

# Appeal 2004



## Moldova, Ukraine & Belarus

Appeal no. 01.80/2004

*The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project. This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text<sup>1</sup>, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

*Below: click on programme title to go to relevant text and figure to go to programme budget*

Programme title	2004 in CHF
<b>Strengthening national societies</b>	
Health and care	661,604
Disaster management	791,837
Humanitarian values	115,004
Organisational development	450,530
Coordination & implementation	306,396
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,325,369<sup>2</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Links (in blue) connect to further background information and project logframes.



## Regional Context

Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine are characterised by a number of similar social and economic conditions, thus sharing some common challenges. Following the break-up of the Soviet Union, all three countries faced the difficulties that are typical for the societies in transition, marked by a drastic decrease in living standards, deteriorating quality and access to social, medical and welfare services for the population, as well as the deepening division between the rich and poor.

This socio-economic crisis has directly impacted on the civil society in each country, which is experiencing increasingly negative trends in such indicators as unemployment, crime rates, alcoholism, commercial sex work and trafficking of women.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia saw an overall decline in the 2003 UN Human Development Index (HDI), resulting from decreased income per capita. The decline was particularly steep in Moldova, Tajikistan, Russian Federation and Ukraine. The UN Human Development Report 2003 labels five countries in the region as “priority” countries due to the high levels of human poverty and the urgent action necessary to drastically improve current trends. Apart from Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, one such country is Moldova (source: UNDP).

## Key facts and social indicators

	Belarus	Moldova	Ukraine	Source
Total population, millions (2001)	10.146	4.284	49.111	WHO
Unemployment rate, per cent (2001)	2.3	7.3	11.7	UN Statistics Division
Average salary, USD per month (2003)	110	49.07	82.88	State statistics
Average pension, USD per month (2003)	55.4	12.2	24.5	State statistics

<sup>2</sup> USD 1.77 million or EUR 1.5 million.

HDI value, (2001)	0.804	0,7000	.766	UNDP HD report (2003)
Progress/Set back of HDI 1990/2001	-0.002	-0.056	-0.031	UNDP HD report (2003)
Life expectancy at birth, years	69.6	68.5	69.2	UNDP HD report (2003)
Adult literacy rate, % age 15 and above (2001)	99.7	99.0	99.6	UNDP HD report (2003)
GDP per capita (PPP\$), 2001	7,620	2,150	4,350	UNDP HD report (2003)

Due to a lack of funding, social-welfare and public health services continue to deteriorate, leading to a post-independence sharp decrease in health of the population at large. At the same time, the incidence rates of poverty-related diseases such as tuberculosis have increased significantly, while HIV/AIDS continues to rise dramatically, reaching epidemic levels in some regions.

The former health structure placed great emphasis on hospital-based care. In all countries, the process of transformation of the health care system towards primary care and privatisation has been slow. A cost recovery scheme poses an additional burden on the population who often cannot afford even basic services.

In addition, the three countries are prone to frequent natural and manmade disasters, such as earthquakes, landslides, floods, hailstorms, droughts, heavy snowfall, various epidemics, as well as technological disasters such as radioactive and chemical contamination. The conflict in Transdnistria has not yet been settled, still dividing the country of Moldova.

Belarus and Ukraine continue to suffer from the ongoing negative effects of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor explosion (1986). Both are the countries most severely affected, with more than 20 per cent of their territory remaining contaminated. For detailed information and activities of the national societies please see Annual appeal for Chernobyl Humanitarian Project. Click below:  
[http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual04/018104.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/018104.pdf)

The issue of humanitarian values needs to be addressed in all three countries. In particular, discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS and the rights of undocumented migrants need special attention. While considerable successes were achieved by the three national societies in initiating Red Cross laws, further dissemination of these laws and their implementation requires ongoing efforts.

### ***Belarus***

Apart from Turkmenistan, Belarus remains the most isolated country in the former USSR. While this isolation primarily affects technical assistance, it also has implications on the country's capacity to receive humanitarian support. Donor response to the country is limited in contrast to the considerable humanitarian needs. Pensioners, multi-children families and the unemployed are

worst affected by the current socio-economic and political situation. Approximately 30.5 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line, 20 times the number reported in 1990.

Over the last years there has been a noticeable increase in natural and man-made emergencies. The Belarusian Migration Committee estimates that, at any given time, more than 100,000 undocumented migrants are transiting through the country on their way to Lithuania and Poland in the hope of eventually reaching the West. Besides being a source country for trafficked people, due to its geographical position, Belarus is also a country of transit for people trafficked to Central and Western Europe and the Middle East.

One in five residents of Belarus still live in areas affected by Chernobyl disaster. This has a negative impact on the health of the population, and puts pressure on a weak state health service, that is already struggling to cope with the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

### ***Moldova***

Moldova ranks as the 108th country (after El Salvador and before Algeria) in the list of countries with medium human development (UN Human Development Report 2003). Poverty is widespread and has increased in the last years, particularly in predominant rural communities. World Bank reports that approximately 55 per cent of all Moldovans (close to 2.4 million people) live below an absolute poverty line of US\$2.15 per day. Those groups that are threatened most by poverty are multi-children or one-parent families, households with unemployed members, pensioners and disabled people. Increasing crime, divorce and suicide rates and alcoholism are consequences of the difficult economic situation. A third of all children live in impoverished families and the number abandoned into institutions or finding themselves homeless is growing. Meanwhile the gap between rich and poor is widening.

