

ANNUAL REPORT



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

TAJIKISTAN

Appeal No. 01.53/2001; Appeal target: CHF 8,903,148; Appeal coverage: 65%

Overall analysis of the programme w

Tajikistan, after lagging behind its Central Asian neighbours, is now experiencing an economic revival that holds hope of better living standards for its impoverished population. The country's gross domestic product increased by 9.1 per cent in 2002, output agricultural sector rose by 15 per cent while industrial production expanded by 8.2 per cent in 2002. However, in spite of these initial signs of economic recovery, a number of serious problems continue to affect Tajikistan. The average monthly wage hardly reaches 10 USD and 80 per cent of the 6.3 million population are estimated to live in poverty. Unemployment, remaining at over 30 per cent, forces many Tajiks to go abroad each year to seek economic opportunities in other post-Soviet republics. According to evaluations by international experts in 2003, Tajikistan will continue to face a precarious and complex humanitarian situation aggravated by food shortages, contagious diseases, natural disasters and poor access to clean water.

The International Federation, with active involvement of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST), was implementing the programmes under the Annual Appeal 2002 along with the emergency operations in response to the consequences of the food deficit in the north and the south of the country. The operational period of the Food Deficit Emergency Appeal was extended until the end of March 2003 in order to complete water and sanitation activities. The relief component of the Emergency Appeal was finalized by the end of September 2002, but due to a continued high level of vulnerability of the population, especially in remote rural areas, the Federation and the RCST continued food relief programmes in the north and south of the country in the framework of the Annual Appeal.

In October 2002, the Poverty Reduction Strategy of the Government of Tajikistan was finalized with the support of the World Bank and the United Nations. The strategy is focusing on encouraging economic growth, improving social services, targeted support to the poorest groups of the population, as well as governance and security. This document demonstrates the government's commitment in reducing the core causes of poverty in Tajikistan over the next ten years. To achieve that, however, concerted technical and material support will be needed from the international community. The National Society (NS) took part in the development of the strategy, thereby demonstrating its commitment to contribute to the set objectives through its humanitarian activity.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response w

Objective 1: To assist approximately 73,000 vulnerable people in the city of Dushanbe by distributing 45,000 rations of wheat flour, vegetable oil and iodized salt over a period of nine months.

Achievements: The supplementary food distribution programme implemented by the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan with the Federation's support was a continuation of the previous intervention, which targeted special urban vulnerable groups (lonely-elderly and women headed households with children) affected by the economic crisis in the country. The European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), was the main donor of the programme since 1995 in Dushanbe and Regions of Republican Subordination (RRS).

The table below shows in detail the results of two consecutive supplementary food programmes conducted during 2002:

| | <i>October 2001 - June 2002</i> | | <i>June 2002 - March 2003</i> | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Number of beneficiaries | 37,500 (27,500 in Dushanbe and 10,000 in RRS) | | 22,500 (only in Dushanbe) | |
| Distribution results: | <i>Planned</i> | <i>Actual</i> | <i>Planned</i> | <i>Actual</i> * |
| Wheat flour, tonnes | 1, 875 | 2,418 (129 %) | 2'200 | 1'100 |
| Vegetable oil, litres | 375'000 | 373,600 (99.6 %) | 176'000 | 88'000 |
| Iodized salt, tonnes | 75 | 74.7 (99.3 %) | 44 | 22 |
| Split peas, tonnes | -- | -- | 440 | 220 |

* These figures are the results of two distribution cycles completed by the end of 2002.

As a result of the operation, the daily food need of the beneficiaries was met, which helped them to better cope with the existing economic crisis. The National Society of Tajikistan gained ample experience in the field of relief operations.

Constraints: The free food programme is not considered sustainable, as a long-term relief operation it creates dependency of the people, authorities and even the National Society. However, during 2002 the living costs in the country continued to increase and the social security system remained very poor. If ECHO phases out its activity in the region, the beneficiaries targeted under this programme will not have other means to support themselves with basic food.

Objective 2: To support a total of 8,000 beneficiaries in possession of small plots of land with water and to strengthen their self-reliance through the limited provision of wheat seeds and fertilizers for the 2002 autumn planting season.

Achievements: The monitoring confirmed that the beneficiaries who received wheat seeds and fertilizers in autumn 2001 collected relatively better harvest than during the previous two years. The beneficiaries confirmed that they would save about 50 kilograms of wheat grains from the yield as seeds for the next planting season.

