

Plan 2010-2011



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Russian Federation

Executive summary



The Russian Federation's territory expands to most of eastern Europe and northern Asia, covering around one-eighth of the earth's surface. Although rich in mineral and energy resources, Russia has a large proportion of its population struggling with poverty. Divisions between the rich and the poor are very deep. Certain groups of vulnerable people such as the elderly, children, those with disabilities and living with HIV suffer from social exclusion, discrimination and poor access to services.

The incidence rates of HIV and Tuberculosis (TB) represent a significant health problem. Russia has the second fastest spread of HIV in Europe, with rates particularly high among injecting drug users (IDUs), who are mainly young people, and inmates of penitentiary institutions. People living with HIV (PLHIV) are often subject of stigma and discrimination. Meanwhile, the spread of TB is the highest in Europe, with 85.1 new cases and 17.5 deaths per 100,000 people.

Poor socio-economic conditions aggravate the consequences of any disaster. The number of natural disasters such as earthquakes, fires, floods or wind storms has increased by over 12 per cent in Russia during the last two years. Even more striking is the incident rates of man-made disasters such as mine blasts and road accidents.

Russia is second in the world for hosting the largest number of international migrants; annually the number of labour migrants comes to around 14.5 million.

The challenge for the Red Cross is to meet the needs and promote the interests of vulnerable people who do not have effective access to governmental economic and social services. This plan outlines the work of the Russian Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in reducing contemporary vulnerability in Russia in line with the International Federation's Global Agenda goals, while also incorporating the thinking behind the emerging Strategy 2020. It comes at a time where economic prosperity is still rising, but is frequently not reaching the most vulnerable, and when there is an urgent need for a strong Red Cross in a vibrant civil society to serve and represent the interests of the vulnerable.

It also comes at a time when there are growing opportunities for local resource mobilization. Many of the programmes narrated in this plan should be seen as investments in the Russian Red Cross Society to enable it to implement its advocacy role and to facilitate access to longer-term funding.

The programmes will:

- reduce vulnerability of local communities through increasing public awareness on safety concerning road accidents, human pandemic and mitigation of the psychological consequences of disasters

- provide direct assistance to TB clients (1,300 people registered by TB services), approach key populations at higher risk (60,000) and the general public on issues of TB prevention
- strengthen the Russian Red Cross potential to independently provide sustainable development of HIV prevention activities
- increase National Society capacities in providing psychosocial support through expanding this component from disaster management to other programme areas such as health and care (HIV and TB intervention) and social inclusion
- assist the Russian Red Cross in developing and implementing the migration programme
- increase the potential of the National Society by providing technical support in the programmes of organizational adjustment, branch capacity building, volunteer management and fund-raising.

People reached by the Russian Red Cross programmes in 2010-2011 will include TB clients and their family members, elderly people living alone, migrants, multi-child families, homeless people, medical staff, inmates and staff of penitentiary institutions, former inmates of penitentiary institutions, PLHIV released from penitentiary institutions, friends and family of PLHIV, IDUs, Red Cross volunteers and employees, sex workers, injecting drug users living with HIV, students of schools for children with behaviour problems or orphanages, secondary school and university students, specialists involved in disaster management, community members, their parents and teachers.

The International Federation's regional representation in Moscow operates at the same time as a country representation for Russia. The size and financial programme turnover of Russia programmes exceeds the total budget of the three other countries including CHARP and is the main focus of the office in Moscow. The regional representation provides in addition programme support and capacity building to the National Societies in Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova based upon expertise and capacities complemented by disaster management and organizational development support from the Europe Zone office. Smaller International Federation offices are maintained in Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova managed by a country representative.

In 2010-2011 the regional representation in Moscow will provide technical support to the Russian Red Cross in a process to regain its capacity and become a well-functioning National Society at a level which reflects better the geopolitical global position of Russia. Close cooperation will be sought with the Inter-Governmental Commission established by the President of the Russian Federation to support the National Society to improve. The main focus will be on health, organizational development, disaster management and support to migrants.

With the expected adoption of Strategy 2020, the internal development process of the Russian Red Cross and the strong focus on National Society planning and country-based support provided via National Society integrated assistance, an analysis of the present support structure and visions for the optimal use of available expertise is foreseen. Many countries in the Europe Zone have Russian as a first or second language and to increase cooperation, reduce transaction costs and optimize impact, cooperation within programme areas such as migration, disaster management, health and care, laws on volunteerism, IDRL, first aid training, climate change and other relevant areas, will be analyzed as to develop best possible utilization of our services and resources in close dialogue with the respective National Societies.

The total 2010-2011 budget is CHF **4,573,506** (USD 4,432,643 or EUR 3,009,367).

[Click here to go directly to the summary budget of the plan.](#)

Country context

Russia is a federation, composed of 83 administrative units with various authorities and degrees of competence. The country is vast, covering around one-eighth of the earth's surface, spanning 11 time zones and incorporating a great range of environments and landforms. Russia has the world's largest mineral and energy resources, and is considered an energy superpower. According to its constitution, there is a presidential system with a parliament. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union

in 1991, the country has struggled to build a new political system and a market economy to replace the social, political, and economic controls of the communist period.

