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**ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT 1993**  
**TO THE AFGHAN FIELD OFFICE**  
**MEDICAL PVO CO-FINANCING PROGRAM**

International Rescue Committee  
Cooperative Agreement # 306-0201-A-9826-00

Reporting Period: January 1 - December 31, 1993

## ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

### MEDICAL PVO CO-FINANCING PROGRAM

#### I. SUMMARY

IRC's USAID-funded Medical Co-Financing Program began in 1989 with a budget of \$1,135,000 to provide funds to NGOs implementing health projects for Afghan refugees and war affected persons. Since that time the cumulative budget rose to \$3,718,000. Historically, IRC provided funds for both Pakistan and Afghanistan-based projects in support of curative services, training for mid-level health workers, and rehabilitation programs for the disabled.

On January 1, 1993, IRC and USAID signed a new cooperative agreement for the Medical PVO Co-Financing Program. The terms of the new agreement represented a shift away from the old strategy of supporting medical services to refugees in Pakistan and clinical training for health workers. Under the new agreement IRC/USAID provided support to public health projects in urban areas of Afghanistan. Priority was given to Afghan NGOs and to the following types of projects:

- 1) primary and preventive health projects that improve and protect the health of women and children;
- 2) public health projects such as sanitation and health education/training that serve Afghan communities, particularly those affected by refugees or repatriations.

During the first quarter of the year, three new subgrants were awarded (totalling U.S. \$54,434) and three grants were closed. The total number of active grants remained constant at three. Notably, all of the new subgrantees were Afghan NGOs and all of the project sites were located in Afghanistan. This reflected the new strategy to support only cross-border activities and to work more closely with Afghan organizations instead of their international counterparts. At the same time, IRC staff began working with 18 NGOs to develop proposals for projects in the areas of maternal and child health, sanitation, and drinking water.

In May, USAID decided to suspend all funding for new subgrant activities due to an internal shift in USAID policy. USAID agreed to allow the three existing subgrantees to complete their activities according to the original implementation schedule but no new subgrantee proposals could be funded. This development caused some difficulties for IRC since several NGO concept papers had already been approved by USAID and these NGOs had invested a considerable amount of time in developing project proposals. IRC was subsequently able to secure funding for two of the proposals (Coordination for Afghan Relief CoAR and Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance CHA) from another donor.

Per USAID's request, IRC submitted a phase-out plan for the Medical PVO Co-Financing Program on August 5, 1993. The plan was approved by USAID on January 6, 1994, and the IRC/USAID cooperative agreement will terminate according to schedule on April 30, 1994. One issue remains pending, the disposition of assets held by IRC and former IRC subgrantees. IRC

is awaiting USAID guidance on this matter. As part of the close-out procedures, all subgrantees will undergo a final audit. Close-out audits are still pending for AOGH, MMC, and IAHC.

SUMMARY OF SUBGRANTS AWARDED IN 1993				
Name of Agency	Project Location	Project Type	Project Duration	Total Amount of Award
Islamic Aid Health Centre (IAHC)	Spendai, Ghazni (Afghanistan)	Construction and fitting of prosthetic devices	01/01/93-12/31/93	\$ 14,449
Afghan Amputee Bicyclists for Recreation and Rehabilitation (AABRAR)	Jalalabad, Ningarhar (Afghanistan)	Rehabilitative cycle training and education for amputees	03/05/93-06/05/93	\$16,033
Mujahid Emergency Medical Center (MMC)	Jalalabad, Ningarhar (Afghanistan)	Maternal and child clinical services and home visiting	03/15/93-01/31/94	\$ 23,952

SUMMARY OF SUBGRANTS CLOSED DURING FIRST QUARTER OF 1993				
Name of Agency	Project Location	Project Type	Project Duration	Total Amount of Award
Handicap International (HI)	Quetta, Pakistan	Training technicians in construction of prosthetic devices	09/01/90-02/28/93	\$ 420,000
Aide Medical Internationale for Afghanistan (AMIA)	Baraki Barak and Charkh districts, Logar (Afghanistan)	Health survey/ training of local male and female health workers	07/15/92-01/15/93	\$14,398
Afghan Obstetrics & Gynaecology Hospital (AOGH)	Peshawar, Pakistan	Obstetric, gynaecological, pediatric inpatient and outpatient services	06/01/89-02/28/93	\$ 405,876

## **II. FUTURE PLANS**

Although USAID assistance is ending, IRC will continue its NGO donor program in 1994 with financial support from several new donors. IRC's Rural Assistance Program (RAP) recently secured a two year grant from the European Community as well as assistance from UNHCR. During 1994 IRC/RAP will provide financial assistance to Afghan NGOs implementing rehabilitation projects in Afghanistan in several project sectors including vocational training, agriculture, rural rehabilitation, public health and formal education.