### ***Ukraine***

In 2002 the government released a report stating that 13.1 million people in Ukraine (27.2 per cent of the population) live below the poverty line, which is officially set at a monthly income of USD 33 per person.

Chernobyl is in Ukraine. The country is not only facing the severe effects of the disaster but also the task of preventing of further contamination, as well as the conversion of the power plant. Unfortunately, while most international assistance is linked to the technical solution of building a sarcophagus for the power plant, it does not cover the substantial existing social needs. Approximately 2.6 million people are living in areas contaminated by the Chernobyl disaster. Dealing with the aftermath of this tragedy still requires considerable resources.

## **Red Cross Red Crescent Priorities**

### **National Societies:**

The political and economic developments in the region have affected the situation of the most vulnerable and caused serious gaps in the social safety net. As the largest local humanitarian organisation, the national Red Cross societies have an increased responsibility in addressing the humanitarian needs arising from these changes. At the same time they are struggling to cope with their own challenges caused by the need to adapt to the new realities.

During the 1990s, national societies with support of the Federation and other partners tried to fill the widening gap between social service and humanitarian needs. Large relief and humanitarian assistance programmes were initiated reducing the immediate impact of the negative social-

economic trends. These programmes could not address the underlying causes of the problem. Furthermore, such operations did not contribute towards the capacity building of the three national societies. Necessary transitional change processes with the Red Cross were not supported and even delayed in view of the urgent needs of large portions of the population.

Financially, the situation has become more difficult due to political and economic changes, as well as a decrease of “traditional” funding, which was mainly based on government allocation and collective membership fees. The national societies are caught in between – tasked to address the considerable needs of the most vulnerable and equipped with too few resources.

A comprehensive approach is required, which includes short-term relief assistance and longer-term sustainable support aimed at increasing self-reliance and the capacity of the national societies and communities.

Consequently, during the past year the Federation’s Minsk delegation tried to refocus the efforts towards capacity building of the three national societies, which, alike their countries are living through a transition period. Work towards self-reliance and sustainability of programming by the societies and the assisted population will remain one of the priorities in 2004-2005. Based on the principles of local ownership, participation and donor coordination, new programmes will promote institutional reform, enhance the capacity of local experts and provide for transfer of know-how by international experts.

#### ***Belarus Red Cross***

Belarus Red Cross is in the middle of an organisational change process, which was initiated in 2002. The national society is positively moving towards clear separation of governance and management. This is reflected in the new draft of the Belarus Red Cross statutes, expected to be approved by the end of 2003 at the National Congress.

Belarus Red Cross has prioritised the following core areas of work based on the strategic planning approach as outlined in the National Society Development Plan 2003-2007:

- **Disaster management** - including disaster preparedness / response activities and assistance to refugees and migrants; first aid education in the community
- **Health and care** - including activities against spread of HIV/AIDS, home based care
- **Capacity building** - including organisational development of Belarus Red Cross and improvement of its technical capacities; sustainability of the medical social centres and visiting nurse service (VNS) as the key element of branch development
- **Humanitarian values** - including raising awareness of International Humanitarian Law and the Red Cross Movement’s Fundamental Principles among various population groups.

Belarus Red Cross maintains cooperative relations with a number of partner national Red Cross societies.

#### ***Moldova Red Cross***

Moldova Red Cross is a developing national society facing considerable challenges within difficult social and economic conditions. Its aim is to build its own capacity to address the growing needs in the communities.

The Moldova Red Cross priority areas, which will be reviewed in the national congress in 2004, are:

- **disaster management** - risk and vulnerability assessments, training of staff and volunteers, and purchase of disaster stocks
- **institutional development** - reorganisation and capacity building through organisational and resource development, sustainability of the medical social centres and VNS as the key element of branch development
- **health and care** - community-based homecare
- **humanitarian values** - dissemination of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and of the International Humanitarian Law.

At present, Moldova Red Cross maintains good co-operation links with Swiss Development Cooperation, and is also supported bilaterally by sister national societies, mainly by the Austrian Red Cross (tuberculosis programme), American Red Cross (with a recently accomplished measles campaign and new projects in the planning phase) and British Red Cross (HIV/AIDS activities).

### *Ukrainian Red Cross*

The Ukrainian Red Cross Society is the largest voluntary humanitarian organisation in Ukraine with a clearly defined authority and scope of multilateral humanitarian activities and social services. The Ukrainian Red Cross functions independently of the government, but works closely with governmental agencies during times of major crises.

A recent self-assessment of Ukrainian Red Cross represented the Society as well organised with an extensive organisational structure, skilled and committed staff and volunteers, a good public image, and a well developed local network. Weaknesses identified included poor infrastructure of district organisations, insufficient funding at all levels, low staff salaries, and limited possibilities to motivate volunteers.

Based on the self-assessment, Ukrainian Red Cross developed 10- and 1-year action plans. The national society also adopted the development strategy 2010, which outlines the main areas of work: reforming and strengthening the Red Cross through organisational development and resources; increasing effectiveness of activities directed at alleviation of human suffering; and raising preparedness of the society to act during emergencies.

The current priority programmes of the Ukrainian Red Cross include:

- **Health** - HIV/AIDS and TB prevention; assisting people affected by the Chernobyl disaster,
- **Disaster management** - first aid training; assistance within the sphere of population movement to refugees, migrants etc.
- **Humanitarian values** - dissemination of international humanitarian law.
- **Capacity building** - institutional and organisational development and strengthening of financial and technical resources, sustainability of the medical social centres and VNS as the key element of branch development

Apart from cooperation with the ICRC and the Federation, the Ukrainian Red Cross works closely with other national societies on implementation of its programmes, particularly the Netherlands and German Red Cross societies (social and disaster preparedness programmes, as well as improvement of financial systems). Other partners include Canadian, Japanese, British, Swedish, Italian and Spanish Red Cross societies.

