

Mid-Year report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Afghanistan

Appeal No. MAAAF001

This report covers the period 1 January
to 30 June 2011.

5 August 2011



In April 2011, the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) distributed urgently needed materials after landslides in Marmol district of Balkh province, northern Afghanistan. Photo: ARCS

In brief

Programme summary:

Disaster management: During the reporting period, Afghanistan experienced a series of unprecedented natural disasters throughout the country, which affected thousands of livelihoods and killed at least 50 people. The Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS), supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), provided relief supplies in the affected areas.

The flash floods in May alone ravaged three provinces in the north-western regions, leaving 1,940 houses destroyed, 37 dead and 45 injured. Upon ARCS's request, IFRC released non-food relief items (tents, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, jerry cans and blankets) for 450 families.

To further support ARCS's response capacity, IFRC pre-positioned non-food items for 3,000 families in 15 disaster-prone provinces under the sponsorship of the Japanese government/Japanese Red Cross and the Canadian International Development Agency/Canadian Red Cross.

A total of 5,000 families in five provinces in Kabul, Herat, Jalalabad and Mazar were identified as the most vulnerable and benefited from a food distribution that was implemented at the end of the reporting period. The initiative is supported through IFRC by the Italian government.

In an attempt to further strengthen the response capacity of ARCS, two relief training, one for ARCS heads of regions and disaster management (DM) officers, and the other for ARCS relief staff, was accomplished with the support of IFRC. These activities were in anticipation of this year's food distribution and other response operations.

To promote a harmonized approach, ARCS, in cooperation with IFRC and ICRC, is in the process of

streamlining the National Society needs assessment for response to natural disasters. Moreover, the Movement partners met regularly throughout the reporting period to promote more coherent and efficient response strategies, including developing a relief management guideline, which is presently being reviewed.

ARCS, with support from IFRC, was able to incorporate six articles from the international disaster response law (IDRL) guidelines in the Afghanistan national disaster preparedness law, which was submitted to the parliament for final approval.

Health and care: ARCS started the operational year initiating a bottom-up operational planning process from the provincial level, moving to the regional and concluded at headquarter level. This newly applied planning process is expected to improve relevance and efficiency of implementation.

With the support and participation of the IFRC health department, ARCS organised three separate training workshops to facilitate the health departments strategic planning for the next three years.

With respect to the ARCS clinics project, one of the major achievements during the reporting period was to agree to substitute the Movement partners' (IFRC and ICRC) geographical support to the clinics with a thematic one. While the previous division had meant that ICRC supported 10 clinics mainly in Kandahar and Jalalabad regions and IFRC supported 37 clinics in the central, western and northern regions, a thematic approach has been employed since April 2011, in which ICRC provides medicines to all clinics, while IFRC provides technical support on capacity building, hereunder also hardship allowances.

ARCS's expansion of the Comprehensive Community-Based Health Intervention (CCBHI) project in Sar-e-Pul was consolidated by conducting a baseline survey in targeted areas of the province – with assistance of externally contracted surveyors.

To improve the relevance of the programme to women, 100 female volunteers were trained on reproductive health in Shortepa district and Bhalik province. This is expected to benefit the wider female population and reduce mortality rates of pregnant women. A similar workshop was conducted for male volunteers in Shortepa district, which is expected to promote a more supportive environment for women at the community level.

The major achievements within the emergency health project was a five-day training of trainers (ToT) workshop on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) as well as household water treatment (HWT) and safe storage for 25 community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) supervisors/trainers as well as regional health officers from provinces that regularly face epidemics. This training was followed by field level ECV and HWT training course for 20 volunteers from 24-27 February in Jalalabad.

As part of health emergency preparedness and response, ARCS, with the support of IFRC, plans to conduct a simulation exercise building on the IFRC field school approach in Jalalabad. The focus will be on response to a cholera outbreak and the exercise is planned to take place in September.

ARCS resumed its HIV peer education activities following limited activities in 2010. In 2011, the project was integrated with the maternal newborn and child health (MNCH) programme, and received commitment from donors for a three-year period. During the reporting period, the ARCS activities focused on conducting free of cost youth peer education trainings.

In addition to the IFRC appeal, the IFRC health department, in consultation with ARCS, submitted a number of proposals, including to the Australian and Icelandic Red Cross Societies, and Canadian Red Cross/Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Fortunately, IFRC received positive feedback from the Australian and Canadian Red Cross Societies, which aside from focusing on MNCH also secured a three-year support for emergency health response projects.

Organizational development: Through the support provided by the Movement partners, the ARCS organizational development (OD) programme assisted the development of ARCS activities and policies. With the appointment of the new secretary general during the reporting period, the importance of OD as a component to ensure more efficient planning and response on behalf of all ARCS departments was reinforced. Of importance, the new secretary general has appointed the ARCS OD department to lead the process of developing the new ARCS 2012-2015 Strategic Plan 2012 – 2015.

In January, the OD department spearheaded the project planning process (PPP) training workshop for the ARCS regional coordinators and heads of department. This ensured the ARCS's focus on bottom-up and

participatory planning processes – including for the operational plan for 2011.

The ARCS human resource policy was reviewed and finalised. This will enable ARCS to clarify and standardise recruitment as well as human resource management policies.

The ARCS leadership and management approved the opening and closing balances of financial statements from the last five years. This has made the ARCS finance department increasingly aware of the society's over-all financial situation as well as relevant risk analysis.

The audit of the ARCS 2009-2010 books of account was finalized and the external auditor submitted the audit and management reports to ARCS leadership. These audited accounts are expected to increase confidence of partners and help the management to improve efficiency of the National Society.

In January an exchange visit was conducted between Herat and Mazar regional offices to improve the staff's ability to provide adequate support to ARCS branches. Other skills enhancement included 60 ARCS staff from five regional offices being trained in English and computer courses.

A membership training workshop was conducted for 34 branches and their field officers. During the reporting period, ARCS recruited 751 new members including 121 women in 34 branches. Alongside this, six local assemblies were established in Ghazni and Logar provinces. These were important first steps in the process leading towards provincial and general assemblies.

With the support of the OD department, the first communications workshop was conducted on 12-13th April on IFRC premises with 16 participants from ARCS, ICRC and IFRC.

During the reporting period, six youth corners in different provincial branches were established. Hundreds of ARCS youth volunteers participated in fundraising campaigns for the Tsunami affected people in Japan. During the reporting period, 20,000 youth volunteers – including 8,400 girls – were trained through 13 provincial youth clubs and more than 200 new youth volunteers were recruited. More than 4,000 youth participated in the social activities such as blood donation, hygiene promotion, providing first aid to the affected people, tree planting and cleaning of some public places.

Five training workshops were conducted in five regional offices for the head of the branches on better management of the ARCS volunteers. In April, the ARCS volunteers' policy was finalized.

In March, a tripartite Movement coordination meeting was conducted to discuss key strategic issues (strategic plan, harmonization, ARCS constitution, preparation for the ARCS general assembly).

Humanitarian values:

Humanitarian Values activities were mainly carried out through youth volunteers in 13 youth clubs and 30 youth corners in schools. Activities focused on promotion of mutual respect, tolerance and co-existence to decrease the level of discrimination, stigmatization and violence in the community. The good level of motivation on behalf of the youth – including a high number of girls participating therein – ensured that youth conveyed the humanitarian values messages to their families, parents and more broadly within their communities. As a result community members were also through these activities actively being promoted to join the ARCS membership programme.

Financial situation: The appeal budget is CHF 10,394,047 (USD 13,525,366 or EUR 9,555,167) Appeal coverage is 67 per cent. Expenditure from January to June 2011 was 26 per cent per cent of the overall 2011 budget.