Since the financial crisis in 1998, real wages have increased by more than 150 per cent and the levels of poverty have fallen sharply. However, **income inequality** in Russia is considerably higher than it was at the time of the break-up of the Soviet Union. The top 20 per cent of the population accounted for 47 per cent of the total income in the first half of 2007, compared to 38 per cent of the total income in 1992. The bottom 20 per cent accounted for just over 5 per cent, which was slightly less than in 1992.¹ There is a concentration of capital in big cities which distracts attention from the bleaker situation in small towns and villages.

The economic stability during the last eight years was replaced by less certainty towards the end of 2008. Since October 2008, the first signs of the global economic crisis hitting Russia have become visible. Drops in oil prices dramatically reduced the state's budget income. Even though the government has assured the Red Cross that it will keep all the social programmes untouched, the consequences of the crisis, such as a rise in food and drug prices and housing expenses are having a very negative effect on the most vulnerable groups of the population. According to the World Bank, the number of poor people is likely to increase by 2.75 million towards the end of 2009.

Insufficient and often inadequate social services, especially healthcare, combined with meagre salaries and pensions are a sad reality and **elderly people** have found themselves among those who have suffered materially and psychologically most from the collapse of the Soviet Union. Low incomes are not sufficient to pay for the rapidly increasing housing expenses and food. There are over 38 million people of pension age in Russia. The low birth rate of recent years has resulted in a rapid increase in the proportion of older people from 8.6 to 20.6 per cent².

Development Indicators		RUSSIA	
<i>Population, geography and environment</i>		<i>Economy and labour</i>	
Total population (millions)	140.7	GDP per capita (PPP in USD)	10,845
Surface area (square km)	17,075,200	GDP real growth (%)	8.1
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons)	10.6 (2004)	Unemployment total (% of labour force)	5.9 (2007 est.)
Population growth	-0.474	Inflation %	9
<i>Social indicators</i>		<i>Health indicators</i>	
Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and older)	99.4	Infant mortality rate (per 100,000)	14
Gender-related development index rate (GDI)	58 (2005)	Life expectancy at birth (female/ male)	73.2/ 60.4
Human development index value (HDI)	0.802 (2005)	HIV prevalence (% aged 15-49)	1.1 (2005 est.)
Human development index rate (HDI)	67(2005)	People living with HIV aged 0-49	469,000 - 1,400,000 (est.)
Population below national poverty line (%)	30.9	Prevalence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	83,2 (2007)
Sources: World Health Organization; World Bank; Economic Intelligence Unit			

Table 1: Selected development indicators for Russia

Along with older people, **children** remain a highly vulnerable group and suffer not only from problems typical for their age, but also from the effects of adult alcohol and drug addiction, unemployment and the low wages of their parents, ecological problems, inadequate health services and social isolation. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), there are up to 200,000 street children in Russia.

¹ Source: Economist Intelligence Unit www.eiu.com

² Source: Russian Federal Statistics Service, <http://www.gks.ru>

Russia is facing a **demographic crisis**, with a steady decline in its population. Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Russia has lost some 4 million of its people. It is affected by international **migration** as a country of destination, transit and origin. This is the case with a wide range of migration phenomena, ranging from trafficking and smuggling, via asylum seekers and refugees to labour migration – documented and undocumented. Official estimates of the number of irregular migrants currently residing in the Russian Federation range from 3 to 5 million. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Russia occupies second place in the world among countries hosting the largest number of international migrants, amounting to about 14.5 million. Among them only 4.5 million are legal migrants, while, the majority work illegally.³ As for emigration flows from Russia, approximately 500,000 Russian citizens are currently working beyond the borders of Russia (other expert estimates provide a figure of 1.5 million). These estimates include both regular and irregular migrants, although the majority of Russian employees abroad are believed to have irregular status.

Public health problems put vulnerable groups at additional risk. Diseases such as multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and the expanding HIV epidemic contribute to increased vulnerability. Russia has the largest **HIV** epidemic in Europe, accounting for around two-thirds of the cases in the eastern European and the central Asian region. Over 469,000 cases are officially registered with state institutions including 50,000 new cases in 2008.⁴ The UNAIDS 2006 report, however, gives the figure as being 940,000. Although 62 per cent of new infections are among injecting drug users (IDUs) who share needles, the rate of infection by sexual transmission grew from 6 per cent in 2008 to 36.2 per cent in 2008. Poor public awareness, traditionally low demand for condoms and inadequate healthcare exacerbate the threat.

Russia has one of the worst TB problems in Europe. About 118,000 new cases were recorded in 2007. In the republic of Tuva (183.2 cases per 100,000), Primorsky Krai (145.3 cases per 100,000), and the republic of Buryatia (142.2 cases per 100,000)⁵ the rates are three or even four times higher than in the rest of the country. The multi-drug resistant form of this disease in 2007 accounted for about 10 per cent of the total number of cases, and this figure continues to rise.