Within the Chernobyl programme, there is close coordination of activities with the Red Cross Societies of Belarus and Russia, currently supported by funding from the Japanese Red Cross/Japanese Government, and the British Red Cross/British Government (DFID).

### **Movement Context:**

#### ***International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies:***

The Minsk delegation assists the national societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. In 2003 the delegation addressed shortcomings, caused by insufficient funding, through a dialogue with the three national societies, aimed at refocusing work towards providing effective, systematic and intensive support to their capacity building efforts. As a result of this dialogue, the delegation conducted a process of strategic planning for the period between 2003 and 2006 (2+2 years).

This plan is based on: dialogues with the national societies; their strategic and/or developments plans; the declaration of the 2002 statutory Red Cross Red Crescent Berlin conference; the International Red Cross Red and Crescent Movement's strategy for Europe; the Federation's Strategy 2010; as well as the delegation's current capacity and its relation to the Federation's delegation in Moscow, Russia. It takes into account the availability of resources as well as inputs received from various donors during the 2003 Red Cross partnership meeting in Minsk (*for further details on this partnership meeting please contact the Federation Secretariat, Geneva, see contact details at end*). The plans are closely co-ordinated with the Federation delegation in Russia in order to enable a more effective sharing of resources and expertise in the future.

The present appeal is to a large extent based on this midterm strategic plan. The long-term vision for the Minsk delegation is for an efficient Federation Secretariat presence in the region able to support the three national societies in better co-ordination and utilisation of resources. Through this support, self sufficiency and sustainability of national societies will be increased, gradually decreasing the role of the delegation.

#### ***ICRC***

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) maintains a regional office in Kiev covering Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. ICRC and the Federation delegation in Minsk maintain frequent contact and cooperation in areas of mutual interest.

Among other activities, the ICRC Kiev delegation is active in the dissemination of international humanitarian law and tracing programmes and works closely with the three national societies. The ICRC estimates that the regional reforms currently under way offer a unique opportunity for international humanitarian law to be incorporated into national legislation, university and secondary-school curricula, and training programmes and codes of conduct for the armed, police and security forces.

## **Strengthening the National Society**

### **1. Health and Care**      [<Click here to return to title page>](#)

#### **Background**

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the socio-economic system did not result in a major health sector reform but had severe impact on the financing of the existing health system. The system still focuses on secondary and tertiary care despite strong recommendation from the world health

organisation (WHO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to strengthen primary care. The number and capacities of health care facilities remain high. Hospital beds to population and physician to population ratios are higher than in OECD countries as well as the length of admission and admission rate, but the quality of care has declined. Lack of funding for the state health care system, compounded by an either non-existent or over-priced private care service, has resulted in large segments of the population being denied even basic medical services.

Due to a lack of funding for the health sector, as well as deteriorating social-welfare services, the post-independence years brought about a sharp deterioration in health. The incidence of poverty-related diseases such as tuberculosis has increased. The dramatic rise in tuberculosis prevalence presents a particularly notable indicator of poor health associated with widespread poverty and lack of preventative care. The WHO adopted and promoted DOTS (directly observed treatment strategy) for treatment of TB is not fully accepted by the Ministries of Health of Belarus and Ukraine.

At the same time, HIV/AIDS continues to rise dramatically, reaching almost epidemic proportions in some of the countries of the region. Initially the HIV/AIDS epidemic was predominantly among intravenous drug users. However, now that pattern is changing toward an increase in the number of persons infected via sexual transmission.

While the transition to market economy is particularly hard for those on fixed incomes such as pensioners (the elderly and disabled), the negative impact also extends to multi- children families, the unemployed, single parents, and low-income families. The welfare provided by the government is often below the survival minimum and is not always sufficient even for food, not to mention medicaments or services of a private nurse. Social-welfare services in the three countries have been downscaled drastically in the several past years.

In addition to the socio-economic problems due to the transition process, Belarus and Ukraine are suffering from the effects of the Chernobyl disaster. Both countries register a significant increase of thyroid cancer and more studies indicate a rise in the overall cancer rate. Beside the pure “physical and medical” impact, the disaster had a considerable social and psychological impact that has negatively affected the health status of the population. 5.5 million people were directly affected by the disaster. About 300,000 people were resettled and 4 million people still live in contaminated areas. Many of the resettled families have experienced problems integrating into the new communities, resulting in increased alcoholism and high suicide and unemployment rates. The population still living in the contaminated areas is also facing huge negative economic consequences, evident in the large areas of agricultural land and forests that remain contaminated and unsuitable for production.

### Health Care Indicators at a Glance

		Belarus	Moldova	Ukraine	Source
Hospital beds per 1,000 people		12.3	12.1	9.9	UNCF/ UNDP
Total health expenditure	As % of GDP, 2000	5.7	3.5	4.1	WHO
	Per capita at average exchange rate (US\$), 2000	57	11	26	WHO

Public health expenditure	General Government expenditure as % of total health expenditure, 2000	82.8	82.4	70.1	WHO
	General Government expenditure as % of total government expenditure, 2000	13.1	11	7.6	WHO
Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people), 2001		57	104	57	UNDP
Suicide rate	Male, 2002 per 100,000	61.1	26.7	52.1	WHO
	Female, 2002 per 100,000	10.0	4.1	10.0	WHO

### ***Belarus***

The national health care system provides free medical services to the population. At the same time, legislation envisages the development of a private health sector and insurance system. At present, the health care system of Belarus faces a shortage of financial resources while the private health sector is developing slowly and services are not affordable for the majority of the population. The symptoms of the deterioration of the national social fabric – alcoholism, drug addiction, unhealthy lifestyle – are putting an additional burden on the health and social welfare system.