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

No. of people reached:

Programme title	Total number of beneficiaries		
	Male	Female	Total
Disaster management	16,086	25,350	41,436
Health and care	214,237	287,084	501,321
Organizational development	12,611	8,400	21,011
Humanitarian values	5,830	4,770	10,600

Our partners: In addition to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, our partners include key government ministries, United Nations agencies, international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that are recognised under the government's national disaster management plan.

On behalf of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, IFRC would like to thank all partners for their support.

Context

During the reporting period, the security situation remained very volatile all over the country with regular attacks against government and security affiliated offices. This, along with threats and singular attacks on international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), continued to complicate humanitarian access throughout the country.

In February, a suicide bomber attacked a high-profile supermarket "Finest", which was often visited by foreigners. Eight people were killed in the attack and the incident raised fears about armed opposition groups intent to more deliberately attack places often visited by foreigners.

After a deadly attack on the governors office in Kandahar province by armed opposition in March, the security forces killed 23 suicide attackers and detained four other armed opposition members. The arrested suicide bombers were among more than 500 inmates, who later escaped from Kandahar prison on 25 April through a 320-meter long tunnel excavated by the Taliban.

On 1 April, a severe attack on the United Nations Afghanistan Mission compound in Mazar-e-Sharif, northern Afghanistan, killed 11 foreigners. The attack developed after Friday prayers in which devotees were called to denounce the actions of Terry Jones, a radical American preacher who had publicly burnt the Islamic holy book the week before. At least four protesters were also reported killed during the attack on the UN office. This event problematised neutral humanitarian action in Afghanistan further and consolidated an overall decline in security in the formerly more peaceful northern region. Deterioration in the overall security in the northern region was further reflected in May, when more than 400 Taliban attacked government offices in Nuristan.

The anger over the burning of the Muslim holy book fueled deadly violence in several other major towns in Afghanistan, where demonstrators set cars and shops ablaze in riots and where several protesters as well as civilians were killed. The events further strained the cooperation between the Afghan government and its Western counterparts.

The US assassination of Osama Bin Laden in Pakistan in early May received modest to little attention in Afghanistan – and the potential impact thereof on security on the ground and warring tactics is still too early to conclude anything affirmative about.

In mid-May the Taliban brought their insurgency into the main streets of Kandahar town, where the city was more or less under siege for two days, before security forces managed to take control of the situation. This was the first time in years that the Taliban was seen to be able to fully destabilise and take over the streets of Kandahar.

On the political side, President Hamid Karzai's opening of the Afghanistan's parliament in February ended a week-long stand-off with lawmakers, who had threatened to inaugurate the legislature with or without him. The actual ceremony was held in a national assembly and came four months after the country held its second post-Taliban parliamentary elections, the results of which were met with massive controversy over claims of widespread fraud.

Due to the unstable situation in Afghanistan, Movement partners were frequently restrained from conducting monitoring and evaluation visits to the field. Although the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) programme managers visit the field as best they can, some reporting still rely on the Afghan Red Crescent Society (ARCS) programme monitoring and evaluation.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme component	Programme outcomes
1. Community preparedness	The resilience and self-reliance of individuals and communities are increased and the impact of disasters in targeted disaster prone areas is reduced.
2. Organizational preparedness	The capacity of ARCS in human and material resources, systems and procedures to enable a more effective response to meet the needs of those people affected by disasters is improved.
3. Disaster management planning	Provide technical support to identify and develop joint programme activities with ICRC including mechanisms for greater cooperation in disaster response and preparedness, particularly for the areas of conflict.

Achievements

Component 1:

Five community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) training workshops took place in Badakhshan, Paktya and Nangarhar provinces organised separately for 131 newly recruited volunteers, including 21 females. IFRC offered technical and financial support for the activity, which is expected to reduce the vulnerability of people in targeted disaster prone areas.

The community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) training package in Dari is under process and is expected to be completed by the end of the reporting period. To strengthen the institutional capacity of the ARCS disaster management (DM) department, 150 volumes of advocacy training course guidelines provided by the South Asia regional office was handed over to the ARCS DM programme.

A two-day relief workshop was conducted from 2-3 April at the ARCS headquarters. Fifteen people, including heads of branches and regional DM officers, participated in this workshop.

The ARCS and IFRC disaster management capacity increased through attendance in advanced disaster response training workshops. Two ARCS and one IFRC staff members participated in the regional disaster response team (RDRT) induction training course organised by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society with support from the South Asia regional DM unit from 28 March to 5 April.

The DM programme's operational budget for 2011 was revised based on donors' response. The log-frame and programme description for the Danish Red Cross support to CBDRR activities was revised (including budget) to accommodate for a stronger integration of objectives and implementation with health and organizational development (OD) programmes.

No	Province	Non-food items dispatched				
		Tent	Blankets	Kitchen set	Tarpaulins	Jerry cans
1	Bamyan	100	450	100	150	200
2	Panjshir	100	450	100	150	200
3	Paktya	100	450	100	150	200
4	Kandahar	100	450	100	150	200
5	Kapisa	100	450	100	150	200
6	Takhar	100	450	100	150	200
7	Kunduz	100	450	100	150	200
8	Sar-e-Pul	100	450	100	150	200
9	Juzja	100	450	100	150	200
10	Samangan	100	450	100	150	200
11	Baghlan	100	450	100	150	200
12	Laghman	100	450	100	150	200
13	Kunar	100	450	100	150	200
14	Badakhshan	100	450	100	150	200

15	Faryab	100	450	100	150	200
G.total		1,500	6,750	1,500	2,250	3,000

Component 2:

With technical and financial support from IFRC and close cooperation and coordination with ICRC and other stockholders, a food distribution targeting 5,000 households (approximately 30,000 individuals) was prepared during April and May. The actual distribution is implemented by ARCS branch staff and trained volunteers in Herat, Badakhshan, Kunar, Bamyán and Maidan Wardak. This is the third distribution in three years supported by the Italian Government.

Targeted province	Description of goods	Unit	Package/ family	Total number of assisted households/ province	Total distributed food items for 5,000 households
Herat	Rice	kg	49	1,000	245,000 kg
Kunar	Cooking oil	litre	16	1,000	80,000 litres
Bamyán	Beans	kg	10	1,000	50,000 kg
Badakhshan	Sugar	kg	7	1,000	35,000 kg
Maidan-wardak	Tea	kg	1	1,000	5,000 kg

The main impact of the direct assistance (basic food distribution) to the most vulnerable 5,000 families (30,000 individuals), who have all been affected by natural disasters, conflict, high food prices and in some cases loss of property and destruction of coping mechanisms, is an expected increase in their capacity to cope with this difficult and complex situation for a three-to-six month period.

With the objective to review relief activities supported by the Italian government in Herat, Badghis, Farah and Ghor provinces, ARCS, with the support of IFRC, conducted a 'lessons learnt' workshop on relief response in Herat in February. ARCS provincial and regional staff, along with IFRC and ICRC staff, participated in the workshop. This was a good experience for the Movement partners and highlighted existing weaknesses and identified points for improvement – including adopting these into practice in the present food distribution.

A three-day assessment and relief distribution training workshop was organised for 33 ARCS and IFRC staff and volunteers in Kabul from 1-3 May. Attendees included head of branches, DM regional and provincial officers and volunteers from five branches including Herat, Badakhshan, Bamyán, Maidan Wardak and Kunar provinces. The aim of this workshop was to increase the knowledge and skill of the participants and make them ready to carry out effective and efficient relief operation in the targeted areas.

To strengthen DM cooperation within the region, the IFRC DM team participated in a two-day South Asia-Pacific regional DM meeting on 15-16 March in Kathmandu, Nepal. Through this meeting common priorities and ways of sharing information to promote a more efficient and relevant response were exchanged.

