

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## CENTRAL ASIA

Appeal No. MAA70001  
14 July 2006

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its 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 183 countries.

### In Brief

Programme Update no. 1, Period covered: 1 January to 31 May 2006;  
Appeal target: CHF 8,173,450 (USD 6,614,735 or EUR 5,230,995);  
Appeal coverage: 34 % [Click here for the interim financial report to date](#)

#### Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

Central Asia Annual Appeal 2006/2007. For details, please go to the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA70001.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA70001.pdf)

Tajikistan Annual Appeal 2006/2007. For details, please go to the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAATJ001.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAATJ001.pdf)

Annual Appeals 2006/2007 for Europe/Central Asia region. For details please see the website at <http://www.ifrc.org/where/europe.asp>

The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission:

1. Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
2. Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
3. Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
4. Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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## Operational developments

The programmes of the Central Asia Red Crescent societies this year have been a continuation of 2005 programmes. However, there have been two additional directions introduced within the health and care. Firstly, Kazakhstan National Society initiated a project assisting people with HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection. Secondly, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent extended their support to children, addressing needs of most vulnerable – street children – in their countries.

Over five months only 34 per cent of 2006-2007 appeal budget has been covered with donor support. Health and care and humanitarian values programmes suffered most from poor response. National Societies had to reduce the number of beneficiaries within TB prevention programme; moreover, this programme could be closed in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan when available funds finish in September. Community-based first aid programme will have to cease earlier in all four countries unless the National Societies receive additional funds for the transitional phase. Some activities within the humanitarian values programme have been cancelled or postponed due to lack of funds as well.

Programme title	Appeal 2006-2007 budget (CHF)	Total income (CHF)	Appeal coverage %	Total expenditure	Balance
Health and care	3,605,299	961,919	27	608,480	353,439
Disaster management	2,112,462	906,254	43	570,584	335,671
Organizational development	1,841,267	814,176	44	394,223	419,953
Humanitarian values	266,550	53,417	20	22,770	30,647
Representation, implementation and management	347,872	74,916	22	39,911	35,005
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,173,450</b>	<b>2,810,682</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1,635,968</b>	<b>1,174,715</b>

Period: January-May

No major disasters happened over the period. Though, political instability in Kyrgyzstan continues to challenge National Society partnerships with governmental bodies. Overall activism of the population in this country requires more sensitive approach in work with communities and clear demonstration of commitment to the Movement fundamental principles and values. In Turkmenistan the programmes of the National Society started later due to delay in registration of all Red Crescent programmes with the government, which is mandatory.

Nevertheless, Red Crescent societies in the region have been using available means at hands to the good of their beneficiaries and have achieved certain progress. Their achievements and constraints are outlined below in the programme sections of this report.

## Health and care

### Overview

The overall implementation of the health and care programme was successful and several indicators reflect achievements. Default rate within the TB prevention programme of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent societies is less than 5 per cent, while treatment success rate is about 85 per cent (Turkmenistan Red Crescent's indicator is missing, Uzbekistan Red Crescent's rate is lower). Kazakhstan RC started implementation of HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection at three pilot sites and continued to support patients with multi-drug resistant (MDR) forms of TB. Kyrgyzstan RC expanded activities to two new sites. Although overall results of the programme are quite positive, lack of funds within Kazakhstan RC TB prevention programme and shortcomings of directly-observed treatment short course (DOTS) implementation in Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan challenged the Red Crescent support, leading to smaller number of beneficiaries targeted and absence of data for overall analysis of the programme outcome.

The planned number of people covered by community-based first aid (CBFA) programme was achieved, although targeted numbers of beneficiaries who know FA basics and children who know main rules of road safety have not been reached everywhere. More than 50 per cent of trained volunteers continue to work with Red Crescent for at least a year and all of them are involved in health promotion activities.

The number of beneficiaries targeted by the HIV/AIDS prevention programme during the first half of 2006 increased by 11 per cent comparing to last year. About 70 percent of targeted people know main ways of the disease transmission and preventive measures. A structured peer education model for the military was developed by Kazakhstan Red Crescent within the programme. Though, all Red Crescent societies managed to involve volunteers from hard-to-reach high-risk groups in information dissemination and education activities. Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan Red Crescent societies continued operating the existing harm reduction points; in addition a new harm reduction point started to operate in Kyrgyzstan. On average, 70 per cent of syringes distributed through these points were returned, which is an outcome of efficient work of Red Crescent staff and outreach volunteers.

Late registration of the HIV/AIDS programme with the Ministry of Justice in Turkmenistan<sup>1</sup> and political instability in Kyrgyzstan negatively affected the programme leading to decrease in number of beneficiaries targeted. Little has been done to provide support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Access to this group remains limited in all countries and National Societies, except for Kazakhstan RC, were unable to establish necessary links with PLWHA associations. Technical training is required to overcome stigma of the Red Crescent staff and make this programme component work. There is a plan to organize training workshops on TB and HIV/AIDS this year to improve technical capacity and skills of National Society staff.

This year the health and care programme has been utilizing mainly funds remaining from 2005. Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent societies have sufficient funds for HIV/AIDS prevention activities. The second year of the British RC long-term support to TB control programme of Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan Red Crescent, and HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection pilot programme of Kazakhstan Red Crescent will start in August. However, by September funds for TB and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan Red Crescent societies will be fully spent. Due to insufficient income the CBFA programme will have to cease in July. Unless funds for transition phase become available National Societies expect loss of human resources and disintegration of existing networks of skilled volunteers supporting this programme. The regional delegation is currently seeking additional funds to cover the transition phase.

The programmes implemented by Central Asia National Societies are in line with the Federation Health Care Strategy and the Global Agenda goal to reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. Lack of funding and possible forced interruption of programmes may lead to disintegration of a follow-up system for TB patients, HIV/AIDS information and peer education activities, and loss of skilled staff within the societies. At this stage, the governments in respective countries are not in the position to take over these activities or support the Red Crescent programmes financially.

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<sup>1</sup> All programmes of the Red Crescent society need to be registered with the justice ministry in the beginning of the year.

**Programme Goal: Vulnerability of Central Asia communities to health risks is reduced.**

**Programme Objective: Central Asia communities' health has improved through increased knowledge and skills in health prevention, first aid and nutritional and social support to most vulnerable groups.**

## Progress/Achievements

**Expected Result 1:** Central Asia National Societies contributed to effective Tuberculosis (TB) control programme through disease prevention and social support to targeted groups, health education and integration with HIV/AIDS programme

The TB prevention programme has been implemented by National Societies in 21 sites: six in Kazakhstan, five in Kyrgyzstan, four in Turkmenistan and six in Uzbekistan. Kazakhstan RC runs a pilot programme on multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB in Almaty city and an HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection project in Almaty, Karaganda and Temirtau cities. There have been changes to original plan in latter project sites selection in consideration of the epidemiological situation, access to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and branch capacities. Starting from April, Kyrgyzstan RC expanded the programme to two additional sites. Uzbekistan RC also continued to work in six additional sites, with financial support for distribution of food parcels available from the Global Fund for TB, HIV/AIDS and Malaria.

In all four countries the programme targets the most vulnerable people - homeless, alcohol and drug users, multi-children or single-parent families, and handicapped or chronically ill persons. In most cases, state health systems do not have enough resources to ensure proper follow-up of these categories of patients with TB. Priority is given to beneficiaries with destructive forms of TB, those at high risk of treatment interruption and those who have difficulties to get regular treatment. Special attention is also given to involving patients of II category<sup>2</sup>, because treatment interruption in this group most likely result in development of MDR forms of disease.

In total, Red Crescent nurses supervised **2,757** most vulnerable TB patients rendering social assistance (food parcels or meals, hygiene kits, vitamins), psychological support and providing disease-related information. Due to lack of funds Kazakhstan RC reduced the number of beneficiaries by excluding from beneficiary lists several patients who received only monthly social support. At the same time, the number of beneficiaries under direct treatment supervision has increased by five per cent. The number of beneficiaries of Turkmenistan RC decreased because the state health system has changed registration schemes and reported fewer patients on post-hospital phase<sup>3</sup> in one of the programme sites.

Based on patients and health system conditions Red Crescent nurses either directly observed<sup>4</sup> drug intake by visiting patients three times a week or promoted treatment adherence and provided psychological support to patients once every two-three weeks. In MDR TB programme pilot site Red Crescent nurses visited patients five times a week. Over the period, **74** MDR TB patients, out of 121 registered on the site, were involved in Kazakhstan RC programme and **10** of them have completed treatment.

Patients with MDR TB additionally received qualified psychological support during individual and group activities. The main objective of this support was to give sick people a positive impulse, motivate them and educate how to overcome difficulties. Individual consultations ensured more in-depth discussions, psychological training and creation of behavioral model that help to manage the disease-related stress.

Based on results of needs assessment in HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection pilot sites Kazakhstan RC created three teams of medical doctors, psychologists and people with HIV/AIDS undergoing anti retroviral therapy. Legal advisors, lawyers and social workers supported the teams as consultants. National TB and HIV/AIDS experts facilitated basic training on co-infection for National Society staff improving their technical skills. After that two Red Crescent friendly rooms for HIV/AIDS/TB co-infected patients, PLWHA and their families opened in Kazakhstan. So far 70 people with co-infection received social assistance (food parcels, hygienic kits) from the society. However, information dissemination targeted not only PLWHA and people with co-infection but also high-risk groups: 67 CSWs and 55 IDUs were covered.

<sup>2</sup> II category of patients include those with previously treated sputum smear-positive pulmonary Tuberculosis.

<sup>3</sup> Some TB patients have been re-registered as patients under intensive phase of treatment.

<sup>4</sup> Uzbekistan RC does not provide direct observation of drug intake.