*The Red Cross societies of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine – through their Visiting Nurses Service – are presently the only existing national provider of home-based care in the region.*

The Belarus Ministry of Health submitted its HIV/AIDS proposal to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM) in May 2003, while a TB proposal is to be submitted by the end of 2003.

### ***Moldova***

The incidence of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, hepatitis and HIV/AIDS has grown markedly in Moldova. HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections and TB are among the most

urgent public health problems in Moldova. The government recognises these problems and has committed to intensifying the responses to HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections and TB with grant funds that have been awarded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM), USAID and World Bank. The consolidated anti-TB initiative (including government and Red Cross efforts) is based on the National Programme for TB Control for 2001-2005, which includes implementation of the DOTS Strategy. The Moldova government is the only one of the three countries to have approved DOTS. Moldova Red Cross will participate in DOTS through its visiting nurses service and medical social centres.

### ***Ukraine***

At present, Ukraine is facing the highest HIV/AIDS incidence rate of all three countries. Tuberculosis – as result of the poor socio-economic situation – is widespread as well. The government is still discussing whether to adopt the WHO recommended DOTS strategy supposing that there is no countrywide condition for this so far. However, in Kiev and Donetsk Oblasts the health care institutions implement pilot projects in order to control the TB spreading.

In 2003, GFATM allocated the first transfer in amount of USD 18,000,000 out of the total pledge of USD 92,152,744 to be used for helping the Ukrainian government in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Ukrainian Red Cross has submitted a request to the Country Co-ordinating Mechanism (CCM) – requesting USD 3,271,000 over five years.

Besides, Ukrainian Red Cross was included into the Government's application submitted in April 2003 to GFATM for possible funding of anti-TB activities in Ukraine. The application is still under consideration. In the case of positive response it is supposed that Ukrainian Red Cross will be providing information educational activities for prevention the TB disease.

**Goal:** To improve the health status of the communities in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine

### **Objectives:**

**HIV/AIDS objective:** The Red Cross national societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have the capacity to contribute effectively to the region and countrywide response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. [<Click here for more project background>](#)

### **Expected Results**

- Belarus Red Cross effectively addresses both the epidemic, through youth peer education and harm reduction, and HIV/AIDS related discrimination [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Moldova Red Cross effectively addresses both the epidemic, through youth peer education, harm reduction and HIV/AIDS related discrimination [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Moldova Red Cross effectively prevents high-risk behaviour and school drop out among children from socially disadvantaged families, through psychological counselling [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Ukrainian Red Cross effectively addresses both the epidemic, through youth peer education, and HIV/AIDS related discrimination [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Ukrainian Red Cross effectively contributes to HIV/TB prevention among young inmates in prisons [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- The delegation facilitates an effective mechanism for cross-country information sharing and joint skills development in the areas of youth peer education and harm reduction and anti discrimination work [<Click here for logframe>](#)

**Home based care objective:** National societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine are able to provide quality home based care through a sustainable and efficient Visiting Nurses Service/Medical Social Centre programme [<Click here for more project background>](#)

#### Expected results

- Belarus Red Cross effectively provides care for the most vulnerable through the Pinsk Charity house [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Moldova Red Cross effectively provides home based care through its visiting nurses service [<Click here for logframe>](#)

**TB objective:** The incidence rate of HIV/AIDS and TB among young inmates is reduced. [<Click here for more project background>](#)

#### Expected results

- Ukrainian Red Cross is effectively implementing a TB prevention programme for 500 young inmates [<Click here for logframe>](#)

## 2. Disaster Management [<Click here to return to title page>](#)

### Background and Achievements

All three countries are frequently hit by natural disasters. Emergencies range from floods, earthquakes, landslides, droughts and heavy storms to ice storms. The 2003 droughts in Ukraine and Moldova resulted in a considerable crop failure, which may threaten future food security in the affected regions.



*Floods, earthquakes and landslides are among the many natural disasters to hit this region every year. The Red Cross provides vital assistance in response operations via trained voluntary rescue teams.*

Moldova, Belarus and Ukraine also face technological disasters due to breakdowns in the poorly maintained infrastructure and the lack of enforced safety standards. Chernobyl is the most prominent example of this kind of disaster and the effects of the catastrophe are still prevalent in all three countries.

In addition, the conflict in Transnistria is ongoing and continues to divide Moldova. While actual hostilities ceased long ago, the future of the divided country is still unclear. Refugee problems in the

region are comparatively small, but all three countries face an increasing influx and considerable problems with undocumented migrants.

Another critical issue for Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova and neighbouring countries is the problem of human trafficking.

