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

22 April 2004

In Brief

Appeal No. 01.86/2003
Target: CHF 6,705,034 (USD 4.96 million/ EUR 4.3 million)
Coverage: 57.7% *(Click here to go directly to the Financial Report)*
Appeal 2004: Tajikistan No. 01.83/2004 (click below)
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/018304.pdf

This document reports on and analyses achievements within the International Federation's 2003 annual appeal for Tajikistan. The activities supported by this appeal fell within the Federation's longer-term support strategy for Tajikistan. This is continuing in 2004 and is being supported by Appeal 01.83/2004 (see above).

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Overall analysis

Tajikistan remains blighted by problems and vulnerability is widespread. More than 83 percent of its population is living below the poverty line. The average monthly salary is less than US$ 11 per month, while the minimum wage is just US$2. Unemployment is estimated to be over 30 percent. However, there has been a growth rate of GDP by 10.2 percent in 2003, with at least one-third of the growth coming from non-traditional sectors - mainly services and trade. There has also been growth in small-scale agriculture. But despite these positive signs, Tajikistan still heavily relies on international assistance, which should be focused more on development. The country cannot solve the problems in the field of health, education, food security, and provide access to clean water unaided, necessitating a strong commitment from the donor community.

The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan (RCST) with the International Federation support implemented activities as outlined in Annual Appeal 2003. By the end of June 2003 the RCST/Federation finalized the distribution of food commodities to the most vulnerable families from the drought-affected areas in the south and north of the country under the Food Deficit Emergency Appeal. Click below for final report:
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?01/2601final.pdf

In addition, they responded to the needs of vulnerable people in risk-prone areas affected by disasters. In total 16 different disasters occurred in Tajikistan during the year and the Red Crescent Society in cooperation with government agencies and international partners took the lead to help affected people.

Thanks to the contribution from partner national societies, the appeal coverage was 57.5 percent. Some projects - especially water-sanitation and disaster management - were under-funded, which hindered implementation.

Health and care

Goal: The role of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan in health care and water and sanitation is increased to improve the general health of the population.

This section includes two programme components: 1) Health and Care; 2) Water and Sanitation

Objective: By the end of 2003, the capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to improve access to basic health care services is increased through prevention and education, first aid, HIV/AIDS education and TB care at the community level as well as assistance to primary health care institutions.

Achievements

Expected result 1: Targeted communities in four regions (Khatlon, RRS, GBAO and Sughd) have increased household awareness of preventing common diseases and basic health care, through health education carried out by RCST volunteers.

Activities: The RCST conducted 167 workshops on prevention of most common diseases and basic health care. 2,000 Red Crescent volunteers instead of 1,920 planned participated. During the training topics on health promotion (hygiene and sanitation, prevention of water-borne diseases, acute respiratory infection etc) were covered.

The trained volunteers held health education campaigns at household level. They visited 141,072 households and 186,934 people gained knowledge on prevention of common diseases. The volunteers disseminated messages on prevention of water-borne diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARI), hygiene and sanitation, clean water, TB prevention and other health promotion topics. As per the results of the interviews conducted by medical co-ordinators 79% of population confirmed their awareness of these health hazards and how to lower risk.

The RC regional medical coordinators conducted follow-up monitoring of health education activities of trained volunteers. 23,702 randomly selected people were interviewed on health education topics. From June 2003 the health promotion component of the programme was integrated into community-based first aid (CBFA). The focus changed in order to use available resources effectively and efficiently. Two days training were conducted for volunteers covering both health promotion and first aid topics.

Expected result 2: The capacity of five regional Red Crescent branches - Dushanbe, Khatlon, RRS, GBAO and Sughd - in first aid is strengthened through the training of 1,500 volunteers.

Activities: The capacity of RCST volunteers improved through 107 trainings on first aid techniques at community and household level. 1,605 volunteers instead of 1,500 planned participated. All participants received first aid kits, hygiene kits, volunteer manuals and information materials. The trained volunteers educated 33,804 people on rendering first aid at community level.

To assess the volunteers' practical knowledge and skills in rendering first aid techniques, the first aid trainers conducted simulation tests for the volunteers. The volunteers demonstrated gained skills by using correct measures for first aid at community level. 525 volunteers participated.

The RCST joined the rest of the world in marking the World First Aid day on 13 September. Regional trainers supported by medical co-ordinators organized mini actions on first aid in GBAO, Sughd and Khatlon regions and Dushanbe city. More than 304 volunteers were mobilised and participated in the actions. The representatives of local authority, ECHO, the Federation and some international NGOs attended the event in Dushanbe. The RCST volunteers demonstrated aspects of "First Aid", took part in quiz as well as drawing competition on related topics. Different first aid teams undertook competition on applying first aid techniques.