As in previous years, Red Crescent nurses worked with patients' family members and the community, disseminating information about the main symptoms of disease, ways of prevention, available facilities for medical examination and treatment. Patient support groups involving 28 former TB patients operate in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.

To raise awareness of the disease among general, public programme staff provided educational classes in schools, colleges and universities, gave lectures at factories and public institutions, and distributed informational materials (brochures, leaflets, booklets, calendars). Red Crescent health education activities targeted more than **48,000** people. Post tests showed that **55–90** per cent of them know four main symptoms of TB and preventive measures.

In March, all four National Societies held public campaigns devoted to the World TB Day: Red Crescent volunteers conducted performances for children and held drawing competitions on the theme "How to protect you from TB". In addition, Kazakhstan RC, for instance, spread informational materials on TB to customers of the largest supermarket of Kokshetau city. Kyrgyzstan RC hosted a scientific conference with representatives from the National Medical Academy, the State Medical University, several international organizations and NGOs. Two video films about Red Crescent activities and a patient support group were produced and shown by TV channels in Kyrgyzstan as well.

	<b>Kazakhstan RC</b>	<b>Kyrgyzstan RC</b>	<b>Turkmenistan RC</b>	<b>Uzbekistan RC</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total number of beneficiaries targeted by social support and direct treatment observation	475	543	1,021 (out of them 710 in TB hospital)	718	2,757
Number of patients under direct treatment observation (out of total)	385	132	311	0	828
Number of food parcels/ hot meals provided	800	1,164/ 6,053	876/ 27,670	821	3,661/ 33,723
Number of hygienic kits provided	240	24	1,176	822	2,262
Number of vitamins distributed	2,257	2,880	109	219	5,465
Printing materials distributed	1,050	8,216	4,500	10,347	24,113

All four National Societies worked in close cooperation with their respective Ministries of Health, TB facilities and Project HOPE. The government of Turkmenistan invited the Red Crescent society to participate in the discussion of a proposal to the Global Fund. Uzbekistan RC works on development of a MDR TB project in partnership with a pharmaceutical company.

## Impact

Central Asia Red Crescent societies contributed to improving health status of their communities though TB control programme:

- About 1.5 per cent of RC beneficiaries interrupted the treatment which means that the WHO-recommended default<sup>5</sup> rate (less than five per cent) among the target groups is observed.
- Treatment success rate<sup>6</sup> reported by Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan RC is 84.5 per cent and higher.
- Socially vulnerable people received nutritional support that ensured supplementary caloric value and protein intake. Distribution of hygiene parcels helped beneficiaries to keep personal hygiene and follow necessary sanitary rules.

<sup>5</sup> Defaulter is a patient whose treatment was interrupted for two consecutive months or more.

<sup>6</sup> Summarized number of patients who completed treatment and those who are cured divided by total number of patients who received treatment.

- The proposed 60 per cent of knowledge about TB was reached among people targeted with information and public awareness activities.
- Support to patients with HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection is provided in three pilot sites of Kazakhstan RC with active involvement of beneficiaries in the programme. This gives the National Society access to high risk groups and helps to build rapport with them.

## Constraints

Several factors challenged the programme and resulted in smaller number of beneficiaries and absence of data for the comprehensive overall analysis of the programme outcome.

The targeted number of beneficiaries of social support (4,870) was not achieved because of lack of funds for Kazakhstan RC programme and shortcomings in implementation of DOTS in Turkmenistan.

Treatment success rate in Uzbekistan remains low and lack of follow-up might be one of the reasons for that. Although default rate is less than five per cent patients do not keep to the treatment regime as required and this lead to increase in number of deaths and treatment failure. The situation poses additional threat of MDR TB forms developing in the country and the Red Crescent society is considering the possibility of being directly involved in observation of drug intake. Though, a constructive dialogue with the authorities on such involvement is crucial.

Programme staff, particularly in branches, lack technical knowledge, resulting in poor reporting of the programme outcomes. In order to address the issues of internal registration, monitoring and reporting the regional delegation will support technical refresher training for the National Society staff. There is also a plan to hold a regional TB conference to increase technical capacity of staff and volunteers by the end of the year.

**Expected Result 2:** Central Asia National Societies ensured implementation of community-based first aid (CBFA) programme in targeted areas through well-developed network of trainers and community instructors-volunteers.

The four National Societies implemented CBFA programme through the network of trainers and instructors-volunteers. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan Red Crescent societies' programmes continued to be more oriented toward city population – youth, fire brigades and municipal agencies. Turkmenistan Red Crescent works more with rural population, including regions bordering Afghanistan. All Red Crescent societies incorporated materials on Avian Flu in their educational modules.

Training for selected people in each of the 168 communities included in CBDP programme has started. So far, activities in these communities mainly concentrated on educational classes and provision of basic FA skills for population.

A regional health conference was held in February to discuss the situation, challenges and opportunities for the programme given very scarce resources available for its implementation by National Societies this year. A sister National Society with several years of experience of working without external donor support facilitated the conference. It was agreed that attention should be given to maintaining the network of trainers and volunteers, activating fund-raising activities through implementation of commercial FA courses, and working with respective government bodies on recognition of Red Crescent expertise in this area.

Kazakhstan RC re-started training of volunteer teams to work in FA posts on the road Almaty-Karaganda-Astana. In January, a contract on provision of FA courses was signed between the society and a commercial company. Several meetings and round table discussions with respective departments of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Emergency Situations and Ministry of Education on the role of Red Crescent society in FA and possible cooperation were held.

Kyrgyzstan RC organized two refresher training sessions introducing new EFAC<sup>7</sup> standards to programme staff.

Turkmenistan RC developed a new training model for adults and works on its translation into Turkmen language. The National Society also revised a programme of health education with consideration to opinions and wishes of target population. In June, implementation of a Road Safety component started in bordering areas.

<sup>7</sup> The European Reference Centre for First Aid Education, [website](#)

Uzbekistan RC introduced FA classes in school programme. Over five months the National Society trained 70 schoolteachers in seven regions to work with children. Training seminars started in 27 communities involved in community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programme. The Red Crescent society also continued to work on revision of the FA programme taking into consideration new standards introduced by EFAC.

The number of injuries attended by Red Crescent volunteers is reported for first time in this report (see table below) and four National Societies faced difficulties in collecting this information. They will work on revision of monitoring forms to be able to record information about volunteer performance in the situations when their skills are required.

	<b>Kazakhstan RC</b>	<b>Kyrgyzstan RC</b>	<b>Turkmenistan RC</b>	<b>Uzbekistan RC</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of trainers involved	6	14	18	18	56
Number of instructors-volunteers trained in 2006	20	300	56	72	448
Number of active instructors-volunteers (including those trained in 2005)	38	111	124	112	385
Number of population targeted by CBFA programme	13,353	13,905	17,826	14,284	59,368
Number of injuries attended	27	28	N/A	42	97

## Impact

More than 60 per cent of the planned number of target population has been covered within five-month period. At the same time, the number of those who have basic skills in provision of first aid and know main symptoms of diseases among targeted people varied from 17 to 70 per cent. This variance can be a result of different approach used for knowledge and skills testing, as well as differences in quality of training. The National Societies have to review their monitoring system to be able to assess the quality of education provided and adjust accordingly. It is also necessary to ensure proper reporting of the number of injuries attended by Red Crescent volunteers.

More than 50 per cent of trained instructors-volunteers continue to work with the National Societies after the first year, which is a good indicator of community involvement. They all remain involved in health promotion.

The Road Safety component is well accepted by teachers, parents and children, although the 90 per cent level of knowledge in children involved in Road Safety campaign has not been achieved, it varies from 37 to 87 per cent. This refers to variations in quality of education provided and time allocated for classes by each National Society. Unfortunately, in some cases National Society staff does not have the possibility to use as many hours for the training as needed. Thus, the real value of this education can be increased by improving its quality.

## Constraints

Several factors negatively influenced the programme. Turkmenistan RC completed registration of the programme with the Ministry of Justice in May which made it impossible to implement the whole range of planned activities. Besides, an educational reform of high schools resulted in total exclusion of 'optional' educational hours from the curriculum mainly used for CBFA classes by the Red Crescent society. This completely blocked programme implementation in large cities. However, in regions it was still possible to negotiate the classes with school administration. Besides, programme staff initiated work with children from sport schools, schools for children with vision or hearing disorders that do not follow the general school programme. Still, negotiations took a lot of time and resulted in delay in activities.

Kyrgyzstan RC had insufficient number of mannequins for FA training and this hampered their activities. Additional equipment is expected to arrive in the near future.

All four National Societies face difficulties in providing paid FA courses because of lack of appropriate certificates. To overcome this, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan Red Crescent societies submitted documents to get European standard certification for their FA programmes. In case of positive feedback an EFAC member should visit the societies to make certification, which will require additional funds.

Lack of funding for programme continuation will seriously affect the National Societies: they expect that programme staff will leave and the network of volunteers will disintegrate.

**Expected Result 3:** Central Asia National Societies' programs contributed to reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission through promotion of safe behaviour, public awareness and harm reduction activities.

The four Red Crescent societies continued information dissemination, health education and awareness raising among target groups of HIV/AIDS prevention programme. Over the reporting period, more than **34,000** people were targeted by educational activities. Increase in the number varies between countries but regional coverage in the first half of 2006 is 11 per cent higher than in 2005. On average, **70** per cent of targeted audience knows three ways of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention, and two most common false statements about the disease. This number is lower in Turkmenistan, but the initial level of knowledge on the subject in this country is lower than in other three due to communities' limited access to information.