Country disasters	RUSSIA	
Type of Disaster	Date	Affected people
Drought	2003	1,000,000
Flood	September 1994	775,429
Extreme temperature	January 1999	725,000
Flood	June 2002	330,613
Flood	July 2001	300,000
Flood	July 1996	220,000
Epidemic	June 1995	150,000
Wildfire	July 1998	100,683
Flood	February 1998	88,000
Flood	May 1998	78,600

Source: EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database

The huge territory and the special features of Russia's environment make it prone to many natural and technological **disasters** including wide-scale floods, major earthquakes, fires and storms. There are between 200 and 300 cases each year. On an annual basis, the Ministry of Emergency registers 2,500 technological disasters. Direct losses from disasters exceed 105 million US dollars annually, while the number of injured has been estimated in the range of six to eight hundred thousand and the number of dead over five thousand. According to the International Federation's World Disasters Report 2008, the number of people affected by natural and technological disasters in the country between 1998 and 2007 was 2,990,935 and the number of killed 4,478.

Table 2: Major natural disasters in Russia since 1990 including dates and number of people affected

Across the country, one of the most prominent and devastating hazards is road accidents. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the number of people killed on the roads of Russia during the past

³ Ibid.

⁴ Source: www.hivpolicy.ru

⁵ Source: www.tbpoliс.ru

ten years exceeds 315,000 and the number of people disabled as a result of accidents more than 2 million. In 2008 some 29,000 people died and 270,000 were injured in 21,000 road accidents, according to the Department of Road Safety at the Ministry of Interior. The death rate is 20 per 100,000 people- much higher than in many other countries with similar numbers of cars per citizen.

Another challenge is the preventable infectious diseases which trigger biological-social emergency situations about 50 times each year over the last three years. Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation, poor sanitary literacy and pollution are some of the reasons for the high rates of intestinal infections, particularly among children.

The H1N1 influenza virus has been noted in Russia. The government pays serious attention to the risk of a human influenza pandemic and has increased its measures for infection control.

National Society priorities and current work with partners

National Society Figures		Russian Red Cross
Human resources	Number of people	
Members	around 1,000,000	
Staff and volunteers	254,300	
Headquarters staff	50	

The Russian Red Cross Society is the oldest public organization in Russia, founded in 1887. It is represented in each administrative region of the country and has 89 regional and 2,210 local branches.

Table 3: Human resources figures for the Russian Red Cross

The society wishes to continue the programmes that have been implemented with support from the International Federation in 2008-2009, but also to develop new approaches and add elements that have been less prominent in the past. The society defines 11 priority areas for international support:

- preventative activities related to HIV and TB
- assistance to children
- social inclusion of elderly people
- disaster management
- road safety
- migration
- first aid
- human pandemic preparedness
- organizational development
- volunteer management
- youth management

The National Society involvement in **disaster management** will continue. The International Federation will assist the Russian Red Cross in its efforts to extend and upgrade its capacities in this area. Three projects will be included: disaster management planning, organizational preparedness, and disaster preparedness with a special focus on pandemic preparedness. Thirty local disaster management committees will be set up in ten regions to strengthen the capacity of local communities in responding to and mitigating the effects of possible disasters.

Due to the large number of accidents on the roads, the Russian Red Cross has decided to prioritize **road safety** activities. Initial activities will focus on establishing an effective partnership with the government and taking part in the national programme on road safety with regard of educational activities at school.

The Russian Red Cross considers that Russia, with its large territory bordering many countries, needs a well-coordinated approach towards preparedness for a **human influenza pandemic**. Volunteer training in epidemiological management and outbreak prevention skills will be the focus, partly based on the experiences gained from the avian influenza preparedness programme.

Health and care is integral to the future direction of the Russian Red Cross. Since September 1999, supported by the International Federation, it has implemented a TB/ HIV and AIDS programme with support from various donors such as ECHO, the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), USAID, the British Red Cross, the American Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian government, the Danish Red Cross, and the Singapore Red Cross in 11 regions. The strategy to respond to HIV will be used as the basis for developing a single health and care strategy to be used for all programmes in this field.

The role of the Red Cross remains well-established and complementary to state efforts in **TB** control and focuses on ensuring treatment compliance of TB patients through the provision of social support and legal and psychological counselling. The Red Cross recognizes the importance of effective legal and psychological counselling in its response to TB, which is less costly than social support and may be used as an incentive in the DOTS (directly observed treatment, short course) for TB treatment. This is especially true for inmates of penitentiary institutions awaiting release, who may be advised on social reintegration issues.

In addition, the current multi-year programme funded by USAID has strengthened diagnostic capacities outside the Red Cross by supporting state-employed trained staff, by training TB doctors and laboratory staff, and by increasing logistics capacity and providing new laboratory equipment and procedures.

The Ministry of Health recognizes the Red Cross role in TB care throughout the Russian Federation. The National Society contributed to the preparation of a federal programme proposal to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), meaning that the Russian Red Cross, supported by the International Federation, is a member of the country coordination mechanism for GFATM.

Thanks to the successful implementation of **HIV** prevention programmes in 2006-2008, in cooperation with the International Federation, the British, the Italian and the Swedish Red Cross Societies and USAID, the Russian Red Cross has accumulated the potential and experience necessary to further develop them. This potential was further strengthened by joining the International Federation's Global Alliance on HIV in 2008. Taking into account that the Russian Red Cross was not able to implement HIV prevention programmes independently due to limited capacity in fund-raising and weak coordination with the regional branches, these obstacles will be addressed in 2010-2011.