**Goal:** To mitigate the impact of disasters, including population movements and socio-economic crisis on communities in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

**Objectives:**

**Disaster Management objective:** The national societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have strengthened their capacity to prepare for and respond quickly and efficiently to disaster situations. [<Click here for more project background>](#)

**Expected results:**

- Belarus Red Cross is effectively implementing disaster management programmes [<Click here for logframe1>](#) [<Click here for logframe 2>](#)
- Moldova Red Cross is effectively implementing disaster management programmes [<Click here for logframe1>](#) [<Click here for logframe 2>](#)
- Ukraine Red Cross is effectively implementing a disaster management programme [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- The Federation delegation has supported installation of a cross-country response mechanism involving all three national societies and facilitated regional skills-building in international standards. [<Click here for logframe>](#)

**First Aid objective:** National societies of Belarus and Ukraine have the capacity to effectively implement first aid programmes. [<Click here for more project background>](#)

**Expected results:**

- Belarus Red Cross effectively implements first aid programmes [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Ukraine Red Cross effectively implements first aid programmes [<Click here for logframe>](#)



*Red Cross mobile hospitals in the region are ready to assist the ever increasing numbers of political and economic migrants (see below)*

**Population Movement:** National societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine effectively address issues related to population movement. [<Click here for more project background>](#)

**Expected results:**

- Belarus Red Cross is effectively implementing refugee programmes  
[<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Ukraine Red Cross is effectively implementing programmes for undocumented migrants  
[<Click here for logframe>>](#)
- The Federation delegation has facilitated cross-country experience exchange and assessment of possibilities to address the issue of human trafficking [<Click here for logframe>](#)

### **3. Humanitarian values**      [<Click here to return to title page>](#)

#### **Background and Achievements**

##### **A) HUMANITARIAN VALUES**

The National Red Cross societies of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have well-functioning dissemination departments, established with considerable support and in close co-operation with ICRC. Their dissemination activities aim at promoting knowledge and understanding of the International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's principles, historical background, structures and activities among the main target groups: government circles; universities; schools; medical circles; mass media; and the general public. Promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, as proposed in the Federation's Strategy 2010, has a great impact on changing behaviour in the community, and contributes to the building of a civil society. These activities create an understanding of the role of the Red Cross and international humanitarian standards. They also serve as a tool to facilitate humanitarian work and seek support from the public and various state bodies for the benefit of vulnerable people. Dissemination activities help these national societies not only to raise their profile but also to attract youth, as agents of change, both within the national society as well as within society as a whole, in a capacity-building sphere.

Since the establishment of dissemination departments over six years ago, training workshops for all regional Red Cross organisations have been held regularly and many youth volunteers have participated in activities related to dissemination of humanitarian values and regulations of IHL. Promotion of humanitarian values has become an integral part of national society programmes, such as first aid, home care, HIV/TB, youth and information activities, utilising existing networks to create ownership of those principles and values and increasing the chance of proceeding from Principles to Action.

In support of this work, a law on usage and protection of the emblem of Red Cross and Red Crescent was adopted by the governments of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

#### **Future plans**

In 2004, the Federation intends to support the three national societies in their promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, as proposed in the Strategy 2010, through dissemination and advocacy, carrying out programmes as part of the **health** core area as well as the **disaster management** and **organizational development** field of work. Continued efforts will be made in order to develop a better understanding of humanitarian values and IHL

among national society staff and volunteers and ensure that they apply these principles and values in their work with vulnerable people in the community.

## **B) STIGMA AND DISCRIMINATION**

The International Federation has prioritised work to reduce stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS. With the support of the Federation Delegation, the Red Cross societies of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have been taking efforts to address discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS and TB patients. These efforts are presently linked to prevention work targeting young adults through peer education.

### **Future plans**

In 2004, the national societies in the region will seek to build up the momentum of anti-stigma and discrimination activities in line with the scaling up of their HIV/AIDS programmes as outlined in the **health and care** section of this appeal, taking benefit and linking with the existing Federation Global Action to Reduce Discrimination and Violence in the Community. In addition to expanding youth peer education, recognising the main role of youth as an agent of change, the focus will be on harm reduction and advocacy campaigns against stigma and discrimination. The Federation will also assist the national societies in: providing technical expertise; developing effective communication with public authorities and communities to influence reduction of discrimination in the community; and establishing partnerships with people living with HIV/AIDS.



Red Cross youth peer education on HIV/AIDS plays a huge role in the regionwide fight against the epidemic and associated stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Stigma and discrimination will be further addressed in a cross-country initiative, which will raise public awareness on this in relation to HIV/AIDS. Jointly, with the Federation's Moscow delegation, the Minsk delegation will facilitate a stigma and anti-discrimination campaign in all four countries (Moldova, Belarus, Ukraine and Russia).

Additionally, Moldova Red Cross will build on its dissemination and information capacity to target youth and women, with a special focus on Transdnistria.

**Goal:** The level of tolerance, mutual understanding and respect for human beings is increased in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine by a greater dissemination of humanitarian values and fundamental principles

**Objective:** Red Cross/Red Crescent humanitarian values and fundamental principles are promoted within the national societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, its volunteers and partners and disseminated to the general public.

**Expected results:**

- The general public in targeted regions of Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine are equipped with the necessary knowledge to change their perceptions, attitudes and behaviour towards people living with HIV/AIDS and all forms of discrimination [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Moldova Red Cross effectively implements a humanitarian values and fundamental principles programme targeting youth and women on both banks of Nistru [<Click here for logframe>](#)

#### **4. Organisational Development** [<Click here to return to title page>](#)

##### **Background and Achievements**

The 2001 Kiev conference on integration and development brought about a renewed commitment of the Belarus, Ukrainian and Moldova national societies to organisational development. Current and ongoing socio-economic difficulties have pressed the national societies to redefine both their place and role in the community and their response capacity. To achieve this, development of resources to improve the overall effectiveness and impact of the Red Cross programmes is essential.