The number of Red Crescent beneficiaries practicing safe sexual behaviour increased by 16-30 per cent. Country variations in this indicator relate to differences in measurement tools applied by National Societies.

Information campaign and awareness raising targeted youth, the military, labour migrants, soldiers, long-distance drivers and working adults of reproductive age. In addition, the National Societies worked with hard-to-reach high-risk groups – commercial sex workers (CSWs) and injecting drug users (IDUs). The National Societies were successful in involving volunteers from high-risk groups in their educational activities: 69 IDUs and 60 CSWs started to work with Red Crescent disseminating information materials and condoms to their peers.

Peer education was tested among taxi and long-distance drivers, the military and police. However, only Kazakhstan RC's model for the military worked out well. Other National Societies so far succeeded in peer education for youth, while other target groups are mostly covered by information dissemination.

Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan National Societies run harm reduction points where syringe/needles exchange, condoms and information materials dissemination, consultations and referrals for HIV/AIDS testing have been organized. In March, Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent opened a harm reduction point in Karabalta as well. Over five months of the current year **1,681** IDUs have been targeted, which is a 13 per cent increase in comparison with 2005. In total **102,247** syringes and **11,109** condoms have been distributed, on average 66 per cent of syringes were returned. Another achievement of this Red Crescent programme is that about 25 per cent of IDUs involved in Red Crescent harm reduction activities passed voluntary testing.

## Impact

Targeted groups improved knowledge on HIV/AIDS/STD and ways of disease prevention. All four National Societies also report behavioral changes, for instance Kazakhstan RC monitoring reflected 14 per cent increase in condom use among CSWs and 19 per cent increase in condom use among youth. Monitoring also demonstrated 12 per cent increase in the number of IDUs practising safe drug injection.

Hard-to-reach high-risk groups have been involved in information dissemination and peer education activities of Red Crescent societies. Involvement of IDUs and CSWs helped National Societies to build a rapport and get access to these groups. In Kazakhstan, two HIV-positive volunteers started to work with the Red Crescent society.

The peer education model for the military is successfully implemented by Kazakhstan Red Crescent: coverage of this target group increased by 39 per cent. Taking into consideration that soldiers belong to one of the high-risk groups this achievement is very important. The model is well structured and can be replicated by other National Societies in the region.

The percentage of returned syringes in Red Crescent harm reduction points shows that outreach work among IDUs pays off.

## Constraints

Late registration of the programme with the Ministry of Justice, the leave of two core staff and absence of approval from the Ministry of Education for educational work in schools led to significant decrease in the number of target beneficiaries of Turkmenistan Red Crescent. Political instability and high staff turnover in local government agencies in Kyrgyzstan hampered the work of the society who had to spend more efforts and time for establishing contacts with new people.

The peer education model of Red Crescent societies is not well structured; monitoring system needs improvement to make possible the assessment of intervention results. Programme staff still lacks technical capacity and experience to work with hard-to-reach high risk groups.

Access to PLWHA is limited in all countries and National Societies failed to establish necessary links with PLWHA associations so far, except for Kazakhstan RC with their HIV/AIDS/TB co-infection programme. Efforts and technical training are required to overcome stigma and to improve knowledge and skills of Red Crescent staff. Addressing the needs, the regional delegation plans to organize a workshop on psychosocial support for PLWHA, peer education, monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS prevention programmes in summer.

### **Expected Result 4:** Central Asia National Societies contributed to reduction of street children vulnerability

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent societies piloted projects aimed at assisting street children in 2004: for almost two years the projects were supported outside of annual appeal. Over time the National Societies have gained certain experience in working with this beneficiary group. Responding to the needs that are still there both Red Crescent societies decided to extend their support to street children during 2006, making the projects part of annual appeal.

The projects started later than planned, in March. Over three months Kazakhstan Red Crescent has been providing 60 street children in Kokshetau city per month with daily meals. Children attended a canteen of the Red Crescent branch charity home, where they also received information of basic health prevention, HIV/AIDS, TB and drug abuse prevention, first aid. In addition, the National Society staff and volunteers introduced the Movement fundamental principles and informed children about branch activities. Volunteers also organized outdoor and sports activities for children, gave computer literacy lessons and involved children in the National Society programmes like disaster management and road safety. The National Society has been working in cooperation with social welfare and education departments, juvenile delinquency inspection and police.

In Kyrgyzstan, the Red Crescent society has been providing additional nutritional assistance to 73 children accommodated in Bishkek city rehabilitation centre for street children. Children have been treated at the Red Crescent dental cabinet, attended computer classes and sewing course arranged by the society.

Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent has good relations with the city mayor office and UNICEF. Thanks to deputy mayor's advocacy street children from the rehabilitation centre received assistance from the Russian and Japanese embassies. Besides, with support from UNICEF the National Society run violence prevention and art-therapy sessions for street children. There is also a plan to stage theatre shows with children on violence prevention and demonstrate the show in orphanages later this year.

## Disaster management

### Overview

Focusing on two main areas, namely improving disaster preparedness for response planning and assisting National Societies in improving community-based disaster preparedness programmes (self-resilience) and risk reduction projects, the regional disaster management (DM) programme has been looking into:

- Development of effective mechanisms of coordination to support National Societies in case of large-scale disaster (risk maps, national DP plans, standard operational procedures at country and regional levels, strengthening response teams); and
- Further implementation of community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and risk reduction projects, applying VCA components and coordinating internal monitoring of these projects, identifying criteria and factors for sustainability of risk reduction projects in the region.

The programme fits the Federation's Global Agenda goal to reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters. The key achievements of the DM programme over the period are:

- The regional process of contingency plan development involving all five Central Asia Red Crescent societies initiated,
- The development of regional disaster response team (RDRT) structure started, the team members database and agreements between the Federation and National Societies on RDRT deployment are under process,
- All National Societies started to re-train their national disaster response teams according to the common regional approach, which was agreed on regional DM meeting,
- All National Societies select and plan their mitigation projects according to the developed regional selection criteria,
- All National Societies initiated the process of branch DM capacity assessment in order to fill the gaps. Kazakhstan RC decided to create a local branch disaster response emergency fund (DREF) attracting no less than 10 per cent of branch annual income. Turkmenistan RC already practices procurement of DP stocks at their own expenses at branch level.
- Successful integration process with other RC programmes and the ICRC-supported programmes (Safer Access concept and conflict preparedness), including planning and implementing joint activities (training).

This year, the disaster management programme received 86 per cent of its 2006 budget. This amount was enough for smooth operation of the programme with no major reduction in activities during the reporting period. To ensure sustainable funding in the second half of the year two proposals have been submitted to the DFID transition fund. The proposals include two main programme areas: risk reduction and disaster response planning. In case of positive response the 14 per cent gap in the programme funds for 2006 will be covered.

**Programme Goal: The risk of vulnerable communities to disaster in Central Asia is reduced.**

**Programme Objective: The disaster preparedness and response capacities of vulnerable communities and Central Asia National Societies (CANS) have been increased through improved community based disaster preparedness (CBDP), community based mitigation projects and improved disaster management capacity in the region.**

## Progress/Achievements

**Expected Result 1:** By the end of 2007, capacities of communities at high disaster risk have been strengthened through improving skills and knowledge in disaster preparedness, implementing mitigation projects and disaster awareness.

The overview of activities implemented to achieve this expected result shows that most of them progressed according to the plan.

### **Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA)**

Kyrgyzstan RC initiated seven VCA in seven Red Crescent branches jointly with the organizational development (OD) programme. Questionnaires were developed and working meetings conducted with branch staff and volunteers. At this stage, the information is being gathered and will be analyzed before September.

Uzbekistan RC conducted VCA in seven provinces jointly with OD programme. Based on VCA results 21 communities were selected as most vulnerable for further implementation of CBDP activities in these communities. Additionally, DP training for school children and teachers will be held for five selected schools in covered provinces.

### **CBDP projects**

Kazakhstan RC implemented five CBDP projects in Central and South Kazakhstan. 12 DP workshops have been conducted for initiative groups comprised of community members, nine DP community plans have been developed and three field exercises have been conducted basing on different disaster scenarios. In total, 12 communities with 10,000 community members were covered by these projects. All projects are well accepted and supported by communities and local authorities.

Kyrgyzstan RC implements ten CBDP projects for 20 communities in four provinces – Chui, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Talas. CBDP training in these communities goes through two stages: firstly training for community leaders in

disaster management, first aid in emergency for participants with medical background and DP training for school children. At the next stage trained participants conduct similar training in their communities. During the training participants develop risk maps and evacuation procedures and later on field exercises are conducted. In total, **30,000** people were involved in the projects.

Turkmenistan RC conducted four CBDP projects in four provinces. The projects included training for community leaders, community members, field exercises, development of community risk maps and plans. In total, **10,000** community members were involved in the projects.

Uzbekistan RC conducted seven CBDP projects in seven provinces. The National Society selected **40** vulnerable communities and conducted 21 DP workshops for community leaders. The leaders selected most vulnerable communities (in total, **21** communities) and worked with them on creating community DP committees, field exercises and development of community DP plans. In addition Uzbekistan RC signed memoranda of understanding with local education authorities and organized two DP seminars in 35 schools in seven provinces. In total, around **30,000** community members participated in the projects.

Procurement of minimal standard DP sets that should be distributed among covered communities is planned for the second half of the year.