In the coming two years, the plan is to geographically expand the unique model of HIV prevention to the penitentiary institutions, which has been successfully tested so far in five regions. This experience is valuable because around 10 per cent of PLHIV are detained in penitentiary institutions. Moreover, the Russian Red Cross has access to penitentiary institutions and serves as a link between the civil and penitentiary systems.

The National Society will continue its cooperation with its two main bilateral partners, the Norwegian Red Cross and the American Red Cross. The Norwegian Red Cross has, for nearly ten years, supported a child welfare programme in the north-western parts of the Russian Federation. This programme was reviewed during the first half of 2008, and the recommendations form the basis for discussions about the reformulation and redirection of the programme. The American Red Cross has, also for a number of years, supported the Russian Red Cross in HIV related activities in the Irkutsk region. All agree that this cooperation should continue and, insofar as possible, be extended.

While the direct involvement of the International Federation in these two, essentially bilateral, programmes is limited, the regional representation in Moscow wishes to explore the potential for a more integrated approach, including pooling of staff resources, technical expertise and knowledge, in close consultation with the Russian Red Cross.

With regard to organizational development, the Russian Red Cross recognizes the need to upgrade its organizational structures, methods and approaches, which it will prioritize in the coming years at several different levels. Peer support is sought to provide quality technical support and advice in the general area of organizational development, with special attention to the strengthening of the legal

base, governance, transparency, accountability, branch capacity, volunteer management and development of youth policy.

In the framework of the principles and values, the Russian Red Cross is interested in developing its capacity to address the issue of migration. In the first instance, it will provide the necessary social, psychological and legal support to migrants by establishing social support centres in five regions. In addition, it will reduce stigma and discrimination towards migrants at community level through increasing the awareness of local communities on migration issues.

Secretariat supported programmes in 2010-2011

Disaster Management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters

The disaster management programme budget is CHF 401,284 for the two years.

Programme component 1: Development of risk reduction activities
Component outcome 1: Disaster preparedness and disaster response strategy developed. Capacities of the communities in disaster-prone areas to prepare for and respond to disasters through strengthened.
Component outcome 2: Russian Red Cross capacities improved in psychosocial support through the integration of modules on psychosocial support in disaster management trainings and workshops.

The Russian Red Cross, with technical support from the International Federation, will develop and regularly update its national and regional disaster management plans with special focus on psychosocial support to promote resilience of communities and individuals. These plans will reflect the National Society's auxiliary role to the government and will define mechanisms of cooperation with the Ministry of Emergencies and relevant international organizations.

Through community-based psychosocial support, communities are empowered as they learn to cope and build resilience to handle suffering in crisis situations. Psychosocial support will not only target beneficiaries but will extend to volunteers and staff and become an integrated part of the National Society's programme portfolio.

The psychosocial support to refugees from South Ossetia will mainly focus on women and children, enhancing their emotional capacity and skills to organize their lives. A trainers' manual on psychosocial support will be prepared to provide instructions and guidance on how to train people.

Programme component 2: Pandemic preparedness
Component outcome 1: Access to curative and preventive health services in pandemic and other emergency health situations improved.

To effectively support the government in addressing the risks of pandemic, the Russian Red Cross will develop and regularly update its pandemic action and health in emergency plans and at the same time will recruit and manage a network of staff and volunteers, trained in epidemiological management and outbreak prevention skills. Consequently, the National Society will contribute to a reduction of morbidity and mortality.

Regional programme component: Capacity building for preparing for disasters and crisis
Component outcome 1: The National Societies (with focus on the Russian Red Cross) strengthened their role in disaster management.
Component outcome 2: A regional disaster response team established and cross-border disaster

management cooperation mechanisms developed.

The regional representation will employ an expatriate disaster management expert, supported by the Europe zone disaster management coordinator, to assist and advice in the development of risk reduction activities of the National Societies in the region. Moreover the disaster management coordinator will ensure that the National Societies are familiar with the tools of the International Federation and the preconditions for effective international cooperation when a disaster strikes.

The programme foresees the establishment of disaster management capacity in the regional representation to support the development of the Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Red Cross Societies' disaster management practices, including support in contingency planning, cooperation with governments, establishment of regional disaster response teams and the coordination of international relief in emergencies.

Regional disaster response team training will increase the capacity of the National Societies in assessing and managing emergencies. The formation of RDRT teams stimulated, likewise teams in the Russian Federation oblast to enable cross-border and inter-oblast cooperation.

The disaster management coordinator will promote International Disaster Response Law and discuss it with governments and international organizations. National Societies will receive support in contingency planning as well. Governments will also be informed on how the International Federation can be a channel for aid or solidarity with people affected in other countries.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The programme aims at improved assistance towards victims of disasters, but is directed to improved quality of Red Cross staff and volunteers.

c) Potential risks and challenges

Lack of funding represents a major obstacle to longer-term programmes in disaster management. The National Society depends on external support for the programme, but funding for disaster management is provided by a limited number of donors and usually on a year by year basis.

The National Society, facing the need to respond to more disasters, also faces the challenge to train and retain staff and volunteers capable of providing professional disaster response services such as psychosocial support.

With regard to the human pandemic preparedness, the implementation of the programme activities in Russia could be complicated because of the lack of attention to this problem by the local authorities.

Health and Care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose:
Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from disasters and public health emergencies

The health and care programme budget for the two years is CHF 3,094,434.