The regional trainers conducted follow-up monitoring of first aid activities of trained volunteers. This was complemented by the RCST headquarter and the Federation Health Officers.

Expected result 3: Awareness of STD/HIV/AIDS, stigma, discrimination and drug addiction issues are increased among 20,000 people belonging to at-risk groups.

Activities: The RCST volunteers conducted lectures and discussions on HIV/AIDS prevention and on stigma and discrimination, targeting 22,344 schoolchildren, 7,674 students and 5,249 state workers. During the lectures, 15,294 condoms and posters with HIV/AIDS information were distributed among participants. The RCST health and youth departments conducted 55 events in 25 schools, 25 universities and 5 colleges to reinforce the routine education conducted by volunteers. 4,000 people participated.

Under the slogan "**Live and let live''** the Red Crescent arranged events all over the country devoted to the World AIDS Day. Big campaigns were organized in Dushanbe, Kurgan-Tube, Kulyab, GBAO and Sughd. Anti-stigma and discrimination messages were broadcast across the country through radio and TV programmes. During the campaign quizes, plays and different competitions were held. At the end of the event, participants received condoms. About 6,000 teenagers took part in activities, disseminating information on HIV/AIDS and calling on others to join the fight against stigma and discrimination.

Expected result 4: The treatment of 100 tuberculosis patients in Dushanbe are observed and followed up by the Red Crescent Society in Tajikistan according to the directly observed treatment short course (DOTS).

Activities: Tuberculosis is one of the diseases re-emerging in Tajikistan. According to the official statistics 949 patients were registered in Dushanbe in 2003. Of them, 754 were new cases, while the remaining were relapses. DOTS course was used to treat the TB patients in Dushanbe.

The Red Crescent observed 100 TB patients in Dushanbe on a monthly basis. 50 of them benefited from social and nutritional support provided to TB patients through RCST soup kitchens. In 2003, the programme covered 363 patients for both nutritional support and observation at home. 263 patients out of 363 completed their full treatment. The RCST volunteers carried out health education activities with TB patients' family members at household level in order to increase their awareness on DOTS and TB prevention. 623 people were covered. The coordinator and assistant of TB programme visited patients at home as follow up of the volunteers' work. An additional 12,558 people – schoolchildren, teachers and state workers and military personnel of Dushanbe city – increased their awareness of TB through Red Crescent education sessions. Tuberculosis DOTS corners were organized in 10 schools of Dushanbe city.

Expected result 5: The capacity of 664[1] primary health care institutions in 23 rural districts of Khatlon region is improved through supplies of medicines and education of health staff.

Activities: 759 primary health care facilities instead of 763 planned received 484 medical house (SVAs) kits and 275 rural ambulatories (FAPs) kits. The remaining facilities received drugs from other donors in March 2004 and

[1] In 2003, it was envisaged that the programme would scale down due to reduction in budget by the donor (ECHO). Instead funds were not reduced as planned, thus the same number of health facilities as in 2002 were targeted plus one additional facility totalling to 763 Primary health care facilities.

for that reason it was decided to redistribute the remaining four medical house kits to facilities with identified needs. Distribution of drugs to 23 CRH and 23 policlinics was conducted in December.

On average, the RCST visited 749 (92,6%) health care facilities every month. 1,093,409 (51,4%) beneficiaries out of 2,126,266 visited patients received medicines free of charge in supported facilities throughout the year. The monitoring teams randomly visited 43,775 patients at home. All recorded receiving drugs free of charge.

RCST monitors carried out health education work with the population. 44,250 households (150,578 people) were visited and messages on ARI and prevention of flu and the above-mentioned diseases were disseminated.

12 workshops on rational use of drugs were conducted for 241 doctors from SVAs of Khatlon and RRS.

Impact: Communities in targeted regions of Tajikistan are better equipped with necessary knowledge and skills on prevention of most common diseases and on basic health care at household level. The capacity of FA volunteers in applying first aid has strengthened. 72% of TB patients observed by RCST completed their treatment. The workshops conducted on CBFA and drug relief programmes showed effectiveness as participants' knowledge increased by 35%.

Special seminars were organized for the CRHs, policlinics and SVAs doctors. The knowledge of doctors on rational use of drugs and the community awareness on TB, HIV/AIDS and the most common diseases increased.

Constraints: Only 80% of health care facilities were covered by monitoring teams in November and December 2003 due to an increase of prices on fuel (from 1.7 to 2.5 Somony per litre).

Sometimes the reports from GBAO reach headquarters with delay due to poor communication, bad weather and road conditions.

Lack of regular co-ordination mechanisms between health actors led to overlaps or duplication of the same activities, especially drug distribution.

