

# 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

## CENTRAL ASIA

22 April 2004

### In Brief

**Appeal No.** 01.87/2003

**Target:** CHF 5,298,558 (USD 4.1 million / EUR 3.4 million)

Revised to CHF 4,234,138 (USD 3.26 million/ EUR 2.7 million)

**Coverage:** 89.5% ([Click here to go directly to the Financial Report](#))

**Appeal 2004:** Central Asia No. 01.84/2004 (click below)

[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual04/018404.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/018404.pdf)

*This document reports on and analyses achievements within the International Federation's 2003 annual appeal for Central Asia. The activities supported by this appeal fell within the Federation's longer-term support strategy for Central Asia. This is continuing in 2004 and is being supported by Appeal 01.84/2004 (see above).*

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### Overall analysis of the programme

The regional delegation for Central Asia supports five National Red Crescent Societies: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to increase their capacity to fulfil their humanitarian mandate of helping those most in need. The support is provided in all core programme areas - disaster management, health and care and humanitarian values, as detailed in Strategy 2010, the Federation's main policy document - and is based on the national societies' own strategies and priorities. The Federation's regional delegation, based in Almaty, has a rolling planning process (known as 2+2, which shapes its near term activities – over two years – and its longer term vision – over the following two years) that aims to channel sustainable support to National Society development. The appeal 2003 received 97 % coverage of the revised budget. However this was a 20% reduction of the original appeal which required appeal revision. The table below gives the picture of the original appeal, actual income and expenditure by programme:

Project name	Original appeal (CHF)	Income vs original appeal* *includes balance from previous years	Revised budget	Coverage vs revised appeal %	Expend vs budget
Federation coordination	278,909	99	296,048	93	68
Disaster management	1,575,208	149	2,132,386	111	106
Health and care	2,189,918	64	1,028,973	136	95
Humanitarian values	182,938	40	97,485	98	112
Organisational development	1,054,307	86	659,542	138	72
International representation	17,369	124	19,704	110	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,298,649</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4,234,138</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>79</b>

The original appeal coverage includes income from previous years, such as from the Afghan Crisis appeal (32/01), in disaster management and TB prevention in health and care. Programmes most affected by low response were population movement incorporated both in disaster management and humanitarian values and safe motherhood in health and care. Safe motherhood received very little income and was incorporated into TB prevention, while social support and vocational training to displaced people as well as the production of printed material on tolerance and cultural diversity in Kyrgyzstan did not take place. Although not supported for several consecutive years population movement is still a priority for Central Asia national societies who cooperate with International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR to support population on move. The arrival of late income is linked to differences in the Federation and partner national societies planning and funding cycles and affects programme implementation. Kazakhstan RC, for instance, received funds for HIV/AIDS prevention in October 2003, which allowed them to develop a training module for instructors to train commercial sex workers to become peer educators on HIV/AIDS prevention. However, because of the late arrival, the full impact of this initiative will not be felt until 2004.

Detailed information on revision of appeal activities was highlighted in the second programme update.  
[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual03/01870302.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual03/01870302.pdf)

This annual report aims to present final results of the programme activities, identified areas for improvements, funding situation (budget against expenditure) and its implications for programmes, national societies and their

beneficiaries. The end of year balance appeared as a result of generally late income received in the second half of the year.

### ***Health and care***

By the end of 2003 the coverage of the health and care programme was 113% of the revised budget, of which 95% was utilised. The income has covered planned activities except for mother and child care and was partly secured for 2004. The main health activities in the region, such as TB/ HIV/AIDS prevention, safe motherhood, first aid have been a continuation of 2002 projects. Due to insufficient funding mother and child health has been implemented with support from other sources (in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan) or integrated into other activities. In Turkmenistan, the health programme had savings due to the introduction of a commercial exchange rate in the country, which enabled activities to continue as planned.

**Goal:** The role of the Central Asian national societies in health care of respective countries is increased.

**Objective:** In 2003, the capacities of the Central Asian national societies to address the main health problems of communities are improved through health promotion, first aid, complementing national tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and mother and child care programmes.

**Expected result 1:** By the end of 2003, 1600 TB patients have been targeted to decrease their burden of TB through direct observation and social support (food parcel or hot meal, hygiene kit) and TB awareness has been raised among 20.000 people.

A tuberculosis control programme has been initiated in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan since 2000 and gradually expanded to other countries as a response to the growth of TB in the region. The programme is designed to support the WHO recommended DOTS strategy (Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course) in countries that adopted the DOTS strategy, which is a precondition for RC TB projects.<sup>1</sup> Completion of treatment is critical to prevent possibility of multi-drug resistance, which is the major threat to tuberculosis control. It is worthwhile to mention the nature of target groups that health authorities in the respective countries identified for the RC. The RC beneficiaries are TB patients among former prisoners, homeless, drug and alcohol addicts, disabled people who require special attention, support and home care.

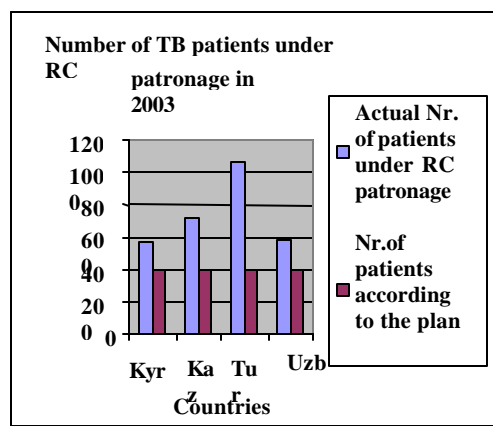
All four countries have a similar format for the project which consists of three components<sup>2</sup>: monitoring of patients' drug intake by visiting nurses through home visits or at DOTS centres, nutritional support (food parcels or hot meals) which on one hand serves as a good incentive for certain target groups to complete the treatment and on the other hand helps TB patients avoid side effects from aggressive TB drugs.

The third component is health education on TB symptoms and prevention for TB patients, their relatives and other groups depending on national society (Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan RC target schoolchildren in addition to TB patients).

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<sup>1</sup> The treatment includes two months in-patient intensive phase and 4-6 months outpatient continuation phase at DOTS centres/facilities. The in-patient phase is the responsibility of public health institutions, while the RC role is to monitor drug intake three times a week at DOTS centres / home visits, health education and social support depending on the project design in order to ensure completion of treatment.

<sup>2</sup> Kazakhstan RC runs two out of three projects without nutritional component.



Monitoring of TB drug intake allows visiting nurses to meet TB patients' families, identify new cases and refer them to TB hospitals. According to the original plan, every national society had to work with 400 TB patients. However the number of actual beneficiaries increased in all countries due to savings in Turkmenistan, and an over-estimate of the projected rate of inflation and costs of food parcels. The following table presents the number of nurses in each country, the actual and planned coverage of beneficiaries, amount of social support distributed during the year and number of communities covered by health education campaigns by country.