To achieve this goal, advocacy training will be organized for the Russian Red Cross staff and a fund-raising strategy developed. Conditions will be created to share best practices between different regional branches already working in this field and to disseminate knowledge to other branches that have no experience in HIV prevention. Efforts will be made to apply common standards of work and reporting on the basis of the International Federation's Global Alliance on HIV documents. Red Cross staff members will be provided with methodological, informational and technical support during the programme implementation and fund-raising campaign.

Programme component 1: Tuberculosis
Component outcome 1: Registered TB patients in the Pskov, Belgorod, Khakassia, Jewish Autonomous Region, Adigea, Buryatia and two neighboring regions provided with social support.
Component outcome 2: Red Cross regional branches have assisted 1,300 TB patients with care and follow-up, as well as psychosocial support to increase their adherence to treatment.
Component outcome 3: The regional authorities have been assisted in developing an effective TB control system and internationally recognized approach to TB diagnosis and treatment (Directly Observed Treatment, Short course- DOTS and DOTS+)
Component outcome 4: Strengthened institutional capacity of the Russian Red Cross and its visiting nurses service (VNS) so that the TB treatment default rate reduces
Component outcome 5: Awareness of population on TB prevention increased, and stigma and discrimination towards TB patients decreased. The Red Cross has facilitated improved links between prison and civilian TB services in the prophylaxis of TB and ensured uninterrupted treatment of released patients.
Component outcome 6: Safety of patients, staff and volunteers improved by the introduction of infectious control measures.

The International Federation regional representation has built up a technical support structure which focuses on improving assistance to multi-drug resistant TB patients through six regional Red Cross branches and local TB dispensaries. In 2010-2011, the National Society plans to:

- organize information campaigns for different groups of the population to increase public awareness, change risky behavior and decrease stigma and discrimination towards TB patients
- reduce the vulnerability of difficult to reach population groups to TB with the help of peers and Red Cross volunteers
- train former and current TB patients and people around them on TB for further dissemination of the information among their peers
- organize social and psychological support for TB patients with the help of Red Cross visiting nurses.

Within the framework of the USAID grant, the Russian Red Cross with support from the International Federation aims to develop an effective, comprehensive, sustainable and replicable model of TB control in six regions of the Russian Federation in partnership with regional authorities. Patients, mostly belonging to the outcast of the society, receive treatment under supervision and are provided with social care aiming at a significant reduction of the default rate and reducing the risk of increased resistance against TB medicines.

In 2009 the programme has been extended with a component to improve infectious control measures. The programme includes technical back-up and guidance by KNCV from the Netherlands. The programme is implemented in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the national research institutions for TB. The International Federation is a member of the “High level Commission for TB in Russia” and employs three highly qualified experts in the field of TB for this purpose. The experts work with the authorities and governmental health institutions.

A centre for training in community care for TB patients will enable skills training for staff and volunteers based on the developed methodologies in the ongoing project.

Programme component 2: HIV prison project
Component outcome 1: Capacities of the regional Red Cross branches and penitentiary institutions to prevent HIV through dissemination of effective model of prevention are strengthened.
Component outcome 2: Awareness of staff and prisoners of penitentiary institutions about ways of transmission, protection and prevention of HIV is increased, while stigma and discrimination towards HIV positive inmates decreased.

Component outcome 3: The quality of life of HIV positive prisoners, including increased adherence to treatment is improved.

The model of HIV prevention developed by the Russian Red Cross in female and juvenile prisons in the five regions of Russia will be used to duplicate the experience to other penitentiary institutions, with a special focus on male prisoners. Work will concentrate on conducting pre-test consultations and providing social support services to HIV positive prisoners, including information of secondary prevention and commitment to anti-retroviral therapy.

In addition, HIV positive prisoners, released from penitentiary institutions and HIV positive adolescents from groups at higher risk will have access to social support with special focus on preventing further infection.

Programme component 3: HIV prevention and harm reduction

Component outcome 1: The capacity of Russian Red Cross regional branches to prevent the spread of HIV increased.

Component outcome 2: Young people have gained life skills which enable them to adopt safe behavioural practices with regard to HIV.

Component outcome 3: Harm of drug use decreased due to services provided to injecting drug users (IDUs).

The successful experience of the peer education programme implemented together with the British Red Cross in Kemerovo and Novokuznetsk will be disseminated to two new regions of Russia.

Voluntary counseling, HIV testing and outreach services will be organized for IDUs. They will also have access to health and social services through Red Cross activities and partner organizations' network support.

The American Red Cross, with support of the regional representation, continues a programme focussing on the extension of support and services to people affected by HIV and AIDS. This is a bilateral programme in cooperation with the Russian Red Cross headquarters and selected branches. Successful experience and best practice of the "Extension of support and service to people affected by HIV/AIDS" programme will be disseminated in training sessions conducting by the Russian Red Cross headquarters and Irkutsk branch's HIV programmes' members for regional branches and some CIS countries (Ukraine, Kazakhstan) National Societies staff.

The main activities will be aimed at decreasing stigma and discrimination and promoting adherence to treatment, early detection of tuberculosis among PLHIV, providing palliative care to PLHIV at the late stage of the infection and ensuring social support to PLHIV and their close-ones.