Lessons learnt: The CBFA (with a focus on first aid and health promotion, both of which are relatively low cost and low technology, but have proven track records) is a bedrock of RCST activity that proved efficient in equipping people with necessary knowledge and skills to respond to basic health problems at both community and household level.

The community-based element is important because it utilises some of the key comparative advantages of the Red Crescent with its nationwide network of volunteers who live and work with their neighbours.

More involvement of RCST in managing the programme led to better planning. Decentralisation process enabled more responsibilities being given to the medical coordinators of the regional branches.

The shift from an emergency to a developmental approach is a priority to most donors in Tajikistan. Therefore, the RCST/Federation have to re-orientate their activities to more reflect the developmental aspect.

Water and Sanitation

Objective: By the end of 2003, the capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and communities to operate and maintain rehabilitated water and sanitation systems is strengthened. Hygiene education, delivery of safe drinking water, proper sanitary disposal and ownership of rehabilitated systems is reinforced.

Achievements

Expected result 1: The incidence of water-borne diseases in the targeted communities in GBAO, Sughd, Khatlon and RRS is decreased by 30 per cent through uninterrupted safe water supply.

Activities: A total of 29 water projects were implemented during 2003 in Sughd, Khatlon and RRS regions. These projects provided water for 72,882 inhabitants, which helped to decrease water-borne diseases in 29 communities.

Total number of re-/constructed boreholes and spring catchments

Oblasts	Reconstructed boreholes	Constructed spring catchments	Water supply systems
Sughd	11	4	15
Khatlon	5	-	5
RRS	1	8	9
Total	**17**	**12**	**29**

Expected result 2: The knowledge of local population in GBAO, Sughd, Khatlon and RRS on the prevention of water-borne diseases is increased by 30 per cent through the provision of health and hygiene activities carried out by RCST at the community level.

Activities: 250 latrines in the households of Sughd and GBAO were constructed as a mechanism to increase hygiene practices. Materials were provided and the community had to provide free labour. 1,500 inhabitants will benefit from this activity.

Number of constructed pour-flush latrines

Regions	Pour-flush latrines		
	Planned	Completed	Under construction
GBAO	100	64	36
Sughd	150	7	143

Poor data meant that a genuine assessment of knowledge increase and decrease in incidence of water-borne disease cannot be made.

Expected result 3: The capacities of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and targeted local communities in GBAO, Sughd, Khatlon and RRS are strengthened through training of 480 communities' members and 40 Red Crescent volunteers in community management of water supply systems, operation and maintenance, ownership and sustenance of the rehabilitated water supply systems.

Activities: New participative methodology for hygiene promotion was introduced to RCST, and a pilot programme was launched to adapt this methodology to the context of the country. 30 volunteers were trained and the pilot experience will bring results in the middle of 2004.

Activities outside the Appeal objectives
By the end of the year the RCST/Federation in partnership with UNICEF constructed pour-flush latrines in 126 schools out of 173 planned in Sughd and Khatlon oblasts. Hygiene promotion among teachers at schools was conducted by RCST and the Federation.

Number of constructed pour-flush latrines

Oblast	Planned	Constructed	Under construction
Sughd	111	108	3
Khatlon	62	18	44
Total	**173**	**126**	**47**

Impact: A total of 74,412 beneficiaries were registered as directly reached by the water and sanitation programme. The image of RCST in Tajikistan was raised, since the communities benefited from the projects. The national society has increased its capacity with a well-structured water and sanitation department at the headquarters. The branches involved in the projects, have a better understanding of water sanitation issues.

Constraints: The main constraint for the water and sanitation programme was lack of funding during the last appeal. Only 50% of required funds were covered. This resulted in reducing the number of projects and beneficiaries. Besides, the funds were available in the field only in late June and the financial deadline was on 31 December 2003. This created a gap in the first months of the year with almost "zero" activity and extremely high activity at the end of the year. Donors should take into consideration the fact that in this country contractors and materials are not always available and importation of items takes time.

Extreme weather conditions also cause big delays. Rainfalls, landslides (in summer) and snowstorms (in winter) result in closing roads so transportation of goods to communities was impossible sometimes.

Lessons learnt: Passing from "high" to "low" techniques of construction of water systems was a lesson learnt from the last year. It demonstrated that communities appreciate the efforts made more if they participate actively from the first stages of the projects, and this includes also design.

Since the last semester of 2003 more responsibilities were given to RCST in the implementation and monitoring. The RCST demonstrated a very high level of technical experience and understanding of communities needs.

Disaster Management

Overall Goal: The capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan to respond to disasters and alleviate suffering among the most vulnerable is increased.

Objective: By the end of 2003, the RCST network is strengthened in response and preparedness. A national disaster response plan is developed in coordination with the government. Capacity in terms of disaster stocks, supplementary feeding, mitigation activities in high risk areas and training is increased.