Country	No. of visiting nurses	No. of patients		Food parcels/Hot meals	Hygienic kits	Vitamins	No. printed material	Coverage by TB awareness		No. of patients completed the treatment
		Planned	actual					Plan	Actual	
Kazakhstan	21	400	712	2,250	4,696	3733	50,000	5,000	54,912	68-93%
Kyrgyzstan	10	400	569	2,040	80	3500	9,772	5,000	50,346	64%
Turkmenistan	7	400	1,071	1,358	1,358	1358	3,000	5,000	3,000	84%
Uzbekistan	15	400	579	1,510	446	1143	2,320	5,000	6,500	64-90%
Total	53	1,600	2,931	7,158	7,277	9734	65,092	20,000	108,258	

A total of 2931 TB patients have received treatment under the supervision of RC nurses against 1600 originally planned. Health education projected for 20,000 people throughout the region, in fact covered over 100,000 among TB patients and the general public. One of the commonalities of projects in all four countries is the target group, the majority of whom are at risk of interrupting their treatment due low motivation and social status. Such people include homeless, ex-prisoners, alcohol and drug addicts, disabled, lonely and elderly.

In Kazakhstan 21 visiting nurses provide home care, health education and social support to 712 TB patients against the planned number of 400 TB patients in five project areas (Astana, Semipalatinsk, Usk-Kamenogorsk, Kokchetau and Kzylorda). One (Astana) out of three projects include food incentives according to the project design. Health education campaigns covered 54,912 people against 5 000 planned, more than 10 times more.

In Kyrgyzstan, 10 nurses worked with 569 TB patients instead of the 400 planned and provided health education for 50,346 people against 5.000 planned. All three pilot projects (Bishkek, Jala-Abad, Kara-Balta) have a food parcel component. In Bishkek along with food parcels daily hot meals had been provided to 265 TB patients. Another 304 home bound TB patients received food parcels. Visiting nurses provided monitoring of drug intake at

DOTS centers attended by the TB patients three times a week. In the event the patient does not or is not able to come to health facilities visiting nurses bring the drugs home.

In Uzbekistan 15 nurses provide assistance to 579 TB patients with the food parcels component in two project sites: Urgut (Khorezm) and Gurlen (Samarkand). Health education in Uzbekistan is complicated by growing illiteracy of communities in rural areas. Taking this into account the national society is planning to replace text messages by pictures when producing printing material.

In Turkmenistan seven visiting nurses provide services to an additional 671 TB patients additionally to the planned 400 in three project areas. The overall increase of the projects' coverage was possible due to savings on bank exchange rate. Lists of RC TB projects beneficiaries have been provided by TB dispensaries. Food distribution was carried out on the basis of those lists and are available upon request. The content of food parcels slightly differs in four countries and include following:

Country	Food parcel twice a month	portion
Turkmenistan	Peas	3 kg
	Rice	5 kg
	Lentils	3 kg
	Flour	5 kg
	Sugar	3 kg
	Vegetable oil	2 litres
	Condensed milk	2 cans
	Total	21 kg
Uzbekistan	Rice	3 kg
	Lentils	2 kg
	buckwheat	2 kg
	Sugar	2 kg
	Tea	2 packs
	Vegetable oil	1 litres

**Impact:**

The program is run in close cooperation with state health facilities and Project Hope, and is well accepted by communities. It provides people with low/no resources (such as those pictured below) with much needed food, hygienic items, free TB drugs and care by RC nurses



The role of visiting nurses in ensuring drug intake was not solely focused on TB patients but also on people close to them. This helps nurses identify new cases and refer them to TB hospitals. For example in Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan 1438 suspected cases have been referred to TB institutions by RC nurses, of whom 286 cases have been confirmed and diagnosed with TB. Increased knowledge about TB symptoms and prevention allowed communities detect TB cases among themselves. Dissemination of knowledge about TB, including distribution of printed material, targeted more beneficiaries (from 5000 planned to 54.000 actually covered during the year in Kazakhstan). However illiteracy rates in rural areas, (according to the Uzbek RC) is on the rise. As such, the approach was modified to replace text messages by pictures in future. The impact of health education has been measured by a specifically designed questionnaire and the evaluation demonstrated 50% increase of knowledge among target communities in four countries. Such questionnaires help identify impact of health education. For example, Kazakh RC has questionnaires for different categories of beneficiaries, such as TB patients, their family members and healthy population. It contains questions on TB symptoms, ways of TB prevention and hygiene measures. If a questionnaire score is 42% or less, then there is a need, according to programme guidelines, to come back to the group to improve knowledge. Experience showed that health education was more effective in small school clubs where work is run on a regular basis throughout the year.

A total of 2,931 TB patients received nutritional and psychological support. Monitoring of TB patients showed that nutritional support under the DOTS treatment decreased side effects. Generally, low weight TB patients put on weight during the project. This approach has proved to be a good incentive to this particular beneficiary group that the RC has committed to work with. According to Kyrgyz RC the need for nutritional support will grow due to the deteriorating social and economic situation of people and continuous growth of TB prevalence in the country. Kazakhstan RC plans to introduce a nutritional component to its projects in future, although on average this element consumes up to 80% of the project budget.

According to Kazakhstan RC observations, food incentives encourage detection of new cases. In order to receive food parcels people outside of the DOTS project undergo screening for TB. This helps to detect new TB cases and address them quickly. On the other hand, poor social status can lead to intentional defaulters among other DOTS TB patients who do not receive nutritional support from the state health authorities. To prevent TB patients not under RC supervision (who do not benefit from nutritional support) from interrupting their treatment so as to receive food support, Kazakh RC provided them with additional food parcels. National societies' health coordinators plan to research the most effective type of incentive and incorporate results into future programming.

**Expected result 2:** Involvement of Central Asia National Societies in HIV/AIDS prevention in their respective countries is increased through extensive efforts in raising awareness among 30.000 young people, commercial sex workers and intravenous (I/V) drug users.

The 2003 HIV/AIDS prevention programme was a continuation of the 2002 programme. It started in Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan in the beginning of 2003 and due to income delays commenced later in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Funds to continue the programme in 2004 have been extended with donors' agreement. Raising awareness on HIV/AIDS issues was aimed at youth and was implemented at national and branch level through: production and distribution of 103,000 copies of information material to local communities; organising round tables; and running concerts, discotheques, drawing competitions, marching and the testing schoolchildren on HIV/AIDS knowledge. Kazakh and Uzbek RC societies originally planned to target other risk groups, including commercial sex workers and I/V drug users. It is likely that all targeted commercial sex workers will be involved as peer educators during 2004 as a continuation of the project. Meanwhile a training module has been developed for instructors for outreach training of peer HIV/AIDS prevention trainers among commercial sex workers. Work with I/V drug users is limited to prevention activities through a telephone hotline in Kazakhstan, which also provided psychological support by volunteers-psychologists. All beneficiaries have access to a telephone hotline to get information on HIV/AIDS test centres.

Over 34,000 young people have received HIV/AIDS training in 2,159 sessions conducted by 739 RC trained instructors and volunteers (against 400 originally planned). All activities in the region had good media coverage locally and on the Federation web site.