## **III. ACTIVITIES OF SUBGRANTEES**

As of December 31, 1993 only one active subgrantee remains, MMC. Although IRC/USAID support of AMIA, HI, AOGH, IAHC, and AABRAR has ended all of these NGOs continue to provide services with financial assistance from other donors. A summary of the activities of NGOs which received funding from IRC/USAID in 1993 follows.

### **Mujahid Emergency Medical Center**

The MMC is an Afghan NGO founded in 1989 to provide emergency first-aid and surgical services to wounded Mujahideen in the Jalalabad area of Ningarhar province and the suburbs surrounding Kabul. MMC eventually established a multi-purpose clinic in Jalalabad which included an MCH component staffed by two lady doctors and four lady health workers. In March 1993, MMC received a grant from IRC/USAID to launch a home visiting/health education program for women. Twice a week female staff visit women in the home to pass on basic health messages such as hygiene and nutrition and also attempt to persuade families to utilize the services available at the MMC clinic.

The area adjacent to Jalalabad City known as "Qasaba" was selected as the target area for home visiting. Approximately 2,000 families are living in this area. The population in this area tends to live in extended family groupings. Generally, two to five families reside in one compound. During a "typical" home visit the MMC team meets with eight to 15 family members at a time. MMC teams began visiting families during the third week of April.

The initial community response to the visits has been positive. While MMC has not encountered any resistance, visiting was temporarily suspended in late October following the assassination of Commander Shimoli. Teams typically conduct home visits two days a week. Female and pediatric patients continue to receive clinical services in the OPD four days a week. Two OPD sessions per week have been set aside to provide follow-up services to patients referred during home visits. Crowded conditions and the lack of space at the MMC clinic remain a serious problem.

Summary of MMC Beneficiary Data: March 15 - December 31, 1993	
INDICATOR	OUTPUT
Number of families visited	813
Number of Women visited in the home	2,267
Number of Children (0-5 years of age) visited in the home	1,679
Number of Children (6-15 years of age) visited in the home	1,707

### Islamic Aid Health Centre

IAHC's subgrant ended on December 31, 1993. The final report from IAHC is due February 15, 1994, when the supervisor returns from the field. IAHC is an Afghan NGO founded in 1981. In September 1990, IAHC formed a partnership with Handicap International to establish a prostheses rehabilitation project for amputees with funds from IRC/USAID. The long-term goal of this project was to establish independent rehabilitation units in Afghanistan that could produce and fit amputees with prosthetic devices. IRC/USAID funds were provided directly to HI who in turn provided funds to its implementing partner IAHC. HI provided technical training in the manufacture and fitting of prosthetic devices at the HI training center in Quetta. IAHC, as one of the HI implementing partners in Afghanistan, introduced the technicians for training, constructed the rehabilitation unit in Spendai, Ghazni and oversaw the supply of the rehabilitation unit with tools and equipment. When the original grant expired in August 31, 1992, IAHC applied directly to IRC for funds to continue the operation of the rehabilitation unit in Spendai, Ghazni. On January 1, 1993, IAHC was awarded a twelve month grant to continue manufacturing prosthetic devices and providing consultation services to disabled patients at their rehabilitation unit in Spendai, Ghazni.

Summary of IAHC Beneficiary Data: January 1 - May 31, 1993				
MONTH	TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS	NUMBER OF BELOW-KNEE AMPUTEES	NUMBER OF ABOVE-KNEE AMPUTEES	NUMBER OF OTHER HANDICAPPED PATIENTS
January	5	2	1	2
February	1	1	0	0
March	3	1	0	2
April	19	4	7	8
May	15	2	11	2

## Afghan Amputee Bicyclists for Rehabilitation and Recreation

AABRAR was awarded a four month grant, which ended July 7, 1993. AABRAR is a relatively new Afghan NGO founded in August 1992 to provide services to the disabled. Using funds from private sources, AABRAR established a rehabilitation center in Jalalabad, Ningarhar. The program provides rehabilitative cycle training to unilateral lower limb amputees as well as physical therapy services to disabled men, women, and children. The center is staffed by 25 Afghans (half of whom are disabled). Physical therapy sessions are offered on an outpatient basis six days per week by a male and female physical therapist. Each month 20 amputees are selected to attend a 30 day training course in rehabilitative cycling. The purpose of the training is to increase the mobility of amputees so they can begin leading more independent, productive lives. Providing the disabled with a reliable, economic mode of transportation enables them to pursue a wider range of job opportunities and carry out routine survival activities like shopping in the bazaar. During the training, participants are housed at the AABRAR center and also receive literacy, numeracy, and personal first aid care instruction. Upon graduation each participant is awarded a bicycle.