Although the results of the previous food-security project were positive, the Federation has opted to shift its general focus from distribution of wheat seeds to vegetable seeds. The main reason for this change lies in high dependency of wheat harvest on climatic conditions, type of land, access to irrigation, as well as knowledge of best farming practices. Instead, the distribution of potato and onion seeds and fertilizers is seen as a more effective approach in trying to secure people's access to food. In autumn 2002, vegetable seeds and fertilizer were distributed to new beneficiaries who have kitchen gardens but no capacity for agricultural inputs. In total 150 tonnes of potato seeds, 1,000 kilograms of onion seeds plus 60 tonnes of fertilizers were distributed to ,000 beneficiaries. The harvest is expected in June 2003.

Objective 3: To assist some 6,000 most vulnerable people in urban areas throughout the country by providing them with one hot meal two times a week in 15 public canteens of the RCST.

Achievements: The National Society with the support from the Federation has been running the soup kitchen programme since 1995. In total 3,960 beneficiaries were provided with hot meals two-three times a week until May 2002. In order to improve project implementation and management, the programme was temporarily suspended and put under review. After the problems were resolved and lessons learned, a new project proposal was submitted to the donor in September 2002. In November 2002 the operation started again and the number of beneficiaries as well as the number of soup kitchens was reduced to 2,500 and 12, respectively. The table below provides details regarding project implementation in November and December 2002.

| | November 2002 | December 2002 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Functioning soup-kitchens | 8 | 11 |
| Hot meals served | 7, 200 | 25, 194 |
| Beneficiaries | 1, 600 | 2, 101 |

Constraints: The programme's sustainability is still questionable. It was stated in the project proposal that the donor will reduce the support every year by 25 per cent so that the National Society will gradually take over 100 per cent responsibility in 2005. However, to date the capacity of the National Society is still highly dependent on the external support/donor and the exiting strategy has to be developed.

Objective 4: To provide 25,000 school children in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO) with winter shoes to enable them to attend school during the winter months in 2002-2003.

Achievements: The distribution of 27,038 pairs of shoes was partly carried out in February 2002 and actually finalized in June 2002. The post-monitoring was conducted by the Federation/RCST in conjunction with the World Food Programme (WFP) school-feeding programme in August-September 2002 and the inferior quality of the shoes provided was reported. No other funding was obtained for this objective in 2002.

Objective 5: To improve educational conditions in most vulnerable areas by assisting in carrying out small-scale repairs on 316 schools in GBAO. The implementation of this component was not initiated due to non-availability of funding, though branches of the RCST received a lot of requests from schools in need of repair.

Disaster response activities in excess of the appeal objectives w

On completion of the emergency food relief operation in Sughd and Khatlon provinces, the Federation decided to continue providing relief assistance in cooperation with WFP in the framework of the annual Appeal 2002-2003. The new partnership agreement was concluded with the WFP regarding continuation of the vulnerability group feeding (VGF) programme.

In Khatlon the first round of food distribution was carried out in two districts in October-November 2002. In total 19,653 beneficiaries (approximately 22 per cent of the population) were provided with two-month food rations of 25 kilograms of wheat flour, 2 litres of oil, 0.5 kilograms of sugar and 0.3 kilograms of iodized salt. A total of 533,784 tonnes of food commodities were provided by the WFP.

Distribution of vegetable oil was conducted in Khatlon in December 2002, separately from the VGF programme. A total of 27,684 tonnes of oil was distributed to some 15,380 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary received a two-month ration of oil.

In Sughd, a total of 49,286 beneficiaries in five districts (16.1 per cent of population) were provided with a two-month food ration, consisting of 25 kilograms of wheat flour, 2 litres of oil and 0.3 kilograms of salt. In total 1,170,867 tonnes of wheat flour and 13,000 tonnes of salt were donated by the WFP and 93,669 litres of oil were provided by the Federation.

Second round of distribution was carried out in late December 2002 in Shakhristan district, a total of 6,232 beneficiaries received a four-month ration of food. Vegetable oil (23,360 litres) and 28,032 tonnes of split peas were contributed by the Federation, while the WFP provided 1,019,212 tonnes of food: wheat flour, corn-soya blend and sugar.

Separate distribution of split peas was also conducted in December 2002. Some 74,988 tonnes of peas were provided to 10,415 vulnerable people in two districts of Sughd province (7.2 kg per beneficiary for six months)

Disaster Preparedness w

Objective 1: To initially strengthen the capacity of four strategically located RCST disaster preparedness centres, including the headquarters in Dushanbe.