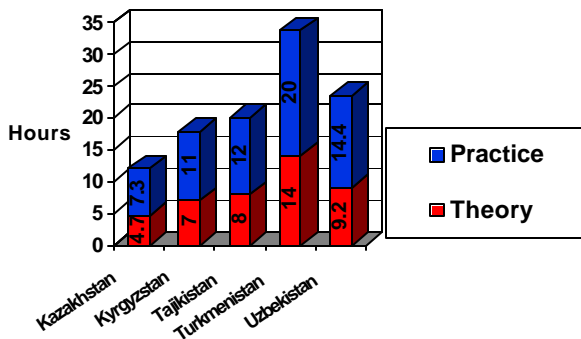
*Raising awareness: An HIV/AIDS Day Graffiti*

Monitoring surveys provided evidence that TV is the most effective channel for communicating HIV/AIDS information along with printed material, particularly in rural areas with no electricity. During the annual regional health meeting all national societies' health coordinators recognized the importance of readjusting their work with mass media and admitted that awareness activities should evolve into wider peer education concept rather than based on solely age criteria.

**Expected result 3:** The Red Crescent Societies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan take an active part in the country coordinating mechanism (CCM) of the global fund to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria.

The Red Crescent Societies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan are members of CCM in their respective countries, apart from Turkmenistan, where the government did not apply to the Global Fund. All societies participated in applications for the Global Fund. Three countries - Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan - received funding for HIV/AIDS and TB (only Kyrgyzstan) control activities. The Ministry of Health in Uzbekistan prepared an application to the Global Fund for the May 2003 call and received funds for HIV/AIDS. However, the societies' greater concern is TB funding. Uzbek RC and the regional delegation participated in a meeting organised by WHO in Tashkent in April 2003 and has prepared and implemented plan of action for the application for Global Fund activities

**Expected result 4:** By the end of 2003 the quality of health promotion and first aid training to 16,000 volunteers and community members at branch level has been improved through training based on a common regional curriculum. 10 health staff from selected branches have improved their technical skills in health aspects of disaster management with the main focus on vulnerability assessment, epidemic control and first aid.



In 2003, 566 instructors-volunteers of Red Crescent societies in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan conducted 6,930 first aid trainings to develop first aid skills among 39,741 adults, 28,218 school and university students against 20,000 planned. To improve the quality of first aid training the focus was on practical training. The chart below shows the split between theory and practical exercises. First aid has proven to be an effective, low-cost, low-technology way of reducing vulnerability in many communities, from hazards as diverse as

road safety and earthquakes. The Red Crescent societies have been shown to be well placed to lead in this area because of their community base and national reach.

A follow up to test skill retention was carried out during first aid competitions and health campaigns for volunteers and the general public. Uzbek RC organized a two-day national first aid competition for eight first aid teams and 167 volunteers. Another five days of first aid training was conducted with a focus on the branch level

and for national health coordinators. Participants discussed ways to improve first aid training and extend the work to branch level. They raised the need to revise the first aid training curriculum, introduce refresher course and follow up activities to ensure development of lasting first aid skills. The meeting came up with recommendations to set up first aid training centres to increase coverage and diversify trainees groups, to run commercial trainings, improve material basis (information, FA video, mannequins etc) increase community and volunteer involvement and upgrade courses for advanced participants.

**Expected result 5:** By the end of 2003, maternal health services have received improved assistance from six branches of the Red Crescent through increased knowledge of 2,000 pregnant women in safe pregnancy and deliveries, potential complications, risk factor and infant care.

This activity has been originally planned for four countries, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. However it was not supported and instead was integrated into other activities<sup>3</sup> or implemented with resources outside of the appeal (in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan)

Kazakhstan RC runs maternal and child health small scale services through provision of training in deliveries, safe motherhood and child care for pregnant women in the public health maternity hospital in Semipalatinsk city. The project is partly related to the history of the city (location on the territory of nuclear test ground active for nearly 40 years) and success of the initial pilot project. Trainings are run by trained RC midwives who have worked in maternity homes for three years to prepare women for deliveries and to reduce related trauma. RC midwives monitor all deliveries in maternity hospitals and deliveries by women participants of classes. Results for 2003 show that of a total of 1,526 deliveries during the year, 420 pregnant women completed four training sessions, of whom 80% gave birth without complications.

## Disaster management

Disaster Management programme by the end of the year (due to late income) received 111% coverage of the revised appeal. Of this, 106% was utilised during 2003. Total income includes 2002 contributions from such programmes as the Afghan Crisis (appeal 32/2001), DIPECHO disaster preparedness support in Uzbekistan and the Uzbekistan Drought appeal (appeal 27/2001). Income received in the second half of the year (cash and kind) enabled national societies to initiate additional activities to planned ones, such as an increased print run of disaster preparedness materials, three small-scale mitigation projects in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan in addition to the planned ones, activities to develop disaster preparedness staff and increasing disaster preparedness stocks with second hand clothing.

**Goal:** The suffering and vulnerability level of high risk groups in Central Asia are reduced through effective disaster management system of Central Asian national societies and other stakeholders in the region.

**Objective:** By the end of 2003, the disaster management capacity of the Red Crescent Societies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan has increased through improved planning capacities, increased volunteers recruitment and training, logistical support for programmes and increased community participation in mitigation projects and activities, matching the characteristics of a well-prepared national society.

**Expected result 1:** By the end of 2003 each of the four national societies in Central Asia have developed, disseminated and started implementation of the disaster preparedness plans at all levels, linked to the country national disaster preparedness (DP) plan where available

Development of a national society disaster preparedness plan was initiated by national societies to identify their disaster preparedness and response roles within the national disaster preparedness plans / agreements. This was done in partnership with their respective governments. National societies' planning includes a disaster

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<sup>3</sup> In Kazakhstan, the Semipalatinsk maternal health services are integrated with TB prevention, in Karaganda with health promotion/ First Aid programme

preparedness policy, response guidelines and disaster response capacities. According to the plan the process started in 2001 and in June 2004 national societies will present final documents during regional disaster management (DM) meeting.

Another important activity to complement the disaster preparedness plan is a disaster management information system and all four national societies are at different stages in developing such a data base. Kazakhstan RC successfully utilises a comprehensive information data base provided by the state agency for emergencies. Uzbek RC runs a community based early warning system in five branches initiated in the framework of the Uzbekistan drought operation. This work is run in cooperation with state emergencies information system enabling the possibility of prompt preventive measures. Turkmenistan went through formal procedures with respective authorities to start development of such a data base and Kyrgyzstan RC is planning to establish it in 2005.

**Expected Result 2:** Central Asian national societies have established one regional disaster response team (RDRT), conducted one exchange visit per each national society and carried out practical training for 80-100 staff members and volunteers of each Central Asian national society with focus on rescue and sanitary teams of the branches

In a region which is prone to major disasters, such as drought, earthquakes, landslides and floods as well as localised seasonal disasters, the national societies expressed the need to build local capacities and cross border cooperation to respond to disasters. The intention was in the first place to build multi-skilled rapid response teams and secondly, to address needs of affected neighbouring countries in a quicker, effective, appropriate and lower cost ways by sending people and relief goods from nearby locations. To achieve that Regional Response Training (RDRT) has been initiated in 2002. The project was planned for two years 2002 -03 and started with two nine days RDR training for 70 national society and delegation staff and volunteers. One regional team of 11 experts in different technical areas has been established based on an agreed selection criteria. The primary role of the team is to provide technical assistance in situation analysis and emergency appeal planning (if required). Selected personnel will be deployed in the event of a disaster.