Achievements

Expected result 1: Over 9,533 metric tonnes (MT) of food, consisting of wheat flour, vegetable oil, pulses, iodised salt and corn soya blend, is distributed for 77,500 beneficiaries in Khatlon and Sughd in three rounds over eight months until June.

Activities: During the year 2003 the Federation distributed food in Khatlon and Sughd provinces under the vulnerable group-feeding (VGF) programme. Each ration included 12.5 kg of wheat flour, 0.9 litre of vegetable oil, 0.3 kg of iodised salt and 1.2 kg of sugar. Lactating mothers, pregnant women and children - below 29 months - received corn soya blend.

Total number of targeted beneficiaries and distributed rations

No	Oblasts	# of Jamoats	Planned	Actual (1st cycle)		Actual (2nd cycle)		Actual (3rd cycle)	
			# of bene ficiaries	# of bene ficiaries	Rations	# of bene ficiaries	Rations	# of bene ficiaries	Rations
1	Khatlon	26	29,620	19,653	19,340	30,612	29,620	6,275	6,000
2	Sughd	21	47,085	49,286	46,834.5	49,286	46,834.5	45,532	43,354.5
	Total	**47**	**76,705**	**68,939**	**66,174.5**	**79,898**	**75,906**	**51,807**	**49,354.5**

The Mastchoi Kuhi (Sughd) jamoat was excluded from the third cycle of distribution due to the lack of food commodities.

Number of distributed food commodities in two oblasts

Oblasts	Food commodities (Mt)					
	Wheat flour	Vegetable oil	Split peas	Iodised salt	Corn soya blend	Sugar
Khatlon	2,114,500	119,796	156,576	14,814	58,958	11,044.625
Sughd	4,596,459	245,615	52,025	27,060	80,196	8,016

By including the VGF activities in the current programme, the coverage of the appeal has significantly increased. Funds for food procurement were transferred from the last year's operation.

Expected result 2: 24,450 beneficiaries (lonely elderly, bed ridden people, and large families headed by women) in Dushanbe are provided with a supplementary food parcel (32 kg) three times a year, or with hot meals from 13 soup kitchens three times a week.

Activities: The supplementary food distribution programme has been ongoing since June 2003 immediately after the last similar programme has come to an end. For details see the table below.

Distribution of supplementary food commodities conducted during 2003

	January 2002 – May 2003		November 2003 – December 2004	
Number of the beneficiaries	**22,000** (only in Dushanbe)		**25,000** (only in Dushanbe)	
Distribution results:	**Planned (in kg/lit)**	**Actual (in kg/lit)**	**Planned (in kg/lit)**	**Actual (in kg/lit)**
Wheat flour	1,687,500	2,200,000	1,875,000	1,386,175
Vegetable oil	135,000	176,000	150,000	110,894
Iodized salt	33,750	44,000	37.500	31,680
Split peas	337,500	440,000	375,000	277,235

The Red Crescent's 13 soup kitchens served hot meals to 2,450 urban destitute people and 50 TB-patients under the DOTS treatment. 2,400 beneficiaries were provided with three hot meals per person per week. 50 TB-patients received six hot meals per person a week. On average 32,950 hot meals were served to 2,450 beneficiaries in 13 soup kitchens every month.

Expected result 3: The risk from landslides and floods in four villages in GBAO is reduced through tree planting and building of dykes and canals.

Activities: In 2003 four villages were targeted by disaster mitigation activities. In total 4,300 trees out of 6,000 planned were planted in Sokhcharv, Demijona and Baroch. The trees in Zing will be planted by the community next spring.

Building of reinforced floodwalls, clearing of riverbed, and hydro isolation of old irrigation canals in Baroch and Zing were performed without any constraints. 56 people from the community provided assistance in construction and received food (10,074 kg of wheat flour and 84 kg iodised salt) under WFP food-for-work project. A school in Baroch village was relocated as it was health-hazardous, had mud floors and was located on a risky spot.

The RCST conducted two workshops for community and RCST volunteers on disaster preparedness and water management in targeted villages. 170 people participated.

Expected result 4: Incorporating the results of VCA, a national disaster response plan is developed in coordination with government authorities and other NGOs. The plan will be capable of assisting up to five per cent of the population. One disaster response team comprising 16 persons is trained, equipped and capable to react. Repairs are carried out at Red Crescent's warehouses and the national society headquarters.

