

FINAL REPORT



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

ARGENTINA: SOCIAL CRISIS

2 April 2004

Appeal No. 08/02; Launched on: 10 April 2002 for 4 months for CHF 1,824,000 to assist 52,000 beneficiaries. Budget revised to CHF 1,447,374 and appeal extended to 31 July 2003. Appeal further extended until 30 November 2003.

Appeal coverage: 100%

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: N/A Appeal
([Click here to go directly to the attached Final Financial Report](#))

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries.

For more information: www.ifrc.org

Summary

The period of this operation, beginning in April 2002 and ending in November 2003, has been critical for Argentina and the Argentine Red Cross (ARC). Despite macro-economic data indicating that there has been a gradual improvement in economic trends, the country is still far from recovering from the 2001 financial collapse.



The collapse of the banking system, together with high inflation rates and the devaluation of the national currency, contributed to the eradication of an affluent, highly literate middle class all over the country. However, the crisis hit particularly hard in the already poor and underdeveloped provinces of the north, affecting hundreds of thousands of people.

As a consequence of the crisis, an estimated 21.84 million people (55 per cent of the population) are currently living below the poverty line, while some 10 million people (26 per cent of the population) are living in extreme poverty. The health care sector has also been gravely affected by this crisis. Despite a few improvements at the macro-economic level, socio-economic indicators have worsened during the last 18 months; poverty related diseases such as child malnutrition and infant and maternal mortality rates rose as a result of low income, high unemployment and a general lack of access to public health care.

Due to the gravity and dimensions of the crisis, in April 2002 the Argentine Red Cross requested the assistance of the Federation. In response, an international appeal was launched in order to help the ARC respond to the worsening socio-economic conditions of the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

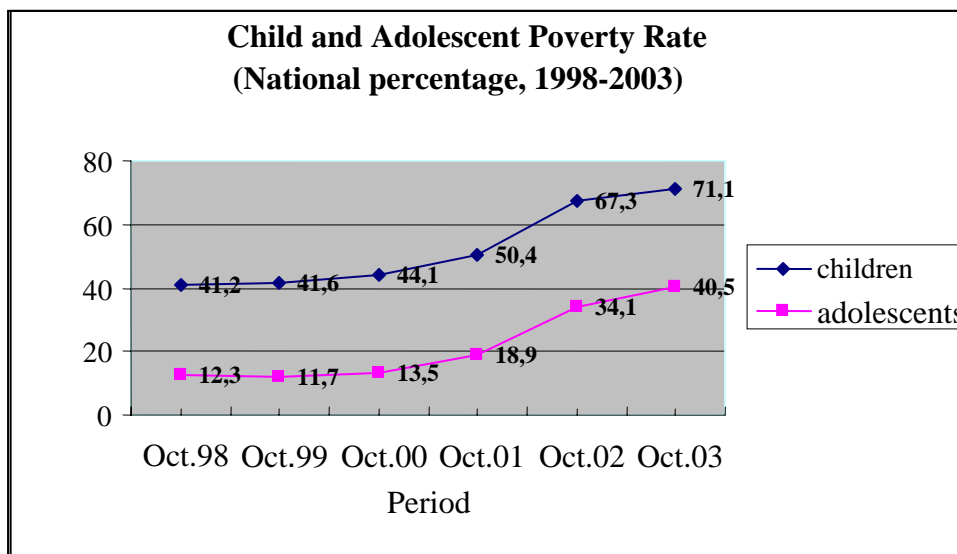
The coloured provinces shown in the map of Argentina above were those that benefited from the Social Crisis appeal

Despite contributions from the British, Chilean, Finnish, Japanese and Swedish Red Cross Societies, during 2002 only 12 per cent of the requested budget was received. For this reason, the ARC was only able to provide food assistance to 5,410 beneficiaries in the province of Tucumán, which was the hardest hit by the crisis.

At the end of 2002, a EUR 800,000 contribution from the Italian Cooperation Agency gave the appeal full coverage and allowed the ARC to fully implement its relief programmes. A field assessment and coordination team (FACT), composed of Federation and ARC staff, was deployed to the field at the beginning of 2003 to assess major needs. Based on the FACT assessment report, a new plan of action was drawn up that allowed the ARC and the Federation to increase their activities in northern regions, focusing also on local development. As a result of this, the timeframe of the operation was extended until 31 July 2003.

In addition to assistance provided to soup kitchens and health centres in the Federation appeal, the Spanish Red Cross launched the “Cruzada Proniños y Prononos” which provided food assistance to 12,333 children and senior citizens in 10 provinces of northern and central Argentina through support to soup kitchens. This assistance took the form of a bilateral contribution outside the framework of the Federation appeal. The Spanish Red Cross and the Municipality of Madrid also financed the delivery of basic hygiene items and medicines to 16 hospitals and two health centres in Tucumán, Salta and Santiago del Estero provinces. Forty soup kitchens in the same provinces benefited from a donation of 229 hygiene kits. A donation of USD 140,000 in new medical equipment was granted in March by the German Federal Army through the German Red Cross and the German Embassy in Argentina. This equipment was donated to cover the needs of two hospitals in the provinces of Jujuy and San Juan.

The revised plan of action drawn up following the FACT mission in Argentina targeted the most vulnerable communities in the north of the country, and focused on providing food assistance, medicine and health care. This plan of action also included educational activities designed to reduce the population’s vulnerability to disasters. Distribution of food and medicine to selected soup kitchens, as well as basic health and nutrition training for volunteers, started at the end of March 2003, 11 months after the appeal was launched.



During the course of the operation, there were several external factors that hampered the relief activities of the appeal, the most severe of which was the flooding in the province of Santa Fé in late April. For approximately 45 days after the flooding occurred the coordination team and the Red Cross branches involved in the Social Crisis appeal focused on operations in Santa Fé, for which an international appeal was launched by the Federation. Presidential and regional elections had also an impact on ARC action, as the National Society took on a lower profile during the electoral campaign so as not to be associated with any political agenda in order to maintain the Red Cross principles of independence and neutrality. In addition, other challenges were presented by the high level of insecurity and social tension in the country. Despite preventative measures taken, the regional warehouse in Tucumán, which stocked medicines, hygiene kits and food items, was robbed. The case was reported to the local

authorities and investigations are ongoing. Given these circumstances, in July the Social Crisis appeal was extended until the end of November 2003 so that all of the objectives of the appeal could be met and so that community based disaster preparedness projects could be completed, thereby leaving the ARC well equipped to respond to future problems.