Achievements: In 2002, the Red Crescent Society made appreciable improvements in its disaster response and preparedness capacity. Three of the four Red Crescent disaster preparedness centres in Dushanbe, Khorog and Kulyab were funded and equipped; three disaster response teams received training in 2002. Training with the Ministry of Emergency combined with in-house training significantly improved the capacity of the National Society to respond to disasters. The three centres received equipment necessary for their role as defined in a Memorandum of Understanding between the RCST and the Ministry of Emergencies. The warehouse capacity of the RCST has improved considerably with the purchase of a warehouse in Dushanbe. Each centre is linked into a VHF and HF radio net, has transportation, access to a computer and DP stock.

Constraints: Due to late arrival of most of the stock, after winter had closed the mountain passes, actual distribution of the stock and installation of radios will not occur until spring 2003. Sustainability of this stock is an ongoing concern and as the above stock represents over 90 per cent of all DP stock held by the National Society, it is inadequate to meet the needs of a country that suffers multiple disasters every year. An additional constraint was the lack of coordination between bilateral and Federation funded programmes, that led to centres receiving very different equipment.

Objective 2: To increase the capacities of the community and the RCST to respond appropriately in times of local or national emergencies.

Achievements: In 2002 all disaster management coordinators at *oblast* and national level were able to coordinate their efforts and set a national strategy for disaster preparedness. Combined with a rewritten Memorandum of Understanding with the government and the commencement of work on a DP plan for the RCST, the National Society has made a major step forward in the development of DP planning and dissemination of information to its regional offices. Concurrently, a training programme was developed and implemented for staff and volunteers that involved three levels of training. The first level of training is for management staff. One workshop conducted in 2002 trained 16 managers in Khujand. The second level is for staff and volunteers at the grass roots level. Fourteen workshops for 397 people were conducted at this level. The final level of training is disaster simulation to evaluate the aforementioned theoretical training and to practise the skills learned. Four of these exercises were conducted with the Ministry of Emergencies and the Health Department which was attended by about 30 RCST staff and volunteers and over 100 local citizens.

Constraints: Lack of funding as well as inadequate capacity of the RCST to train resulted in fewer workshops than planned as well as lower quality of training.

Objective 3: To reduce the risk of landslides in the most vulnerable mountainous rural areas of Tajikistan through hydro-insulation of irrigation canals, tree-planting campaigns and community training in water management.

Achievements: In two villages, Demijona and Sokhcharv in Gorno-Badakshan province, protective walls were built to protect them from landslides and floods. Both villages received training in water management during a two-day seminar. The construction of these walls will reduce the risk to the homes in these villages from the spring run-off considerably.

Constraints: Due to the arrival of the field delegate after the spring planting season was over, no trees were planted in 2002.

Health and Care w

- *Primary health care programme*

Objective 1: To improve the quality of health care services in 786 health care institutions in Khatlon and RRS through distribution of limited quantities of essential drugs and education of staff on their rational use.

Achievements: Population access to basic health care services and the operational capacity of primary health care institutions supported by the programme were improved through the availability of medicines and medical supplies and continuing education of the health staff. The knowledge and skills of the clinical staff on rational use of drugs, medical records practice and case management of common diseases improved through continuous training and monitoring of their clinical practice. In total 309 SVA (rural ambulatory clinics), 454 medical houses (primary health units) and 23 CRH (central district hospitals) were targeted in the Regions of Republican Subordination and Khatlon. The total number of beneficiaries who received medicines free of charge in supported institutions throughout the year was 1,698,682 people.

Public health education conducted by trained Red Crescent volunteers, as well as the first aid training were equally important components of the programme.

Monthly morbidity surveillance forms were introduced in SVA. The information is collected on a monthly basis to determine the disease patterns and trends of acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea and anaemia. The information generated will be used to design and set up health promotion activities including priority public health problems to be tackled by the Red Crescent volunteers.

Objective 2: To increase the population's awareness of major health issues and contribute to a decrease in the incidence of the most common diseases through health promotion and public awareness campaigns carried out by the community health workers and Red Crescent volunteers.

Achievements: The population in all four regions of the country increased their knowledge on prevention of most common diseases and basic care at the household level. A total of 540 community health workers and 700 Red Crescent volunteers were trained in public health and provided with teaching materials on prevention of most common health problems at the household/community level. The trained volunteers carried out specific community-based campaigns, dealing with a variety of topics such as safe use of water and prevention of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, hygiene and sanitation. This was aimed at building the capacity of the trained Red Crescent volunteers for sustainable actions to cope with priority public health problems in the country in a more focused and effective manner.