Common tasks in organisational development for the three national societies are as follows: developing and implementing modern fundraising strategies and tools; decreasing dependence on external funding; improved volunteer management and further strengthening material and the technical base.

Although fundraising is challenging due to low living standards and economic difficulties in the three countries, some progress has been made by the national societies in mobilising local resources. Fundraising at a local level needs to be developed through addressing local enterprises, collecting membership fees, and organising successful public relations and fundraising campaigns.

In all three national societies the medical social centres are the key entry point to communities and often the only representation of the societies. They serve as a service centre for social and medical activities and small storage facilities for small disaster preparedness stocks, volunteer meeting places and training centres. On the other hand they are often act as branch headquarters and host the administrative service of the branch. The medical social centres are the backbone of the organisational structure of the societies. Venues and utilities are often donated/ covered by local authorities but the question of sustainability of the centre becomes more and more acute. While the sustainability depends to a large extent on the quality of services and the relevance of the services offered, improved cost analysis and management (to improve cost/efficiency), volunteer mobilisation and management, and marketing and fundraising in local communities is essential for a well functioning medical social centre.

Increased involvement of youth in the activities of the national societies is essential for the development and the future of the Belarus, Moldovan and Ukrainian Red Cross. Recognising the fact that young people are the basis and future of a well-functioning national society, the leadership of the three Red Cross organisations committed to showing more respect for and trust to volunteers and young people at the Kiev conference in June 2001. The challenges faced by the national societies in their role to respond to major disasters, health issues such as HIV/AIDS, and other social problems, require a strong youth volunteer base.

### ***Belarus***

Belarus instituted an important institutional change process last year, including drafting of statutes, restructuring at branch committee level and investment in management capacity. Following this institutional change, Red Cross branches in all six oblasts have participated in training courses facilitated by an international consultant. Some 120 people from regional and district Red Cross branches have undergone training sessions on governance, management, institutional culture and fundraising. The Belarus Red Cross is also trying to identify a local resource person to follow up work completed by the international consultant in 2004.

New chairpersons were recruited in four regional branches. Recruitment of executive directors as well as election of unpaid voluntary chairs of the boards is in progress.

A new Belarus Red Cross statute is expected to be approved in October 2003 at a National Congress session. This statute will demand a clear separation of governance and management within the Belarus Red Cross.

### ***Moldova***

Moldova Red Cross is currently engaged in redefining its role within the difficult social and economic environment and requires support in capacity building and developing effective and sustainable services. In 2002 the Federation's support to Moldova Red Cross was limited, in the light of severe funding constraints. The funding situation has changed in 2003, with the restructuring of the Federation delegation (based in Minsk) and the allocation of new resources. A new model of support to Moldova Red Cross encompasses a comprehensive approach towards capacity building.

With this in view, the Federation is focusing on providing assistance to increase capacity building efforts and strengthen some of the Moldova Red Cross key functions. These include programme planning and management; Youth Red Cross development; and visiting nurses service and medical-social centre sustainability. The Federation also continues its efforts in co-ordination, technical advice and support, as well as facilitation of cross-country experience exchange (e.g. disaster management, VNS sustainability, resource mobilisation) to enable Moldova Red Cross to maximise its potential in providing assistance to the vulnerable population.

### ***Ukraine***

The Ukrainian Red Cross is the largest humanitarian organisation in the country. According to the national society development plan for the period till 2010, one of the priorities is organisational development, including the following: developing a stronger legal base; developing means for attracting an increased number of Red Cross members and volunteers; improving the financial and material base through developing its fundraising strategies; further engagement of youth and volunteers; and upgrading professional skill of Red Cross personnel and volunteers.

In December 2002, the Ukrainian parliament adopted a law “On the Ukrainian Red Cross Society”, an important move in ensuring effectiveness of national society activities. This law regulates activities of the Ukrainian Red Cross Society, determines its legal status and legal base of its functioning.

**Goal:** The needs of the most vulnerable people are effectively met by national societies of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, through their strengthened capacities

#### **Objectives:**

**Financial Management objective:** National societies in Belarus and Ukraine have improved their financial management and accountability to stakeholders.

[<Click here for more project background>](#)

#### **Expected results**

- Belarus Red Cross has an appropriate finance system connecting headquarters and oblast branches [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Ukraine has an appropriate finance system connecting headquarters and oblast branches [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- The Federation delegation facilitates an effective system of information sharing and skills building in financial management and systems [<Click here for logframe>](#)

**Fundraising objective:** National societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have improved their capacity to attract financial resources and mobilise community to support Red Cross activities.

[<Click here for more project background>](#)

#### **Expected results**

- Ukrainian Red Cross adopts and successfully implements a long-term Internet fundraising strategy [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- National societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have developed appropriate skills in fundraising [<Click here for logframe>](#)

**Project Development objective:** Belarus, Moldova and Ukrainian Red Cross societies are providing better and more relevant services to the communities through better planning.