**Disaster response  
simulation, temporary  
camp Kazakhstan, Almaty**

Success of the training (building required skills) inspired national societies to train branches to build local expertise and improve disaster response capacities in the country to establish efficient and cost effective national disaster response teams. As a result every national society has trained 40 people and established a team of 10 people.











The project provided a unique opportunity for important knowledge sharing, building practical response skills through field exercises and simulations among national societies in countries highly exposed to diverse disasters. It also created opportunities for regional cooperation among the national societies through building standard disaster management skills based on local approaches. However the regional disaster response team deployment needs additional procedural agreement with all national societies involved as it requires travel arrangements,

availability of team members and funding solution. National societies see the technical value of the team and intend to continue and find solution to support its role in the event of disasters.

Disaster preparedness officers from Kyrgyzstan RC and Uzbekistan RC visited Kazakhstan RC headquarters and branch disaster preparedness activities. The Kazakh RC disaster preparedness officer shared experience of running the disaster management information system at headquarters level and organised a visit to community based disaster preparedness and rapid response teams project in Temirtau (Karaganda branch). During their exchange visit they contributed to designing an information booklet for victims of Jambyl earthquake in Kazakhstan.

**Expected Result 3:** By the end 2003, four Central Asia NS (Kazakh RC, Uzbek RC, Kyrgyz RC and Turkmen RC) have developed a minimum of two participatory community based projects, in a gender balanced manner, to address issues of mitigation and early warning. In Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan, the NS have also implemented one recovery project based on the results of the VCA conducted in these countries

National societies in Central Asia finalised 15 mitigation projects during the reporting period to reduce community vulnerability vis-à-vis slow onset and seasonal disasters. The activities included focused awareness, information and communication, disaster response training for volunteers and at risk communities. These activities are complemented by an early warning system to provide a comprehensive data base on risk mapping as well as disaster forecasts by state emergency structures to mitigate the impact of local emergencies. With funds received in August national society disaster preparedness officers agreed on and conducted a pilot mitigation evaluation in one country. The lessons learnt from the evaluation have been disseminated among societies in the region and will be taken account of in future planning. The lessons include: the need for increased community participation and ownership; and concentrating on the national society's own capacities, taking more account of quality and sustainability issues and volunteer management. Findings also reflect on achievements, such as acknowledgement and involvement of local authorities and communities and, as a result, the opening of new branches and better integration of organisational development and disaster management programmes. One of the agreed areas of improvement was better integration between organisational development (OD)/DM in volunteer management in community based disaster preparedness and mitigation project areas.

Country	Number of projects	Type
Kazakhstan RC	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Fire safety – 2</li> <li> Traffic accidents reduction – 2</li> </ul>
Kyrgyzstan RC	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> River bank reinforcement – 2</li> <li> Landslide traps – 1</li> <li> Drainage of ground waters – 1</li> </ul>
Turkmenistan RC	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Fire safety – 1</li> <li> Tree planning – 1</li> <li> Landslide traps – 1</li> <li> River bank reinforcement – 1</li> </ul>
Uzbekistan RC	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Tree planning – 3</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	

**Expected Result 4:** An integrated approach is developed by the Central Asia NS to address disaster preparedness management issues through their coordination efforts with local authorities, UN, the ICRC and other partners and through the integration of relevant Central Asia national societies programmes, such as OD and health, with the DM programme.

NS in the region continue cooperation and integration within national societies programmes, ICRC and externally with other governmental, non-governmental and international organizations within and outside the region.

Activities proceeded as planned with following major events during the year ([link to the second programme update http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual03/01870302.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual03/01870302.pdf)) :

- Four CA societies participated in UNDP Regional Initiative Forum for Natural Disasters, Iran, March 2003
- Uzbek RC participated in “Fergana 2003” field exercise, organized by country’s Ministry for Emergencies with support from UN and NATO to demonstrate response capacities
- A round table was held with NGOs on formation of Disaster Preparedness Coordination Committee in two cities in Kazakhstan to discuss capacities of different NGOs to respond to disasters locally.
- Turkmen RC cooperated with government on disaster mitigation and border issues



Drainage mitigation project in Turkmenistan, Mary province



Traffic accidents reduction project, billboards, Kazakhstan, Almaty

As a result of better integrated programmes, national societies benefited from: increased recognition of their activities by local governments; increased community participation and volunteer recruitment; and more effective use of resources. Areas of integration increased and included: integration of organizational development and disaster management (building branch capacities, opening new branches); disaster management and health (first aid training); disaster management and conflict preparedness (ICRC), Dissemination of humanitarian values goes through health, youth disaster population movement projects.

**Expected Result 5:** Logistical capacity of the Central Asia NS in responding to emergency and ongoing needs has increased through the support provided to construct warehouses in selected national societies, vehicle support, logistics training, and four exchange visits.

Construction of warehouses in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan started in 2002 from funds available from the Afghan Crisis programme. This strengthened national society capacity through providing contingency stocks and in peace time enables financial sustainability through generating income. Although implemented differently (partly constructed, partly purchased prefabricated buildings), all societies by the end of 2003 have warehouses in place and are currently renovating them to make them functional

Other budgeted activities included maintenance of national societies’ fleet and logistics training on standard procedures adapted to country specific legislation. Limited funding affected implementation of four planned

exchange visits of logistics officers. Tajikistan RC hosted two logistics officers from Turkmenistan RC to share practical experience in the field of logistics.

**Expected Result 6:** By the end of 2003, Disaster Preparedness and response within the four CA NS, namely Kazakh RC, Uzbek RC, Kyrgyz RC and Turkmen RC has improved by prepositioning of non-food items in six DP centres in Uzbekistan, three in Kyrgyzstan, four in Kazakhstan and four in Turkmenistan. Communication facilities and the level of awareness on disaster preparedness and response at different levels has increased through media, printed materials and public sessions.

Activities proceeded as planned without changes from the original appeal. To enable national societies to respond immediately to localised disasters their above listed disaster preparedness centres have been provided with limited basic needs items (blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, jerry cans, detergents) including Swedish RC and Finnish RC contributions of second hand clothing. Kazakhstan RC has replenished DP stocks in three branches utilised during earthquake response activities.

The Federation's regional delegation provided regular maintenance and upgrade of HF radio network in the region in disaster preparedness centres as part of enhancing communication in case of emergencies. As a result, national societies have better communication internally with their respective disaster preparedness centres, neighbouring national societies and regional delegation

National societies have good experience of running information / communication campaigns backed by printed material, the quality of which has improved over the years.

**Expected result 7:** By the end of 2003, access to material and non-material support for vulnerable forced migrants in five countries of Central Asia has improved by an enriched nutritional status of 600 vulnerable refugees and IDP families, by 60% increase in hygiene awareness of 3,500 families and by vocational training provided to these selected refugee and IDP families .

Although the population movement programme has received a very low response, insufficient for planned activities for several years, national societies utilised funds from the Afghan crisis appeal in 2002-2003. This enabled them to continue support for this vulnerable group via vocational training and social support. Central Asia national societies sought funds outside the appeal and cooperated with relevant organisations (IOM, UNHCR) to carry on supporting people on the move in countries that have not yet developed proper mechanisms to tackle migration issues .