During the year 244 workshops were conducted and in total 140 flip-charts, 6,305 albums, 34,037 booklets, 2,000 leaflets, and 1,300 T-shirts were printed and distributed among the trained volunteers and the general population. Based on the tests' results, the level of knowledge of participants on clean water, hygiene and sanitation and caring of sick person at home increased in average by 36 per cent during the year.

Objective 3: To organize functional first aid posts in five regional RCST branches through first aid training of Red Crescent volunteers and provision of first aid kits.

Achievements: In the first half of the year this objective was realized with the establishment of 20 first aid posts in five regions. In Sughd, five first aid posts were established, four in Kurgan-Tube, three in Kulyab, five in GBAO and three in RRS. The first aid posts were equipped with administrative and first aid kits and were used for training purposes at the regional and district level.

In addition 1,260 Red Crescent volunteers were trained at 63 first aid workshops, to build their capacity to provide basic emergency health response at the community level. The volunteers after the training were involved in preparing the targeted communities to respond to public health crises through first aid and health promotion activities. A total of 2,000 first aid manuals and 18,000 booklets were printed and distributed among the trained volunteers and first aid posts. To evaluate the practical skills of the volunteers, 13 simulation exercises were conducted during the year. In total 260 participants attended the exercises. The volunteers showed ability to deal with different emergency cases on a premedical and community level.

The RCST/Federation also continued to participate in health coordination meetings organized by the World Health Organization (WHO), the Ministry of Health and other partner organizations to share experience in programme implementation.

Objective 4: To raise awareness of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV and their prevention among the general population and particularly youth throughout the country, through public health campaigns carried out by trained youth and volunteers.

Achievements: The implementation of the HIV/AIDS awareness programme started in September 2002. During a four-month implementation period the trained volunteers and medical coordinators disseminated knowledge in schools, universities and governmental institutions. A total of 8,473 school children, 5,754 university students and 5,429 governmental workers were reached with messages on prevention of HIV/AIDS and on stigma and discrimination. In total, 28 showcases among school children including drama, poems and quizzes were conducted in different schools. The slogan "Live and let live" was highlighted throughout the activity. The National Society became a member of the Country Coordination Mechanism on Global Funds to control HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. The Red Crescent Society and the Federation continued to work closely with UNAIDS and the Republican AIDS centre in Tajikistan. This has increased the National Society's capacity as an auxiliary service to the state health and social welfare systems through its role on HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns and fighting against stigma and discrimination.

During the four-month implementation period a total of 135,000 condoms, 200 T-shirts and 2,900 bookmarks were procured to be distributed during the campaign for students and volunteers.

Objective 5: Following the directly observed treatment short course (DOTS), monitor the treatment of 100 selected tuberculosis (TB) patients.

Achievements: The DOTS strategy for tuberculosis treatment officially started in Tajikistan in July 2002. The National Society's programme on tuberculosis started in August 2002 and was coordinated

with the regional delegation. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is actively involved in the tuberculosis reduction programme, carried out on a national level in close coordination with the Ministry of Health and Project HOPE which is ensured through regular meetings.

In total 2,000 TB leaflets, 22,000 information brochures, 2,665 TB bookmarks, and 500 posters in two languages were designed and procured. The preventive work started with families of the most vulnerable tuberculosis patients in accordance with the information provided by the Republican TB Centre and National TB Coordination Team. During the reporting period some 70 families of tuberculosis patients were selected for observation and prevention activity. As part of the prevention activity six information stands were opened in secondary schools in Dushanbe with leaflets, posters and updated information on DOTS programme in Tajikistan.

A total of 56 tuberculosis patients (52 per cent of them male and 48 per cent female) were selected as soup kitchen beneficiaries, whose treatment will be monitored according to the DOTS methods after the intensive phase passes during their visits to the canteen. The canteen for selected TB patients will be opened after the approval of the local authorities.

Constraints: The delay by the government to officially endorse the TB DOTS treatment method affected the above set objective, especially the selection process and monitoring of 100 TB patients. The Ministry of Health approved the soup kitchen support by the National Society for the selected TB patients only in February 2003 and that led to delay in opening the soup kitchen. The funds for other primary health care activities including HIV/AIDS were received late thus not much was achieved.

The medical department of the National Society needs to acquire sound experience and expertise in areas of project implementation, management skills and monitoring process. Further training of the medical staff in management topics will enable them to take a more active role in the whole management cycle of the operations. The designed approach should include decentralization and empowering the medical coordinators at the regional level to be more involved in the programme implementation, management and evaluation.