[<Click here for more project background>](#)

#### **Expected results**

- Belarus Red Cross has built up its own capacity in project planning (based on PPP methodology) in combination with coaching of branches [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- The Federation delegation has facilitated a support system for project planning and joint PPP skills building in combination with coaching of branches [<Click here for logframe>](#)

**Youth objective:** National societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have strengthened their youth sections, enabling them to carry out effective services and programmes that improve the lives of vulnerable people. [<Click here for more project background>](#)

#### **Expected results**

- Belarus Red Cross is developing Youth Red Cross through youth activities, e.g. youth peer education programme (*please refer to the **Health and Care** section of this appeal*)

- Moldova Red Cross is developing Youth Red Cross through youth activities, e.g. youth peer education programme (*please refer to the **Health and Care** section of this appeal*)

**National Society Management objective:** Effective and relevant programmes that improve the lives of vulnerable people through strengthened management capacity of Moldova Red Cross. [<Click here for more project background>](#)

#### **Expected results**

- Moldova Red Cross has an adequate and effective management [<Click here for logframe>](#)

**Sustainability of Medical Social Centres objective:** National societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine are able to provide quality home based care through a sustainable and efficient Visiting Nurses Service/Medical Social Centre programme. [<Click here for more project background>](#)

#### **Expected results**

- Belarus Red Cross effectively implements a programme to define and improve quality standards in visiting nurses service/medical social centres and increase sustainability [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Ukrainian Red Cross effectively implements a programme to define and improve quality standards in visiting nurses service/medical social centres and to provide home based care through its visiting nurses service [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Moldova Red Cross effectively implements a programme to define and improve quality standards in visiting nurses service/medical social centres [<Click here for logframe>](#)
- Improved quality of assistance to the targeted beneficiaries in selected regions of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, through a strengthened VNS network (or service), through exchange of experience and knowledge sharing between the three National Societies [<Click here for logframe>](#)

## **5. Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships**

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### **Background**

The Minsk regional delegation was established in April 1996, when the delegation moved from Kiev where it had been functioning since 1991. The Minsk delegation represents the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine and assists the Belarus, Moldova and Ukrainian Red Cross.

The delegation – in accordance with the Strategy of the Movement and the Strategy 2010 of the Federation and with specific focus on the tasks and priorities outlined in the declaration of the statutory Berlin conference – focuses its support on disaster management, health and care, organisational development and humanitarian values. In addition, the delegation is responsible for the co-ordination of the International Chernobyl Humanitarian assistance and Rehabilitation Programme (CHARP), which is implemented by the Belarus, Russian and Ukraine Red Cross.

The long-term vision for the delegation will facilitate an efficient Federation secretariat presence in the region with an aim of supporting the three national societies in better coordination and utilisation of resources. Through its support to the national societies, the ultimate vision of the

delegation will enable the national societies to gradually independently take this role, while the role of the Delegation will gradually decrease.

To achieve this vision, the delegation sees its main tasks as advocating, marketing and fundraising for national society programmes, ensuring the highest possible technical and managerial standards through constant dialogue and provision of expertise and monitoring. It has initiated and continues to facilitate the co-ordination of capacity building programmes for the national societies and knowledge exchange on a local and regional level.

These tasks are accomplished through a small team of dedicated personnel based in the delegation office in Minsk, Belarus, and the representative office in Kiev, Ukraine. In this structure, one programme officer is assigned as a focal point in supporting each of the three national societies, in the areas of programme management cycle (planning, budgeting, programme design, implementation, monitoring and reporting), as well as supporting the formulation of mid and long-term priorities.

As part of strategic resource sharing, the Minsk delegation shares information and reporting functions based in Moscow. Depending on the capacity of both delegations, further technical resources may be shared in the field of health, disaster management (DM) and organisational development (OD).

#### **Achievements of 2003:**

In the last year, the delegation together with the national societies concerned was able to reverse negative funding trends, in particular with regard to Belarus and Moldovan Red Cross societies, as well as CHARP.

In April 2003, a successful partnership meeting in Minsk was organised in co-operation with the Russia delegation, which supported a good planning dialogue for the delegation's four year (2+2) strategic planning and appeal discussions with Belarus Red Cross and Ukraine Red Cross. The delegation had the opportunity to communicate directly with bilateral donors and to provide feedback on current programmes in the region.

#### **Future plans:**

The delegation is planning to intensify its efforts in coordination and management. It plans to intensify consultation with the leadership of the three national societies and to conduct regular four monthly meetings with the senior leadership. It plans to intensify its feedback to national societies and to engage in a close planning dialogue. A partnership meeting is planned in the beginning of the year to allow for an intensive dialogue and participatory planning approach.

#### **Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements**

Each programme and project will have inbuilt monitoring, evaluation and assessment procedures. Upon request, donors will have access to all written programme reports produced by the delegation. All monthly, quarterly and annual reports are available for donors upon request. Implementation monitoring visits will be conducted by the delegation in the field. In some cases, where programme proposals incorporate external evaluations, donors and other partners will be invited to participate.

**Goal:** [<Click here for logframe>](#)

Well functioning national societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine work effectively together with other partners within and outside the Movement and provide responsive, high quality and sustainable services to their vulnerable communities.

**Objective:** The delegation is providing efficient and cost-effective coordination based on the available resources.

**Expected Results:**

- The delegation provides services relevant and responsive to national societies' needs.
- The Federation delegation is facilitating and assisting national societies to plan and coordinate the capacity building programmes of all donors.
- The delegation provides effective support to national societies in developing quality programmes, in compliance with international standards, through provision of management and technical expertise (including the utilisation of local expertise and the promotion of sharing relevant cross-country expertise).
- The delegation has an efficient, cost effective management and shares resources and expertise with the Moscow delegation.