**Impact:** The program me had an overall positive impact. It increased national society DM capacities through:

- Development of national society disaster preparedness plan stating their role to complement the national preparedness and response activities,
- Identifying response procedures and building on comprehensive disaster management systems (risk mapping, estimated prognosis for disaster impact),
- integration with other programmes for better efficiency,
- maintaining basic disaster preparedness stocks, fleet and communication facilities,
- improved logistics procedures.

Although there are many areas for improvement, the activities conducted in 2003 enabled national societies to reduce vulnerabilities of local communities to disasters. As a result of 15 mitigation projects in the region finalized during the reporting period, the population in 12 villages and three towns is better protected from a variety of disasters, including floods and landslides .

Increased disaster management capacities enabled Kazakhstan RC to run an effective earthquake response operation in Jambyl in May 2003 (see <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/03/03052603/>), and raise funds to continue work during the rehabilitation phase. The operation was recognized by local communities and authorities and

received good coverage by local and central media. Kyrgyz RC responded to a landslide in Osh in May 2003 by provision of basic needs from their disaster preparedness stocks

An evaluation of mitigation projects raised important issues of sustainability and identified areas for improvement. It pointed out the importance of building projects on realistic analysis, including: organizational capacities and mandate of the national society, a needs based role, avoidance of duplication of others' efforts; efficient use of resources; the need for increased community participation; improved volunteer management and identification of a proper exit strategy.

## Organizational development

**Goal:** The Central Asian national societies become well-functioning national societies which are relevant, effective and efficient in providing services to the vulnerable people in their countries.

**Objective:** The Central Asian national societies are initiating a process to adopt and adjust their governance, management and functional structure in order to better fulfil their mandate to serve the vulnerable.

By the end of 2003 the appeal coverage comprised 138% of the revised budget with an expenditure rate of 72%. Low expenditure is because of financial and management reasons. In 2003 the OD programme for the first time received full coverage for all planned activities by country. National societies OD staff did not have experience on effective financial management and this was an adjustment period. Moreover, Uzbekistan RC had a balance from 2002 which had not been completely utilised in 2003. Staff reduction in the regional OD department resulted in an under spend on regional youth projects (there was less monitoring than planned). Also, contributions of some donors in 2003 have been allocated for more than one year.

**Expected result 1:** By the end of 2003, the overall management - including leadership, staff and volunteers of the Central Asian national societies - has improved through training and coaching on 1) human resource management, 2) financial management and 3) fundraising emphasising the link between activities, structure, statutes and regulations.

*Leadership and management.* As a result of management and leadership workshops in Turkmenistan RC, human resource policy is being revised and is expected to lead to an overall improvement of human resource management. As a result of mapping areas for improvement, Kazakhstan RC decided to introduce an alternative to workshops methods to train staff and volunteers. Special focus will be made on selection of professional volunteers who represent over 60% of members in Governing bodies and attempts to improve their organisational knowledge. The society has also identified the need to develop proper human resource policy. Uzbekistan RC has developed a draft strategic plan for 2004 - 2007 that reflects the current process of change. Kyrgyz RC adopted regulation for grass root organisations in the country to encourage membership.

*Financial management:* This was the first year of programme implementation. National societies in the region expressed the need for a financial management system that has been successfully implemented in Tajik RC in 2002. By the end of 2003 a new accounting system had been introduced in all four Central Asia national societies at headquarters level. Kazakh RC, Kyrgyz RC, Turkmen RC and Uzbek RC societies received equipment: computers and software (1C accounting system) and training. Training for finance people was planned to be finalised before the end of 2003. However due to time constraints this was extended to 2004. The software is adapted to the Federation and local charts of accounting to enable national societies improve their financial reporting and overall financial management.

*Fundraising:* To develop national society fundraising skills the regional delegation have selected and identified a regional resource person from Uzbekistan RC who was trained and later analysed the fundraising situation in the region. A round of fundraising workshops was conducted in four societies to discuss possible fundraising

strategies. It is expected that the work will continue to encourage national societies leadership to improve their financial management, transparency and, with this in mind, to produce annual detailed financial reports.

**Expected result 2:** By the end of 2003, the Central Asian National Societies have introduced draft versions of their new statutes and structures clarifying the role of governance and management and taking into account the need for more accountability and transparency.

To meet requirements of the International Federation on effective governance, national societies initiated revision of their statutes and structure in June 2002. Societies progressed well according to the plan of action adopted for every national society in December 2002, with support of an external consultant from Armenian RC. By the end of 2003 all national societies had introduced, discussed and approved revised statutes representing structures with clear functions of governance and management. This has been preceded by explaining to members and volunteers the need for revision of statutes and structures. All societies worked with local lawyers to ensure that the revised statutes comply with local legislation. According to the plan of action, revised statutes and structures will be approved during extraordinary General Assembly in 2004 in Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Uzbek RC have already introduced its new structure and appointed an acting Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in 2003.

The follow up to the Plan of Action was carried out by the same external consultant to support the process and the report will be available in 2004.

During the revision process the national societies encountered such issues as roles of members and volunteers, their status, rights and responsibilities, in particular of those in governing bodies. The issues need to be addressed during implementation of the revised statutes. All national societies are currently working to develop relevant rules and regulations.

**Expected result 3:** By the end of 2003, most branches of Central Asian National Societies have increased their capacity in service delivery by developing their management, fundraising and community involvement through well targeted, planned and integrated programmes which will lead to an improved image in the public and contribute to a developed civil society.

To encourage branch development, the regional delegation established a branch development fund in 2003 to support branch initiatives that comply with a set time (three months) and condition (15% of own funding). Of 25 applications from five countries only nine met the requirements and received funding. Project activities included fundraising initiatives, community training, community centres, district branch development and training for staff and volunteers at district level.

**Impact:** This initiative enabled organisational development and disaster management programmes to be better integrated. As a result of disaster mitigation and community based disaster preparedness projects new branches have been established and activities run to train their staff and volunteers.

This was an important initiative that enabled headquarters revisit their understanding of branch capacities, ideas, weak and strong points. Despite the headquarters fears to fail meet the requirement of 15% own funding, the branches welcomed the initiative.

The regional delegation conducted monitoring visits and planned to evaluate funded projects with the involvement of organisational development coordinators from the region. It is expected that the assessment will help identify the need for such small scale projects to develop branch capacity.

**Expected result 4:** By the end of 2003, the youth movement of Central Asian national societies has consolidated its role and image as an effective actor of Red Crescent work, being fully supported by the leadership of the Central Asian national societies, particularly in fighting stigmatisation of people living with tuberculosis and HIV/IDS, in disseminating preventive messages in these areas through peer education, and in advocating humanitarian values more widely.

This was the third and the last year of funding provided by Finnish RC to support the youth programme in three Central Asia countries, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. The support was focused on three directions: to strengthen youth sections with a focus on development of activities; increased youth participation in activities of the national societies; and to enable them to provide humanitarian services to the vulnerable

Central Asia youth sections have increased their participation in national society activities, through introductory RC training, dissemination of RCRC Principles, international humanitarian law (IHL), training volunteers in different areas (disaster preparedness, conflict preparedness, health).