The programme closed at the end of November 2003, having accomplished its objectives and having created conditions for further activities in participating branches. However, the social crisis is far from over and a continuous effort will be needed in order to alleviate the suffering of thousands of people.

With the significant balance on the Social Crisis operation, an agreement has been reached in order for the Argentine Red Cross to continue its work to assist the most vulnerable affected by the social crisis. A project has been developed which seeks to help 4,248 families from 24 communities in 7 Provinces, by reducing prevalent illnesses, raising awareness and changing behaviour, ensuring sound health and hygiene practices, as well as contributing to the improvement of the family and community environment. The project will take place in the north west and north east of the country as part of a programme which aims to improve health conditions in communities affected by the social crisis and poverty. The project targets some 29,730 people including pregnant women, children under 15 and elderly persons over 65; the project will be implemented over a two year time-frame. In addition, it is estimated that some 14,157 families (99,100 people) will benefit indirectly from the project.

Coordination

The Federation's sub regional office hosted in the Argentine National Society headquarters in Buenos Aires, has been working closely with the ARC in all phases and aspects of this appeal and in other local activities. Federation staff worked with the National Society to draw up the appeal and plan of action, as well as the FACT mission report when the programme was reviewed. In addition, a Federation health consultant supported the ARC in setting up the health and nutrition programme.

The Federation also assisted the National Society in developing its network of contacts, and participated in coordination meetings with the ARC, donors and local and international institutions. As a result of these meetings and coordination efforts, the ARC and the Federation have developed strong relationships with the Argentine Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and UNICEF. At the branch and national level, the ARC set up important alliances with local partners, such as associations, universities, provincial departments and municipalities.



Responding to the crisis required a large coordination effort, involving several national and international actors. The Argentine Army assisted the ARC by providing some branches with stocking and distribution facilities. In this picture, a military airplane delivers ARC food relief items to Tucumán during the first phase of the emergency.

Objectives, achievements, impact

Two phases of the programme can be identified: before and after the appeal target was met. Until March 2003 objectives had to be significantly reduced in terms of beneficiaries and activities; the availability of new funds then allowed the National Society to expand its areas of intervention and develop a broader approach to the crisis. Direct assistance activities carried out within the appeal include provision of food, medicine and other basic medical items to beneficiaries, as well as nutritional follow up and basic health counselling. Other activities included water and sanitation initiatives, such as provision of water tanks and supporting the effort to construct community vegetable gardens, as well as the holding of volunteer and community training workshops. The workshops helped to develop the capacities of the National Society and the local communities.

Volunteers played a key role in relief activities and, with the support of the National Society, volunteers and branches worked closely with beneficiaries, municipalities and local institutions to identify areas of intervention. More than 300 volunteers from the provinces of Tucumán, Salta and Jujuy in the northwest, Corrientes, Misiones, Posadas, Formosa and Resistencia in the northeast, and Mendoza, Buenos Aires, Cordoba and La Pampa in the central part of the country, participated in the relief operations.

Within the communities receiving assistance, the northern branches of the ARC identified 21 “strategic communities” in which the intervention was particularly aimed at creating a strong and lasting link with beneficiaries. This particular focus will allow the ARC to work with these communities in the future.

Relief distribution of food and basic non-food items

The goal of the food component of the plan of action was to provide children and senior citizens attending community soup kitchens and senior citizens’ homes with breakfasts, hot meals and snacks. The nutritional content of food packages was designed by Federation and ARC staff taking into account local dietary habits and SPHERE standards. The food was intended to provide 1/3 of the basic nutritional needs of each beneficiary. Local suppliers were used and Federation purchasing procedures were followed.

Objective 1: Improve the nutrition of 19,858 children and senior citizens who are living in extreme poverty and are utilizing the services of the community soup kitchens and/or senior citizens’ homes in the target region.

As a result of this component of the relief operation, 222 community soup kitchens, which assisted a total of 23,821 children and 1,560 senior citizens, were supplied with supplementary food rations. Food distribution in Tucumán started in November 2002 with the first contributions from partner National Societies, while in the other provinces, this began in late March 2003. All branches concluded the distribution of food at the end of October 2003.



Beneficiary selection focused on the most vulnerable members of the population, particularly those under the age of 14 and over the age of 65, living in poor conditions and attending soup kitchens and senior citizens’ homes. The branches that participated in this programme are listed below:

Children were most seriously affected by the crisis. More than 22,000 children received supplementary food rations during the relief operation.

Northwest	Northeast	Central
Tucumán	Corrientes	Necochea (province of Buenos Aires)
Salta	Mercedes (province of Corrientes)	Tandil (province of Buenos Aires)
Rosario de la Frontera (province of Salta)	Resistencia	Vicente Lopes (province of Buenos Aires)
Jujuy	Formosa	Rio Tercero (province of Cordoba)
	Posadas	Villa Maria (province of Cordoba)
		La Pampa
		Mendoza

Soup kitchens and senior citizens' homes were selected by teams composed of members of the ARC headquarters and branches in order to ensure a common minimum standard of quality, according to the following criteria:

- Soup kitchens must already be functioning, but may lack sufficient assistance
- Basic infrastructure must be available
- Soup kitchens must meet minimum cleanliness and hygiene standards
- Soup kitchens must service less than 200 beneficiaries
- Soup kitchens must be self-sustaining and working with other local organizations.