- ***Water and sanitation***

Objective 1: To provide drinking water to 57 villages in the north and south of the country.

Achievements: Two cooperation agreements were reached with the Department for International Development (DFID) and UNICEF, which allowed full-scale implementation of all water and sanitation appeal objectives. DFID's contribution covered the costs of water and sanitation components of both the annual and the food deficit emergency appeals. The Federation/National Society water sanitation team carried out four assessments in the north and south of the country in order to determine availability of resources, technology to be adapted, and gauge willingness of the community to participate and take ownership of the project. In total 15 new villages were identified for the project's implementation. The community mobilization in the selected villages was carried out through regular meetings with community members and organization of water users' committees.

In the south assessment was carried out in 42 villages which were provided with hand pumps through the Federation/RCST water-sanitation programme in 1999-2000. The needs for repair were identified. The assessment results indicated that there was no operation and maintenance training after the pumps were installed. According to the assessment results, people rate safe drinking water as a priority following an outbreak of typhoid in the south of the country last summer.

Based on the assessment results the programme plan was drawn up and the procurement procedures started. The ordered materials include electric pumps, hand pumps spare parts and transformers.

By the end of 2002, some 92 specialists on rehabilitation and establishment of hand pumps selected by the community were trained by the Federation/National Society trainers in Shartuz and Pyanj districts. Each participant was provided with a set of tools to maintain the water points. Spare parts requested for rehabilitation of hand pumps were delivered and distributed to Red Crescent branches' chairpersons. The community was trained and ready to start work.

Objective 2: To provide water supply for household consumption and sanitary facilities to 20 villages in the RRS around the capital Dushanbe.

Achievements: The assessment was carried out in May and June 2002 to identify the sites for the programme implementation. Five project sites were selected in four districts of RRS around Dushanbe.

In one of the districts, a 4.5 km trench has to be excavated and two water tanks with capacity of 95,000 litres will be installed. About 10,000 people will have access to drinking water as a result of this project's implementation. The other project sites' scope of work consists of excavation of a 5.3 km pipeline and development of springs. In total 4,000 people in four villages will benefit from these projects. The work started in December 2002, after the necessary project materials were received; communities contributed to the project by providing labour and machinery.

- **Activities carried out jointly with UNICEF**

The cooperation agreement with UNICEF concerning the implementation of "Sanitation and Hygiene promotions through schools in Tajikistan" was concluded in July 2002. The project targeted schoolchildren in selected schools in Khatlon and Sughd. By the end of the programme 200 schools were provided with improved sanitary facilities thus benefiting about 120,000 schoolchildren and 1,300 families. The main objective of the project is to promote better hygiene practices among schoolchildren and their families and consequently in a community. It will contribute to sustainable improvement of health and well being of the people, particularly children and women.

The project started in July 2002 with the training of 50 volunteers involved in the assessment of school sanitation. The assessment was carried out in 750 schools in 12 districts (six in Khatlon and six in Sughd region). In total, 200 schools were selected for the project intervention. The training of trainers workshops were held in Bokhtar and Vaksh districts in Khatlon. The first training was conducted by UNICEF and 26 teachers and 10 headmasters were involved. Further trainings were facilitated by the RCST team and 190 school teachers and headmasters in 81 schools in Sughd and Khatlon regions were trained. This was followed up by Knowledge Attitude Practices (KAP) survey in all schools where young volunteers proved to be successful.

The construction of water seal latrines in two schools was undertaken and after completion they will be set as a model for construction of sanitary facilities in 200 schools targeted by the programme. This programme will be implemented through June 2003.

Constraints: Almost total lack of funding for the annual water and sanitation programme in the first four months of the year prevented the National Society and the Federation to start implementing the objectives in time. The implementation of the projects under both objectives was seriously delayed due to difficulties in procurement and delivery of the necessary materials. As a result, the time frame of the projects was extended until the end of March 2003.

Organizational Development w

Objective 1: To carry out local vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and introduce and implement community-based activities within the four core areas of the Strategy 2010.

Achievements: The plan of action for the VCA and community based activities was drafted after discussions with the disaster management delegate, the National Society and the regional delegation in Almaty. Twenty-five branches of Tajikistan Red Crescent were selected for assessment. The process was later postponed until January 2003.

In order to enhance the volunteers' involvement, the National Society introduced a new concept of volunteer recruitment and management and a guidebook and training curriculum was developed, tested and distributed to the Red Crescent branches. A total of 246 people was trained on volunteer recruitment and management. Other Central Asian National Societies also showed interest in the concept of volunteer management. A training for 14 youth leaders was held in Almaty in August 2002.