**Impact:** Central Asia youth is experienced in running big public awareness campaigns ensuring good visibility, wide media coverage, building on close cooperation with other local state and non governmental agencies and international organisations. They generally have a positive image and are recognised as a national youth organisation that is active in promoting healthy life style, health prevention and providing social support to the most vulnerable.

**Constraints:** Every national society has volunteer management, recruitment and retention systems. However each could be improved. Meanwhile volunteer management is a challenging business due to many reasons including the nature of activities (mainly action oriented) and the tendency of national societies (worldwide) often to not fully understand the motivation of volunteers. For effective volunteer management and retention the system should also look into more effective use of volunteers' professional capacities and skills in relevant areas to contribute to the promotion of RC ideals and serving the most vulnerable.

## Humanitarian Values

The humanitarian values programme received 98% coverage of the revised appeal. The figure however does not reflect the real situation. In fact the income against original appeal was 40%, which affected many programme activities, highlighted below.

Despite the low income for the programme, the national societies prioritised to run the planned image survey in one pilot country, Kyrgyzstan, to identify perceptions of and attitudes towards the RC image. Having such knowledge would increase the effectiveness of any fundraising efforts. This project put the programme into a deficit of CHF 5,000. Due to general under funding, the programme had to share resources with health, disaster management and organisational development programmes.

Promotion of tolerance and respect focusing on populations on the move was also affected by the low response. National Societies will, however, continue activities from their own funding and seek support from other sources.

**Goal:** Effectiveness of national societies to deliver their services in core programmes is increased through promotion of fundamental principles and humanitarian values.

**Objective:** By the end of 2003, the Central Asian National Societies have improved their capacities to promote the understanding of the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the RCRC Movement in the general public through influencing the behaviour in local communities.

**Expected result 1:** Respect for and implementation of the Movement's fundamental principles has increased through a behavioural change in implementing community-based activities on TB/HIV/AIDS prevention, disaster preparedness and response, social, legal and psychological support to migrants.

Central Asia NS information officers continue their efforts to advocate on behalf of marginalized groups of population, including people living with TB, AIDS, victims of disasters and migrants, through promotion of tolerance and raising communities' awareness on risks and health education and mitigation activities.

As planned, information officers together with health and disaster management officers conducted successful awareness and advocacy campaigns on World TB Day (March 2003), as well as a one-month HIV/AIDS campaign (November-1 December). They also helped launch the World Disaster Report (September-November 2003). Activities received good media coverage. To increase RC visibility, national societies distributed their promotion material (printed material, T-shirts, pens and key holders etc). The delegation supported these campaigns with information material and press kits. Information and advocacy campaigns targeted thousands of people vulnerable to health problems, disasters, discrimination and isolation

A pilot Red Crescent image survey was planned in the original appeal to measure effectiveness of national societies' communication activities. This was in line with the overall delegation's strategy and national societies' efforts to develop financial sustainability. The survey has been conducted by an independent sociological company. The findings show that perceptions among the population, of the Kyrgyz RC is of an organisation working in accordance with its mandate, particularly in terms of disaster response. It was the biggest research that helped identify ways promote and therefore improve the likelihood of future fundraising initiatives. For instance, it was found that 28% of respondents are ready to become RC members and pay a membership fee.



Activities to promote the Fundamental Principles are seen as more effective when integrated with other programmes. This helps better co-ordinate planning and enables joint activities to be run in a cost-effective way. In Turkmenistan, distribution of printed material and training session on RC Principles and mission was incorporated into 65 health workshops on HIV/AIDS targeting 850 people (students, tutors, militaries and other citizens) helping to reduce information programme costs.

Low response to the appeal affected humanitarian values activities, such as designing and maintenance of NS web sites and production of printed materials.

**Expected result 2:** Awareness of government authorities, national and international organisations, as well as the media about the achievements and needs of the Red Crescent Societies in the programme areas has increased through the representation of the Central Asian national societies at national and international levels, through the dissemination of printed materials, regular publications, presentations on different levels and targeted information campaigns

Information officers produced printed material to highlight the society's activities for governments, media and other stakeholders within and outside the region. This was done through the launch of World Disaster Report (translated in the delegation into Russian) for state emergency authorities, national academic institutions and local NGOs. National societies' activities to obtain Global fund support was actively promoted by local media. The visit of the Federation's Secretary General (Report on the Secretary General visit to Kyrgyzstan RC can be found on the web: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/03/03031001/>.) gave a good opportunity to raise the RC profile among top government officials in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, where he met ministers of foreign affairs, health and emergencies and held press conferences. Regular newsletters, annual reports, NS promotion booklets and the societies' websites also targeted governments, international organisations and NGOs.

To raise Central Asia NS profiles, and highlight activities to respond to local needs, the following publications have been produced by national society information officers with the support from the delegation:

Kyrgyz youth passes on anti-stigma message - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/03/03120101/>  
World AIDS Day 2003 - 1 December 2003 -

<http://www.ifrc.org/meetings/events/wad2003/activities/europe.asp>

International Federation admits three new members - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/pr03/8603.asp>

Kazakh Red Crescent puts its trust in youth - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/03/03113003/>

Tajik volunteers help prevent new typhoid cases - <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/news/03/03112102/>

Icelandic Red Cross web site republished the news story from Tajikistan - [www.redcross.is](http://www.redcross.is)

During the year the national societies' image and recognition by governments and international community indicated good progress. As mentioned in programme updates national societies have increased capacities to raise funds locally and are recognised by their governments for their activities to reduce population's vulnerabilities.

**Expected result 3:** By the end of 2003, a total 250 staff members and 500 volunteers of the Central Asian national societies, at the headquarters and branch levels, have improved their skills in performance, communication and promotion of fundamental principles and values through the distribution and adequate use of existing national society and Federation's tools, such as the youth guidelines and the two-day training module "From Principles to Action".

Training of volunteers and staff on Fundamental Principles and values has been finalized in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan Red Crescent Societies. Regional delegation provided a 2-day training for instructors among young volunteers: five in Uzbekistan, 16 in Turkmenistan, 10 in Kazakhstan and eight in Kyrgyzstan. Training was based on the Federation training module consisting of 7 Steps for 7 Principles, From Principles to Action (Instructors Guide) and Mystery Course (guidelines for participants). The material has been translated into Russian in the delegation and printed locally.

Training for staff, volunteers and journalists was conducted by trained instructors at branch and headquarters. ICRC contributed people and funding. During the seminar, Kazakhstan RC trained 95 volunteers and 16 branch chair people, Kyrgyzstan RC trained 100 volunteers in three branches and Bishkek. Uzbekistan RC invited 18 journalists and 37 volunteers, Turkmenistan RC trained 80 volunteers in 16 youth centers.

The total number of trained volunteers was 330 against 500 planned, while the number of trained volunteers increased to 39 and number of chair people 16 instead of 25 planned.

The training had been planned for all branches in five countries, including Tajikistan. However, a low response to the appeal affected implementation. Kazakhstan RC implemented four of 14 planned trainings having integrated with other program meetings providing for better coverage. Kyrgyzstan implemented three trainings in branches and one in Bishkek against seven planned, Tajikistan had to cancel activities due to funding constraints.

This training and material became a basis for the national societies to improve their staff and volunteers' basic knowledge of the RC Movement. It includes an introductory course for outsiders and newcomers and information to refresh knowledge for existing staff.