With earmarked Japanese government contributions, non-food items for 2,500 families including tents, blankets, tarpaulins, jerry cans and kitchen sets were procured. These items were later dispatched from Kabul to 15 ARCS disaster-prone provinces. Some of the non-food items will be distributed to flood affected areas in June, while others will be kept as a reserve at provincial level to enable the ARCS branches to respond to small-scale disasters when relevant.

The table below indicates the distribution of non-food items to disaster affected families assisted by the ARCS with support from IFRC stocks during the reporting period across the country.

province	Assisted by	Non-food Items						No of families
		Tents	Blankets	Tarp	Jerry can	Kitchen set	Plastic sheet/rolls	
Kunar	ARCS	13	94	2	51	5	4	145
	ARCS	0	100	25	0	25	13	

Nangarhar	ARCS	7	248	0	0	55	0	163
Laghman	ARCS	1	208	61	86	390	13	64
Badakhshan	ARCS	0	0	0	0	38	0	38
Takhar	ARCS	0	100	0	0	0	0	52
Sar-e-Pul	ARCS	4	97	16	0	1	0	531
Samangan	ARCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Jawzjan	ARCS	0	1,350	187	187	187	0	416
Balkh	ARCS	57	87	1	0	0	0	177
Faryab	ARCS	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Ghor	ARCS	0	1,680	240	240	240	0	240
Total:		82	3,964	532	564	941	30	1,906

A project proposal under the title of 'Disaster Preparedness and Response in Afghanistan' with an overall budget of CHF 2,693,644 was forwarded to AusAid/Australian Red Cross. Through this potential support, approximately 8,000 families (affected by natural disaster and armed conflict) will be assisted with shelter and other non-food items.

Component 3:

The disaster management units of ARCS/IFRC and the Economic Security Wing of ICRC in Afghanistan established a joint working (coordination) group comprising international and national staff with monthly structured meetings. This group works towards harmonising assessment formats and systems to enhance an effective way of providing disaster information, organisation of joint response trainings, revision of relief management guidelines, sharing information and updating on planned activities and key challenges.

Adoption of standardised emergency assessment guidelines for ARCS are through the efforts of above working group and other meetings expected to be completed by the end of the reporting period.

Constraints or Challenges

The constant conflict situation impacted negatively on implementation of all programme activities, hereunder reaching all affected by natural disasters – as well as implementation of disaster risk reduction activities.

Similarly, all efforts to establish and train the fifth disaster response unit in Kandahar proved futile predominantly due to heightened insecurity there.

The frequent occurrence of natural disasters and responding to these have meant that otherwise planned actions are delayed.

There is a great need to develop institutional capacity of ARCS at headquarter and branch levels, including development of its human resource, logistic and financial systems/procedures.

Health and care

Programme component	Programme outcome
1. Community-based health and first aid	Improved health status and capacity of communities to cope with health and disaster challenges through integrated community-based health and first aid.
2. Comprehensive community-based health intervention (water and sanitation)	Access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities increased, and positive health and hygiene practices of community people improved in the targeted areas.
3. Public health in emergencies	Access to curative and preventive health services improved in target areas during disasters and normal situations.
4. Basic health centres	Improved access to targeted vulnerable population for curative and preventive health services.

	Improved maternal, newborn and child health care.
5. HIV and AIDS	Vulnerability to HIV and its impacts reduced through preventing further infections and reducing stigma and discrimination, as well as improved access to safe blood for children and mothers.

Achievements

Component 1:

ARCS started the operational year initiating bottom-up, result-oriented planning processes. The community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) trainers and supervisor were also part of the whole process. Prior to the annual planning process, ARCS, with the support of the Movement partners, held a two-day review meeting of the CBHFA programme at the headquarter, in which all CBHFA supervisors and IFRC/ICRC participated. The supervisors presented programme achievements and challenges during 2010. The findings of the meeting was incorporated in the 2011 operational planning.

When ARCS rolled out the CBHFA new approach in 12 IFRC-supported provinces in 2010-11 by training 315 previously trained volunteers, the National Society gave equal attention to recruiting women to better reach women at community levels. ARCS recruited eight women CBHFA trainers for Balkh, Badakhshan, Panjsher and Bamyán provinces. These trainers will be trained in CBHFA new approach in June.

During the reporting period, the CBHFA volunteers who were already trained in CBHFA, conducted community assessments in Badkhashan, Jawzjan and Sar-e-Pul provinces. Through the assessments, health priorities of the specific communities were identified, which again will determine further specialized training needs for the volunteers.

In Jawzjan and Badakhshan provinces, 200 volunteers, including 20 women, were trained in CBHFA. Of the 200 volunteers, 20 were trained in the comprehensive community-based health intervention (CCBHI) in Balkh district.

As part of commercial first aid training to other organisations, 53 Mercy Corps staff members from Badakhshan, Takhar, Kunduz, Baghlan and Balkh provinces were trained over two days in first aid training by CBHFA supervisor and trainers. The income of commercial first aid will be utilized for CBFA programme activities.

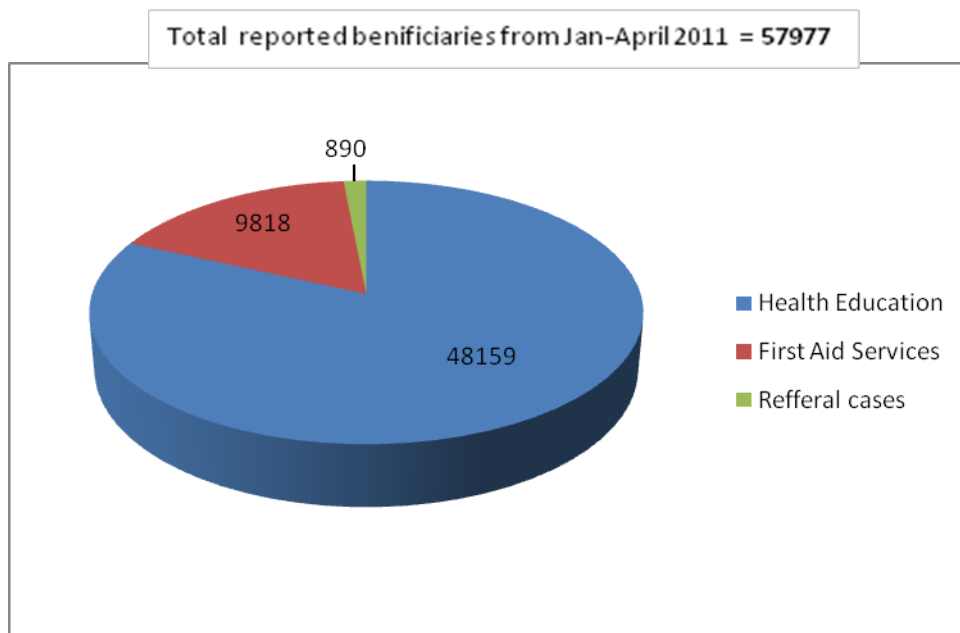
CBFA, CBDP and youth volunteers played a vital role in responding to the effects of a suicide attack in a local bank in Jalalabad city. The volunteers assisted the situation by providing first aid and transportation of injured and casualties to hospital. Meanwhile, ARCS's volunteers mobilized local people to donate blood in order to assist the injured people. As a result, the volunteers were able to collect 60,000 ml blood.

All volunteers in IFRC-supported areas were provided with first aid materials. In addition 1,000 first aid bags, 5,000 notepads and 3,000 dosards, CBHFA manuals and community tools were printed and dispatched to the regions for further distribution to volunteers. In addition, five motorbikes were handed over to ARCS trainers of Bamyán, Panjsher, Kuduz, Sar-e-Pul and Jawzjan provinces.