### Mitigation projects

National Society	Number of projects versus plan	Description
Kazakhstan RC	1 of 8 planned	<p><b>Water rescue project in Central Kazakhstan</b> Six rescue points set up where 68 RC volunteers provided first aid training and swimming courses to 239 people, including children. No accidents registered over the period. Project partners: local water rescue authority contributing water rescue inventory and transport.</p>
Kyrgyzstan RC	10 of 10 planned	<p><b>Cleaning of drainage channels in Issyk-kul, Naryn, Talas provinces</b> Eight mitigation projects in three provinces with more than 12,000 community members protected from seasonal flooding.</p> <p><b>River bank reinforcement in Naryn province (Kenesh)</b></p> <p><b>Fire protection in Chui province (Kara-balta)</b> Protecting a school roof construction and 2,000 school children.</p> <p>The mitigation projects have a clear contribution chart of all involved parties and are based on initiative of local communities. Upon completion of projects the National Society conducts DP seminars for the targeted population.</p>
Turkmenistan RC	5 of 5 planned	<p><b>Water safety in Degirmen, Akhal province</b> Protection of existing water wells from contamination and destruction, discovering new points of drinking water. As a result 705 families (2,820 people) received access to safe drinking water, the soil was protected from salinity and desertification.</p> <p><b>Cleaning of drainage in Galkynysh, Lebap province</b> Cleaning 50 km of drainage channel (the rest of 80 km will be cleaned by local authorities) to prevent soil from salinity and desertification. 46,000 people living in this area benefited from the project: they can use surrounding</p>

	<p>Three projects completed</p> <p>Two projects under process</p>	<p>lands for agricultural activities.</p> <p><b>‘Green belt’ in Seidi, Lebap province</b>                  Second round planting of trees to protect the town population from sand storms and desertification. RC branch managed to increase the length of the green belt three times with support of the community. More than 3 km of trees are watered and protect the town population.</p> <p><b>Cleaning of drainage channel in Tejen, Akhal province</b>                  Continuation of 2005 project on request from community and local authority is under negotiation. In three months local authority and community committee shall clean the drainage channel and set up two water pumps in two water wells.</p> <p><b>Repair of school in Abadan, Akhal province</b>                  First stage of repair works in Abadan school under threat of destruction from earthquake completed in March.</p> <p>Upon completion of projects Turkmenistan RC signs agreements with local community and authorities who take responsibility for the objects, including their future maintenance.</p>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16 projects</b>	

There is a plan to conduct internal regional monitoring of Red Crescent mitigation projects in Kyrgyzstan during second half of the year.



**More than 3 km of trees planted by Turkmenistan RC create a ‘green belt’ that protects Seidi town population from sand storms. Left photo shows how the area looked before, while right one shows how it looks after**

**Awareness activities**

Kazakhstan RC conducted four information campaigns devoted to the International Civil Protection Day and the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day. The campaigns included: simulation exercises at schools on fire preparedness and response; evacuation techniques practice and competition of sanitary teams jointly with state emergency structures; DP information stands and posters contest among schools, a round table meeting with NGOs and governmental structures, a press-conference, and radio quiz for community. More than **3,000** school children, representatives of local authorities, health and education departments, emergency ministry and housing committees’ representatives participated in these campaigns. Besides, Kazakhstan RC produced a children cartoon on earthquake preparedness and video films and broadcast them on national TV. The society additionally issued **1,000** booklets on avian flu jointly with the health and care programme and **30,000** leaflets on flooding, natural and domestic fires and water safety rules. More than 3,000 of leaflets have been distributed.

Kyrgyzstan RC conducted **two** information campaigns devoted to the International Civil Protection Day and the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day. In total, 500 people participated in the campaigns.

Turkmenistan RC issued **21,000** booklets and posters on different types of disasters; **2,000** calendars and **1,000** diaries. The existing billboards have been renovated and **16** new ones covering road safety issues were mounted on main roads. Additional **six** billboards were set up in railway stations, public places and airports.

Uzbekistan RC issued a video film on DM activities and demonstrated it on four local TV channels.

**Expected Result 2:** By the end of 2007, CANS capacities in disaster preparedness and response have been increased through better contingency planning, improving skills and knowledge of NS staff and volunteers, and strengthening material and technical base.

### **DM capacity assessment of branches**

Two National Societies have already conducted an overview of capacities in terms of effective response. Kazakhstan RC identified that Central and Eastern Kazakhstan branches of the society are well-prepared and have adequate communication means (radio), skilful human resources, warehouse facilities and relief items. These two branches are DP centres of the National Society. South and western Kazakhstan branches are least developed in terms of disaster management (new staff or absence of DM officer). The issue of warehouse location is seen as a strategic one. Some warehouses are located far from branches making it difficult to deliver humanitarian aid in time. The decision was made to allow all branches to procure relief items locally, which will enable them to respond to disasters in a timely and effectively manner.

Kyrgyzstan RC has started a capacity assessment of two branches in Osh province (Uzgen and Osh towns). This area is most prone to disasters, particularly to landslides and mudflows. Currently, the assessment of resources is done in all DP centres of the Red Crescent society.

A need to compile the specific criteria for DM capacity assessment of National Society branches in the region has been identified during the process. This will be addressed in the near future.

### **Regional disaster response mechanisms**

The process of contingency planning has already started with clarifying the content of the plan and working on different disaster scenarios, like major earthquakes in Kazakhstan or Uzbekistan, and most likely disasters, like landslides and floods in Kyrgyzstan or Tajikistan. Focus group of DM coordinators of the National Societies, that will develop the regional plan, has been established. The visit of Federation consultants who will examine the existing DM structure and jointly with a focus group will work out further steps of plan development is scheduled for July.

### **DP stock and disaster response teams (DRT) equipment**

Kazakhstan RC postponed procurement of disaster response teams equipment for the second half of the year. This year the National Society council issued a regulation prescribing branches to accumulate no less than ten per cent of their income in branch disaster response emergency fund.

According to a similar regulation, some Turkmenistan RC branches have already started to procure DP stocks at their own expense. For instance, Dashoguz branch procured mattresses, blankets, pillows and bed linen (50 pieces each) for branch contingency stock. Uzbekistan RC is currently running comparative bid analysis for procurement of DP stock items and equipment for its DRTs.

This year the National Societies received 460 tonnes of used clothing from Swedish RC. Additionally, Finnish RC donated 20 tonnes of used clothing to Kazakhstan Red Crescent.

### **Response operations**

Kazakhstan RC responded to 19 disasters (domestic fires, flooding, severe winter conditions). More than 3,000 affected people received humanitarian aid from the National Society (blankets, used clothing, mattresses, hygiene parcels, hot meals).

Kyrgyzstan RC rendered assistance to 225 families (1,125 people) worst affected by heavy snowing in Osh province in February. Local Red Crescent branch distributed non-food items from their stocks (blankets,

mattresses, bed linen). In addition, the affected population received food parcels from Turkish RC. Turkmenistan RC rendered assistance to 18 families affected by domestic fires.

### Disaster information system

Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan Red Crescent societies continue maintenance of the disaster information systems. Turkmenistan RC system has been recently updated with new statistics.

The table below gives an overview of the National Society training carried out under this expected result.

Activity	Kazakhstan RC	Kyrgyzstan RC	Turkmenistan RC	Uzbekistan RC
Seminars, meetings, field exercises for public, staff, volunteers and response teams	30 workshops and 2 zonal seminars for more than 900 participants  1 disaster response teams competition for 2 zones (East and Central Kazakhstan)	1 national workshop for branch DM staff  1 working meeting on mitigation project planning  1 joint workshop with restoring family links (RFL) programme on SPHERE standards and RFL issues.  Field exercise for DRT planned for 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of the year	1 national DM meeting for branches and local authorities.  46 training sessions for volunteers-instructors and DRTs  7 field exercises in 3 branches	6 training sessions for 2 DRTs  1 field exercise for DRT  9 training sessions for teachers
Exchange visits	Staff of 4 DP centres visited their branches to monitor planning processes	3 branch DM staff visited Tajikistan RC branches  1 branch DM staff visited neighbouring branch	7 exchange visits between branches during field exercises	planned for 2 <sup>nd</sup> half of the year
International meetings, training, partnerships	DM coordinator participated in RDRT/FACT/ERU Team leader training in Finland  Second phase of the joint project with UNDP under process	DM coordinator participated in UNDP workshop on capacity building, RDRT/FACT/ERU Team leader training in Finland, IDRL forum in Antalya  DM assistant participated in RDRT training in Central Europe	DM staff participated in UNICEF seminar on cooperation in DP,  Fire protection simulation with emergency structures,  RDRT training in Central Europe	

### Regional meetings/training

The DM regional review meeting that took place in February helped to analyze the 2005 activities and develop a regional plan of action for 2006. Following issues have been discussed:

- Mitigation projects: relevance, selection criteria, quantity,
- National Societies' disaster response teams: unified approach to training, common basic skills and knowledge, next regional competition, RDRT (regional disaster response team) structure and procedures of deployment,
- Regional disaster contingency plan: initiation and content,
- DM awareness component: the World Disasters Report launch, disaster information systems,
- Regional training: SPHERE standards, systematized participation in international training,
- Sharing experience: systematized approach to exchange visits within the region.

It was decided that disaster response team members should have common basic knowledge and skills. Each team member should know how to: conduct a situation and needs assessment; write a mission report; render and arrange first aid; apply SPHERE standards and Safer Access component in response operations.

Regional SPHERE training was held in April for all National Societies DM staff. The training aimed at practical application of SPHERE standards in disaster response. In addition, logistics training was arranged for Uzbekistan Red Crescent DM and logistics staff. Regional logistics manager facilitated the training and introduced the National Society to Federation standards in logistics procedures and management.

Over five months regional DM coordinator participated in:

- The Federation global DM meeting, which focused on issues of contingency planning in the regions, risk reduction component, RDRT structures and logistics set up for global response,
- The RDRT lessons learnt workshop in Sri Lanka, which was organized by South Asia delegation to analyze RDRT missions in Pakistan earthquake operation. The recommendations from the workshop have been submitted to the Federation Secretariat,
- The RDRT training in Central Europe as an observer. This training focused on cooperation process between two regions of Europe. National Societies of Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan and regional information officer attended the training as well. There is a plan to invite Central Europe Red Cross Red Crescent staff to observe the regional competition of the Central Asia National Societies' disaster response teams later this year.