Some 26,000 food packages, including more than 500,000 kg of food items, were distributed by the ARC during the operation. Food packages were intended to provide supplementary rations of dinners, breakfasts and snacks for eight people for the period of one month. The following tables illustrate the content of food packages:

Lunch/dinner		
Item	Quantity per package	Total distributed
Rice	4 kg	62,758
Pasta	6 kg	94,601
Soya beans	2 kg	31,711
Canned beans	1 kg	44,073
Wheat flour	3 kg	47,206
Maize flour	3 kg	47,558
Tomato paste	3 litres	46,752
Soup base	24 units	340,760
Salt	0,5 kg	7,890
Oil	1,5 litres	15,980
Total	24,240 kg	401,937,10 kg

Breakfast/snack		
Item	Quantity per package	Total distributed
Sugar	2 kg	17,488,5
Cocoa powder	1 kg	8,829,5
Powdered milk	5,8 kg	49,852
Yerba mate (tea)	3 kg	26,450
Total	11,8 kg	102,619,90 kg

The total amount of food distributed per province was as follows:

NORTHEAST							
Lunch/dinner							
	Unit	Resistencia	Mercedes	Corrientes	Posadas	Formosa	TOTAL
Rice	kg	6,444	984	14,017	4,784	7,363	33,592
Pasta	kg	9,664	1,476	22,478,5	7,195	10,739	51,522,5
Soya beans	kg	3,218	492	6,892	2,414	3,680	16,696
Canned beans	kg	4,818	738	10,458	3,548	5,536	25,098
Wheat flour	kg	4,823	738	10,554	3,576	5,568	25,259
Maize flour	kg	4,818	738	10,514	3,588	5,521	25,179
Tomato paste	kg	4,801	738	10,467	3,584	5,532	25,122
Soup base (units)	units	38,808	5,884	83,913	28,608	43,911	201,124

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Salt	kg	805,5	123	1,799	601,5	856,5	4,185,5
Oil	litres	1,611	246	3,506	1,177	1,848	8,388
Breakfast/snack							
Sugar	kg	0	408	6,454	720	1,944	9,526
Cocoa	kg	0	204	3,252	360	968.6	4,784
Yerba mate (tea)	kg	0	612	9,684	1,080	2,905	14,281
Powdered Milk	kg	0	1,190.2	18,779.2	2,058.4	5,679.5	27707.3

NORTHWEST					
Lunch/dinner					
Item	Unit	Rosario de la Frontera	Salta and Jujuy	Tucumán	TOTAL
Rice	kg	1,053	12,319	10,598	23,970
Pasta	kg	1,572.5	18,237.5	16,445	36,255
Soya beans	kg	527	6,063	5,737	12,327
Canned beans	kg	832	9,131	5,115	15,078
Wheat flour	kg	815	9,201	8,034	18,050
Maize flour	kg	800	9,241	8,441	18,482
Tomato paste	kg	807	9,242	7,684	17,733
Soup base (units)	units	5,476	48,532	54,452	108,460
Salt	kg	132.5	1,536	1,386.5	3,055
Oil	litres	264	3,042	2,954	6,260

NORTHWEST					
Breakfast/snack					
Sugar	kg	52	1814.5	2,100	3,966.5
Cocoa	kg	28	968.8	1,050	2,046.8
Yerba mate (tea)	kg	162	2863	3,150	6,175
Powdered Milk	kg	152.4	5634.6	6,300	12,087

CENTRAL						
Lunch/dinner						
Item	Unit	Buenos Aires	Mendoza	La Pampa	Cordoba	TOTAL
Rice	kg	1,056	2,352	336	1,452	5,196
Pasta	kg	1,584	3,528	504	1,178	6,794
Soya beans	kg	528	1,176	168	726	2,598
Canned beans	kg	792	1,764	252	1,089	3,897
Wheat flour	kg	792	1,764	252	1,089	3,897
Maize flour	kg	792	1,764	252	1,089	3,897
Tomato paste	kg	792	1,764	252	1,089	3,897
Soup base	units	6,336	14,112	2,016	8,712	31,176
Salt	kg	132	294	42	181.5	649.50
Oil	litres	264	588	84	396	1,332
Breakfast/snack						
Sugar	kg	1,668	1,728	0	600	3,996
Cocoa	kg	834	864	0	300	1,998
Yerba mate (tea)	kg	2,502	2,592	0	900	5,994
Powdered Milk	kg	3,306	5,011.2	0	1,740	10,057.2

Details of beneficiaries and food packages delivered per province are as follows:

Province	Number of soup kitchens	Number of children beneficiaries	Number of senior beneficiaries	Total number of beneficiaries	Food packages delivered		Total food delivered (kg)
					Lunch/dinner	Breakfast/snack	
Northwest							
Tucumán	40	8,029	0	8,029	3,717	1,869	79,539.02
Salta	23	3,325	229	3,554	2,740	632	77,673.12
Jujuy	5	585	0	585	318	318	12,105.6
Rosario de la Frontera (Salta)	7	322	37	359	263	26	7,252.16
Total NW	75	12,261	266	12,527	7,038	2,845	176,569.90
Northeast							
Corrientes	53	4,969	100	5,069	3,354	3,121	128,784.43
Mercedes (Corrientes)	6	336	50	386	246	204	8,746.04
Resistencia	36	2,036	0	2,036	1,610	0	41,390.58
Formosa	22	1,510	760	2,270	1,821	972	58,579.61
Posadas	14	1,509	44	1,553	1,195	359	34,971.98
Total NE	131	10,360	954	11,314	8,226	4,656	272,472.64
Central							
Buenos Aires	4	399	0	399	264	834	15,105.36
Mendoza	8	801	25	826	588	864	25,330.32
La Pampa	2	0	100	100	84	0	2,162.16
Córdoba	2	0	175	175	264	264	12,916.62
Total Central	16	1,200	300	1,500	1,200	1,962	55,514.46
TOTAL	222	23,821	1,520	25,341	16,464	9,463	504,557

Due to the size of the country and the high cost of transportation due to rising fuel prices, the many large distances between communities presented a significant logistical problem. In order to facilitate delivery procedures and overcome this challenge, two regional warehouses were set up: one in Tucumán, to serve the northwest region of the country, and another in Corrientes, to serve the northeast region of the country. The warehouse in Corrientes was loaned to the Red Cross by the Argentine army. Branches in the central provinces were reached directly from Buenos Aires. Some branches made additional agreements with local suppliers or the army to ensure the delivery of food and other relief items.



More than 500,000 kg of food items were delivered during the operation.



Beneficiaries enjoy a snack in the Tucumán soup kitchen.

Beginning in March 2003, warehouses in Corrientes and Tucumán began to receive food stocks every second month, while local Red Cross branches received goods from the regional warehouses according to their own stocking capabilities. Food packages were made up according to the number of beneficiaries in each assisted soup kitchen. Volunteers participated in and checked all the phases of this operation, making sure that food packages effectively reached beneficiaries. Some soup kitchens and senior citizens' homes also received sets of cutlery, dishes and glasses as part of the hygiene and sanitation component. Further information regarding the hygiene and sanitation component can be found in the health and care section of this report.