ARCS regional offices (central and northern regions) were able to conduct regional CBHFA trainers meeting twice during the reporting period.

The programme was regularly followed up and monitored by ARCS's CBHFA trainers (provincial officers) and regional supervisors. In addition, regular field supervision and monitoring visits were conducted by the ARCS/IFRC headquarters and branches (Badakhshan, Panjsher, Bamyán and Balkh).

In general, the CBHFA volunteers in IFRC-supported provinces were active and provided their health promotion and first aid activities to the needy people.



Component 2:

CCBHI in Balkh province

The programme was implemented successfully in the districts of Balkh province and was regularly monitored and supervised by the project staff members. During the reporting period, 24 sanitary latrines were constructed. In addition, ARCS, with additional financial support from British Red Cross, rehabilitated nine non-functional wells, which were dug by other organisations in Khulm district. ARCS agreed to rehabilitate these wells following requests from the community. The community appreciated ARCS's support in this regard. For proper maintenance of constructed wells in the project areas, ARCS distributed mechanic trained volunteers in all three districts of Balkh province.

To enhance knowledge and skills of the target communities with respect to mother and child health, 20 female volunteers were trained on reproductive health in Shortepa district, which brings the total of trained female volunteers to 100 in Balkh province. Through these trained volunteers, community members will continue to benefit from greater understanding of reproductive health related issues.

A Swedish Red Cross representative visited Balkh province. The main purpose of field trip was to observe the ARCS health programme, especially the CCBHI project in Balkh. In view of the effectiveness of the CCBHI project, Swedish Red Cross is willing to support the CCBHI project in the future.

CCBHI project in Sar-e-Pul

For the CCBHI project in Sar-e-Pul province, volunteers undertook a community assessment using the CBHFA approach. After the assessment, ARCS conducted a baseline survey in targeted areas of the province. The baseline survey was led by ARCS with aid from external surveyors, who had worked with ARCS during a mid-term evaluation. The supervisors were provided with refresher training on the methodology of the study prior to the survey. The collected data was entered in the database developed by the British Red Cross health advisor for the previous baseline surveys. The data entry will be done under the supervision of the CCBHI project manager and the IFRC health team will assist the project staff in analysis and reporting on the data.

Meanwhile, a project assistant was recruited. The assistant is a woman with a medical background and command of the English language. The assistant will be providing support to the project on all levels.

ARCS was able to identify key locations for digging of ten wells in Zozma Qala district of Sar-e-Pul province. Only three wells were completed so far and the rest will be completed by June. While site selection for construction of latrines in targeted areas is in progress, construction started in May. In addition to the hardware part, ARCS was able to train 20 female volunteers in CBHFA. These female volunteers worked with women in their villages, providing first aid and health promotion services.

Component 3:

The major achievements within emergency health project was a five-day training of trainers (ToT) workshop on epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) along with household water treatment and safe storage (HWT) to 25 CBHFA supervisors and trainers as well as regional health officers from those provinces that regularly face epidemics. This training was followed by field level ECV and HWT training courses for 20 volunteers in February in Jalalabad. The training was monitored and technically supported by the IFRC health officer and ARCS emergency health officer.

Before the two ECV trainings, ARCS translated and printed ECV and HWT books and sent them to the regions to be utilized and distributed to volunteers.

Complementing the preparedness and response capacity of ARCS, three WATSAN kits were also procured and prepositioned in Kabul, Jalalabad and Mazar offices, which will be utilized to fulfil the needs of communities in regards to safe drinking water during emergency situations.

As part of the health emergency preparedness and response, ARCS is planning to conduct a simulation exercise using field school approach in Jalalabad. The focus of the simulation will be response to a cholera outbreak. In order to make it more practical, the ARCS emergency health officer, along with the IFRC health team and a consultant, paid a visit to Jalalabad, where they met ARCS, IFRC and the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) provincial office to discuss about the outbreak. Due to harvest season and hot weather, the exercise was postponed to September 2011.

Herat mobile team members (doctors and nurses) participated in an integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) training course, which was organized by ARCS with the financial support of IFRC. The training was facilitated by a local NGO.

In general, the emergency mobile units (EMUs) – apart from one team in Herat – were active and provided health services to the needy people. Fortunately, there were no emergencies during the reporting period, so EMUs were providing routine medical services in their catchment areas.

ARCS Emergency Mobile Units Achievement from Jan- April 2011					
Activity					
Out-Patient	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Totals
Under 5 male	1,509	1,358	1,684	1,945	6,496
Under 5 female	1,857	1,594	1,828	1,711	6,990
Over 5 male	2,231	1,992	1,955	2,045	8,223
Over 5 female	2,491	1,671	2,772	2,894	9,828
Sub-Total	8,088	6,615	8,239	8,595	31,537
Dressing	371	278	339	509	1,497
Health Education Individual	2,306	1,575	6,499	3,064	13,444
Health Education Group	8,331	5,918	4,769	11,186	30,204
Sub-Total	10,637	7,493	11,268	14,250	43,648
Immunization					
Children (DPT3)/BCG/Measles/Hpt	1,010	958	1,217	1,689	4,874
TT (women)	789	564	641	839	2,833
Sub-Total	1,799	1,522	1,858	2,528	7,707
Grand Total					84,389

Component 4:

One of the major achievements of the ARCS clinic project was changing the geographical support division by the Movement partners (IFRC and ICRC) to that of a more harmonized approach, whereby since April ICRC has taken care of providing medicines to clinics, while IFRC supports the clinics in other areas, such as building capacity of clinics staff members, institutional capacity building, providing reporting formats, non-medical supplies, hardship allowances and others.

The other major achievement of the ARCS health department was to initiate the process of its health strategic plan for the next three to five years in line with the ARCS overall organizational strategic plan. ARCS, with the support of IFRC, organised three separate training workshops in this regard targeting ARCS/IFRC field officers and headquarters programme managers respectively. The workshops were focused on training the field officers and programme managers in strategic planning process and involving them in planning process from the very beginning. The planning process will take between four to six months.

MoPH launched its first round national health account (NHA) report officially on 17 March. The report described findings from the first round of NHA in Afghanistan, which was undertaken in 2009-2010 for the financial year 2008-2009. The project was implemented by MoPH with technical support from USAID's health system 20/20 project. The findings will be used as a platform for policy decisions concerning health sector resource allocation.

To enhance the knowledge and skills of clinic staffs on proper diagnosis and treatment of sick children, an IMCI training to 16 clinic doctors and nurses of western region was conducted from 29 January to 13 February. The training was organized by ARCS with financial support of IFRC and facilitated by Coordination Humanitarian Assistant, a local NGO. Participants received a refresher training on health management information system (HMIS) as well.

As part of the institutional capacity building, ARCS, with the support of IFRC, has planned to construct 12 clinics from May onwards. This will help ARCS to standardize its clinics facility as per the BPHS standards.

HMIS formats were printed and distributed to sub-offices for further distribution to clinics at the provincial level.

The programme was monitored and supervised by the regional health officers. In addition, the ARCS/IFRC health team regularly paid monitoring visits to field that included field trips to Jalalabad, Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif.

During the reporting period, all IFRC-supported clinics were functional and provided health and care services to ill people in their catchments areas.