Activities: During the period of 2003 the RCST made a great progress in their disaster response and preparedness capacity. The draft version of the RCST disaster preparedness and response plan was elaborated; Dushanbe city branch disaster response team (DRT) was strengthened through the provision of DRT equipment. Renovations were carried out at RCST warehouses in GBAO and Dushanbe central warehouses. The disaster preparedness stocks were replenished by a donation received from the Finnish Red Cross. Disaster management and training of trainer's workshops were conducted in Khatlon oblast and GBAO for rayon and oblast disaster preparedness (DP) coordinators. In total, 20 disaster response simulation exercises were conducted by RCST headquarter DP coordinators all over the country. Two computer sets, radio equipments and two vehicles were distributed to Red Crescent branches to be used in disaster management activities. In total, 357 bales (21,620 pcs) of second-hand clothes were distributed to some of the most vulnerable people of the country.

Expected result 5: An RCST community-based information campaign is carried out – via handouts, video and posters - on how to respond and prepare to disasters. 200 trained volunteers in five provinces will target 150,000 families and 400 schools.

Activities: One disaster awareness poster campaign competition was conducted during January – May 2003. 702 Red Crescent bibs were distributed to 69 Red Crescent branches. 100 Sphere Project (international humanitarian standards) books (in Russian) were printed and also distributed to Red Crescent branches. Designing of disaster awareness brochures and colouring books was initiated at the end of September. Four different booklets and two colouring books were elaborated and translated into Tajik and Russian and 12,000 brochures were printed. 4,000 copies of an assessment format (Tajik and Russian) were printed and distributed all over the country.

Impact: Distributions under VGF and supplementary food programmes helped vulnerable people to strengthen their coping capacity. Regular and nutritious food served through 13 soup kitchens helped vulnerable people to improve their health.

The high risk of floods, mud- and landslides in three villages of GBAO was reduced through tree planting. The knowledge of the community on disaster preparedness and water management was also increased. The relocation of the primary school in Baroch provided healthier and safer school conditions for the schoolchildren of the village.

RCST branch coordinators are now capable of organising disaster response simulation exercises in close coordination with the Ministry of Emergencies and community representatives. Significant progress was noticed in the field of assessment, first aid, reporting, project planning and responding to different disasters. Disaster preparedness and response capacity of the RCST was upgraded through DP items donated by the Finnish Red Cross. The Federation supported projects submitted by GBAO and Kurgan-Tube Red Crescent branches have raised the image of the RCST as well as the coping skills and techniques of the volunteers and the staff in those oblasts. School poster competition had a remarkable impact in raising disaster awareness among schoolchildren. The Red Crescent's telecommunication capacity in the most disaster-prone districts in Tajikistan has improved.

Constraints: In spite of food assistance from international organizations, about 85% of Tajiks remain vulnerable. The longer the supplementary food distribution programme continues the more dependent beneficiaries become on external support. To include more households in beneficiary lists, the local authorities reduced the number of eligible family members. It is difficult to make the local authorities understand that the operation is being reduced.

Small delays were due to technical problems with the bulldozer and in Baroch due to the difficulty to combine farming and building of irrigation canals. Early snow did not permit the planned planting of trees, but the community promised to continue next spring on its own effort.

The problem is that there is no general disaster management plan in the country. Red Crescent branch capacity and capability to respond to different types of disaster is still inadequate. Due to the lack of funds the training materials and various DM booklets and brochures were not printed. The radio equipment procured at the beginning of 2003 was not installed until present due to the centralized structure and bureaucracy in RC.

Lessons learnt: RCST disaster preparedness and response plan should be developed in close cooperation with the Ministry of Emergencies and all Red Crescent branches at oblast/region and rayon levels.

Conducting disaster response simulation exercises and trainings on a regular basis is the best tool for Red Crescent staff and volunteers to better respond to different types of disasters. And conducting different disaster awareness campaign competitions among schoolchildren, distributing disaster awareness booklets and brochures to population is one of the best tools to raise disaster awareness.

Organizing disaster response committees in risk-prone areas is to better respond to disaster in their area.

Working together with the village organizations is the most valuable experience for the Federation and the RCST. Co-operation with the authorities, the WFP and other organizations was smooth and its value cannot be underestimated. A three-year project gave a chance to improve competence and create a community-based approach in the sites selection process.

Organizational Development

Goal: The capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan at all levels is increased to fulfil its mandate to alleviate the suffering of vulnerable people.

Objective: By the end of 2003, the capacity of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is strengthened through revised management structures, branch development activities, an increased volunteer base and continued youth activities.

Achievements
Expected result 1: Revision of the role of governance and management; the financial management system; and statutes, in accordance with the Strategy for the Movement.

Activities: Fulfilling the obligation to revise its statutes made by the national society (NS) in 2002, the work in this direction continued in 2003. The amendments to NS statutes were made according to the Federation guidelines. As a result, the revised statutes were discussed at the Plenum in February 2004, where it was adopted for further discussion by the NS branches.