The fundraising activities were enhanced through hiring a fundraising officer within the bilateral programme with the Netherlands Red Cross. Three fundraising seminars were conducted with some 55 participants attending. Local fundraising campaigns and income generating projects were launched in some of the Red Crescent branches.

The visibility of the National Society was enhanced in 2002, due to the recruitment of an information officer. There were two workshops on communication and media contacts, attended by 42 representatives of the local chairpersons. Several actions and campaigns devoted to 8 May, World AIDS day and the Red Crescent's 75th anniversary, were conducted in the country. A new logotype for Tajikistan Red Crescent was developed and is now in use on visibility and information materials.

The regional Delegation conducted a management training with key staff and chairpersons of the Red Crescent Society and a plan of action for revision of the statutes and division of governance and management was developed. The first draft of a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) was developed but not yet decided upon.

A new, computerized financial management system was introduced and trained upon in the finance department at the headquarters of the National Society. In order to strengthen the operational capacity and also encourage staff members and volunteers in branches, basic office furniture, administrative kits and training materials were distributed in 20 branches.

Constraints: A focal point/resource person in Almaty regional delegation was not available for conducting workshops on VCA during autumn 2002. The key persons in the RCST were not fully committed to the idea of conducting VCA in Tajikistan, therefore the ground breaking workshop was held in January 2003 to "sell" the idea of VCA. Surveys showed that trainings on volunteer management had not changed much in the way volunteers were recruited and managed resulting in volunteers leaving the organization because they feel misused and not wanted. It is planned to conduct refresher courses and on-the-job trainings to further increase the knowledge and skills on volunteer management. Fundraising activities are not covering enough of core and programme costs. The financial management in branches is inefficient as the knowledge on accounting is too low.

Objective 2: To assist the RCST in developing its youth activities, with special focus on promotion of healthy lifestyles and voluntary service among the youth of Tajikistan.

Achievements: In order to improve the Red Crescent youth's activities five youth coordinators meetings were held throughout the year. As a result some of the cooperation problems with the health department related to the HIV/AIDS and drug awareness programme were resolved and the understanding of financial management, including the current programme budget and funding situation, has increased and the youth part of Appeal 2003 and plan of action now is fully understood by the coordinators.

The youth department developed training and information materials on HIV/AIDS and drug awareness together with the health department of the National Society. Twelve trained youth trainers conducted information campaigns to increase awareness on HIV/AIDS, drugs, as well as stigma and discrimination, whereby more than 30,000 schoolchildren were reached. Some 2,400 young people were interviewed to determine their knowledge on the above-mentioned problems. More than a hundred youth volunteers were involved in the campaign.

In GBAO a drug awareness programme was initiated jointly with local sports clubs. The youth volunteers conducted dissemination in those clubs. Some sporting equipment was also distributed to the clubs.

The youth also conducted surveys regarding young people's interest in volunteering for the Red Crescent. The surveys showed that 62 per cent of the persons asked are willing to become volunteers. A campaign promoting volunteering was launched on 8 May 2002.

The youth volunteers were involved in prevention campaigns on public health and typhoid, as well as home visit activities run by the National Society.

Constraints: The role of the youth coordinator in the RRS/Dushanbe area was difficult because of no coordinating unit to support. There is lack of interest to the youth at the regional and district branches, and as a result of that, the youth are feeling lost - not knowing what direction to take and often leaving the National Society. The limited funding, only 24 per cent of the budget covered, made it difficult to run the programme. Lack of coordination between the youth and health departments was experienced and addressed during youth coordinators meetings.

Coordination and Management w

Objective 1: To ensure strong coordination and effective management of the Federation's activities in Tajikistan.

The International Federation in Tajikistan continued to provide advisory, technical and administrative support to the Tajikistan Red Crescent. The continued food deficit emergency operation served as an opportunity to directly involve the National Society in the operational management, and, through on-job training and specific seminars, to strengthen its disaster response capacity, especially at the branch level.

The delegation has strengthened cohesion between relief and development, mainly by integrating the RCST volunteers in the implementation of food relief activities, through post-distribution monitoring in Dushanbe. This trend will continue and will very much be the focus of the Federation's activities in 2003, through the implementation of VCA and its use as a linking agent for all programmes. The RCST youth volunteers are also actively involved in HIV/AIDS programme in close cooperation with the health department.