Several changes occurred during the course of the operation in the number and composition of assisted centres. Some soup kitchens and senior citizens' homes were excluded because they did not fulfill all the requirements set forth by the ARC, while others that were not originally included in the plan of action were added at a later stage. The following branches changed the number of soup kitchens that received Red Cross assistance:

Branch	Original number of assisted soup kitchens	Final number of assisted soup kitchens
Resistencia	32	36
Corrientes	48	53
Mercedes	5	6
Tucumán	40 (Nov. 02 – March 03)	18 (April 03 – Oct. 03)
Rosario de la Frontera	6	7

The appeal objectives were met, regardless of the changes in soup kitchens and senior citizens' homes to which assistance was provided.

Health and care

Health and care programmes within this appeal focused on northern Argentina, a region that was already suffering from a lack of funding and resources in the health care sector before the crisis. As a result of the economic crisis, the situation deteriorated even further and local public health services collapsed, leaving tens of thousands of people without basic health care. As a result, general health conditions, especially among children and senior citizens, worsened, and malnutrition and other poverty-related illnesses, which were already prevalent in the region, increased dramatically.



An important component of ARC health and care activities was the awareness and education campaign addressing hygiene and sanitation.

Argentine Red Cross activities in the field of health included providing medicine and basic medical equipment to primary health centres (CAPS) and ARC branches. Volunteers received training, monitored children's weight and height, and carried out community based workshops on basic health care. ARC health and care programmes in the communities were carried out in coordination with the staff of local public institutions, citizens' associations and ARC nursing and paramedic school students. Soup kitchens and ARC branches also benefited from a donation of hygiene and first aid kits.

Objective 1: Improve the situation of 62,500 people in 36 target communities through a community based health promotion and disease prevention programme.

This objective was achieved through training of volunteers and communities in hygiene and basic health, as well as through community and home visits and monitoring of children's weight and height. Sanitation and hygiene items were distributed to CAPS, soup kitchens and northern branches of the ARC as a part of a health promotion and

disease prevention programme. In addition, a total of 1,200 posters addressing safe water, personal hygiene, garbage disposal and food storage were distributed to soup kitchens, together with other information materials.

The final number of strategic communities in which these projects were carried out was reduced from 36 to 21 as a result of branch resources and local conditions. Nonetheless, activities were carried out in almost all the communities involved in the appeal, and the final number people benefiting from these projects was higher than the target in the plan of action. Strategic communities, which included a total of 42 soup kitchens, are listed below:

Northwest	
Branch	Strategic Communities
Tucumán	Villa Carmela, Rio Chico, El Chivero
Salta and Jujuy	17 de Octubre, Solidaridad
Rosario de la Frontera	Santa Clara
Total NW	6

Northeast	
Branch	Strategic Communities
Corrientes	Esperanza, Laguna Brava, Quinta Ferré, Lavalle, Pueblo Libertador, Santa Lucia
Mercedes	Merceditas
Resistencia	Toba, Mapic, Las Palmas, Puerto Bermejo
Formosa	8 de Octubre
Posadas	La Victoria, El Fiaca, Itaembé Mini
Total NE	15

Training

An important component of the plan of action was the training of volunteers and staff from the eight northern branches of the ARC involved in the appeal. Volunteers, together with ARC personnel, local institutions and NGOs, attended workshops and training events on health and related issues. Activities in the northeast were organized by the ARC branches in the province of Corrientes and activities in the northwest were organized by the ARC branches in the province of Tucumán. Some training materials were donated to the ARC by UNICEF and the Argentine Ministry of Health, including those addressing breast feeding, health, gender, and mother and child health.

Workshops and training sessions were held by the ARC, the Federation and professionals from local institutions, and covered the following topics:

Module	Content
Basic Module	Food security and hygiene Food chain Nutrition Water and sanitation Waste water and garbage disposal Personal hygiene Disease control
Module 1	Breast feeding Diarrhoea Vector-borne diseases Oral re-hydration
Module 2	Adolescent pregnancy Family planning Pre-natal care
Module 3	Prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) HIV/AIDS
Module 4	Immunization Domestic accidents Blood donation
Module 5	Disaster prevention

Volunteers and staff members participating in these training sessions then shared the information with beneficiaries in strategic communities. In addition to these modules, volunteers also received specific training on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The following list illustrates the number of volunteers from each branch that participated in training activities:

Branch	Volunteers
Tucumán	80
Salta (and Jujuy)	65
Rosario de la Frontera	12
Corrientes	15
Mercedes (Corrientes)	13
Resistencia	10
Formosa	12
Posadas	25
Total	232

As of May, some workshops and training activities were delayed given the fact that a large number of volunteers from across the country were relocated to the city of Santa Fé during the emergency and post emergency phase of the flooding in that region. Workshops were completed later, with the exception of one addressing blood donation and the prevention of domestic accidents, which will be held in Corrientes in the near future.

These workshops not only trained volunteers in community based activities, but also created a sense of unity among branches, which was an important additional achievement of this operation. Another significant result of these training sessions was the improvement in the volunteers' capacity to work with communities, as trained volunteers participated in community educational activities.

Community visits

The purpose of this component of the health and care programme, which was carried out through community workshops, home visits and other awareness activities, was to promote hygienic practices among beneficiaries and to create a closer link between the Red Cross and local communities.

Trained volunteers from the eight northern branches, assisted by professionals from different sectors, worked in communities and soup kitchens in order to promote awareness among families and beneficiaries of hygiene and health related issues. Volunteers adapted their methods of conducting meetings according to the size and composition of the audience. A method that proved particularly efficient was the theatrical representation that was used by the branches of Resistencia and Formosa. This method permitted the volunteers to establish a closer link with beneficiaries by having them actively participate in sketches.



Community workshops like this one in Resistencia provided more than 15,000 beneficiaries with basic information on health and hygiene and helped create a closer link between the ARC and beneficiaries.