ARCS clinics achievements from Jan-April 2011					
Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Total
Category 1:					
OPD activities					
OPD visit under five years Male	5,247	6,257	6,314	8,419	26,237
OPD visit under five years Female	4,777	6,168	5,861	7,878	24,684
OPD visit over five male	4,005	6,396	7,438	8,571	26,410
OPD visit over five female	11,810	14,859	18,434	21,491	66,594
Re-attendance	8,239	9,544	10,942	9,225	37,950
Sub- Total					181,875
Category 2					
Immunization					
BCG	1,060	1,509	1,641	2,629	6,839
DPT / Polio	1,440	2,171	2,615	3,021	9,247
DPT2 / Polio2	1,740	2,052	2,346	2,891	9,029
DPT3/Polio3	1,549	1,583	1,780	2,782	7,694
Measles	12,016	5,583	16,230	2,695	36,524

TT women	8,549	9,820	12,120		30,489
Sub- Total					99,822
Category 3					
MCH activities					
Family planning	1,659	2,060	2,042	2,150	7,911
Antenatal care	2,585	1,212	712	4,040	8,549
Postnatal care	1,807	747	419	3,671	6,644
Children growth monitoring	1,567	1,355	1,413	1,938	6,273
Deliveries	18	15	15	32	80
Sub- Total					29,457
Category 4					
Dressing	2,312	2,066	2,214	4,191	10,783
Grand Total					321,937
Health Education					
Group health education	4,542	4,189	4,814	14,257	27,802
Individual health education	16,800	29,229	31,945	35,572	113,546
Total Health Education					141,348
Note: Health education has been a part of the other activities such as OPD, MCH and Vaccination, so it is not counted in the total beneficiaries.					

Component 5:

ARCS resumed its HIV peer education activities in 2011. The project was integrated as part of the maternal newborn and child health (MNCH) programme and received commitment from donors for three years. As ARCS had lost some of its HIV/AIDS project staff members, the National Society recruited three staff members (two local coordinators and one training facilitator) in Kabul and will hire one local coordinator for Herat office.

The programme was running successfully in the schools and the National Society focal points supervised and monitored the programme during the reporting period. ARCS had organized activities for World Blood Donors' Day, which was celebrated on 14 June. ARCS plans to conduct two voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD) trainings in Kabul and Jalalabad respectively. The national society with the support of IFRC has produced and printed notepads, which is being distributed among the youth peer educators (YPEs).

During the reporting period, a total of 37,020 people (mainly students and school authorities) were orientated by YPEs and YPE trainers about HIV/AIDS.

A total of ten youth peer education trainings (five in Kabul and five in Jalalabad) – including trainings free of cost – were conducted in different schools of Kabul and Jalalabad.

As part of the preparation for World Blood Donors Day in June, ARCS will conduct six trainings on VNRBD for 120 youth peer educators who will work with their peers to motivate them for blood donations.

The project coordinator and HIV local coordinators regularly participated in the coordination meetings with MoPH and the Ministry of Education (MoE) relevant departments at headquarter and provincial levels.

The programme was regularly monitored by local HIV coordinators apart from in Herat city, where the ARCS does not have a local coordinator, but is in the process of hiring one. In addition, a monitoring visit was carried out in Jalalabad city by the ARCS HIV project officer along with the IFRC health officer. During

the visit, the visitors not only met with ARCS and MoPH, but also carried out visits to four schools in Jalalabad, where they had a chance to interact with the volunteers. The programme was found to be running smoothly in the city.

Constraints or Challenges

The major constraint was the security situation, which made it difficult for IFRC staff to monitor the programme.

Organizational development

Programme component	Programme outcome
1. Supporting the national society organizational development process	The service delivery capacity of ARCS is enhanced at all levels (headquarters and branches) and achieving towards the status of strong and well-functioning national society will provide effective services to the vulnerable countrywide.
2. National society leadership and management development	Capacity of the ARCS's governance board members and senior management to effectively lead the organization and its service delivery is improved.
3. National society youth development	The ARCS base of youth volunteers is strengthened.
4. National society volunteering development	ARCS volunteer mobilization and management system is improved and strengthened.

Achievements

Component 1

After review and study of the ARCS human resource (HR) system and related documents, the local external HR consultant drafted the HR policy and regulations of ARCS and submitted it for further review and feedback from ARCS, ICRC and IFRC. ARCS programme managers had meetings to discuss and study the recently developed human resource policy to assess whether the policy was really responding to the needs and requirements of the national society. The ARCS secretary general assigned a three-member committee to overview the terminologies and regulations of the draft document and to finalise the policy document.

Since the management of ARCS was very keen to deal with HR issues, a re-structuring at headquarter level was included in the ARCS management plan. It is expected that similar restructuring efforts will be considered for regional and branch levels later. Nonetheless, it is worth mentioning that the objectives set in the ARCS management priority plan are huge and seem a heavy load on the shoulder of ARCS staff, whose capacities for undertaking such may not match. Discussions around the restructuring plan and technical and funding support therefore are ongoing. Three coordination meetings were held between the IFRC OD and ICRC cooperation department in connection with HR and other intervention issues.

An exchange study visit was conducted between Herat and Mazar regional offices in order to build capacity of staff through knowledge sharing and learning and enhancing their operational capacities to provide necessary support to ARCS branches.

The ARCS harmonized operational plan for 2011 (1390) was developed following a participatory and bottom-up approach in three phases. A two-day briefing and technical planning meeting was held for the heads of zone offices to explain their roles and responsibilities during the whole planning process. The development process was started in the branches and then regional offices and finally the plan was compiled at the headquarter with the sectoral programmes. Involving the provincial branches and regional offices of ARCS was a positive step towards an integrative and participatory planning process. To support the process, the ARCS secretary general assigned two working committees, one senior team under his supervision and one technical team, which was travelling to the regional offices and supporting the branches technically. A two-day orientation session was conducted for the technical team at ARCS headquarters by IFRC and ICRC. Several coordination meetings were held between the IFRC OD and ICRC cooperation department in connection with ARCS planning process and other capacity building issues. Technical support teams from IFRC and ARCS OD as well as ICRC cooperation department accompanied the teams to all regional offices including Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar-e-Sharif, Kandahar and

Kabul to make sure all ARCS branches and regional offices were working properly on their plans. In the first phase all 34 branches of the ARCS worked on their plan and sent it to the regional offices. In the second phase all five regional offices worked on the branches plan and their own regional plan. In the third phase the regional plan was shared with the sectoral programmes at the headquarters level. The ARCS, IFRC and the ICRC programmes people worked on the department plan and finalized each programme plan, both, activities and budget part. The ARCS operational plan was compiled and translated into English language. This is the first time ARCS developed their annual operational plan involving all 34 branches and five regional offices – supported by IFRC and ICRC in all three phases.

Before the planning process started in January, the IFRC OD department conducted several planning training workshops for heads of ARCS branches and regional offices' coordinator. Still there are lots of problems with the existing planning skills of ARCS. However, at least a group of potential 'resource people' were developed as 'facilitators' of the planning processes in the national society from this exercise. Capacity enhancement in planning can be further developed in the coming years by conducting more training and giving the responsibilities to branches and regional offices to develop their own plans by working with the communities, staff, volunteers and members. This first exercise was a 'good lessons-learnt' for future planning processes.

In March, the newly-appointed ARCS secretary general had a meeting with the national society programme managers and reviewed last years harmonized operational plan. The strengths and weakness of the plan was discussed and activities, which the programmes were not able to implement, were highlighted in the meeting.

The ARCS secretary general, along with the president and vice president, developed a management priority plan for the next three months (March-June) in which HR re-structuring, development of the new strategic plan, ARCS constitution, branch assemblies and general assembly were priorities. A committee comprising of ARCS, IFRC and ICRC was established to work on revision of the constitution, another for developing the strategic planning process and providing technical support to ARCS's restructuring process.

All ARCS managers were given tasks to prepare their next three months priority plan of action and budget which will also be also used to measure the performance of the departments and staff.