The delegation coordination/counterpart meetings held on regular basis helped to strengthen coordination between field offices and Dushanbe as well as between different Federation-supported programmes.

Objective 2: To ensure close and efficient cooperation within the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as well as with external partners.

Cooperation with internal and external partners is an integral part of the Federation delegation's activity in Tajikistan. All programme activities are executed with close involvement of the RCST. Training is one of the most important components directed to further development of RCST capacity.

A cooperation agreement for 2003 between the Netherlands Red Cross and the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan was developed and signed.

Traditionally good relations with external partners, including the governmental authorities and international organizations, are maintained through close cooperation in implementation of the relevant programmes, as mentioned above. Further activities of the Federation and the RCST are carried out in line with the national Poverty Reduction Strategy, developed by the Government of Tajikistan with support of the United Nations and the World Bank. The Federation also continued supporting the RCST in building stronger external partnerships, which was also demonstrated in fruitful discussions held by the RCST representatives with partner-National Societies during the Federation's Conference of the European Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, held in April 2002 in Berlin.

Conclusions w

The Federation supported programmes in Tajikistan made significant progress in 2002. The delegation continued its support for core areas of National Society activities. A number of difficulties were encountered during implementation of the programmes. In spite of prioritization of development-oriented programmes, the organizational development and disaster preparedness programmes were seriously under funded during 2002. Due to a lack of donor interest, two relief projects in GBAO were removed from the Appeal in 2002. Difficulties with the procurement for the water and sanitation programme hampered implementation of the projects and caused unnecessary delays. Poor management of the soup kitchens caused suspension of the project for several months. Though it was recommenced after revision and resolving the problems, a number of beneficiaries were cut. Volunteers of the Red Crescent actively participated in the relief projects, especially in monitoring, however they were not involved in planning and management.

The lessons learned during implementation of the programmes can be summarized as follows:

- the National Society has to increase involvement in planning, programming and reporting as well as management of the programmes. A training on planning is needed for both delegation and NS staff;
- it is important to continue focusing on the improvement of the financial sustainability of the National Society including training in financial management and fundraising;
- the search for local funding opportunities and new approaches in implementation of the programmes is still very much a necessity; and
- there is a need to enhance visibility of the activities of the Red Crescent society to the donors and to ensure better funding response to more sustainable development-oriented programmes.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

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| Interim report | |
| Annual report | X |
| Final report | |

Appeal No & title: 01.53/2002 Tajikistan

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PTJ001, 003, 006, 163, 164, 400, 401, 500, 520, 533, 534, 535

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

| FUNDING | CASH | | KIND & SERVICES | | TOTAL INCOME |
|--|------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Contributions | Comments | Goods/Services | Personnel | |
| Appeal budget | 8,903,148 | | | | |
| less Cash brought forward | 17,997 | | | | |
| TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT | 8,885,151 | | | | |
| <u>Contributions from Donors</u> | | | | | |
| Austrian Red Cross (DNAT) | 153,353 | | | | 153,353 |
| Canadian Govt. Red Cross Aid Trust (DGNCA01) | 101,673 | | | | 101,673 |
| DFID - British Government (DFID) | 576,164 | | | | 576,164 |
| DFID 3- British Government (DFID03) | 5,200 | | | | 5,200 |
| Donor - Unidentified (D000) | 60,858 | | | | 60,858 |
| ECHO Irrigation System Rehabilitat. (DETJ03) | 18,379 | | | | 18,379 |
| ECHO MEDICAL TAJIKISTAN/01007 (DETJ07) | 9,564 | | | | 9,564 |
| ECHO/Finnish Red Cross - 2002 (DEFI01) | 220,500 | | | | 220,500 |
| ECHO/Netherlands Red Cross (DHNNL) | 365,500 | | | | 365,500 |
| Finnish Govt.via Finnish Red Cross (DGNFI) | 138,548 | | | | 138,548 |
| Finnish Govt.via Fin.RC 1 (DGNFI1) | 86,770 | | | | 86,770 |
| Finnish Red Cross #01 (DNFI01) | 24,809 | | | | 24,809 |
| Finnish Red Cross (DNFI) | 6,357 | | | | 6,357 |
| German Govt.via German Red Cross (DGNDE) | 616,954 | | | | 616,954 |
| Japanese Red Cross (DNJP) | 63,575 | | | | 63,575 |
| Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO) | 200,212 | | | | 200,212 |
| Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO) | 22,246 | | | | 22,246 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE) | 539,254 | | | | 539,254 |
| Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 79,268 | | | | 79,268 |
| UNICEF (DH06) | 66,431 | | | | 66,431 |
| | | | | | |
| AUSTRIA | | | | 20,041 | 20,041 |
| CANADA | | | | 38,275 | 38,275 |
| ECHO (01013) | | | 1,056,080 | | 1,056,080 |
| FINLAND | | | | 45,503 | 45,503 |
| FINNISH - GOVT | | | 457,551 | | 457,551 |
| FINNISH - RC | | | 54,707 | | 54,707 |
| FINNISH - RC | | | 76,368 | | 76,368 |
| FINNISH - RC | | | 68,984 | | 68,984 |
| SWEDEN | | | | 54,045 | 54,045 |
| SWEDISH - RC | | | 64,480 | | 64,480 |
| | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 3,355,614 | | 1,778,170 | 157,864 | 5,291,648 |