As part of a revision process, the training module on governance and management was prepared in Russian and translated into Tajik and English. It will be used during the seminars as part of dissemination work on the division between governance and management.

Expected result 2: 40 Red Crescent district branches are supported to conduct vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA). In 10 Red Crescent district branches community based activities in the four core areas are developed through training of trainers and volunteers, as well as, involvement of the local population. It will result in 3,800 registered volunteers and 2,000 Red Crescent members. Costs of locally run programmes, totalling 40 percent, are covered through local fundraising initiatives.

Activities: In spite of the willingness of all NS branches to be involved in VCA, the leadership looked into the capacity of the NS within the respective oblasts and regions and decided to limit the VCA to one region only. It was Kurgan-Tube regional committee with its 16 rayon and city branches.

The VCA process started with a training of trainers (ToT) held in August for 22 people. In return the trainers conducted eight one-day seminars on VCA in their respective rayons for 32 volunteers. By the end of October 2003 the VCA was conducted in all pilot local branches. As a next step of the VCA process, the seminar (ToT) on Community-Based Projects (CBP) for 10 local branches of Kurgan-Tube region was held in December. 30 trainers on CBP were trained. The expected outcome of the meetings with the communities held by these 30 trainers is mini-projects with communities' involvement.

Expected result 3: The visibility of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and the Movement is increased on World RC Day. In addition, media events, poster and leaflet campaigns disseminate information on HIV/AIDS, TB and disaster preparedness and response promoting humanitarian values and fighting discrimination.

Activities: The visibility of RCST in 2003 increased due to media coverage of various events throughout the year, such as: the World RC Day; the World TB-day; the RCST response to floods in Dushanbe and Pendjikent; the World First Aid Day; and opening of a Swiss de-mining office.

The first draft of a communications policy was submitted to the RCST Presidium in April 2003.

During the year, stickers, posters and new logotypes of the Red Crescent were produced and distributed to all local and regional branches. New signboards were distributed to all 69 NS regional and rayon branches. The Red Crescent issued its annual report both in Russian and English.

Radio programmes under the "Antistigma" project had a good feedback from the population. "Hot line" was used as a source of information for the radio programmes. It was also helpful in giving consultations to various stigmatised strata.

Two trainings on providing information to the public for the NS Sughd Oblast branch staff and volunteers and media representatives of the respective region were held. 46 people participated.

Expected result 4: The number of youth groups is increased from 16 to 26 and they are better trained. The number of youth volunteers increased 20 per cent from 263 to 315. The status of youth in the national society is clarified through the revision of statutes.

Activities: During 2003, the number of youth groups in the country increased from 16 to 48. The number of registered youth volunteers is now 650, which is far beyond the planned 315. The RCST youth improved its cooperation with other NS programmes through participation in RC\RC dissemination activities and relief distribution. The Red Crescent youth in cooperation with the health department carried out HIV/AIDS peer education and drug awareness activities among the population. Over 9,464 people were reached with information and knowledge about drug abuse and HIV/AIDS.

A youth forum was held in October discussing activities and statutes of the Red Crescent youth. A status agreement and the resolution on youth were adopted. According to the status agreement, the RCST Youth Movement is a division of the RCST. It works for "improving the life of vulnerable people" by mobilising the youth capacity through integration in core national society programmes. Approval is expected at the Plenum sitting in April 2004.

Activities outside the Appeal objectives

***Branch development*:** The provision of material support to branches in the form of basic furniture and admin kits as well as eight computer sets to the oblast/region and city/rayon branches continued this year. The actual distribution is behind the preliminary schedule, due to late purchase of the last shipment. It is expected to arrive in March 2004.

Other: The first draft of the NS fundraising policy was submitted to the Presidium in April. The Russian Red Cross fundraising guidebook as part of an experience exchange was distributed to all oblast and rayon committees.

A Red Cross Red Crescent partnership meeting took place in Dushanbe, in September 2003. The Tajik NS was hosting Central Asian sister national societies and partner national societies.

The previous year's experience of sharing a volunteer management concept with other Central Asian national societies continued in 2003. Training for 40 Turkmenistan Red Crescent youth leaders was conducted by two youth coordinators and a volunteer. As part of the work to improve the volunteer management of the RCST, a two-day refresher training on volunteer recruitment and management was held for 22 programme coordinators at RCST HQ.

The youth, together with ICRC established youth centres in Jirgital and Isfara to support young people traumatized during the conflict. Two more youth education centres for children and teenagers from poor families were opened in Kulyab and Khorog under the Netherlands RC bilateral project.

Impact: As a precedent, two youth volunteers were appointed as new members of the Red Crescent's plenum, when the Red Crescent convened its extraordinary plenum in July 2003.