The number of community workshops and beneficiaries trained per branch is listed below:

Branch	Community workshops	Beneficiaries trained
Tucumán	126	3,150
Salta (and Jujuy)	74	2,220
Rosario de la Frontera	53	930
Corrientes	298	7,450
Mercedes (Corrientes)	35	525
Resistencia	17	77
Formosa	114	760
Posadas	30	750
Total	747	15,862

In some cases, beneficiaries suggested additional topics not included in the plan of action, which were later added to scheduled meetings. Branches that organized extra workshops are listed below, together with topics discussed:

Branch	Topic
Tucumán	Drug addiction and alcoholism
Rosario de la Frontera	Water and sanitation Garbage and medical residue disposal
Salta	Hepatitis
Mercedes	Hidatidosis
Formosa	Oral hygiene
Posadas	Drug addiction
Resistencia	Diabetes and blood pressure

- The branch of Tucumán worked on the topic of drugs and alcoholism with experts from local associations and provincial authorities (SIPROSA).
- In Rosario de la Frontera, additional topics were addressed in cooperation with the National Institute of Agriculture and Cattle Technology (INTA).
- In Salta, where hepatitis is a mayor concern among the population, community workshops contributed to reduce cases of this disease from an average of 20 per month in August 2003 to only 2 cases from September to November 2003.
- The Mercedes branch organized the workshop on hidatidosis in the community of San Pedro, which had not been included as a strategic community. This disease, which is caused by a parasite that is transmitted by dogs, is particularly widespread in the region.
- The branch of Formosa worked together with the local dentists' association to discuss oral hygiene.

In order to improve Red Cross assistance and promote the exchange of information, the branches of Tucumán, Rosario de la Frontera, Jujuy, Mercedes, Posadas and Formosa also organized meetings with the staff from soup kitchens. These meetings significantly improved the hygiene conditions in the communities, and helped branches achieve the objective of involving beneficiaries in the learning process.

Home visits

Home visits took place for beneficiary senior citizens who could not participate in community meetings because of health problems or distance from the meeting place. These visits helped the ARC connect to the population and established the basis for other joint activities.

Home visits helped to assess hygiene and sanitary conditions among beneficiaries. In some cases, primary health centres cooperated in collecting and analyzing data. Around 26,000 beneficiaries were evaluated. The following data was gathered by Federation and ARC medical delegates:

- Beneficiary distribution according to age and sex

- Professional category according to sex
- Risk factors according to sex (for example alcoholism, drug addiction, obesity, smoking)
- Chronic, non transmittable diseases
- Transmittable diseases
- Hygienic – epidemiological characteristics

The list of home visits and the number of beneficiaries evaluated is reported below:

Branch	Home visits	Persons contacted (estimate)
Tucumán	400	2,400
Salta (and Jujuy)	2,970	17,800
Rosario de la Frontera	249	1,500
Corrientes	279	1,650
Mercedes (Corrientes)	30	180
Resistencia	91	550
Formosa	245	1,450
Posadas	75	450
Total	4339	25,980

In order to collect information for further activities, the branches of Salta and Formosa conducted evaluations in other districts in addition to strategic communities. Volunteers from Salta focused on the Solidaridad neighbourhood, a marginalized community on the outskirts of the capital that has around 17,000 inhabitants, while the branch of Formosa collected data from the 8 de Octubre and Las Delicias neighbourhoods.

Monitoring children’s weight and height

In cooperation with nurses from the Argentine Red Cross’s nursing schools and professionals from local health institutions, volunteers monitored the nutritional status of 6,789 children attending soup kitchens, most of which were hosted in primary schools. Children were evaluated according to standard guidelines from the Argentine Paediatric Association, which were adapted to local situations by Federation and ARC health representatives. The ARC carried out three separate evaluations of children’s height and weight, although some branches reported difficulties in evaluating beneficiaries more than once due to the fact that some children did not always attend the same soup kitchen.



As an important part of the health and care component of the appeal, northern branches of the ARC monitored the height and weight of children attending soup kitchens in order to ensure that their nutritional needs were being met. In some cases, soup kitchen altered their menus to provide the children with better nutrition.

The following table shows the data that was collected during the three evaluations, which were carried out between the months of June and September:

Branch	Beneficiaries evaluated			Malnourished			Underweight			Overweight		
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
Northwest												
Tucumán	130	825	NA	25	147	NA	0	0	NA	6	64	NA
Rosario de la Frontera	296	NA	263	15	NA	23	34	NA	81	51	NA	8
Salta	89	380	572	5	4	68	19	65	0	0	0	71
Jujuy	37	36	NA	0	0	NA	3	2	NA	0	0	NA
Northeast												
Corrientes	533	384	NA	225	49	NA	55	115	NA	0	0	NA
Mercedes	NA	NA	70	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	13
Resistencia	NA	233	194	NA	4	19	NA	24	44	NA	81	26
Posadas	207	1,097	483	45	120	30	27	169	39	2	97	47
Formosa	144	150	23	15	10	0	0	17	0	2	8	0
TOTAL	1,436	3,105	1,605	330	334	144	138	392	170	61	250	165
TOTAL EVALUATED	6,146			808			700			476		

On the basis of the results of each evaluation, ARC branches made a follow up of cases of under or overweight children, addressing severe cases to CAPS. Some soup kitchens adjusted their menus in order to provide children with better nutrition.

Distribution of sanitation and hygiene kits

Sanitation and hygiene items were distributed to northern branches, CAPS and soup kitchens as a part of the community based health and hygiene promotion programme. The following is a list of items distributed during the operation:

Hygiene Kit		
Item	Quantity	TOTAL distributed
Chlorine	2 litres	108 litres
Concentrated detergent	2 litres	108 litres
Sponge	2 units	108 units
Kitchen clothes	4 units	216 units
300 gr. soap	3 units	162 units
12 l. bucket	3 units	474 units
50 l. tank	2 units	316 units
Plastic spoons	25 units	3,754 units
Plastic forks	25 units	2,758 units
Plastic glasses	25 units	3,274 units
Plastic plates	25 units	3,275 units
Plastic tablecloth	4 units	336 units

Sanitation Kit		
Item	Quantity	TOTAL distributed
Oxygenated water	1 litre	515 litres
Antiseptic solution	0,5 litre	257,5 litres
Plasters	50 units	25,750 units
Gauze 20 X 20	100 bags	515 bags
Gauze	20 units	11,100 units
Physiological solution	0,5 litre	257,5 litres
10 cm adhesive ribbon	1 unit	515 units
Water purification tablets	1 unit	1,037 units
Alcohol 0.5 litres	1 bottle	39 bottles
Re-hydration salts	200 units	32,600 units
Tongue depressor	100 units	5,700 units
Plastic box 58 X 22 cm	1 unit	80 units
Thermometer	1 unit	80 units
Scissors	1 unit	80 units
Thensiometer	1 unit	80 units
Infant scale	1 unit	20 units
Weight scale with height measurement	1 unit	20 units
Pediatric weight scale	1 unit	20 units
Nebulizator	1 unit	20 units
Latex gloves	100 pairs	2,850 pairs
Stethoscope	1 unit	20 units

The distribution of these kits, together with community education on basic health and care, helped to significantly improve the hygiene conditions in soup kitchens and among beneficiaries. A particular improvement was noticed in children and in the personal cleanliness of soup kitchen staff members.