The HIV prevention programme among young people implemented in Sochi and Belorechensk will be extended to the people aged from 30 to 45 years.

Programme component 4: Social inclusion of elderly people, first aid and home care

Component outcome: Effective information exchange between the Russian Red Cross and other National Societies in the field of social inclusion and home care is established.

Russian Red Cross staff and volunteers take part in international conferences to share experience with other National Societies, NGOs and government bodies on the social inclusion of elderly people, first aid and home care.

Programme component 5: Road safety

Component outcome: Effective cooperation between the Russian Red Cross, governmental bodies, Global Road Safety and other National Societies in the field of road safety established.

The National Society will establish close relations with the various national and international partners to develop road safety activities in Russia.

Programme component 6: Blood donor recruitment

Component outcome: Blood donor recruitment activities are strengthened through international cooperation.

The Norwegian Red Cross, with some support of the regional representation, is bilaterally implementing a child welfare programme and HIV prevention among young people in six north-western regions of Russia: Arkhangelsk, Karelia, Murmansk, Novgorod, Pskov, and Saint-Petersburg. Children from socially vulnerable families will get extra nutrition from soup kitchens, regular psychological assistance together with their parents in the form of individual counselling and group sessions, and also by hobby classes and vocational training. An important part of the programme aims at these regional branches is to improve their volunteer management.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

TB patients, elderly people living alone, ex-prisoners, migrants, members of multi-child families, homeless people, medical staff, ministry staff, people affected by TB, inmates and staff of penitentiary institutes, released PLHIV, friends and family of PLHIV, Russian Red Cross volunteers and employees, sex workers, injecting drug users (IDUs) living with HIV, students of schools for children with behaviour problems or orphanages, high school and university students will be the beneficiaries of the health and care programme.

TB programme: At least 72,500 TB patients, which is 72 per cent of the officially registered 100,330 patients in the target regions will be covered with social support from the Red Cross. Around 200,000 people, or 5 per cent, of the general population in the target regions of Pskov, Belgorod, Republic of Khakasia, Khabarovsk, Jewish Autonomous Region, Arkhangelsk, Orenburg, Republic of Karelia, Republic of Adigea and Republic of Buryatia will be reached with awareness campaigns on TB prevention and anti-stigma messages.

Prison project:

- 2,000 staff members of penitentiary institutions will increase their knowledge during trainings, conducted by the Red Cross
- 17,000 prisoners will receive pre-test consultations
- 350 HIV positive prisoners will receive social support, including information of secondary prevention and commitment to ART.
- 40 HIV positive people released from penitentiary institutions and 150 HIV positive adolescents from risk groups will have access to social support focussing on fighting HIV
- 25 staff and volunteer leaders will be trained in issues related to volunteer management

HIV/AIDS prevention among youth

- 40,000 students of public and restricted access schools aged from 14 to 25 in ten regions of Russia (Pskov, Kaliningrad, St-Petersburg, Veliki Novogorod, Karelia, Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Vologda, Kemerovo, Novokuznetsk, Sochi and Belorechensk) will take part in "peer –to –peer" education trainings on HIV prevention
- 80,000 young people will increase their awareness through 16 public information campaigns each year.

Extension of support and service to people affected by HIV /AIDS

- 750 HIV positive pregnant woman and 1,000 children born to HIV positive mothers
- 1,500 PLHIV and their parents will receive support and consultation
- 80 staff members of regional Red Cross branches will receive training on HIV topics and project planning, monitoring and evaluation of HIV and AIDS programmes.

Harm reduction programme: Some 4,000 IDUs will be provided with outreach counseling and syringes exchange service: 2,000 of them will be referred to voluntary counseling and HIV testing; 1,000 IDUs will have access to health services (trusted doctors and medical assistance) and 1,000 to social services provided by partner organizations' network.

Preventive health, first aid and home care: 20 new instructors will be trained, and 80 trainers-instructors will increase their skills in first aid. Some 3,000 representatives of the local communities (social workers, visiting nurses) will increase their knowledge and skills in preventive health and home care to be able to use it in their daily practice and to disseminate information among the population. More than 50,000 people will receive information from Russian Red Cross volunteers on how to adequately respond to daily health problems at community level.

Social inclusion:

- Around 5,000 people (20 per cent men, 80 per cent women) including 800 elderly people-volunteers.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The principal challenge for the TB programme is the lack of a precise normative base and protocols directing the multi-drug resistant Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) intervention in the Russian Federation. So far the Russian Red Cross does not have a system for MDR-TB intervention in place and for the time being will focus on developing a system that will support MDR-TB patients in adhering to their treatment. Such support to MDR-TB patients is different from patients with regular TB, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

The second challenge is the lack of political commitment for DOTS+ intervention (for MDR-TB treatment) which means a lack of laboratory quality control and understanding of the importance of infectious control measures.

In responding to HIV the challenges for the National Society are mainly around fund-raising. It is difficult to raise funds for the Red Cross activities at the federal level because the priority of the Russian grant authorities is given to low-scale regional projects. At the same time financial support from USAID is coming to an end, therefore strong support from the International Federation is needed to mobilize resources both in the country and from international donors.

Organizational Development/Capacity Building

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

The organizational development/ capacity building programme budget for the two years is CHF 207,058.