**Expected result 4:** By the end of 2003, public awareness campaigns in all five Central Asian countries contribute to the development of conditions leading to more tolerance and respect between migrants and the host communities as part and follow-up of the 2002 regional action to reduce discrimination.

The projects under this section are a follow up of the Federation Global Antidiscrimination Action to develop tolerance and respect towards people affected by discrimination and stigma. The projects target migrants in Kazakhstan, young people at risk of violence in Kyrgyzstan and people living with HIV/AIDS in Uzbekistan.

The project in Kazakhstan in three branches was based on needs analysis among host and returnees communities and consequent response to the most urgent of them. Advocacy efforts targeted host communities, authorities and media to improve situation of returnees' communities. Legal counseling has been provided with the support from International Organization for Migration (IOM) in three branches to increase returnees' knowledge of their rights. This training also included an antidiscrimination component with a focus on women as the most vulnerable group among returnees' communities. The project provided access to vocational training, language courses in nine training centers in three branches. A media visit to migrants' families was organized both to highlight RC

activities and to draw public attention to the migrants needs. Although the project was finalized in November 2003, Kazakhstan RC is seeking support to continue activities in 2004.

Kyrgyzstan RC initiated a three-month telephone hot line project to provide urgent psychological and legal support to youth at risk / affected by violence. The project started in October 2003 after training RC volunteers and staff (three trainings) to properly handle project activities and identify partners. Bishkek Inspection for Juvenile Justice provided technical support in legal counseling. The national society is seeking funds to support this important activity in 2004 to help reduce vulnerabilities of young people to sexual, domestic and violence at school. Future project activities will anticipate participation of other partners involved, such as parents and school teachers.

Uzbekistan RC conducted a three-month project on promotion of tolerance to people living with HIV/AIDS with a focus on youth. Activities by Uzbek RC youth department included production of a five minute anti-stigma video aired on national TV, staging performances in three big cities - Bukhara, Namangan and Tashkent - and distribution of 400 wall calendars. The project was finalized in March.

Tajikistan RC within its "Tolerance towards vulnerable groups" project organized eight interactive radio programmes to answer questions from people affected by discrimination either in their families, communities or at work. The topics covered TB, HIV/AIDS, violence, relations between migrants and host communities and other relevant issues. A telephone hot line by Tajik RC psychotherapists to provide professional consultations and psychological support to people facing stigma operated for six months and proved to be effective and much appreciated by communities.

Turkmenistan RC, where there is only one officially registered HIV/AIDS case, held a spectacular one-day public event to mark the World AIDS Day and join the Federation global action against stigma. It is important to continue raising awareness and fight stigma in an environment where very limited information is available. The RC awareness information is probably the only available and reliable source of knowledge to prevent spread of HIV/AIDS and fight stigma.

### **Impact**

Central Asia's national societies started anti-discrimination activities in 2003 and identified local partners among local authorities and NGOs. But it is too early to evaluate the impact. The biggest achievement of the year was the increased number of state and non-governmental organisations interested to cooperate with the national societies in different fields. All activities related to antidiscrimination had good media coverage.

### **Constraints**

Limited previous experience and lack of specific knowledge complicates often sensitive issues of antidiscrimination activities. It is important to have knowledge sharing and better advocacy to encourage public and the governments' decision making on antidiscrimination, gender, segregation and xenophobia issues.

## **Federation Coordination**

**Goal:** All components of the RCRC Movement and other partners agree upon a framework of cooperation, which will be reflected in the RAS/CAS document in order to strengthen the five national societies and effectively reduce the suffering of the vulnerable.

**Objective:** By the end of 2003, coordination, programme focus and its relevance in each country is improved through ongoing dialogue between all partners, improved exchanges between Central Asia national societies, and the ongoing revision of the RAS/CAS document.

**Expected result:** By the end of 2003 the coordination efforts by the Federation are reflected in improved and transparent communication among all partners, a participatory and inclusive planning process, the effective use of resources, appropriate human resource development, and more focused programme implementation respective of the needs of the five national societies of Central Asia and beneficiaries.

The regional delegation has been utilising different stakeholders' visits for discussions of joint efforts in the region. These include: meetings and briefing for the Netherlands RC Secretary General who visited Kyrgyzstan RC, meetings; a briefing for the Finnish RC information team (two people, information officer and a journalist) who visited in relation to Finnish RC funded activities; and a meeting with ECHO representatives (desk officer for the region and ECHO 2 director) to discuss their visit and future ECHO plans.

Apart from that, the regional delegation provided support to the Kazakhstan RC, which was the last in the region to be recognized as official member by the General Assembly in Geneva in November 2003.

The partnership meeting in Dushanbe in November was a highlight in coordination terms during the reporting period. Five partner national societies (Norwegian RC, Swedish RC, Iranian RC, American RC, Spanish RC) and ICRC/Tashkent participated along with Central Asian national societies. The meeting was continuation of a dialogue, where parties shared their current priorities and future strategies in the changing environment. Central Asia NS noted the economic and social challenges, but stressed the importance of being more competitive, moving towards development, even during relief. All of this rests on strengthening NS programs, better trained and experienced staff, stronger branches, better fundraising practices, increased volunteer basis and community participation in the RC activities.

There is still a long way to go to become a sustainable well functioning society. Discussions led to decisions to continue improving coordination and cooperation (inclusive, participatory planning), decentralization (giving more independence to branches) and increased advocacy (lobbying for proper legislation, information activities). The regional delegation clarified its strategic plan for the next four years, which identifies a needs-based approach in line with Strategy 2010. This takes into account the secretariat change strategy of providing better support to national societies. There were national societies who could not attend and some who expressed disinterest, pointing out that little value was brought by such a meeting. There was disquiet among some multi-lateral societies who effectively fund such meetings that there are societies active in the region who are unwilling to share information in such fora. This has been the major constraint in the delegation meeting this objective on behalf of all members. Late inclusion of operating societies and/or the delegation in decision making of bi-lateral proposals undermines the position of the Federation as a whole in the region.

## **International Representation**

**Goal:** The mandate of the Central Asia national societies as part of the International RCRC 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 image, profile and visibility of the Central Asia national societies has improved through the support of the delegation in advocating at the national, regional and international levels and among different actors on the activities of the Central Asia national societies, also their major issues of concern and the needs in the country.

By the end of 2003, the Central Asian national societies will be supported by the Federation's structure in the region via quality services.

**Expected result 1:** The general profile of the five national societies in Central Asia has increased and their relations to government authorities, national and international organisations and to the media improved through the support of the Federation.

The head of the regional delegation attended diplomatic corps functions on a regular basis in Kazakhstan and had two meetings with Government ministers during 2003. Also, a concerted effort was made in Turkmenistan to increase the profile of the Federation secretariat by regular visits and requests for meetings with Government officials in addition to meetings with diplomats and the representatives of international organizations. The annual address to the diplomatic community by the President of Kazakhstan was attended. The visit of Mr. D. Cherpitel, the then Federation secretary general, afforded great opportunities to raise the profile of the national societies and the Federation as a whole in 4 countries of the region (not Turkmenistan due to logistical reasons). In Kazakhstan meetings were held with the Minister of Foreign Affairs; in Kyrgyzstan no Government meetings took place due to the visit being on a Saturday; in Tajikistan, meetings were held with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs (followed up by a meeting in the Geneva secretariat of the President of the country Mr. Imomali Rakhmonov) and in Uzbekistan meetings were held with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Press conferences were held in all countries visited as well as receptions for key interlocutors of the national societies active in the region.