In addition to regular coordination and communications, five coordination meetings were held between the IFRC OD and ICRC cooperation department in connection with ARCS planning process and other capacity building issues.

In order to extend the finance development project in regional offices, a finance workshop for regional staff was organised.

In the meantime, an assessment was conducted by headquarter staff in Herat, Jalalabad and Kandahar cities to evaluate the needs for improvement of the book keeping system of the regional offices.

The regional finance development delegate from the IFRC South Asia regional office visited Afghanistan and along with the finance department, reviewed how the ARCS finance department was maintaining the accounts. It appeared that ARCS were reconciling bank and cash properly –and while there was room for improvement, supporting documents were reasonably well filed. Meanwhile, it was noticed that ARCS needs to keep working on financial reporting, as this area is still weak. The South Asia regional finance development delegate submitted his mission report on finance development project to concerned people in the delegation and ARCS. Subsequently, the ARCS finance with the support of IFRC finance prepared a draft operational plan for 2011, which was incorporated into the overall operational plan of ARCS. Furthermore, the ARCS secretary general in a meeting with the finance department discussed the finance development process and emphasised on the importance of improving the finance reporting system.

The first pure communications workshop was conducted on 12-13 April in IFRC premises with the support of OD. Altogether, 16 participants from ARCS, ICRC and IFRC participated. The initiative was hugely appreciated by the participants and ARCS leadership.

The ARCS fundraising unit was equipped and furnished with office equipments. This unit is key to ARCS for generating more funds for the ARCS programmes and projects, but the staff are still very new and

need more technical support. ARCS started a fundraising campaign within the community to support the tsunami-affected people of Japan. Hundreds of ARCS volunteers became engaged for the purpose.

During the reporting period, 751 members were recruited in 28 branches. Of the total, 73 were women and the total amount of members of ARCS has now reached 13,051.

Sixty meetings with members were held in 30 branches with the existing members to organize groups and refresh them with the guidelines for their future tasks. The ARCS membership guidelines were disseminated for 500 members in ten branches along with distribution of some dissemination materials. Five local assemblies (formation of groups of members) were organized in five districts of ARCS Ghazni branch. One local assembly was organized in one of the districts of ARCS Logar branch. The ARCS headquarters membership department planned and instructed the branches to conduct local assemblies in 15 ARCS branches in the near future.

A meeting was organized with six membership group leaders and 28 youth volunteers in Herat. The discussion was on how to improve the membership programme. The existing members and youth volunteers were assigned to motivate their communities to join and become ARCS members.

Upon request from the ARCS leadership, a draft plan for organising provincial branch assemblies and general assemblies was formulated, shared and discussed with ARCS and ICRC.

A draft structure for how to organize local assemblies, branch assembly and the general assembly was developed by the ARCS youth, volunteers and membership department, which will be shared with branches upon finalisation. Meanwhile, the membership guideline was also being revised. The process is expected to be finalized within a month.

Component 2

The Swedish Red Cross secretary general visited Afghanistan and met key people in ARCS, ICRC and IFRC. Programme-related issues and future strategy of Swedish Red Cross support was discussed with the health, OD and DM programmes. Meanwhile, the outgoing as well as incoming Swedish Red Cross desk officer for Afghanistan visited Afghanistan. The latter visited the health programme in Shortepa, the youth club and consulted with the ARCS regional planning process in Mazar.

The German Red Cross desk officer and coordinator for restoring family link visited Afghanistan and met key people in ARCS, ICRC and IFRC and discussed about programme issues and possibilities of future support for Afghanistan.

The ARCS head of communications and dissemination department represented ARCS in the IFRC president's visit to the South Asia regional office and South Asia secretary general's forum in New Delhi. The head of communications and dissemination department delivered two presentations in both events and it was appreciated by the participants.

The former bad relations between the ARCS leadership and management ended when the patron of ARCS, Afghan president Hamid Karzai, appointed the previous member of the ARCS governance board as the new secretary general of ARCS.

The ARCS president and IFRC head of country office visited Canada and meetings took place with Canadian Red Cross and CIDA on cooperation issues.

Component 3

During the reporting period, 8,500 youth attended diverse activities in 13 youth clubs and benefited from the learning classes of school subjects, Movement related issues, music, art, theatre, English language and computer classes. In several youth clubs, some groups of youth were trained to be ready in case of any emergencies during winter and flood seasons. Around 45 per cent of the youth club attendances were women.

Youth also organized sport matches, where ARCS simultaneously disseminated humanitarian messages, in Jalalabad, Mazar-e-Sharif and Herat. It was, however, noticed that in some youth clubs the ARCS visibility and knowledge about ARCS and Movement issues were poor and weak. Therefore, a meeting was held with the ARCS youth department to review the programmes of the youth clubs. It was also

observed that no incentives (food or transport costs) were given to volunteer teachers of youth clubs, which was crucial to them to be able to continue as volunteer teachers for a longer period of time.

A number of youth club attendees increased every month in some places. As a result, lacking space became an issue in some youth clubs for ARCS.

Two new youth corners were established in two schools in Kabul branch, and six youth corners in Mazar, Kunduz, Takhar, Jawzjan, and Faryab schools and four others in Lagman and Jalalabad schools by ARCS concerned branches were established. These youth corners will be used as training centres for youth volunteers in the schools and will be a place to link schools to ARCS and involve youth volunteers to deliver services to their communities.

The ARCS Herat branch trained 100 youth as volunteers. This programme was funded by UNICEF as per Memorandum of Understanding between UNICEF and Herat branch.

Four charity boxes were administered by 12 youth volunteers in Herat to collect funds for tsunami-affected people in Japan. The collected funds were transferred to the bank account of ARCS to be donated to Japan. Thirty five youth volunteers took part in fund collection for the tsunami affected people in Japan and AFA 40,740 (CHF 727 or USD 905) were collected in Laghman and an amount of USD 4,200 (CHF 3,222) were collected in Jalalabad. Although the amount of collection was insignificant, the emotion and motivation behind the event was very significant.

Twenty youth volunteers took part to install ten ARCS charity boxes in public areas of Herat city. Installation of these charity boxes were meant to raise donation and funds for the ARCS for better response during emergencies.

Seventy male and female ARCS youth volunteers took part in celebration of World Tuberculosis (TB) day, which was organized by MoPH Herat. The ARCS Herat branch youth music and theatre team organised cultural programme (songs and dramas) during the new solar year celebration. Twenty-five youth volunteers in ARCS Herat branch took part in a two-hour dissemination session regarding Movement related subjects, which was facilitated by ICRC Herat sub-office.

Twenty youth volunteers of ARCS Mazar-e-Sharif branch rendered first aid to some injured people in Ashora religious mourners in Blue Mosque. Sixty male and female youth volunteers were trained on the first aid. Youth volunteers of Mazar provided first aid services to 42 visitors, who came from different provinces to participate in the celebration of the New Solar Year in the Blue Mosque.

Fifty youth were motivated to become ARCS members in ARCS Mazar-e-Sharif branch. Youth volunteers took part in planting trees in some selected locations in the city. Twenty-five youth successfully completed computer and mathematics courses in Mazar-e-Sharif youth club and their graduation ceremony was broadcasted through local TV, which had a good motivation effect for the local public to join the ARCS volunteering network.

Two hundred youth volunteers were given membership awareness session in ARCS Takhar branch. As a result, they became ARCS members. In ARCS Takhar branch, the youth and membership programme was integrated well and 300 male and female youth volunteers were encouraged to become ARCS members.

Forty-eight youth volunteers participated in national immunization days (NIDs) and registered 4,320 families in Nangarhar and Laghman provinces.