## Impact

Internal regional monitoring of mitigation projects in 2005 showed that not all branches understand the concept of mitigation equally well. This year mitigation projects selection criteria have been developed to address community disaster risk reduction in a more efficient manner. The regional DM meeting concluded that the mitigation concept for the region includes activities that reduce potential disaster risks of the most vulnerable communities and comply with the following seven criteria:

- Relevance (projects address the vulnerability of communities to particular disasters and are based on VCA),
- Initiative from local communities and authorities,
- Sustainability (longer term maintenance and responsibilities of the parties involved),
- Legal base (agreements with partners on project implementation and further maintenance, monitoring, experts' evaluation, acceptance reports etc.),
- Clearly defined contributions to projects from community, local government and other partners involved,
- Efficiency (low input, high return from targeted communities),
- Development elements incorporated (primary organizations, increased number of RC members and/or volunteers, branch development).

First outcomes of the regional contingency plan development show a need to revise national disaster response plans, taking into account the recommendations of recently issued Federation disaster response and contingency planning guidelines. In July, these aspects will be discussed and proposed to National Societies allowing them to revise their plans accordingly.

## Constraints

- Frequent turnover of local government officials impedes the agreements on project implementation agreed upon with their predecessors.
- Turkmenistan RC has difficulties with comparative bid analysis for all kinds of procurement due to limited market competitiveness.
- Activism of the population in Kyrgyzstan that resulted from extended period of political instability in the country slightly changed the nature of work with communities. In the circumstances the Red Crescent society puts additional stress on the Movement mandate and fundamental principles during its DM training sessions.
- Turnover of volunteers remains a problem. There is a need to address the issue of their recruitment and retention jointly with the OD programme.
- Frequent turnover of staff at national and branch level leads to lack of continuity. The standard Federation recruitment system has been introduced to National Societies but not all of them accept the system.

## Organizational development

### Overview

The process of National Society development continues to focus on changes in their structure, branch capacity building, and strengthening youth movement. This year Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent made another step on the road to governance and management functions division: following the headquarters level governing bodies at branch level are formed in accordance with the new statutes. Uzbekistan National Society statutes have been finally adopted at the congress. After the statutes have been agreed with the justice ministry the National Society will start defining the new structure firstly at central and later at branch level.

Over the period there have been two missions arranged to support the change process. Swedish RC vice-president and the Federation consultant on legal base, government and management visited four National Societies.

The assessment of the Red Crescent societies financial systems took place in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Country mission reports with recommendations on further improvements in financial management that will bring the societies closer to planned shift from working advance to cash transfer system have been produced and distributed.

The 2006 budget of the programme is 76 per cent covered. Because of lack of resources some youth activities, like a regional follow up meeting and experience exchange visits, had to be cancelled or postponed.

**Programme Goal: Central Asia National Societies became well-functioning societies and effectively provide services to vulnerable people in their countries.**

**Programme Objective: Capacities of the Central Asia National Societies to provide services for vulnerable population have been strengthened through the organizational development process and capacity building.**

### Progress/Achievements

**Expected Result 1:** Central Asia National Societies have shifted and work according to a new structure with clear division of governance and management functions.

In January, a regional meeting for organizational development programme coordinators from Central Asia National Societies was organized. The meeting participants discussed 2005 achievements, received updated information on the Federation reporting requirements, financial management and shared plans for 2006.

In May, Swedish RC vice-president delivered interactive lectures on International Humanitarian Law and held round table meetings on division of governance and management functions for Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan RC societies. This visit was a continuation of the experience-sharing initiative piloted last year.

National Societies' leadership development is an important part of the regional organisational development programme. In May four representatives from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan Red Crescent societies participated in the Leadership Development course in Geneva. The selection process in National Societies was harmonized with the ICRC regional delegation.

Programme implementation was closely monitored by the regional delegation's programme coordinator through field visits to Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan National Societies.

In April, **Kazakhstan Red Crescent** held a working meeting of the statutory commission examining comments and suggestions made by the National Society legal adviser and branches. Articles related to roles of the statutory bodies and members, interrelation between the headquarters and branches drew special attention.

Additionally, the National Society organized a meeting of the presidium members from branches, members of executive council and volunteers. The participants discussed implementation of the plan of action for statutes revision with regard to division of governance and management functions. One of the issues raised by branch representatives is that they lack people who are ready to work in accordance with the new governing methods.

Another issue is compensation/incentives for volunteers in governing bodies : it is unclear how the society will motivate these people and what resources will be used for this purpose.

Along with statutes revision, the National Society works on developing regulations envisaged by the new statutes and the Strategy 2007-2012.

Monitoring of Almaty, Atyrau and Karaganda branches of the society showed that branch staff has no experience or knowledge of principles of forming the governing bodies and recruiting new well-educated staff. It was recommended that these branches develop and organize an induction course for new staff and members of the governing bodies.

During the January congress meeting **Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent** elected a chairperson, members of the presidium, presidium bureau<sup>8</sup> and the financial commission. The National Society also adopted a new Strategy 2006-2010. The first presidium meeting where the roles of newly elected statutory bodies were discussed was held in June.

The Red Crescent organizational development department held meetings with Batken, Issyk-Kul, Jalalabat, Naryn, Osh and Talas branches of the National Society to clarify the roles of governance and management staff, primary organization and members of the society, as well as efficient ways of interrelation between branches and the headquarters. All Red Crescent branches will further be audited and the decision of its liquidation or re-registration as branches or representation offices will be taken.

The National Society keeps updating the Kyrgyzstan legislation database that is used by the society legal adviser to be up-to-date with all changes to the local legislation.

**Turkmenistan Red Crescent** society held the first presidium meeting in January. Presidium discussed issues related to the organizational development of the society, its relationships with donors, reviewed the outcomes of 2005, approved a job description of fundraising officer at headquarters and branch level and the final version of the statutes.

The working group on statutes revision met later in May with the Federation consultant on Legal Base, Governance and Management. The consultant recommended the working group to reconsider the approved version so as to ensure the precise division of governance and management functions. The working group will be working on fulfilling the recommendations and submit the edited version of the statutes to presidium at the next meeting in July. The National Society congress is due to adopt the new statutes at the end of current year.

In February **Uzbekistan Red Crescent** held a plenum (governing body) meeting where a new acting chairperson of the National Society was elected.

During April and May the National Society selected candidates for the congress. Organizational development officers from headquarters visited branches and discussed the final version of the statutes with field staff.

The congress met in May and adopted the new National Society statutes setting the division of governance and management functions, elected a chairperson, national council and presidium members. The statutes have been submitted to the Ministry of Justice for consideration and registration. The National Society has also initiated development of a plan of action for statutes implementation.

**Expected Result 2:** Effectiveness of the Central Asia National Societies is increased through building capacities of their branches in the areas of human resources management, vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) skills, financial management, fundraising and better integration with other programmes.

**Kazakhstan RC** arranged monitoring of Atyrau regional branch activities, which showed that the branch slowed down its programmes since the branch chairperson had been changed. In order to help the new chairperson with establishing relations with local authorities the headquarters facilitated meetings with taxation, statistics, healthcare and emergency government departments.

<sup>8</sup> Bureau is a governing body of the National Society responsible for questions delegated to it by the presidium. It meets between the sessions of the presidium to consider issues requiring urgent decisions.

A number of experience exchange visits took place over five months. Chairpersons from Zhambyl and Kyzylorda branches visited Mangystau branch and shared their experience with newly elected branch chairperson in working with local authorities, business and public organizations. Zhezkazgan branch chairperson visited Almaty city branch and gained experience in fundraising and financial management.

During the Executive Council meeting in April chair people discussed issues of HR management – namely staff recruitment and training. The recommendations that they will develop and submit to the headquarters will be further used for elaboration of human resources management policy documents.

By May, Kazakhstan Red Crescent finalized the process of legalization of land where its headquarters building is located. This required additional financial support from British, Netherlands and Swedish Red Cross societies.

**Kyrgyzstan RC** developed staff performance appraisal documents and held the first evaluation of its headquarters staff, helping to see the average professional skills of staff and their compliance with job requirements. During the reporting period necessary equipment for two rayon branches has been supplied.

The National Society organized a variety of actions in branches dedicated to the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May: a meeting with potential partners, a scientific conference for university students on IHL and history of the Movement, a drawing contest for children, interactive games and radio performances.

Monitoring visits to branches have been conducted during the second quarter of the year. The National Society legal adviser joined the monitoring team and made presentations about the society appeal document for 2008 and statutes and structure division.

Working group meetings on VCA implementation were conducted in Dashoguz and Lebap branches of **Turkmenistan RC**. Participants received basic knowledge of how to conduct assessments, plan and design projects. Draft plans on community vulnerability assessment have been designed.

According to the HR Management Strategy, the National Society developed criteria for staff recruitment and a code of ethics norms in staff relationships. This document needs to be approved during the presidium meeting in July. The introduction course curriculum for newly hired staff is being elaborated.

During the five months the National Society held 48 actions in institutions and enterprises aiming at members attraction. 10,000 membership cards have been printed and distributed to branches to be delivered to the National Society individual members; another 20,000 will be printed later this year.

The National Society headquarters assessed fundraising activities of regional and district branches; a database of potential donors has been developed with regional branches. In order to share information on the National Society activities and attract new donors a working meeting was conducted with local authorities and business people in Ahal regional branch. As a result, the amount of 56 million Manat (around 10,500 US Dollars) was raised over the first five months following the meeting.