**Expected result 2:** The discussion on the Red Crescent law was advanced in all five Central Asia national societies.

This year a tailored approach has been taken in discussions on the RC law with respective governments. The respective laws in each country are different and the status of the emblem law is also different. Governments have been encouraged by the national societies, Federation and ICRC to prioritize adoption of a RC law in their respective countries.

Part of the follow up to the visit of Mr. Cherpitel was work with specific Ministries as the International Conference of the RCRC Movement approached. In particular, progress on RC laws for each national society is being worked upon by all societies in the region, supported by the delegation and the ICRC.

## **Field Management programme**

**Goal:** The assistance and the strengthening of Central Asia national societies is carried out by the regional delegation more effectively and efficiently.

**Objective:** By the end of 2003, Central Asian national societies will be supported by the Federation's structure in the region via quality services.

**Expected result 1:** By the end of April 2003 a revision of the strategic purpose, and therefore the shaping of the Federation's structure in the region in regard to human resources, is carried out in order to improve service delivery.

The regional delegation started 2003 with the development of and presentation to national societies and adoption of its 2+2 strategy that identified its long term vision and structure to better facilitate sustainable development of the National Societies in the region for the coming four years. As part of the implementation of this process a restructuring of the Almaty delegation took place in late spring. The roles of delegates were clarified, made more focused and time bound. Five people were made redundant. One finance delegate has been shared between Dushanbe delegation and the regional delegation since January 2003. The transport fleet was halved and a costly warehouse was given up, with DP stocks given to national societies. The delegation's assets were placed inside the Kazakhstan RC facility.

**Expected result 2.** By the end of April 2003, a revision of functions of the liaison offices is undertaken and the recommended structure for the region established.

In line with the Federation's change strategy the regional delegation changed its structure. The liaison office positions in Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were closed. There is now one staff member in Tashkent responsible for DIPECHO project implementation and one staff in Turkmenistan as a counterpart to the TRCS logistician. This position will be closed in April 2004.

**Expected result 3.** By the end of 2003, the new service function in Europe in regard to finances, reporting, communication and human resources impacted on the regional delegation in Almaty and led to appropriate local capacities in these areas and service delivery to the Central Asian national societies according to their needs.

In accordance with the Europe implementation plan, the regional delegation finance and reporting departments are reporting to regional finance and reporting units in Ankara. This change has already brought results. The units have led to quicker turn around times for the delegations in Central Asia and a very supportive relationship has been formed. The units for communication and HR have not been formed in the field; they remain as support functions from Geneva. Responding to the needs in the Europe region, the regional reporting unit has invited delegation programme managers and staff to participate in an effective writing course as one part of efforts in improving the overall quality of reporting.

*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>*

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**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES**

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

**Appeal No & title: 01.87/2003 Central Asia**

**Period: year 2003**

**Project(s): P70002, 70005, 70006, 70163, 70201, 70401, 70403, 70404, 70521, 70601, TM005, TM160, UZ001,**

**Currency: CHF**

**I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL**

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	4,234,140				
less					
Cash brought forward	577,288				
<b>TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT</b>	<b>3,656,852</b>				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Government PRM (DGUSPRM)	382,165				382,165
Austrian Red Cross (DNAT)	205,415				205,415
British Red Cross # 1 (DNGB01)	228,225				228,225
British Red Cross (DNGB)	285,917				285,917
Canadian Govt.via Canadian Red Cross (DGNCA)	1,821				1,821
DFID - British Government (DFID)	43,380				43,380
DFID 3- British Government (DFID03)	27,911				27,911
DFID 4- British Government (DFID04)	522,035				522,035
ECHO - Uzbekistan (DEUZ01)	161,391				161,391
Finnish Govt.via Finnish Red Cross (DGNFI)	140,100				140,100
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	173,592				173,592
German Red Cross (DNDE)	29,219				29,219
Irish Red Cross (DNIE)	24,889				24,889
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	53,548				53,548
Kazakhstan - private donors (DPKZ)	108,134				108,134
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	867,601				867,601
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	96,662				96,662
Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society (DNSA)	47,600				47,600
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	234,169				234,169
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	160,175				160,175
FINLAND				73,000	73,000
FINNISH - RC			360,210		360,210
GREAT BRITAIN				12,200	12,200
NETHERLANDS				20,800	20,800
SWEDISH - RC			231,433		231,433
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,793,950</b>		<b>591,643</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>4,491,593</b>

**II - Balance of funds**

OPENING	577,288
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	3,793,950
CASH EXPENDITURE	(3,345,944)
	-----
CASH BALANCE	1,025,294

**Appeal No & title: 01.87/2003 Central Asia**

**Period: year 2003**

**Project(s): P70002, 70005, 70006, 70163, 70201, 70401, 70403, 70404, 70521, 70601, TM005, TM160, UZ001,**

**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	154,817	300,801			300,801	(145,984)
Clothing & Textiles	403,710	94,040	591,643		685,683	(281,973)
Food & Seeds	192,758	179,227			179,227	13,531
Water & sanitation		6,302			6,302	(6,302)
Medical & First Aid	31,051	29,470			29,470	1,581
Teaching materials	46,928	2,186			2,186	44,742
Utensils & Tools	125,759	10,039			10,039	115,720
Other relief supplies	118,654	61,906			61,906	56,748
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,073,677</b>	<b>683,971</b>	<b>591,643</b>		<b>1,275,614</b>	<b>(201,937)</b>
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings	263,922	57,836			57,836	206,086
Vehicles	9,336	3,826			3,826	5,510
Computers & Telecom equip.	45,359	46,185			46,185	(826)
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	98,658					98,658
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>417,275</b>	<b>107,847</b>			<b>107,847</b>	<b>309,428</b>
<u>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</u>						
Warehouse & distribution	68,830	94,827			94,827	(25,997)
Transport & vehicles	139,261	89,639			89,639	49,622
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>208,091</b>	<b>184,466</b>			<b>184,466</b>	<b>23,625</b>
<u>PERSONNEL &amp; TRAINING</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	507,968	346,431		106,000	452,431	55,537
Personnel (regional, national staff)	465,339	537,140			537,140	(71,801)
Consultants	48,400	650			650	47,750
Workshops & training	528,131	160,927			160,927	367,204
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,549,838</b>	<b>1,045,148</b>		<b>106,000</b>	<b>1,151,148</b>	<b>398,690</b>
<u>GENERAL &amp; ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Travel & related expenses	197,033	139,329			139,329	57,704
Information expenses	290,469	289,243			289,243	1,226
Admin./general expenses	220,435	318,508			318,508	(98,073)
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>707,937</b>	<b>747,079</b>			<b>747,079</b>	<b>(39,142)</b>
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Operational provisions		318,869			318,869	(318,869)
Transfers & contributions						
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>4,234,140</b>	<b>3,345,944</b>	<b>591,643</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>4,043,587</b>	<b>190,553</b>