II - Balance of funds

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| OPENING | 17,997 |
| CASH INCOME Rcv'd | 3,355,614 |
| CASH EXPENDITURE | -2,420,520 |
| | ----- |
| CASH BALANCE | 953,091 |

Appeal No & title: 01.53/2002 Tajikistan

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PTJ001, 003, 006, 163, 164, 400, 401, 500, 520, 533, 534, 535

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

| Description | APPEAL Budget | CASH Expenditures | KIND & SERVICES | | TOTAL Expenditures | Variance |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | | Goods/services | Personnel | | |
| <u>SUPPLIES</u> | | | | | | |
| Shelter & Construction | 182,611 | 42,749 | | | 42,749 | 139,862 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 109,375 | 25,584 | 195,555 | | 221,139 | -111,764 |
| Food & Seeds | 2,161,600 | 450,204 | 1,125,064 | | 1,575,268 | 586,332 |
| Water & sanitation | 175,786 | 209,363 | | | 209,363 | -33,577 |
| Medical & First Aid | 345,625 | 45,823 | | | 45,823 | 299,802 |
| Teaching materials | 11,989 | 50 | | | 50 | 11,939 |
| Utensils & Tools | 13,851 | 1,250 | | | 1,250 | 12,601 |
| Other relief supplies | 28,317 | 443 | 457,551 | | 457,994 | -429,677 |
| Sub-Total | 3,029,154 | 775,467 | 1,778,170 | | 2,553,637 | 475,517 |
| <u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u> | | | | | | |
| Land & Buildings | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | 77,525 | 15,954 | | | 15,954 | 61,571 |
| Computers & Telecom equip. | 63,513 | 27,153 | | | 27,153 | 36,360 |
| Medical equipment | | | | | | |
| Other capital expenditures | 80,650 | 1,229 | | | 1,229 | 79,421 |
| Sub-Total | 221,688 | 44,335 | | | 44,335 | 177,353 |
| <u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u> | | | | | | |
| | 1,096,619 | 393,329 | | | 393,329 | 703,290 |
| Sub-Total | 1,096,619 | 393,329 | | | 393,329 | 703,290 |
| <u>PERSONNEL</u> | | | | | | |
| Personnel (delegates) | 1,182,192 | 292,023 | | 157,864 | 449,887 | 732,305 |
| Personnel (national staff) | 1,262,623 | 331,716 | | | 331,716 | 930,907 |
| Sub-Total | 2,444,815 | 623,739 | | 157,864 | 781,603 | 1,663,212 |
| <u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u> | | | | | | |
| Assessment/Monitoring/experts | 114,861 | 59 | | | 59 | 114,802 |
| Travel & related expenses | 148,609 | 51,651 | | | 51,651 | 96,958 |
| Information expenses | 440,499 | 65,557 | | | 65,557 | 374,942 |
| Admin./general expenses | 427,557 | 96,788 | | | 96,788 | 330,769 |
| External workshops & Seminars | | 22,287 | | | 22,287 | -22,287 |
| Sub-Total | 1,131,526 | 236,342 | | | 236,342 | 895,184 |
| <u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u> | | | | | | |
| Programme management | 600,339 | 154,398 | | | 154,398 | 445,941 |
| Technical services | 179,710 | 45,960 | | | 45,960 | 133,750 |
| Professional services | 199,297 | 50,984 | | | 50,984 | 148,313 |
| Sub-Total | 979,346 | 251,341 | | | 251,341 | 728,005 |
| Operational provisions | | 95,966 | | | 95,966 | -95,966 |
| Transfers to National Societies | | | | | | |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 8,903,148 | 2,420,520 | 1,778,170 | 157,864 | 4,356,554 | 4,546,594 |