Over the last decade the Russian Federation has gone through a transformation period and regained a prominent position in the world of sports, art, finance, science and politics after the collapse of the communist system. However, it appeared difficult for the National Society to keep the same pace. Efforts are stepped up, with the support of the government for the Russian Red Cross to become a well-functioning National Society and to improve its image, both nationally and internationally. This requires a serious investment in the organizational development of the National Society.

Programme component 1: Development of the Russian Red Cross into a modern well functioning National Society
Component outcome 1: Organizational analysis and strategic planning is promoted to renew the National Society’s shared vision, values, strategic directions, core areas, goals and priorities for a new decade in a changing and challenging national and international context.
Component outcome 2: Financial management and accountability at the headquarters and regional levels is improved.

In the framework of the organizational development programme the International Federation secretariat together with ICRC will provide technical support to the Russian Red Cross in strengthening its legal base, developing and updating the Movement framework, and in strategic planning. The Russian Red Cross leadership and management will receive training in strategic planning and change management.

The Red Cross law will be adopted and Russian Red Cross will make the necessary revisions to its statute, in compliance with the International Federation guidelines of National Society statutes, and will discuss it in the National Society congress in 2011.

The International Federation will also assist the National Society to start annual financial audits of the headquarters in 2010-2011 by internationally recognized audit firms and to develop a manual on financial reporting for Russian Red Cross finance staff. This will create the conditions to change the administrative relations between the National Society and the International Federation and move from the “working advance” to the “cash transfer” system.

Programme component 2: National Society leadership and management development
Component outcome 1: Separate Governance and Management roles and activities
Component outcome 2: Improved sustainability of the organization.

Trainings will be provided to newly elected board members. The capacity of the Russian Red Cross leadership in performance management and in effectively monitoring and evaluating its programmes and services will increase.

The Russian Red Cross will establish and enhance relations with external partners including governmental, non-governmental institutions as well as the business community.

Programme component 3: Volunteer and youth development
Component outcome: Efficient volunteer recruitment and management approaches, systems and mechanisms are integrated at the headquarters and regional levels.

The Russian Red Cross with technical support of the Federation secretariat will develop and adopt a volunteer management and youth policy that contributes to an effective system of recruitment, training, appraisal and reward of volunteers both at headquarters and regional levels.

The National Society will establish close relationship with the various national and international partners in order to strengthen Red Cross blood donor recruitment activities in Russia.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

Russian Red Cross staff and volunteers will directly benefit from the organizational development programme.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The primary challenge is to obtain sufficient resources to carry out the proposed activities. There will be also a need for advocacy within the National Society to facilitate necessary developments in the organization.

Principles and Values

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion

The principles and values programme budget is CHF 284,174.

Programme component 1: Migration

Component outcome 1: Vulnerability of migrants in Russia reduced through legal and psychosocial support.

Component outcome 2: Stigma and discrimination towards migrants at community level reduced through increased awareness of local communities on migration issues.

Component outcome 3: The experience of the National Societies in the area of migration and human trafficking is pooled and used to strengthen the different programmes in the region.

The experience of the Russian Red Cross in working with migrants in Saint Petersburg will be disseminated to other four regions: Moscow, Sochi, Rostov na Donu, Primorski krai where centres for social support will be established. In addition, awareness of the local communities in the targeted regions on stigma and discrimination issues will be increased through public information and advocacy campaigns organized by the Russian Red Cross.

The Russian Red Cross will systematically assess the needs of migrants and advocate its interests in coordination with different humanitarian actors including IOM, UNHCR, the Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation, national diasporas and migrant communities.

The International Federation regional representation will facilitate the development of cross-country migration activities. It will stimulate the exchange of information and joint programme development in migration and human trafficking between the Russian speaking National Societies and bring in experience from other National Societies and international and regional organizations based in Moscow.

Programme component 2: Wider understanding of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values

Component outcome: Relations are established and maintained with the international media and international and regional organizations in Moscow and in the region, and they are informed on special events and Red Cross issues.

The International Federation regional representation will look for opportunities and events where and when the voice of the Red Cross should be heard. Special Red Cross events, such as the launch of the World Disasters Report or the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day will be used to advocate for Red Cross issues. This component will initially focus on Russia, but might be extended to other Russian speaking countries.

Programme component 3: Technical and administrative support to the programmes of National Societies

Component outcome 1: Regional cooperation in sharing of experience and knowledge.

Volunteer service is at the heart of the Red Cross. However to be able to build strong volunteerism, strong membership including a small cadre of well-qualified professionals is needed both for the headquarters and the branches. This programme component aims to support these professionals and middle managers to pool experience, to meet and to cooperate on specific issues. The main activities will consist of workshops, exchanges, as well as virtual network building. Another area where the secretariat will provide support is the translation of relevant information materials into Russian.

Programme component 4: Humanitarian diplomacy

Component outcome 1: Contacts with institutions establishing and promoting cooperation among CIS (former Soviet Union) countries is established to promote and advocate IDRL, volunteerism, and risk reduction activities related to climate change.

Component outcome 2: Important Federation documentation is translated, distributed and electronically accessible for National Societies and Federation offices in the region.