Youth volunteers performed first aid to 29 wounded students in Jalalabad and Laghman schools. Forty youth volunteers were recruited in two schools in ARCS Jalalabad branch. Youth volunteers donated 1,000cc blood to Jalalabad MoPH hospital in order to assist needy and poor patients. Fifteen youth volunteers took part in assisting and carrying the victims of a suicide attack in Kabul bank in Jalalabad. Thirty youth volunteers organized a blood donation camp for the victims of the Kabul Bank blast in Jalalabad. In addition to the youth donating blood, they also motivated Jalalabad citizens to donate blood. At the end, 60,000cc of blood was collected during the campaign.

Twenty-five youth volunteers took part in planting trees campaign for the spring season in ARCS Kunduz branch. Twenty youth teachers were trained in ARCS Laghman and Jalalabad branches and the teachers

trained forty youth students as volunteers in the schools of Jalalabad branch. Ninety male and female youth were graduated from computer courses of the youth clubs in Jalalabad and Laghman branches. These youth were equipped with the knowledge of computer hardware and software. Youth volunteer provided first aid services (dressing of wound) to 24 students in Jalalabad and Laghman schools.

Component 4

Working group meetings were held to facilitate the database establishment of the ARCS volunteering programme. The final decision was to draft a term of reference before hiring the database software developer. Two meetings were held between the IFRC OD and ICRC volunteering IP project to discuss progress and future plans for volunteering management development.

During the reporting period, volunteering management training for the head of ARCS branches were conducted in the central, eastern, northern and western regions. The training addressed most of the managerial issues and challenges, which were found during the volunteering assessment mid-2010. Good co-ordination, co-operation, communication and integration aspects were also part of the training. Moreover, the need to build a friendly environment for volunteers including identifying designated roles and responsibilities therefore was also addressed.

After a couple of meetings on ARCS volunteering policy with ARCS and ICRC, the final editing was done by IFRC. Subsequently, the youth and volunteering department shared the revised document with the ARCS leadership and senior management, who adopted it as the final policy.

Constraints or Challenges

The conflict situation had direct impact and influence on the ARCS programmes and activities. High level security concerns sometimes slowed-down the humanitarian operation and made it difficult for the ARCS staff and volunteers to reach the most vulnerable people in the remote areas.

Monitoring of ARCS activities at branch level was a key challenge

The crisis between the ARCS leadership and senior management at the first half of the reporting period impacted negatively on strategic decision making and programme implementation of ARCS.

Poor coordination and communication between ARCS programmes as well as between branches – regions and headquarter is an area of concern that continually needs to be addressed. Finally, unclear clear job division at ARCS management level is another potential area of concern.

Humanitarian values

Programme component	Outcome
1. Promotion of humanitarian principles and values.	Introducing the ARCS as humanitarian well functioning organization to the community through promotion of the Fundamental Principles.
2. Mobilization of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values.	Beneficiaries and the community feel content, comfortable and honoured by the ARCS programme service delivery.

Achievements

Component outcome 1:

Humanitarian values programme activities have been focused in youth clubs, schools and in the community. Youth volunteers regularly disseminate principles and values of the Movement to promote co-existence, tolerance and to decrease the discrimination, stigmatization and violation in the communities.

Component outcome 2:

No significant activity was carried out.

Constraints or Challenges

During the reporting period, the ARCS humanitarian values and dissemination department was pre-occupied with the planning of the activities for the year so not many activities were carried out. The existing low capacity of the ARCS humanitarian values department was another constraint.

Working in partnership

ARCS is working in partnership with ICRC, IFRC and partner national societies, and in cooperation with government departments such as the Afghan National Disaster Management Authority (ANDMA), 19 key ministries, UN agencies and various NGOs.

ARCS receives strong support from IFRC and ICRC in all programme and technical aspect. In addition, at the national level, ARCS is a member of the inter-agency emergency task force, comprising UN agencies and government ministries for emergency preparedness and response. The national society is also member of the HIV and AIDS coordination committee for Afghanistan, where it regularly participates in coordination meetings with MoPH, UNICEF, WHO, the Swedish Committee for Afghanistan and other stockholders.

Bilaterally, ARCS has signed Memorandums of Understanding with the MoPH and MoE for the implementation of HIV/AIDS peer education programme at school levels. Additionally, in the beginning of 2011 ARCS signed another Memorandum of Understanding regarding polio eradication in the southern region with WHO. Alongside that, ARCS participates in WHO health cluster meetings.

Some key programmes and projects of ARCS have worked with the departments and ministries of the Afghan government especially youth, volunteers, membership and humanitarian diplomacy. The national society has its youth programme in more than 290 schools in all 34 provincial branches. Agreements between ARCS and the authorities in the Afghan government ministries makes it possible to undertake such activities.

The IFRC country office works closely with the logistics development project supported by the Norwegian Red Cross. Similarly, the IFRC OD department collaborates closely with the ICRC-Swedish Red Cross integrated partnership (IP) project on ARCS volunteering management project.

ARCS had close collaboration with UNICEF on the training of youth regarding anti-discrimination, stigmatization and violence in the western region.

In the north, ARCS has worked closely with media to broadcast youth activities on humanitarian values and principles.

Contributing to longer-term impact

ARCS, with the technical support and advice of IFRC, will continue to coordinate further with ANDMA. It works to promote the incorporation of two contingency plans as well as IDRL adoption into relevant national and local government plans. This will achieve effective involvement of communities and other involved actors in disaster preparedness, response and decision making on disaster risk reduction activities.

With greater focus on mother and child health through enhancing the quality of vital curative and promotional services in ARCS clinics and EMUs, ARCS has contributed to improving access for mothers and pregnant women to reproductive health services, whilst also increasing their knowledge and awareness on hygiene promotion and health education affecting long term positive change.

The CCBHI (water and sanitation) project has contributed to more healthy lives through provision safe drinking water, construction of latrines and promoting safe hygiene practices through trained male and female volunteers in the project site. Combined, it has significantly changed the behaviours of targeted communities.

The ARCS CBHFA volunteers have played a major role in changing behaviours and promoting key public health preventative messages. Such community involvement, participation and ownership are essential in the long-term in validation and endorsement of a preventive approach aimed at improving overall community health.

Similarly, through the youth peer educators, ARCS has greatly promoted awareness in regards to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection among school youth. Through the VNRBD motivators, more students are willing to test and donate their bloods, which help in saving lives of ones who need blood.

Appointment of the new ARCS secretary general is expected to speed-up the development of the legal and constitutional base of ARCS. This will have significant positive impact in the long run.

The focus on recruitment of new members is an essential step towards the establishment of provincial governing bodies at branch level and later on the general assembly at headquarters level.

The development of the ARCS HR policy will promote smoother implementation of strategic and harmonized operational plans and promote necessary organisational reform, which will promote more efficient action.

Development of volunteer's policy and database will enable ARCS to organize and manage better its network of volunteers and members in regions and branches.

Establishment and providing of training to new youth corners in schools will assist youth volunteers to increase their knowledge on ARCS and the Movement. Providing trainings to youth volunteers will assist to reduce discrimination in the community.

Looking ahead

ARCS is working to develop its health, DM as well as OD strategy in line with its five years organizational strategic plan. IFRC will seek to encapsulate the key priorities and needs of ARCS in that regard in its own four-year strategic planning to help promote more efficiently relevant support for ARCS and the communities and people it supports.

To ensure efficient implementation finance development and human resource policy including some necessary restructuring are key priorities for ARCS, which IFRC will continue to support. In addition, promoting revision of the legal and constitutional base is key priority.

In the long run it serves to invest in youth activities, as experience has shown that in areas with a good level of youth activities, ARCS has not only improved its service delivery but also gotten more support, visibility and acceptance from the community.