Objective 2: Improve access to basic medicines through the provision of determined items to 32 primary health care centres located in 36 target communities.

During the period of the operation, the National Society distributed three deliveries of basic medicines to primary health care centres (CAPS). The content of medicine kits was drawn up by Federation and National Society health experts based upon the results of the FACT mission, and took into account the most common diseases in northern regions according to the time of year. For example, deliveries made during the warmer seasons included re-hydration salts and anti-parasitic drugs. The second delivery, which occurred during the winter months of August and September, included aspirins and antibiotics to combat colds and influenza. This substitution was agreed upon with beneficiaries and was necessary due an increase in seasonal illnesses during the winter months.

Deliveries of medicines occurred on a bimonthly basis. The following chart illustrates the total amount of drugs provided to CAPS:

Item	First Delivery	Second Delivery	Third Delivery	Total units/ Programme
Iron+ folic acid (cps)	57,600	25,600	25,600	108,800
Liquid iron (doses)	5,760	2,560	2,560	10,880
Liquid anti parasitic drugs (doses)	5,760	3,200	3,200	12,160
Anti parasitic drugs (cps)	34,560	19,200	19,200	72,960
Re-hydration salts (cps)	63,400		6,400	69,800
Anti louse medicine (doses)			3,200	3,200
Paracetamol (cps)		32,200		32,000
Liquid antibiotics (doses)		6,400		6,400

Distribution of medicines to beneficiaries was monitored by ARC volunteers, using a system created by the branch of Corrientes. The system included the name of the patient, the diagnosis, assistance or medicine provided and the date that the patient was attended to.

The chart below contains the number of CAPS supported by each ARC branch, and an estimate of the number of patients assisted within the appeal:

Branch	Number of CAPS	Beneficiaries per province (estimate)
Northwest (12 CAPS):		
Tucumán	4	720
Rosario de la Frontera	2	2,000
Salta	4	26,000
Jujuy	2	5,000
Northeast (20 CAPS):		
Corrientes	8	2,750 (all children)
Mercedes	3	4,000
Resistencia	4	6,413
Posadas	3	4,200
Formosa	2	27,700
TOTAL	32	78,783

Despite the fact that this component significantly contributed to improving health conditions among beneficiaries, it must be noted that, due to the gravity of the crisis, general health conditions still remain extremely precarious at the regional level, especially for the most vulnerable sectors of the population.

Objective 3: Improve the health situation of the 36 target communities through water and sanitation activities.

Water and sanitation activities started at the beginning of September, and took three months to be completed. This project included repairing and constructing water tanks, water pipelines and sewers, as well as the organizing public garbage collectors. Another important component of the project was community education, which was carried out by volunteers in order to increase public awareness of hygiene issues and to prevent waterborne illnesses.

This component of health and care did not begin immediately since priority was first given to relief assistance and health education. In addition, water and sanitation projects were identified with the participation of local communities, which required that beneficiaries be involved in all phases of the activities. This also resulted in a delay to the start of the programme.



Water and sanitation activities, like this one in Corrientes in which water pipelines are being built, were agreed upon with beneficiaries, which required beneficiaries to be involved in all phases of the project.

The following water and sanitation projects have been carried out by ARC branches:

- In **Rosario de la Frontera**, in the province of Salta, hygiene and water and sanitation issues were promoted through an awareness campaign carried out in the strategic community of Santa Clara. Volunteers worked together with beneficiaries on a multifunctional community centre, connecting the building to the water pipeline. Volunteers also contributed to the centre by building the roof and providing it with doors and windows. All 180 families living in the neighbourhood, including an estimated 1,100 people, benefited from this project. The local ARC branch and local beneficiaries have identified further activities to be carried out in the future, such as a vegetable garden and a fertilization system.
- The provincial branch in **Salta** carried out a large hygiene campaign in the Solidaridad neighbourhood. A community cleaning campaign called “*Juntos por un Barrio Limpio*” (Together for a clean neighbourhood) was also carried out in coordination with beneficiaries, citizens’ associations, local CAPS and the police. The campaign included collecting garbage from streets and public spaces, and at the end of October the neighbourhood was provided with 15 garbage cans, placed on strategic corners.
- The **Corrientes** branch operated in the communities of Quinta Ferrè, Santa Lucia, Ciudad Esquina, Laguna Brava, Pueblo Libertador and Esperanza, benefiting approximately 2000 people. The project included an awareness campaign and provided water tanks and pipelines to six soup kitchens. In the communities of Quinta Ferrè (750 beneficiaries) and Esperanza (470 beneficiaries), volunteers and beneficiaries worked together with local institutions, such as the municipality, the provincial government and the local water company.
- Together with beneficiaries, volunteers from the **Mercedes** branch constructed antiseptic toilets for 20 houses in the neighbourhood of Merceditas. The neighbourhood is not assisted by municipal services and is populated by marginalized families. The area does not have a sewer network and this project was greatly

needed by beneficiaries, who participated in identifying this need. The project also had an educational component that was aimed at promoting hygienic practices and eradicating illnesses such as cholera, typhus and diarrhoea.

- Volunteers from the **Posadas** branch built toilets and a sewer connection for the soup kitchen in the community of El Fiaca. This soup kitchen employs 40 staff members and assists 500 beneficiaries. The branch also participated in the construction of a vegetable garden. Additional awareness raising activities have been organized in the neighbourhood and other communities.
- The **Formosa** branch developed a project aimed at guaranteeing safe water to the 8 de Diciembre, Madres solteras, Rincón de luz and Milagros soup kitchens, which together served more than 600 children under the age of 12. The water and sanitation project in the area also included an educational component based upon speeches and workshops addressing safe water and hygiene. The awareness campaign proved effective and had an important role in creating more community based activities. For example, based upon the awareness campaign, three out the four soup kitchens involved in this programme made repairs to their facilities.
- The **Tucumán** branch identified the need for water and sanitation activities in the Gota de Amor soup kitchen. A local NGO helped on the construction project to connect the soup kitchen to the water pipeline.