## **6. International Representation and Advocacy**

### **Background**

One of the major tasks of the delegation is to represent the Federation in relation to the international community and organisations and respective governments of the three countries. The role of the Federation is recognised by the governments of Belarus and Ukraine and expressed by diplomatic privileges granted through status agreements. International representation is not only essential for the image of the Federation but is a precondition for effective fundraising efforts and advocacy work at delegation level. It is particularly necessary to maintain frequent contacts and representation with governments in order to be able to support national societies.

### **Achievements**

Over the past years, the delegation has not been able to maintain levels of representation due to major staff and funding constraints. In Ukraine, the level of its activities was limited to the visit of the head of delegation.

During 2003, regular contacts were maintained with authorities and various national and international organizations in Belarus and Ukraine, including TACIS, OSCE, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS, World Bank, Swiss Development Corporation and embassies, in order to ensure proper Federation representation. The delegation supported Belarus Red Cross to develop a funding proposal for the World Bank, and visits in Ukraine were conducted in close co-operation with the Ukrainian Red Cross. Close relationships were established with the regional delegation of the ICRC in Kiev, which resulted in joint field trips and workshops. Possibilities for programme support for Moldova Red Cross were explored during visits to the regional offices for TACIS, Eurasia and embassies covering Moldova from Kiev.

During the partnership meeting in Minsk, April 2003, the delegation was able to invite representatives of the international community and to profile the work of the national societies.

The Federation is a prominent member of the International Chernobyl Research and Information Network (ICRIN), a UN initiative with the objective to support the ongoing international, national and civil society efforts towards the sustainable development of the affected territories of Belarus, Russian Federation and Ukraine. Through its membership of the ICRIN Steering Committee, the Federation participates directly in governing of the network's initiatives, its strategies, approving implementation plans and other related vital activities.

### **Future plans**

The delegation will intensify its representation efforts especially in the areas of interagency representation and towards the international community in the three countries.

### **Goal:** <[Click here for logframe](#)>

The work of the national societies of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, the Federation and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement receives adequate recognition and support from their respective governments, as well as from international organisations and the international community.

**Objective:** The Federation delegation effectively represents and advocates on behalf of the national societies, the Federation and the Movement, obtaining programme support and profile.

### **Expected Results:**

- The humanitarian agenda is influenced by increasing its profile of the Movement and through participation in carefully selected events that focus on the three core areas of disaster management, health and community care, and principles and values.
- National societies are seen by relevant regional and global international organisations as local actors deserving programme support.
- National societies' programmes receive sufficient external funds through effective fund raising and marketing of their programmes through the delegation.

### ***Appeal 2004: Moldova, Ukraine & Belarus***

*This appeal highlights the main aspects of the Federation's assistance programme in Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus in relation to the Chernobyl disaster. It draws on a more detailed plan of action, guiding international support to these Red Cross societies. This appeal programme is constructed along the lines of a logical framework whereby activities feed into expected results, which feed into project objectives (where relevant), programme objectives and designated goals. The plan of action includes all activities, indicators, means of verification, assumptions/risks, detailed budget plans, timetable of implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.*

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

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

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# BUDGET 2004

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.80/2004

Name: Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	34,800	0	0	0	0	34,800
Clothing & textiles	0	33,080	0	0	0	0	33,080
Food	3,260	251,750	0	0	0	0	255,010
Seeds & plants	0	600	0	0	0	0	600
Water & Sanitation	0	11,555	0	0	0	0	11,555
Medical & first aid	73,080	14,450	0	18,391	0	0	105,921
Teaching materials	20,000	0	4,950	13,240	0	0	38,190
Utensils & tools	0	10,778	0	0	0	0	10,778
Other relief supplies	6,780	44,150	0	0	0	0	50,930
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>103,120</b>	<b>401,163</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>31,631</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>540,864</b>
Land & Buildings	0	33,000	0	0	0	0	33,000
Vehicles	0	19,800	0	0	0	0	19,800
Computers & telecom	4,053	6,080	2,345	90,522	0	0	102,999
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>58,880</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>90,522</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>155,799</b>
Warehouse & Distribution	0	14,514	0	0	0	0	14,514
Transport & Vehicules	16,686	14,198	5,856	7,629	5,070	0	49,437
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>16,686</b>	<b>28,712</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>7,629</b>	<b>5,070</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>63,951</b>
Programme Support	43,004	51,469	7,475	29,284	19,916	0	151,148
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>43,004</b>	<b>51,469</b>	<b>7,475</b>	<b>29,284</b>	<b>19,916</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>151,148</b>
Personnel-delegates	40,662	34,111	2,480	19,917	180,000	0	277,170
Personnel-national staff	101,519	62,185	12,400	71,292	68,920	0	316,316
Consultants	49,140	29,986	0	35,730	0	0	114,856
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>191,321</b>	<b>126,282</b>	<b>14,880</b>	<b>126,939</b>	<b>248,920</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>708,342</b>
W/shops & Training	131,713	44,841	4,905	87,871	23,780	0	293,109
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>131,713</b>	<b>44,841</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>87,871</b>	<b>23,780</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>293,109</b>
Travel & related expenses	20,160	22,252	2,709	13,450	1,710	0	60,281
Information	94,539	10,603	59,456	16,049	0	0	180,646
Other General costs	57,008	47,635	12,428	47,155	7,000	0	171,225
<b>GENERAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>171,707</b>	<b>80,490</b>	<b>74,593</b>	<b>76,654</b>	<b>8,710</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>412,153</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>661,604</b>	<b>791,837</b>	<b>115,004</b>	<b>450,530</b>	<b>306,396</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,325,369</b>