A project on Baharly district branch development has been designed. The objectives of the project are: to train branch staff on project planning, human resources management, financial management and fundraising; to provide basic office equipment; to attract and retain new members and volunteers; and to found a youth club. The project started in April and will be accomplished by the end of 2006.

In accordance with the plan, the National Society published 10,000 leaflets about the Red Crescent activities and distributed them through branches. In addition, 560 copies of 2005 annual report have been published and were distributed during the meetings with government authorities and Red Cross Red Crescent partners. The History book (chronicle) of Turkmenistan Red Crescent was produced in the wake of the National Society 80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebration and distributed among guests.

80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations of Turkmenistan RC took place at the end of March in Ashgabat. The National Society made repairs to the headquarters building in the wake of the event. Branch chair people were present together with guests from sister National Societies, international and local NGOs, OSCE, UN and the government. Branch chair people together with the leadership of the society presented a report on the last year/decade of work.

**Uzbekistan RC** organized training on vulnerability and capacity assessment for Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya branch staff. Resulting from the seminars, VCA have been carried out in nine *makhallya* and six project proposals have been developed.

## Constraints

Kyrgyzstan RC concluded that staff evaluation results were quite subjective because each staff had been appraised by their direct supervisor. To make the performance evaluation more objective the National Society sent out questionnaires to their partner organizations, but not all of partners responded.

**Expected Result 3:** Effectiveness of the Central Asia National Societies is increased through concerted effort to strengthen capacities in the area of financial management.

A number of advances have been made by the National Societies in the area of financial management during the last five years. These include: an introduction of the budget holder concept where project managers became responsible for managing funds; and installation and adaptation of a modern computer-based accounting system that encourages transparency and effective data management. These strategic steps show that the National Societies are genuinely committed to becoming modern, well-functioning organizations.

This year the regional delegation is seeking to empower the National Societies further and move them from the working advance to a cash transfer system. The cash transfer system has been advocated and disseminated to the National Societies at various occasions like regional and National Society presidents meetings. The cash transfer procedures have been sent out to all National Societies prior to assessments as well.

Assessments of financial systems with a view to implementing the cash transfer system have been conducted in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan National Societies. The assessment of Kazakhstan Red Crescent is still in process due to high workload of the National Society's finance department. A questionnaire developed by the finance development delegate for the purpose of assessment was used during the interviews. Recommendations for further improvement of financial management functions within the National Societies were incorporated in country reports that followed the assessment missions.

In the second half of the year the delegation will work to ensure commitments from the National Society leadership and financial departments on participation and implementation of the project. A follow up of the recommendations and development of a plan of action is scheduled for autumn. By the end of the year a long term financial management development strategy should be in place for selected National Societies.

## Impact

It is expected that the improvement of financial systems will enable the National Societies to provide accurate and comprehensive reports to partners and ensure effective communication between the finance and the programme departments. In addition, the improvement will further promote confidence with National Societies' partners and other stakeholders.

## Constraints

Presently Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan Red Crescent societies do not use a computerized accounting system, whereas Tajikistan Red Crescent applies this system only at the headquarters level. Besides, none of the National Societies have comprehensive financial policies and procedures in place. The National Societies have never been able to ensure funding for a global audit. These factors undermine good financial management practices and restrain successful development in this field.

**Expected Result 4:** Capacity of the Central Asia National Societies' youth movement to work with vulnerable populations has strengthened.

In March, **Kazakhstan RC** youth organized a meeting to discuss youth policy. The draft policy was later submitted to the National Society leadership for consideration. Besides, the meeting participants addressed their plans for 2006. Special attention at the meeting was given to fundraising initiatives among youth volunteers. Youth coordinators from branches were encouraged to develop and share fundraising ideas among youth centres.

Over the period, Akmolra regional youth centre held training sessions on TB prevention at schools and organized three new youth clubs there. Almaty city youth centre trained 350 school students on disaster response and First Aid. Young Red Crescent volunteers participated in the National Society actions devoted to the International Civil protection Day and the World TB Day.

**Kyrgyzstan RC** youth representative participated in the presidium meeting of the society held in the beginning of the year.

Youth volunteers participated in different actions organized by the Red Crescent society: round table discussions of the role of volunteers in addressing youth needs in Batken; information campaign on volunteer mobilisation in Osh; and public actions in Bishkek aimed at dissemination of knowledge about the Movement.

At present, youth is focused on developing a unified system of volunteer attraction, motivation and retention. Five regional and two city youth centres are involved in this process.

In April, youth volunteers participated in a radio programme where they shared their knowledge about the Movement with public and told about their input in work of Kyrgyzstan RC.

The **Turkmenistan RC** first youth executive council meeting was held in March, where a plan of action for 2006 was approved, the action on TB prevention was discussed and the objectives were set.

Over five months Red Crescent youth carried out three actions (out of ten planned for two years) and 25 training sessions at schools aimed at volunteer mobilization. As a result, 100 new volunteers joined the Movement and three youth clubs were established in Ashgabat and Abadan schools. Two new youth centres were also established in Balkan and Dashoguz regions.

Volunteers have been actively involved in support services for vulnerable people: for instance, youth project aimed at involving children from disadvantaged families into football clubs was designed and implemented. These children received sportswear and participated in a contest dedicated to celebrations of Turkmenistan RC 80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. Youth was also part of an anti-smoking campaign of the National Society that covered 800 people. In city parks young volunteers exchanged sweets for cigarettes calling people to quit and promoting healthy life habits. Besides, young volunteers distributed booklets in public places dedicated to the World TB Day.

**Uzbekistan RC** youth held a national meeting of youth coordinators in February. The meeting participants discussed plan of action for 2006 and examined issues of information exchange among youth centres, volunteer registration and creation of a volunteer database.

In March, the National Society supported an art contest “How do you like my art!” initiated by Bulgarian Red Cross for children with mental and physical disabilities over the world. Uzbekistan Red Crescent youth provided art instruments and materials for children and participated in selection of the best works that were sent to Bulgaria.

In May, 25 youth coordinators and volunteers from branches participated in training of trainers on HIV/AIDS prevention based on peer-to-peer approach. The trainers will train youth volunteers in their branches to disseminate knowledge among school children.

Actions dedicated to the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day were held all over the country. Tashkent city, regional and railroad branches organized public actions that finished with a concert with participation of popular singers and staged shows prepared by the volunteers.

## Humanitarian values

### Overview

Promotion of humanitarian values is an integral part of key National Society programmes, such as disaster response and mitigation, health and care, youth peer education and information activities, and included in all publications and representation.

This year the National Societies continued their activities in highlighting the plight of the most vulnerable groups that face stigma or are at risk of discrimination. Information officers of the Red Crescent societies participated in public events organized by other programmes, demonstrating good integration between them in the region.

The programme remains underfunded: the amount of money received over five months cover less than 40 per cent of the 2006 programme budget. The volume of activities within all three expected results of the humanitarian values programme has been kept due to the support from other core programmes like health and care and disaster management. Though, some planned activities had to be cut. They are: a mobile cinema anti-stigma campaign of the Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent, number of newsletters supposed to be issued by National Societies bimonthly, translation and coping of the “Help-man” cartoon educating of the Movement fundamental principles, monitoring and experience exchange visits.

The National Societies planned to assess the level of awareness among state agencies of the Movement role and Red Crescent commitment to combat discrimination and promote tolerance in the beginning of the year. The assessment was postponed because of financial constraints as well. However, the work with state agencies continues and they are always invited for the events and actions organised by the societies throughout the region.

In April the regional meeting of the information officers from the National Societies headquarters was held in Almaty. During the meeting, counterparts discussed the outcomes of the previous year, current issues and needs and planned further operations within the revised budget. Branch programme staff did not attend the meeting because of lack of funds to support their travel expenses. However, information officers from the headquarters will keep branches informed of all changes to the programme and render technical and informational support.

The problem with funding has also affected the branch capacity development plans in three pilot branches of Uzbekistan Red Crescent, which were suspended. This can be resolved in case additional funding becomes available for the programme.

Turkmenistan Red Crescent had difficulties with registration of the programme with the Ministry of Justice which resulted in late start and delay of several planned activities for the second half of the year.

As there was a gap in filling the position of the information officer within the regional delegation – the new officer joined in the end of February – it was decided that only two issues of the regional newsletter “Compass” will be produced this year. The first one will be published in July 2006. National Societies continue contributing actively to the regional newsletter: during the reporting period a number of articles with photos were received from each National Society, including Tajikistan Red Crescent. In addition, two stories – on water and sanitation programme from Tajikistan RC and on TB prevention programme volunteers from Kyrgyzstan RC – for the Federation website have been produced.

**Programme Goal: Central Asian vulnerable groups are less exposed to any type of discrimination.**

**Programme Objective: The Central Asian Red Crescent Societies have capacity to promote the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, so as to avert discrimination and stigmatization in communities.**

## Progress/Achievements

**Expected Result 1: Understanding of humanitarian values within the National Societies is increased.**

The production of bimonthly newsletter was postponed by the **Kazakhstan RC** due to financial constraints. Currently the information officer is seeking an agreement with other better funded programmes to manage the activity.

**Kyrgyzstan RC** issued one newsletter for the period of January to March. The bulletin highlighted the most important events and development of the National Society programmes such as disaster management, rehabilitation centres for vulnerable women, youth and HIV/AIDS prevention. The newsletter was distributed among six branches to support their work with staff, volunteers and partners.

Apart from planned activities fifty staff of the National Society from the headquarters and branches have been trained on dissemination of information on the additional emblem of the Movement. There was a necessity for clear understanding of the emblem issues among staff and volunteers so that they can later share this information with journalists, other staff and public.