Humanitarian diplomacy is persuading decision makers and opinion leaders to act, at all times, in the interests of vulnerable people, and with full respect for fundamental humanitarian principles. The regional representation in Moscow, intends to play a more important role in representation and advocacy. Moscow is an important and influential centre in the world, reflecting the geopolitical forces from the former Soviet Union. Russia is in legal terms one of the strongest players in disaster relief operations in the world. It has signed about 40 international agreements on disaster response cooperation with various countries and international organizations.

Although there are only few international organizations that have their headquarters in Moscow, like the Collective Security Treaty Organization, the city hosts offices and representations of the great majority of such IGOs (UN bodies, European Commission). Russia as a legal successor of the Soviet Union is a member of all important international organizations and associations. In addition, almost all countries in the world have their own embassies in Moscow.

The Interparliamentary Assembly will become an important target for humanitarian diplomacy activities. It was established by the leaders of Supreme Soviets (parliaments) of the CIS countries as a consultative institution to discuss problems of parliamentary cooperation and develop proposals by the parliaments of the CIS states. The assembly consists of parliamentary delegations of the states-participants of the CIS. The Interparliamentary Assembly has already adopted a model law on the use and protection of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems, a model law on the protection of civilians during armed conflicts and model provisions for the repression of war crimes. The assembly is therefore a suitable target for the IDRL and migration project.

Programme component 5: Function effectively as the International Federation
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Component outcome: The cooperation between the National Societies in the region is strengthened through leadership and partnership meetings and peer support arrangements.

In close cooperation with the zone office opportunities will be explored for the leadership of the region (or beyond) for increased cooperation. The agenda will be developed in close cooperation with the leadership of the region with focus will be on exchange of views and follow up of statutory meetings and decisions.

The country offices will - based upon dialogue with the respective National Societies - be integrated into the National Societies. The host National Society might invite partner societies to work in country to support the implementation of strategic priorities. If agreed and required, supplementary services can be provided via the status agreement of the International Federation. The representation will facilitate and coordinate the preparation of the country plan for and with the National Society in each case providing a coordination framework for all international support.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

Some 72,000 migrants will annually receive social, psychological and legal support through five social support centres for migrants established in Moscow, St-Petersburg, Sochi, Rostov na Donu and Primorski krai.

The rest of the components aim at sharing knowledge and experience within the region, and will contribute to a better quality of programme implementation.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The primary challenge is that of obtaining the resources required to carry out the proposed activities and the hope is that with the renewed commitment towards humanitarian diplomacy partners might be in a position to respond positively. In addition, there might be a reputational risk to the National Society insofar as Russian citizens may – as in many other countries – question the prioritization of non-citizens. Thus, there will be a need for advocacy within the National Society to facilitate the implementation of the migration programme.

It should also be noted that a successful programme, once it comes to implementation, in a sensitive field like migration presupposes that there has been sufficient consultation and agreement with the relevant authorities of the Russian Federation.

Role of the secretariat

The regional representation will focus on the role of providing membership services, disaster management coordination and humanitarian diplomacy. In view of the increased interest of the Russian Government and the Russian Red Cross itself to progress internal development and to improve performance, the necessary technical expertise will be made available, facilitated by the Federation Secretariat in cooperation with its members. Different models for integration of support structures into the National Society will be explored as to optimise the impact of resource input.

To implement the strategic directions the representation has employed an experienced health delegate, while for the disaster management programme additional support is required as well as a comprehensive planning for and resourcing of the humanitarian diplomacy function. Following the requirements of the activities and insuperable possibilities for the National Society to fulfil these responsibilities, local staff will be employed as programme coordinators or technical experts to facilitate the requirements for monitoring, reporting and financial accountability.

With the expected adoption of the Strategy 2020, the internal development process of the Russian Red Cross and the strong focus on National Society planning and country based support provided via National Society integrated assistance an analysis of present support structure and visions for optimal use of available expertise is foreseen as to develop best possible utilization of our services and resources in close dialogue with the respective National Societies.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

Women traditionally play a leading role in the Russian Red Cross and social welfare structures and this mitigates many of the risks associated with gender discrimination. For the majority of activities outlined in this plan the criteria for participation in a project is needs based not gender based. In some cases this means the majority of participants are male- in TB programmes because most TB patients are male- or in some cases female- in older people programmes as females live longer. The only programme that specifically targets women promotes HIV prevention in female penitentiary centres. It is designed to empower women to be better able to protect themselves, and for those living with HIV, to be better able to cope with their status and access medical care. The International Federation and the Russian Red Cross are being strongly encouraged to expand this programme to include male penitentiary centres.

Quality, accountability and learning

Three approaches have been used to date to ensure quality and accountability:

- i) promotion of internationally recognized quality standards in TB (DOTS) and HIV work
- ii) technical support and trainings from the International Federation
- iii) promotion of participatory methodologies that ensure project clients are given a voice in programme direction and implementation. This includes participatory monitoring and evaluations using focus groups and questionnaires. All programmes include the publication and dissemination of materials to programme partners and clients.

In 2010-2011 the new web-site of the Russian Red Cross will be further developed to ensure sustainable capacity building in the National Society. It will be useful for:

- existing staff and volunteers to up-grade their qualifications
- new staff and volunteers to receive essential training and orientation
- managers to oversee the development of staff
- branches currently unable to access training or project opportunities.

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

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

Contact information

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