The youth programme has made a significant progress. The youth are getting more and more involved in the national society work. This year youth volunteers were very much involved in VCA project. Youth actively participates in the NS work with vulnerable people throughout Tajikistan.

The visibility of the NS was successfully lifted owing to the number of articles published and the amount of radio and TV-coverage of major events the NS was involved in. All major TV channels, radio and newspapers reported on the Red Crescent response to emergencies and that contributed to strengthening the NS image.

This year the NS OD department took over from the Federation the preparation of project proposals for Annual Appeal 2004.

Constraints: Due to inadequate capacity of branches it was decided to include only one region into the VCA process and to decrease the number of branches from 40 to 16.

The work of national society youth in the area of drug awareness was slowed by a delay in the transfer of funds to the provinces. The VCA initiative was slowed by the lack of coordinator, the departure of the VCA focal person for Central Asia and late recruitment of a new coordinator.

The fundraising strategy for local, regional and national activities is still under development. The Red Crescent continues to depend on external support. Funds raised locally are not sufficient to cover the National Society core project costs. Lack of legislation defining the status of the Red Crescent in Tajikistan exacerbates the problem.

Despite progress in the area of youth, more needs to be done to improve attitudes towards volunteers and their work within the NS.

Lessons learnt: To focus on the branch development, which is still a RCST priority, as well as more closely with communities at the grass-root level. In addition, improvement in financial management within the NS should continue.

Federation Coordination

Goal: All components of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and other partners agree upon a framework of cooperation, reflected in the Tajikistan cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) process and document. As such the National Society will be more effective in supporting vulnerable people.

Objective: By the end of 2003, a draft version of CAS is available to all partners acknowledging the Federation's coordination role to ensure a coherent approach to strengthening the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan.

Activities: The Federation supported NS programming via technical support, liaison with donors and coordination with other actors, such as the government, UN agencies and NGOs.

The Federation coordinated action with the ECHO representation Office in Tajikistan to ensure programme visibility as well as to coordinate the continuation of activity in the coming year. In addition, action was coordinated with Project Hope on TB initiatives, German Agro Action on food security and Action Against Hunger on a nutritional survey. At the local authority level, the Federation supported the 13 soup kitchens. A cooperation meeting was held with UNICEF to improve effectiveness.

The Federation is a part of the REACT disaster management team, which coordinates the approach of various actors – such as the government, Ministry of Emergencies, local authorities, UNOCHA, WFP, FOCUS and MERLIN – to the humanitarian needs in Tajikistan.

A number of management workshops between the Federation and RCST counterparts during the year discussed the responsibilities of programme managers and coordination issues to improve effectiveness. Recommendations were adopted to improve procedures in this regard.

The Red Crescent has been developing programmes and projects for 2004 based on its strategy. In 2004, the Red Crescent plans to continue its relief operations and put more emphasis on branch development. The Federation has been facilitating the appeal preparation process to channel international resources into work with vulnerable communities and providing technical support to the National Society.

A meeting of partner national societies, five Central Asia national societies, the ICRC and the Federation, took place in Dushanbe on 23-24 September. The NS presented overview of their main activities and the future plans and open discussions took place between the different parties.

5. International Representation and Advocacy

Goal: The mandate of the International RC/RC Movement is well disseminated among the various governments, UN agencies, international and national organisations, as well as other stakeholders in the field.

Objective: By the end of 2003, the effectiveness and profile of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is improved – with Federation support – via advocacy on the needs and interests of vulnerable people in Tajikistan.

Expected result 1: By the end of 2003, Tajikistan Red Crescent Society work related to the International Year of Freshwater is known within and outside of Tajikistan and as such more resources are mobilized on this issue.

Activities: The visit of the Federation secretary-general highlighted key humanitarian challenges in the country and raised considerably the image of the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan. The Federation secretary-general was received by the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. Later, the President of Tajikistan visited the Federation's secretariat in Geneva and had a meeting with senior management to discuss further cooperation.

The International Fresh Water Forum was held in Dushanbe from 29 August to 1 September 2003. The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan and the Federation were active participants of the forum. For details please visit the Federation's web page at http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/03/03091501

Expected result 2: By the end of 2003 discussions on a Red Crescent Law progressed.

Activities: The Belarus RC Law adoption was a good example for RCST to start working on a Red Crescent Law in Tajikistan. The draft law was submitted to the Ministry of Justice for consideration in 2002. At the beginning of 2003, the Ministry of Justice refused to consider it on the grounds that the Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan is covered by the existing National Law on Public organisations. From a Red Crescent standpoint there are still issues to be resolved. Negotiations will continue in 2004.