Besides, the information officer prepared the report that focused on the National Society activities for 2001-2005 and objectives for the coming five years. The report was published and distributed among staff, delegates and participants of the regular Congress of the National Society, as well as put on the society's website. In addition, the officer facilitated a national two-day seminar on fundraising and public relations held for 53 staff in April and presented an interactive session on communication in emergencies for disaster response teams in June.

There is a plan to conduct 'field interview' practical sessions during a seminar for disaster response teams of all branches of the society in July.

Two issues of the newsletter have been published by **Uzbekistan RC** during the reporting period. The copies of the newsletter were forwarded to the National Society branches which, in turn, distributed them among education and emergency ministries, region and district authorities, community self-organization units (*mahallya*), students of higher education institutions. This helps to raise public awareness of Red Crescent programmes and attract volunteers to support vulnerable groups under the National Society supervision.

In February a regional seminar was held for 15 branch staff of the National Society. The seminar participants discussed humanitarian law issues, the national law on use and protection of Red Cross Red Crescent emblems, the role of the society in dissemination of humanitarian values among population with focus on youth. They also brainstormed over the importance of good public relations as an effective way of boosting the principles and values dissemination. The aim of such relations is the effective attraction of local mass media to highlight the significance of tolerant and anti-discriminative attitude to vulnerable groups – single parent families, widowed women, TB and HIV/AIDS sick people - in rural areas.

**Turkmenistan RC** agreed to train all newly hired staff on the Movements' role in promotion of its fundamental principles and humanitarian values and on international humanitarian law.

**Expected Result 2:** The Central Asia National Societies' profile and image as open humanitarian organizations that counter intolerance and violence in communities have improved.

During the first half of the year the website of the **Kazakhstan RC** was updated by a web specialist three times. The English version of the site – a title page and rubrics – has been elaborated. Four articles about the National Society's activities have been translated into English and will be put on the site in the end of July.

In January the information officer of Red Crescent society facilitated preparation of a detailed financial report on the Red Crescent charity decade held in December 2005. The report was published in a national newspaper and put on the National Society website to demonstrate the transparency of the National Society' activities in front of the communities. Such reports help to gain public confidence, promote the RC image and make it easier to attract funds from businessmen, individuals as well as volunteers' support in fundraising actions.

In accordance with the plan, National Society of Kyrgyzstan held a round table for parliamentarians and mass media devoted to its 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary in March. The event aimed to promote the Red Crescent mandate and activities and seek support of parliamentarians in adopting the Red Crescent law.

Besides, the information officer participated in events (poster contest, puzzles, recreation and sports activities) organized by TB prevention programme in March to celebrate the World TB Day. The events were highlighted by media. An article about former TB patients who volunteer for the TB prevention programme of the Kyrgyzstan RC and render psychological support to TB sick people under treatment was published in one of the most popular national newspapers. The article promotes the role and importance of volunteers and the work they do, and stimulate their involvement in other Red Crescent society activities.



**Marathon was part of the Kyrgyzstan RC public campaign on the World TB Day**

The National Society placed two 30-minute videos and two 20-minute radio programmes on TV and radio channels to celebrate the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May. The spots contained information about the Movement and the National Society. In addition, within the framework of the 8 May information campaign Kyrgyzstan RC took part in the live TV and radio programmes. Three press-releases on the events organized by the National Society staff and volunteers to celebrate the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day have been distributed and resulted in more than 30 units of information on radio, TV, in printing media and on news sites.

In June, the Red Crescent society participated in a two-day National Fair of NGOs in Bishkek that brought together 50 NGOs from all over the country. During the fair the society discussed involvement of

business structures in social activities, development of social collaboration between NGOs and government agencies, as well as improvement of the local legislation and mechanisms regulating such partnerships. The National Society was voted as the most attractive partner for potential donors and will be part of a catalogue of the fair participants coming out soon. It is expected that this catalogue will serve as a reference tool for donors and funding agencies.

Over the period from January to June the National Society received good coverage in mass media (mentioned 60 times through different formats) that makes the organization better recognized and well-known for the community.

The **Red Crescent society of Turkmenistan** conducted an information campaign on TB prevention on the World TB Day. The National Society volunteers clothed in T-shirts and caps with Red Crescent logo distributed the materials throughout the cities and towns of all regions and organized different competitions. The action increased the level of public awareness of disease prevention and tolerance towards TB patients.

In March the National Society celebrated the 80th anniversary of the Red Crescent establishment. The international conference in Ashgabat city was timed to that event. Federation, ICRC and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Turkey and British Red Cross Red Crescent societies participated along with Government officials, parliament deputies, public organisations, diplomatic missions, international agencies and mass media. Information materials on the National Society history and programmes were widely distributed by volunteers among the participants. The event was broadcast on radio and TV channels increasing the level of public awareness of the Turkmenistan RC and the Movement as a whole. In addition, the conference strengthened perspectives of bilateral relations development between the National Societies. After the conference, the Ministry of Defence approached the society with the proposal to arrange first aid, HIV/AIDS and IHL sessions for their staff. Negotiations are under way with the police academy and other government agencies on similar sessions.

Turkmenistan Red Crescent issued the society chronicle and various PR materials devoted to the 80<sup>th</sup>-anniversary in the wake of the celebration. An annual report of the National Society for 2005 and a video have been produced. At present the society is working on the design of its website.

On the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day the National Society staff and volunteers organized an interactive game, Raid Cross, for senior students of secondary schools.

In May an anti-smoking action was organized in the central park of Ashgabat jointly by the youth and health and care programmes. The action lasted about three hours when information booklets about harmful effects of smoking and National Society promotion materials were distributed among visitors.

Over the reporting period the **Uzbekistan RC** conducted a number of meetings with partner organizations – state agencies and NGOs – and communities and discussed joint actions on preventing stigma and intolerance towards vulnerable groups. In Tashkent the National Society mobilized support of district authorities in organizing public

actions aimed at promoting tolerance to vulnerable people. Special attention was paid to the role of information during the events, and the authorities promised to render assistance in publicizing relevant materials on TV, radio and in newspapers.

Public actions that were arranged by the National Society to celebrate the World TB Day have been broadcast by national TV channels for free.

A new video was produced and shown by the National Society to celebrate World Red Cross Red Crescent Day. The planned update of the National Society information kit by 8 May has not been completed because of lack of funds. The Red Crescent society also held public actions in the state conservatory and arranged a photo-exhibition, "Humanity and mercy in daily life" based on the National Society history. International organizations, ministries, city public and Red Crescent veterans participated in the event. The actions were highlighted on TV, radio stations and in newspapers.

Regular update of the National Society website has temporarily ceased because of the insufficient funding of the programme. However, the information officer is currently searching for additional support from other programmes or partners. There is also a possibility to attract a volunteer to do this job for the National Society.

This year the humanitarian values programme has established contacts with 19 national and regional media outlets. Additionally, good cooperation with the national telegraph agency has been achieved.

During five months 15 press-releases have been distributed to the media. As a result eight articles appeared in national and local newspapers. Good links of the Red Crescent society with one of the radio channels allowed for a permanent programme "On the service of humanity and mercy" to be opened. The programme is based on presentations from the National Society staff and is now broadcast twice a month free of charge.

12 radio programmes have been prepared as part of DOTS promotion campaign in support of the Red Crescent TB prevention activities instead of five planned. This was due to good contacts with mass media that the National Society managed to widen its presence on radio channels. Often radio stations themselves approached the Red Crescent society requesting materials to go on the air.

The National Society organized a poster contest among people living with HIV/AIDS in cooperation with a local NGO, which is part of the planned anti-stigma campaign. About 20 people aged from five to 35 years took part in the competition and received symbolic awards. This was the first time in the history of the Red Crescent society that it directly involved people living with HIV/AIDS in its action.

**Expected Result 3:** The dissemination and communication capacity of the Red Crescent provincial branches has been developed, so as to provide communities with broader access to key Movement messages and activities on the grass-root level.

Information officers in Aktobe and Taraz pilot branches of the **Kazakhstan RC** held actions devoted to the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day. Namely, they made presentations in schools and colleges, participated in the competition of sanitary teams and issued press-releases. Special attention was attracted to the National Society bilateral programme in cooperation with UAE RC on assistance to orphans in Aktobe, Petropavlovsk, Semipalatinsk, Shymkent, Taldykorgan and Taraz cities. Information officers on the spot published articles and built good relations with mass media using journalists as Red Crescent volunteers. Information dissemination was also part of a disaster management seminar in Aktobe branch where government agencies were updated on the Red Crescent programmes in western Kazakhstan and other regions of the country. The programme staff of the third pilot branch resigned, while the salary support for other two branch programme staff was reduced because of financial constraints.

**In Kyrgyzstan** two staff in pilot branches of the National Society – Issykkul and Osh – prepared 17 press-releases on the results of the last year Red Crescent charity decade, a new additional emblem of the Movement and Red Crescent programmes and actions. The branch information officers are now developing the scenario of debate clubs on stigma related to people with HIV/AIDS which should be held till the end of the year.

Information officers and volunteers in three branches of **Turkmenistan RC** have been engaged in distribution of information materials issued by the National Society and establishing contacts with local mass media. They took part in highlighting the events devoted to the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Red Crescent society in the regions. For

instance, Dashoguz branch and local Red Crescent youth centre organized a charity concert for orphans and basketball matches for schoolchildren.

## Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

**Programme Goal: Central Asia National Societies are serving vulnerable people more effectively.**

**Programme Objective: Central Asia National Societies have improved their capacities to serve vulnerable people through managing their partnerships more effectively.**

### Progress/Achievements

**Expected Result:** Central Asia National Societies have been supported to increase the effectiveness of their partnerships.