Summary of AABRAR Beneficiary Data: April 1 - June 30, 1993	
INDICATOR	OUTPUT
Amputees completing one month course cycle training, literacy and personal care first aid course.	68
Amputees completing one month course in bicycle repair	exact number not available
Families visited by physical therapist at home or in the Public Health Hospital	63
Patients receiving physical therapy	
* women	60
* children	64
* men	108
Total number of physical therapy patients	232

## Handicap International

HI's grant expired on February 28, 1993. This date marked the end of two and a half years of funding from IRC/USAID. The purpose of the project was to establish four prosthetic rehabilitation centers in Afghanistan and to train a corps of technicians to staff these centers. During the project, HI trained 24 technicians in the manufacture of crutches, above-knee (AK) and below-knee (BK) prostheses. Four supervisors received training in the administrative management of an orthopaedic workshop. Working together with the implementing partners Mercy Corps International (MCI) and the Islamic Aid Health Center (IAHC), three prosthetic

centers were successfully established and continue to serve disabled patients. The centers are located in Nakhouni village, Punjwai district, Kandahar province; Dara village, Baghran district, Helmand province; and Spendai village, Ghazni district, Ghazni province. HI continues to provide technical support and training to the workshops with funding from other sources.

### **Afghan Obstetric and Gynaecology Hospital**

IRC/USAID funding for the AOGH ended on February 28, 1993. This date marked the end of nearly three years of support to the hospital. Since 1984, the AOGH had been providing a range of services including immunizations, pediatric care, surgical and diagnostic facilities, pre/postnatal care, and health education to refugee women and children in Peshawar. The 24 bed Peshawar-based hospital provided services to an average of 2,000 outpatients and 500 inpatients per month. IRC/USAID support for the hospital began in 1989.

In July, 1992 the AOGH made the decision to phase out the Peshawar hospital and relocate to Ningarhar province in Afghanistan. With support from the Norwegian Church Aid/Refugee Council the new Afghanistan-based OPD clinic opened in January, 1993. In February 1993, the Peshawar-based AOGH closed its doors.

The final close-out audit of the AOGH/IRC grant is still pending.

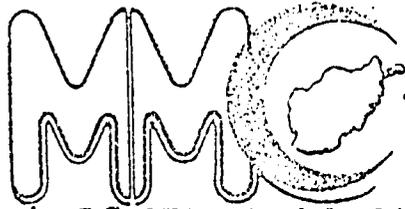
### **Aide Medicale Internationale Afghanistan (AMIA)**

AMIA's grant ended on January 15, 1993. AMIA was awarded a six month grant to conduct public health development activities in Baraki Barak and Charkh districts of Logar. As detailed in the IRC Medical Grant Program's 1992 Annual Report, AMIA completed their activities in mid-November. The last month of the project was used to compile survey results and prepare final reports. (AMIA's final report on the Logar Health Resources Survey was submitted to USAID under separate cover).

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Mujahid Emergency Medical Center  
(MMC)

د مجاهد د عاجلو مرستو صحنې مرکز  
مرکز کهکهای عاجل صحنې مجاهد



**Annual Report Of MMC Activities through, 1993**

MMC had set up two clinics in front line of battle field in Marco and Barikab (Batikoot district) Eastern areas of Nangrahar province, since, March 17, 1989. These clinics had been set up for war wounded surgery, but accordance the need of areas, they have offered OPD medical and other services to the people.

MMC clinics simultaneously with the progress of Mujahideen to wards the government forces, were being shifted to the front line i.e. Marco clinic shifted to Mazina areas of Rodat district, near to the battle ground .

Not only MMC had limited its services to those areas, but sent its mobile teams to Sarobi, Logar, Torghar, Jegdalic vicinity areas of Kabul city, likewise in Khost province, and Shiwa district.

These clinics were working in the areas till the Mujahideen entering Jalal Abad city, the MMC clinics shifted to inside the city, and was localized into Red Crescent building of Jalal Abad city , due to the urgent need of the war affected people of the city in one hand the collapsing of the government hospitals in other hand the clinic turned into poly clinic, besides its war surgery section it opened various sections like:

- M.CH section
- Vaccination section
- Malaria section
- O.P.D section
- and other routine

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There are another clinic at outskirts of Kabul city, Pul Charkhi area that it fully functioning for the people of Kabul city particularly those people which fled from the internecine fighting of the Mujahideen factions, this clinic has been localized in 16- armored forces hospital of the government. It must be mentioned due to eye patients problem in MMC Kabul clinic, MMC administration contact the MSF organization after negotiation and full understanding between both sides they (MSF) sides agreed to dispatch female doctors to MMC so that every week two female eye doctors came to MMC Kabul clinic for checking up of eye patients.