During awareness raising activities, volunteers used and distributed posters and other informational and promotional materials addressing hygiene and water and sanitation issues.

Fifty volunteers from the branches of Salta and Rosario de la Frontera attended a workshop in October addressing water and sanitation that was organized by the Rosario de la Frontera branch, and was conducted by ARC staff and local institutions. Topics discussed during the workshop included:

- Water tank maintenance
- Vector-borne diseases
- Waste water disposal
- Waste residual disposal
- Health centre residual disposal
- Organic residual disposal.

Disaster Prevention and Preparedness

Progress/Achievements

The goal of this component of the plan of action was to increase the capacity of each branch to plan community based disaster preparedness activities in order to reduce beneficiaries' vulnerability to disasters.

At the beginning of September, the branches of Salta and Corrientes organized two regional workshops on disaster preparedness and prevention (DPP). The following number of volunteers participated from each branch:

Branch	Volunteers trained
Tucumán	9
Salta	21
Rosario de la Frontera	10
Corrientes	13
Mercedes	12
Resistencia	10
Formosa	15
Posadas	15
TOTAL	105

The workshops were organized by staff from the Federation and the National Society's DPP department, and focused on the following issues:

- Disasters: definition, classification, cycles
- Introduction to the ARC's DPP office
- DPP as a strategic part of the ARC plan of action
- Concepts of community
- Concepts and assessments of vulnerability, threat, risk, capacity
- Community mapping of risks and resources
- Community emergency plan.

In addition to these workshops, the following activities were carried out during the time frame of the appeal:

- The **Tucumán** branch held a participatory workshop on disaster prevention and preparedness in the San Jorge neighbourhood, in which access to safe water and public security were identified as main problems.
- The **Salta** branch has identified the community of San Martin as the one in which community based participatory workshops will be implemented.
- The **Corrientes** branch, which is part of the Federation's Camalote regional programme for community involvement in disaster prevention and preparedness, is conducting an intervention in the field of community health in the Quinta Ferré and Esperanza neighbourhoods, focusing on the reproductive health of vulnerable women. DPP assessment activities are scheduled for the near future.
- The **Mercedes** branch conducted a community based needs and vulnerability assessment in the vulnerable community of Merceditas.
- Volunteers from the **Resistencia** branch conducted vulnerability and capacity assessment workshops in the Las Palmas and Mapić neighbourhoods, which are also part of the Camalote programme. As a result of these meetings, new micro projects were identified in the areas of education (computer classes) and production (bakery, community garden, cutlery factory).
- The **Formosa** branch is elaborating its disaster contingency plan, and is working with the marginalized community of Las Delicias on a needs assessment. The assessment has so far helped to identify future activities in nutrition, safe water, sewer and sanitation.
- The **Posadas** branch has identified the community of Villa Cabello, in the El Flaca neighbourhood, where the branch will organize participatory DPP assessment initiatives.

Besides these activities, local ARC branches worked to create a favourable environment of cooperation with local communities, in order to identify and plan future joint activities or micro projects in disaster prevention. The implementation of these projects will be carried out outside of the framework of the emergency appeal.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement - Principles and Initiatives

- Beneficiary selection criteria were based upon the vulnerability of those affected by the crisis.
- ARC activities responded to the needs of the most vulnerable members of society and those most seriously affected by the socio-economic crisis in the country.
- Projects were carried out with respect for the culture of the beneficiaries, ensured gender sensitivity and gave priority to assisting children and elderly people.
- Activities were based on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and in line with the SPHERE Project.
- All objectives put forward in the appeal were in line with *Strategy 2010*, as well as the Strategy for the Movement.
- Each training course given to volunteers and beneficiaries included an introductory Red Cross module.

National Society Capacity Building

The period of this operation has been important for the development and modernization of the Argentine Red Cross. The ARC has been assisted in this process by the Federation's sub regional office in Buenos Aires. The National Society, which is benefiting from the Federation's Capacity Building Fund (CBF), is currently involved in a process of internal reforms. As part of such reforms, the draft of the new National Society Statutes is being discussed and a plan of action for 2003 – 2007 has been launched.

Other activities carried out by the ARC during this operation included the development of local plans of action that were based on the national plan, and drawing up the new national emergency plan. The ARC also created a system for the Project Planning Unit and created a separate Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Unit. Both the Social Crisis and Santa Fé Floods operations have contributed to the process of modernization, and have markedly improved the National Society's internal management and its capacity to respond to disasters. Another important achievement resulting from these operations was the spirit of coordination and unity between branches, which was particularly evident during the response to the flooding in Santa Fé. In addition, several training courses were recently organized, including a course covering project planning and implementation, which was sponsored by the Spanish Red Cross, and a National Intervention Team (NIT) course, sponsored by the Federation.

Communication – Advocacy and Public Information



Media coverage was granted throughout the course of the operation. Here, the ARC executive director is interviewed in Tucumán.

Promotional activities have been carried out on a regular basis, both at the National Society headquarters and branch level, in order to advance the work of the ARC and the Federation, and to improve the visibility of donors. The National Society's communication unit worked in this field with the support of the Federation's reporting delegate and the information officer based in Buenos Aires. The following achievements were made in the field of communications during the course of the appeal:

- The appeal and other informative material such as the plan of action, updates and articles on the operation were published on a specific section of the National Society's web page (www.cruzroja.org.ar).
- A video covering all the aspects of the operation was produced by the National Society.
- A CD rom with information materials on the programme was distributed at a press conference held by the National Society and the Federation in Buenos Aires, with the participation of the Italian Ambassador in Argentina.