In accordance with the Federation's Framework for Action the secretariat provides support and guidance to National Societies in understanding and implementing the Federation and Movement policy decisions, coordinate and support operational alliances. During the reporting period, the regional delegation has supported National Society leadership in two general assemblies (Tajikistan and Uzbekistan Red Crescent). At these events, all partners of the host National Societies were represented, most notably governments.

In collaboration with the Federation headquarters and National Society leadership in the region the delegation also assessed Kyrgyzstan as a pilot operational alliance country. There remains work to do in achieving full compliance with the integrity policy, especially in transparency of decision making. Preparation work is underway with the leadership to make an action plan hand in hand with the Federation headquarters

The regional delegation has disseminated widely the philosophy and practical implications of the Global Agenda. Due to the effective cascading down of the Strategy 2010 and other global and regional plans and strategies, the objectives and activities of all Red Cross Red Crescent actors in the region need only slight adjustment to achieve alignment. Further improvements remain to be done on the performance measurement and accountability framework in assessing impact.

Support of both health and disaster management networks in Europe has taken the form of facilitating meetings, exchange trips, attendance at network meetings for National Society staff and supporting internet provision so that society staff can remain engaged by distance. Jointly with the ICRC the regional delegation supported the National Societies in developing HR systems.

Collaboration with the UNDP office in Almaty has remained strong: the Federation is automatically invited to launches of initiatives in the region. During the regional UN contingency planning exercise last year, led by OCHA and hosted in the region by UNDP, the Federation was invited and represented by heads of regional and Tajikistan delegations. Also, during a recent UNDAC mission to Tajikistan, the Federation delegation and National Society staff were part of the team.

The annual planning meeting of all Red Cross Red Crescent actors will take place late in June as planned. It will include an extraordinary presidents meeting to address issues raised by the accelerating changes taking place in National Society statutes.

### International representation and advocacy

**Programme Goal: The relationship of Central Asian National Societies vis-à-vis their respective governments is stronger.**

**Programme Objective: Federation support promotes stronger National Society relations with the Governments of Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.**

## Progress/Achievements

**Expected Result 1:** By the end of 2007, progress has been made in securing a Federation Status Agreement with the Government of Turkmenistan.

The Federation Secretariat staff has not been received by the government of Turkmenistan for more than one year. In February of the reporting period, a meeting was held at under ministerial level. Further meetings and a commitment to resolve the Status Agreement issue are promised. In March a presidents meeting was held in Turkmenistan coupled to the 80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Turkmenistan RC. Opportunities were taken to strengthen the profile of the Secretariat with the government officials who attended the anniversary event.

**Expected Result 2:** The government of Kyrgyzstan has drafted a National Society law.

Meetings have been held between the National Society and the new government with the regional delegation present. Later on draft laws have been supplied. There is an ongoing dialogue and there is a chance that the Red Crescent law will be passed this year.

### Federation governance support

Support to governance structures is only in one area: the secretary general/vice president of Uzbekistan RC is the sole representative from the region on the health commission since the General Assembly 2005. There has been only one meeting of the commission held during the reporting period and this was not attended due to timing and National Society commitments.

### Management of the delegation

The ongoing work of the regional delegation, supported by the headquarters, is addressing several of the areas for improvement:

- The shared vision is being disseminated as widely as possible as a follow up to General Assembly in Seoul.
- There have been two congress meetings during the period and two trips from consultants who are supporting the statutes and structure change process inside the National Societies.
- The operational alliance country is now selected and work can be carried out on this in the latter half of the appeal period of 2006-2007.
- The work on Federation wide approach to planning, performance management, accountability and responsive operating model is led by the headquarters as buy in from member leadership is required before the delegation can arrange at the operational level. Regionally, evaluations have been carried out by joint National Society and Federation teams in health and care and disaster management programmes.
- The delegation has continued what was already good practice in supporting the National Societies to attend meetings and network events, including exchange visits to and from the region.
- Coordination meetings and support to presidents continues.
- The delegation is, jointly with the ICRC, supporting a National Society HR working group. The wider aim of the Federation wide systems must be led from the headquarters.

[\*Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.\*](#)

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA70001 - CENTRAL ASIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA70001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	3'605'299	2'112'462	266'550	1'841'267	347'872	8'173'450
B. Opening Balance	858'115	545'564	21'384	221'765	36'999	1'683'828
<b>Income</b>						
Cash contributions						
British Red Cross	385'678	29'794		28'433		443'905
Capacity Building Fund				23'000		23'000
DFID Partnership	64'859		14'967	241'474	37'917	359'217
ECHO		125'687				125'687
Finnish Red Cross				46'634		46'634
Swedish Red Cross		138'048	8'724	106'840		253'613
C1. Cash contributions	450'537	293'529	23'691	446'381	37'917	1'252'056
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross	-346'733	-6'754				-353'488
ECHO		-125'687				-125'687
Finnish Red Cross		8'124		45'923		54'047
Swedish Red Cross		100'621	8'341	100'094		209'056
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-346'733	-23'697	8'341	146'017		-216'072
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
ECHO		0				0
Norwegian Red Cross		0				0
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		0				0
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Finnish Red Cross		90'858				90'858
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		90'858				90'858
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income				13		13
C6. Other Income				13		13
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	103'804	360'690	32'032	592'411	37'917	1'126'854
D. Total Funding = B + C	961'919	906'254	53'417	814'176	74'916	2'810'682

## II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	858'115	545'564	21'384	221'765	36'999	1'683'828
C. Income	103'804	360'690	32'032	592'411	37'917	1'126'854
E. Expenditure	-608'480	-570'584	-22'770	-394'223	-39'911	-1'635'967
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	353'439	335'671	30'647	419'953	35'005	1'174'715

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA70001 - CENTRAL ASIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA70001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		3'605'299	2'112'462	266'550	1'841'267	347'872	8'173'450	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Construction	192'400		21'641		24'571		46'212	146'188
Clothing & textiles	174'550		90'442				90'442	84'108
Food	681'430	88'666	1'050				89'716	591'714
Medical & First Aid	93'944	7'810	639				8'449	85'495
Teaching Materials	59'640	1'408	222		655		2'285	57'355
Utensils & Tools	36'400	1'674	9'619				11'293	25'107
Other Supplies & Services	242'440	14'612	1'058		135		15'806	226'634
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>1'480'804</b>	<b>114'170</b>	<b>124'671</b>		<b>25'361</b>		<b>264'202</b>	<b>1'216'602</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	40'760	1'966	9'698		2'011		13'676	27'084
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	7'600							7'600
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>48'360</b>	<b>1'966</b>	<b>9'698</b>		<b>2'011</b>		<b>13'676</b>	<b>34'684</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	17'420	20	6'798				6'818	10'602
Distribution & Monitoring	156'824	2'630	6'316				8'946	147'878
Transport & Vehicle Costs	151'336	6'764	15'946	94	1'559		24'364	126'972
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>325'580</b>	<b>9'414</b>	<b>29'060</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1'559</b>		<b>40'128</b>	<b>285'452</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	433'600	28'597			27'097		55'694	377'906
Delegate Benefits	384'000	16'171			101'898	1'843	119'912	264'088
Regionally Deployed Staff			-3				-3	3
National Staff	466'080	69'551	15'665	4'656	28'665	598	119'135	346'945
National Society Staff	1'230'824	93'547	45'678	4'501	20'188	970	164'885	1'065'939
Consultants	74'200							74'200
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>2'588'704</b>	<b>207'867</b>	<b>61'340</b>	<b>9'157</b>	<b>177'848</b>	<b>3'411</b>	<b>459'622</b>	<b>2'129'082</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	1'432'571	42'763	46'763		44'555	7'567	141'648	1'290'923
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1'432'571</b>	<b>42'763</b>	<b>46'763</b>		<b>44'555</b>	<b>7'567</b>	<b>141'648</b>	<b>1'290'923</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	281'840	32'224	28'503	132	32'484	7'654	100'998	180'842
Information & Public Relation	831'146	28'629	51'719	5'196	14'714	1'138	101'396	729'750
Office Costs	403'279	5'071	4'752	640	24'942	10'834	46'239	357'040
Communications	100'968	2'431	4'417	435	6'880	1'465	15'629	85'339
Professional Fees	95'726				2'019		2'019	93'707
Financial Charges	36'480	40'874	28'046	1'572	-2'700	550	68'342	-31'862
Other General Expenses	16'718	15'903	9'536	355	2'653		28'447	-11'729
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1'766'157</b>	<b>125'132</b>	<b>126'974</b>	<b>8'330</b>	<b>80'993</b>	<b>21'642</b>	<b>363'071</b>	<b>1'403'086</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation					1'591		1'591	-1'591
<b>Total Depreciation</b>					<b>1'591</b>		<b>1'591</b>	<b>-1'591</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	531'274	39'551	36'326	1'480	25'624	2'594	105'576	425'698
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>531'274</b>	<b>39'551</b>	<b>36'326</b>	<b>1'480</b>	<b>25'624</b>	<b>2'594</b>	<b>105'576</b>	<b>425'698</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		67'617	135'750	3'709	34'680	4'697	246'452	-246'452
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>67'617</b>	<b>135'750</b>	<b>3'709</b>	<b>34'680</b>	<b>4'697</b>	<b>246'452</b>	<b>-246'452</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>8'173'450</b>	<b>608'480</b>	<b>570'584</b>	<b>22'770</b>	<b>394'223</b>	<b>39'911</b>	<b>1'635'967</b>	<b>6'537'483</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2'996'819</b>	<b>1'541'878</b>	<b>243'780</b>	<b>1'447'045</b>	<b>307'961</b>	<b>6'537'483</b>	