It is note worthy that MMC administration received some food and non food commodities from USAID administration to distribute over war affected people, MMC administration has been starting distribution.

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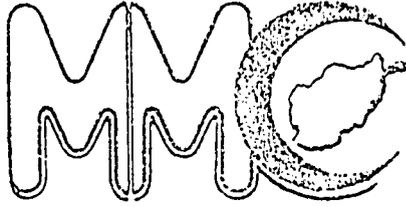
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Mujahid Emergency Medical Center  
(MMC)

د مهاجد د عاجلو مرستو مرکز  
مرکز کمکهای عاجل در حوضه مهاجد



In the second quarter of the year 1993 the MMC administration launched Family Training Program (FTP) for the rehabilitation of disadvantaged families, through this program MMC offered interesting services inside the clinic and the houses to the concerning families more than these MMC distributed free materials to the families like: Baby powdered milk, Baby foods, Towels and Soaps.

- 900Kg Biscuits
- 400.4Kg Morinaga powdered milk
- 400.8Kg Cerelac baby foods
- 156 piece towels
- 418 Bars Lux soaps
- 395 Bars Life bouy soaps

Since March 15th, 1993 upto end of December, 1993 under the auspices of this program (913) families which consists of (2267) women, (3386) children were visited by the specific teams of the program, from these children (1679) were under the five years and (1707) were over five upto fifteen years.

As for the security matter there are not things to be mentioned but only at the first week of October 1993 there were some insecurity circumstances in the city due to the assassination of commander Shumali Khan security chief of Nangrahar province which that incident were given rise to the factional fighting especially the Kochi tribes or among the Mujahideen at Surobi district which blocked the Jalal Abad-Kabul highway before the traffic, inspite of these the MMC Kabul clinic could run the clinic without barrier.

Here the MMC activities through 1993 as following:  
Total injured which received in MMC clinics are = 515

out of the number:

Male	=	499
Female	=	007
Children	=	009

Body Suffering:

Chest	=	032
Head	=	097
Upper/Lower	=	245
Amputation	=	046
Multiple	=	052
Abdominal	=	023
Spinal	=	015

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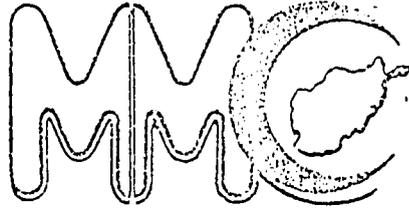
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Mujahid Emergency Medical Center  
(MMC)



د مجاهد د عاجلو مرستو صحیحی مرکز  
مرکز کدکهای عاجل صحیحی د مجاهد

Weapons:

Antipersonnel	=	157
Ak-47	=	238
Rocket	=	002
Tank	=	021
Others	=	097

Referred Hospitals:

ICRC(Peshawar)	=	065
Public Health(ICRC) Jalal Abad	=	231
ICRC(Kabul)	=	007
Al-Fauzan(Peshawar)	=	008
Wazir Akber Khan(Kabul)	=	091
Central Military Hospital(Kabul)	=	004
Bye Hospital(Peshawar)	=	001
K.R.C.H (Peshawar)	=	002
(Notelfa) Hospital(Jalal Abad)	=	001
Hayat Shaheed(Peshawar)	=	001
A.T.C(Peshawar)	=	001
Four hundred Bed Hospital(Kabul)	=	001
Afghan surgical Hospital(Peshawar)	=	001
Discharged	=	031

Malaria Section:

Taken Slides	=	17338	
Negative	=	09366	
Positive	=	07972	
out of the number;			
P.V	=	05210	65.35%
P.F	=	02762	31.64%

Vaccination Section:

Measles	=	959
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B.C.G:

D1	=	1796
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Polio:

D1	=	1983
D2	=	1684
D3	=	1416

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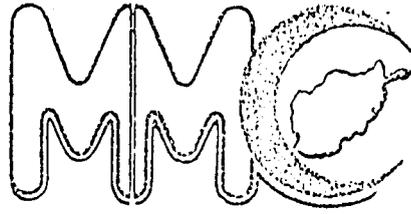
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Mujahid Emergency Medical Center  
(MMC)



د مجاهد د عاجلو مرستو صحتی مرکز  
مرکز که کمای عاجل صحتی مجاهد

D.P.T:

D1 = 1983  
D2 = 1684  
D3 = 1416

D.T.P:

D1 = 0471  
D2 = 0318

T.T.nP:

D1 = 0282  
D2 = 0136

O.P.D Section:

Total = 45334  
Male = 25600  
Female = 9102  
Children = 10632

Out of the number:

Children (0-4) = 5001  
Children (5-15) = 5631

Total Circumcision = 100  
Total Dental = 875

With best regard.

Thanks

Dr. A. Reha  
Director MMC

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