- The National Society now has a multimedia database of information on the operation.
- Press releases were issued and contacts with national and local media were maintained during the entire course of the operation.
- Media reports and articles on the operation kept the public aware of the crisis in northern Argentina.
- Articles on the operation appeared on the English and Spanish versions of the Federation web page.
- At the local level, branches set up communication teams composed of Red Cross staff and volunteers that were in charge of staying in contact with the local media (newspapers, TV, radio) and informing them of developments in the operation. Each branch also set up a database of images, articles and videos on the activities carried out. This material was presented to donors and part of it was used for the Federation and ARC web pages.
- Visibility was a priority for all the components of this programme. Volunteer equipment, as well as logistic and information material, such as posters, all displayed the logos of the Federation, the ARC and the main donors. Logos were also visible in soup kitchens, community areas and primary health centres where Red Cross projects were being implemented.
- Internal communication between the National Society's headquarters and the local branches was constant and positive, as was the National Society's communication with the Federation's sub regional office, donors and other relevant partners.
- All branches of the ARC submitted a final report to the National Society.

Assessment and lessons learned

- The operation was an opportunity for the National Society to measure and improve its capacity to react to large scale disasters. As a result of the major effort required to respond to an emergency of this magnitude, internal procedures were updated, and staff and volunteers were trained for the tasks required by this appeal.
- Federation support of ARC activities, as well as ARC/Federation coordination, proved effective.

- The National Society raised its profile during the operation, and demonstrated its capacity to successfully conduct a large scale operation in partnership with national authorities and international partners.
- Working with communities permitted the ARC and the Federation to establish close contacts with beneficiaries, and served as a basis for creating future activities with local communities.
- As a result of the ARC's work during the operation, beneficiaries, local authorities and citizens' associations now recognize the ARC as a principal actor in providing relief and strengthening communities in the country.
- Participatory work with beneficiaries has proven to be an effective means of community and branch development. It is important for branches to use this approach in the future.
- As the programme was an opportunity for new volunteers to join the ARC and for volunteers to be trained in new fields, it is important for the National Society to retain these active, skilled volunteers.
- Internal administrative and financial procedures developed during the operation proved effective and were used during the Santa Fé floods operation, considerably reducing the delay in responding to the emergency.
- The National Society carried out monitoring throughout the operation. Interviews with beneficiaries revealed a general improvement in beneficiaries' conditions, and satisfaction with aid distribution and educational activities.
- The ARC will continue monitoring the situation closely at the branch and headquarters level, working with beneficiaries in community based programmes.
- The National Society and the Federation express appreciation for the assistance and cooperation provided by all partners.

For further information please contact:

- Argentine Red Cross; email info@cruzroja.org.ar; phone 54-11-4952-7200; fax: 54-11-49-52-7715
- Regional Delegation for South America, Head of Delegation, Charlotta Relander; email ifrcpe01@ifrc.org, phone 511-221-8151, fax 511-441-3607
- Desk Officer, Americas Department, Olaug Bergseth; email olaug.bergeth@ifrc.org; phone 41-22-730-4535; fax: 41-22-730- 0395

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. The procurement for this operation was carried out in full compliance and conformity with the Federation's standard for international and local procurement.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	
Final report	X

Appeal No & title: 08/2002 Argentina social crisis
Period: from 2002 up to Aug. 2004
Project(s): PAR502
Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	1,448,000				
less					
Cash brought forward					
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	1,448,000				
<i>Contributions from Donors</i>					
British Red Cross (DNGB)	46,040				46,040
Chilean Red Cross (DNCL)	832				832
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	48,114				48,114
Italian Government (DGIT)	1,164,000				1,164,000
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	54,323				54,323
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	47,012				47,012
Reallocation to PAR401	-169,839				-169,839
Germany		Com. Health	67,500		67,500
TOTAL	1,190,482		67,500		1,257,982

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	1,190,482
CASH EXPENDITURE	-1,190,482
CASH BALANCE	-----

Appeal No & title: 08/2002 Argentina social crisis

Period: from 2002 up to Aug. 2004

Project(s): PAR502

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction		6,611			6,611	-6,611
Clothing & Textiles		705			705	-705
Food & Seeds	549,000	465,798			465,798	83,202
Water & sanitation	98,000	7,221			7,221	90,779
Medical & First Aid	165,000	76,955	67,500		144,455	20,545
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools		2,433			2,433	-2,433
Other relief supplies	43,000	469			469	42,531
Sub-Total	855,000	560,193	67,500		627,693	227,307
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	32,000	29,674			29,674	2,326
Computers & Telecom equip.	21,000	12,784			12,784	8,216
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	10,000	5,169			5,169	4,831
Sub-Total	63,000	47,627			47,627	15,373
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>						
Warehouse & distribution		28,793			28,793	-28,793
Transport & vehicles	94,000	31,600			31,600	62,400
Sub-Total	94,000	60,394			60,394	33,606
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	40,000	84,730			84,730	-44,730
Personnel (regional, national staff)	138,000	133,839			133,839	4,161
Consultants	48,000	31,810			31,810	16,190
Workshops & training	26,000	6,378			6,378	19,622
Sub-Total	252,000	256,757			256,757	-4,757
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Travel & related expenses	11,000	38,995			38,995	-27,995
Information expenses	12,000	23,435			23,435	-11,435
Admin./general expenses	70,000	121,427			121,427	-51,427
Sub-Total	93,000	183,857			183,857	-90,857
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
	91,000	81,655			81,655	9,345
Operational provisions						
Transfers & contributions						
TOTAL BUDGET	1,448,000	1,190,482	67,500		1,257,982	190,018

Argentina social crisis

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 08/2002

PLEDGES RECEIVED

23/11/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

					TOTAL COVERAGE	
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				1,448,000		100.0%
BRITISH - RC		10,000	GBP	22,962	13/09/2002	SOUP KITCHEN
BRITISH - RC		10,000	GBP	23,083	05/12/2002	
CHILEAN - RC		500	USD	806	03/05/2002	DIRECT TO DELEGATION
FINNISH - RC		33,000	EUR	48,388	14/05/2002	
ITALY GOVT		800,000	EUR	1,184,000	15/12/2002	FROM ITALIAN DREF
JAPANESE - RC		36,300	USD	53,506	14/08/2002	
SWEDISH - GOVT		292,000	SEK	47,129	16/10/2002	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1,379,874	CHF	95.3%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
GERMANY	MEDICAL	45,000	USD	67,500	29/07/2002	BILATERAL - COMMUNITY HEALTH
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				67,500	CHF	4.7%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
GERMANY	HOSPITAL ITEMS	103,774	USD	155,661	29/07/2002	BILATERAL
SPAIN - RC		71,860	USD	104,916	19/06/2002	DIRECT CONTRIBUTION
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				260,577	CHF	