Strengthening the Principle and Values programme of ARCS remains not only a top priority for ARCS, but also one which IFRC will endeavor to support in best ways possible. Movement cooperation in this regard will be particularly crucial to best promote the impact and relevance of the intervention.

How we work

The IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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[<financial report below; click to return to title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAAF001 - Afghanistan

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAAF001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	3,752,702	5,306,895	1,000,013	23,529	310,908	10,394,047
B. Opening Balance	248,925	608,721	112,058	1,246	9,569	980,519
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>British Red Cross</i>		269,668				269,668
<i>British Red Cross (from Jersey Overseas Aid)</i>		90,886				90,886
<i>Canadian Government</i>	957,440	957,440	430,848		430,848	2,776,576
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	46,958					46,958
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	335,205					335,205
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		26,592				26,592
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>		145,399				145,399
<i>Icelandic Red Cross</i>		19,600				19,600
<i>Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government)</i>		50,400				50,400
<i>Italian Government</i>	615,160					615,160
<i>Japanese Government</i>	503,075					503,075
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	42,662	31,996				74,658
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>		472,871	315,247			788,118
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		130,234	52,094		32,558	214,886
C1. Cash contributions	2,500,499	2,195,085	798,189		463,406	5,957,179
Inkind Personnel						
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>					36,400	36,400
C3. Inkind Personnel					36,400	36,400
Other Income						
<i>Services Fees</i>					20,288	20,288
C4. Other Income					20,288	20,288
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	2,500,499	2,195,085	798,189		520,094	6,013,867
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,749,424	2,803,806	910,247	1,246	529,663	6,994,385
Appeal Coverage	73%	53%	91%	5%	170%	67%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	248,925	608,721	112,058	1,246	9,569	980,519
C. Income	2,500,499	2,195,085	798,189		520,094	6,013,867
E. Expenditure	-1,430,238	-888,100	-293,557		-67,881	-2,679,776
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,319,185	1,915,706	616,690	1,246	461,782	4,314,609

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAAF001 - Afghanistan

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAAF001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		3,752,702	5,306,895	1,000,013	23,529	310,908	10,394,047	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	894,000	249,192					249,192	644,808
Construction Materials	1,338,000							1,338,000
Clothing & textiles	455,000	57,346	433				57,779	397,221
Food	907,200	513,992					513,992	393,208
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	365,855		20,436	48			20,485	345,370
Medical & First Aid	230,402	327	54,389				54,717	175,685
Teaching Materials	43,000		16,198				16,198	26,802
Utensils & Tools	65,000	64,864	24				64,888	112
Other Supplies & Services	90,209	1,616	3,331	78			5,025	85,184
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	4,388,666	887,337	94,811	127			982,275	3,406,391
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	713,564			6,365			6,365	707,199
Computers & Telecom	144,300	4,038	43,615	21,503			69,156	75,144
Office & Household Equipment			1,877				1,877	-1,877
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	857,864	4,038	45,491	27,868			77,397	780,467
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	50,000	10,080	3,477	19			13,576	36,424
Distribution & Monitoring	80,000	56,309	23,281				79,590	410
Transport & Vehicle Costs	240,320	30,914	59,949	7,707		-1,418	97,152	143,168
Logistics Services	80,000	23,604	3,195				26,799	53,201
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	450,320	120,907	89,902	7,726		-1,418	217,117	233,203
Personnel								
International Staff	920,427	100,774	109,247	76,959		49,365	336,345	584,082
National Staff	626,622	127,206	106,143	59,291		2,913	295,553	331,069
National Society Staff	202,180	84	54,646	9,741		1,517	65,989	136,191
Total Personnel	1,749,229	228,065	270,036	145,991		53,795	697,887	1,051,342
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	91,000		2,664				2,664	88,336
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	91,000		2,664				2,664	88,336
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,039,521	18,065	59,826	25,869		-8,085	95,675	943,846
Total Workshops & Training	1,039,521	18,065	59,826	25,869		-8,085	95,675	943,846
General Expenditure								
Travel	428,013	14,908	24,826	14,691			54,426	373,587
Information & Public Relation	310,600	1,202	96,668	6,834			104,704	205,896
Office Costs	173,976	3,202	5,293	10,314		21,692	40,500	133,476
Communications	73,880	3,817	7,106	3,638		11,370	25,931	47,949
Financial Charges	48,000	-14,301	-169	-2		76,628	62,156	-14,156
Other General Expenses	115,200	25,900	53,375	18,280		-88,023	9,532	105,668
Total General Expenditure	1,149,669	34,728	187,099	53,755		21,668	297,249	852,420
Depreciation								
Depreciation	19,200							19,200
Total Depreciation	19,200							19,200
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		37,726	75,950	13,227			126,903	-126,903
Total Operational Provisions		37,726	75,950	13,227			126,903	-126,903
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	634,378	86,506	53,676	17,846		1,921	159,950	474,429
Total Indirect Costs	634,378	86,506	53,676	17,846		1,921	159,950	474,429

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAAF001 - Afghanistan

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAAF001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination			
A		B						A - B	
BUDGET (C)		3,752,702	5,306,895	1,000,013	23,529	310,908	10,394,047		
Pledge Specific Costs									
Earmarking Fee	9,000	12,656	5,435	869			18,960	-9,960	
Reporting Fees	5,200	210	3,210	280			3,700	1,500	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	14,200	12,866	8,645	1,149			22,660	-8,460	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	10,394,047	1,430,238	888,100	293,557		67,881	2,679,776	7,714,271	
VARIANCE (C - D)		2,322,464	4,418,795	706,457	23,529	243,026	7,714,271		

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAAF001 - Afghanistan

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAAF001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Project Details

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
Goal 1: Disaster Management							
PAF001	Rehabilitation	0			0		0
PAF160	Disaster Preparednes	248,925	2,500,499	-1,430,238	1,319,185	3,752,702	2,322,464
PAF501	Displaced/Returnees	0			0		0
PAF504	Assist. Victims (ECH	0			0		0
PAF510	Landslide	0			0		0
PAF530	Drought / ICRC	0			0		0
Sub-Total Goal 1: Disaster Management		248,925	2,500,499	-1,430,238	1,319,185	3,752,702	2,322,464
Goal 2: Health and Care							
PAF004	Community Based Firs	0			0		0
PAF007	MHC Ghazni Pilot	0			0		0
PAF008	Laboratory	0			0		0
PAF009	Health Information S	0			0		0
PAF011	Avian Influenza	0			0		0
PAF502	Afghan.-Basic Health	0			0		0
PAF503	Health	608,721	2,195,085	-888,100	1,915,706	5,306,895	4,418,795
PAF506	Mother/Child Health	0			0		0
Sub-Total Goal 2: Health and Care		608,721	2,195,085	-888,100	1,915,706	5,306,895	4,418,795
Goal 3: Capacity Building							
PAF005	Youth	0			0		0
PAF006	Organisational Development	112,058	798,189	-293,557	616,690	1,000,013	706,457
Sub-Total Goal 3: Capacity Building		112,058	798,189	-293,557	616,690	1,000,013	706,457
Goal 4: Principles and Values							
PAF301	Humanitarian Values	1,246			1,246	23,529	23,529
Sub-Total Goal 4: Principles and Values		1,246			1,246	23,529	23,529
Coordination							
G24006	Afghanistan AA Sup	0			0		0
PAF000	Coordination & Management	9,569	520,094	-67,881	461,782	310,908	243,026
Sub-Total Coordination		9,569	520,094	-67,881	461,782	310,908	243,026
Total	Afghanistan	980,519	6,013,867	-2,679,776	4,314,609	10,394,047	7,714,271