 |
| HC/MED/FED/01102 | Del Agua | kit | 1 | 1 | 0 |

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 | 5000 | 4856 | | 144 |
| HC/SHE/US/01001 | Tarpaulins | pcs | 18980 | 15610 | | 3370 |
| 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 | 10200 | 0 | 5016 | 5184 |
| HC/WAT/AT/01012 | PE+ Fittings 200m 1" (rolls eac 100m) | roll | 2 | 2 | | 0 |
| HC/WAT/AT/01010 | Water Purification tab. | pcs | 990100 | 3100 | | 987000 |
| 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 | 20427 | 20427 | | 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 | Plastoc Sheetings 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 | 11695 | 6683 | | 5012 |
| 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 | 4500 | 4500 | | 0 |
| HC/SHE/BH/01063 | Jerseys | pcs | 1501 | 1501 | | 0 |

British RC

| Tracking No. | Items | Unit | Received | Distributed | Transferred to Afghanistan | Balance |
|--------------|-------|------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|---------|
|--------------|-------|------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|---------|

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----|-------|-------|--|------|
| HC/SHE/GB/01035 | Tarpaulins | pcs | 4000 | 43 | | 3957 |
| HC/SHE/GB/01034 | Kitchen Sets | set | 3998 | 3486 | | 512 |
| HC/SHE/GB/01033 | Blankets | pcs | 20000 | 20000 | | 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 | 10000 | 10000 | | 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 | Tapstands | pcs | 20 | 20 | | 0 |
| HC/WAT/FR/01055 | Chlorine | btll | 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 | 8 | | 2 |
| HC/SHE/NL/01062 | Kitchen Sets | set | 2494 | 2398 | | 96 |

Norwegian RC

| Tracking No. | Items | Unit | Received | Distributed | Transferred to Afghanistan | Balance |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|---------|
| HC/WAT/NO/01042 | Jerry Cans 10 ltr, collapsible | pcs | 50000 | 36481 | | 13519 |
| 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 | 1000 | 100 | | 900 |
| HC/FOO/ES/01022 | BP-5 Compact Food | pcs | 10008 | 10008 | | 0 |
| HC/SHE/ES/01021 | Tarpaulins | pcs | 4500 | 4500 | | 0 |
| HC/SHE/ES/01075 | Blankets | pcs | 1475 | 1475 | | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|--|---|
| HC/SHE/ES/01067/01020 | Kitchen Sets | set | 2001 | 2001 | | 0 |
| HC/WAT/ES/01018/01074 | Jerry Cans | pcs | 6768 | 6768 | | 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 bttls.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 | 6000 | 6000 | | 0 |
| HC/SHE/CH/01037 | Kitchen Sets | set | 1008 | 1008 | | 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 | 1988 | 1988 | | 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 Federation

| Tracking No. | Items | Unit | Received | Distributed | Transferred to Afghanistan | Balance |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Local Procurement | Kerosene Lamps | pcs | 9500 | 4139 | | 5361 |
| Local Procurement | Skillets (for baking bread) | pcs | 4500 | 4118 | | 382 |
| Local Procurement | Coal Stoves | pcs | 5000 | 0 | | 5000 |
| HC/SHE/FED/01045 | Tents | pcs | 1000 | 1000 | | 0 |
| HC/SHE/FED/01046 | Blankets | pcs | 12000 | 12000 | | 0 |

| Humanitarian crisis | | | | | | ANNEX 1 |
|--------------------------------|----------|------------------|------|-------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| APPEAL No. 32/2001 | | PLEDGES RECEIVED | | | 16.12.2002 | |
| DONOR | CATEGORY | QUANTITY | UNIT | VALUE CHF | DATE | COMMENT |
| CASH | | | | | | |
| REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF -----> | | | | 26'280'950 | | TOTAL COVERAGE 120.5% |
| 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 |
| FINNISH - RC | | 10'829 | EUR | 15'880 | 12.11.2002 | INFORMATION DELEGATE |
| 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 | |

| 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 | |