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

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

Please click to go to the top of the document

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.86/2003 Tajikistan
Period: year 2003
Project(s): PTJ001, 164, 400, 401, 500, 535
Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	6,179,155				
less					
Cash brought forward	522,246				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	5,656,909				
Contributions from Donors					
American Government PRM (DGUSPRM)	202,984				202,984
Austrian Red Cross (DNAT)	81,779				81,779
Canadian Govt. Red Cross Aid Trust (DGNCA01)	370,307				370,307
DFID - British Government (DFID)	7,784				7,784
DFID - GRANT 98-2001 REGIONAL ID/RD (DFID2)	695				695
DFID 4- British Government (DFID04)	37,624				37,624
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	83,047				83,047
ECHO SUPPL.FOOD TAJIKISTAN/01004 (DETJ0	44,532				44,532
ECHO TJ Heath Services (DETJ08)	384,375				384,375
ECHO/Netherlands Red Cross (DHNNL)	344,039				344,039
Finnish Govt.via Fin.RC 1 (DGNFI1)	121,534				121,534
Finnish Govt.via Fin.RC 2 (DGNFI2)	12,403				12,403
Finnish Red Cross #01 (DNFI01)	62,669				62,669
Finnish Red Cross #02 (DNFI02)	6,215				6,215
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	35,914				35,914
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	17,117				17,117
Netherlands Govt.via Netherlands RC (DGNNL)	62,611				62,611
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	42,511				42,511
Norwegian Govt.via Norcross Grant No (DGNNO1)	426,938				426,938
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	60,811				60,811
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO1)	47,438				47,438
Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society (DNSA)	34,000				34,000
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	1,003,724				1,003,724
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	16,884				16,884
UNICEF (DH06)	30,923				30,923
United States - Private Donors (DPUS)	270				270
World Food Programme (DH05)	134,398				134,398
CANADA				26,400	26,400
FINLAND				71,000	71,000
FINNISH - RC			101,148		101,148
FINNISH - GOVT			232,578		232,578
NEW ZEALAND				8,200	8,200
SWEDEN				64,800	64,800
SWEDISH - RC			106,891		106,891
TOTAL	**3,673,524**		**440,617**	**170,400**	**4,284,541**

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	522,246
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	3,673,524
CASH EXPENDITURE	(4,297,086)
CASH BALANCE	(101,316)

Appeal No & title: 01.86/2003 Tajikistan
Period: year 2003
Project(s): PTJ001, 164, 400, 401, 500, 535
Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES Goods/services	KIND & SERVICES Personnel	TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
SUPPLIES						
Shelter & Construction	*429,170*	325,986			325,986	103,184
Clothing & Textiles	*126,098*	2,786	208,039		210,825	(84,727)
Food & Seeds	*1,661,255*	631,415			631,415	1,029,840
Water & sanitation	*238,776*	158,445			158,445	80,331
Medical & First Aid	*73,391*	66,932			66,932	6,459
Teaching materials	*9,447*	103			103	9,344
Utensils & Tools	*34,589*	10,198			10,198	24,391
Other relief supplies	*11,105*	7,773	232,578		240,351	(229,246)
Sub-Total	***2,583,831***	**1,203,637**	**440,617**		**1,644,254**	**939,577**
CAPITAL EXPENSES						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	*8,406*	8,406			8,406	(0)
Computers & Telecom equip.	*45,508*	40,969			40,969	4,539
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures		9,451			9,451	(9,451)
Sub-Total	***53,914***	**58,827**			**58,827**	**(4,913)**
TRANSPORT & STORAGE						
Warehouse & distribution	*139,510*	124,172			124,172	15,338
Transport & vehicles	*690,815*	578,037			578,037	112,778
Sub-Total	***830,325***	**702,209**			**702,209**	**128,116**
PERSONNEL & TRAINING						
Personnel (delegates)	*1,011,978*	649,714		170,400	820,114	191,864
Personnel (regional, national staff)	*590,805*	696,665			696,665	(105,860)
Consultants	*11,300*					11,300
Workshops & training	*125,705*	69,084			69,084	56,621
Sub-Total	***1,739,788***	**1,415,464**		**170,400**	**1,585,864**	**153,924**
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION						
Travel & related expenses	*102,477*	113,991			113,991	*(11,514)*
Information expenses	*212,593*	144,875			144,875	*67,718*
Admin./general expenses	*254,582*	319,318			319,318	*(64,736)*
Sub-Total	***569,652***	**578,184**			**578,184**	***(8,532)***
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	***401,645***	**313,527**			**313,527**	*88,118*
Operational provisions		**25,239**			**25,239**	***(25,239)***
Transfers & contributions						
TOTAL BUDGET	***6,179,155***	**4,297,086**	**440,617**	**170,400**	**4,908,103**	***1,271,052***