

Appeal 2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Russian Federation

Appeal no. 01.82/2004

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. 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 text¹, 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
Strengthening the national society	
Health and care	2,497,023
Disaster management	1,135,189
Humanitarian values	242,096
Organisational development	706,955
Coordination & implementation	381,818
Total	4,963,082²

¹ [Links to projects in blue in text](#)

² USD 3.78 million or EUR 3.2 million.

Context



Russia is the world's largest country, constituting one sixth of the earth's land surface and covering 11 time zones. It is home to over 145 million people, with more than 200 ethnic groups. Urban dwellers constitute 73 per cent of the population (2000).

After the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian Federation embraced a policy of economic reform including price liberalisation, privatisation, and currency convertibility. The sudden transition from a command to a market economy impacted on the country's economic, social and infrastructural spheres, and has had disastrous results for millions of Russia's people.

The Russian Federation ranks 63rd in the world on the UNDP Human Development Index 2003. According to the UNDP Human Development Report, over 53 per cent of the population is living on less than \$4 US a day. Against a background of negative demographic trends and a declining population, public health is deteriorating. Over the past six years, the overall morbidity level rose for virtually every disease category. Tuberculosis (TB) is now thriving, with the highest mortality index in Europe. According to UNAIDS/WHO statistics (2002), the Russian Federation has one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS infection in the world – the total number of reported cases reached 200,000 in 2002, a dramatic increase from the 10,993 reported in 1998. The state health service is undergoing necessary reforms, but too slowly, to compete with the current need. Meanwhile, Russia's socio-economic problems are compounded by regular natural disasters (floods, typhoons, earthquakes etc.) as well as manmade crises (conflict, forced migration).

In 2004 -2005 the Russian Red Cross will continue to confront the daunting situation (reflected in the below development figures) in an attempt to empower the country's most vulnerable people.

Table 1. Development Indicators for Russian Federation

	HDR report 2002	HDR report 2003
Life expectancy at birth	66.1 years	66.6 years
Adult literacy rate aged 15 and above	99.6%	99.6%
GDP per capita (PPP: purchasing power parity)	USD 8,377	USD 7,100
Population below income poverty line (\$4/ day)	53%	53%
People living with HIV/AIDS aged 15-49	0.9%	0.9%
Tuberculosis cases	91 per 100,000	93 per 100,000
Annual population growth rate 2001- 2015		-0.6

(Source: UNDP Human Development Report <http://hdr.undp.org>)

Red Cross Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy:

While other organisations have come and gone, the Russian Red Cross, with the support of the Federation, has stayed. It is the only indigenous, volunteer and community-based and nationwide organisation working within the Russian Federation. The Russian Red Cross has demonstrated its capacity to assist people in need over the past 135 years, assisting on average 5 million people annually through programmes at national, regional and local levels. It continues to evolve into a better functioning National Society via ongoing attempts at self improvement as well as its work at community level.

In February 2003 the Russian Red Cross adopted the Strategic Plan of Development (SPD) 2010, drawn from the national society plan of development 1998-2001 and reflecting Strategy 2010, the International Federation's main strategic statement. On the basis of the SPD, Russian Red Cross is working to finalise an operational development plan. After completion of this plan, a comprehensive cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) for the forthcoming years will be developed to ensure ongoing coordination support to Russian Red Cross. The CAS will enable the national society to articulate in what areas it requires support and how its actions fit into a broader and coordinated humanitarian effort to assist vulnerable people.

The operational focus is shifting from relief towards long-term developmental programmes. However, the Russian Red Cross recognises the need to address the ongoing social and economic implications on the country's most vulnerable population. Russian Red Cross priorities for the coming years will continue to concentrate on building its capacity to reduce vulnerability, as well as measures to improve the organisation's financial management and fund-raising capacity at all levels. The focus for the short-term is to build the capacity of the regional committees of the Russian Red Cross and to improve the sharing of best practices. The Russian Red Cross will provide assistance to the vulnerable population in health and care, disaster management, humanitarian values, and organisational development. Its focus in these areas will be:

- **Health and care** – strengthening the current role of the Russian Red Cross in the fight against TB, HIV/AIDS, and sexually transmitted infections; strengthening the role of the visiting nurses service; assistance to homeless and neglected children; and improving the health of the country at large.
- **Disaster management** – development of a unified, well coordinated, and well resourced disaster management system able to respond effectively to natural and manmade disasters; first aid training; and assistance to internally displaced people and forced migrants.
- **Humanitarian values** – promotion of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Fundamental Principles, humanitarian values and International Humanitarian and Red Cross Law.
- **Organisational development** – resource mobilisation, strategic planning and strengthening of the Russian Red Cross internal structure and coordination between headquarters and the branches.

This appeal builds on the Federation's engagement with the Russian Federation since 1991. The assistance sought is in line with the national society's strategy and focuses on capacity building processes in health and care, disaster management, humanitarian values and organisational development to optimise the effectiveness of the Russian Red Cross' ability to assist the vulnerable population in the Russian Federation.

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Context:

The Russian Red Cross comprises 101 regional, 1,436 district committees and over 13,355 grass-roots organisations. Programmes are implemented throughout the Russian Federation, with over five million of Russia's most vulnerable people receiving assistance in recent years through internationally-funded programmes.

In 2002-2003, the Russian Red Cross envisaged a network of direct support in terms of capacity building and service delivery to regional branches provided by partner Red Cross national societies. Five of eight regions were identified for partnership cooperation (with Canadian, British, American and Nordic Red Cross societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, ICRC). Because of new management and restructuring at Russian Red Cross headquarters, the process of furthering these partnerships experienced difficulties and delays. The Canadian Red Cross funding proposal was unsuccessful and partners for the remaining three regions were not found. However, long-term partnerships have been established in three regions (Western Siberia, North-Western Russia

and Northern Caucasus). The Russian Red Cross intends to develop coordination between headquarters and the regions using the model of the Western Siberia project, supported by British Red Cross and the British Government/DFID, whereby a steering committee of six chairpersons from the regional branches participate in knowledge sharing and information exchange. At the same time, the Federation aims to increase its involvement in organisational capacity in the North Caucasus while the ICRC reduces organisation development work in this area.

The Federation delegation in Moscow is working on a four-year strategy, known as 2+2 outlining how the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement will support the Russian Red Cross until 2006. This document takes into consideration country-specific challenges, such as coordination and cooperation in the world's largest country, changes within the national society, and funding constraints. It provides an analysis of the current role of the delegation, as well as its future. It also highlights the approach to the work of the Federation secretariat in supporting the Russian Red Cross, and provides an analysis of the Federation delegation structure that is required to achieve the primary objective of supporting the process of national society capacity.

Strengthening national societies

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

Background and Achievements

Health and care is integral to the Strategic Development Plan of the Russian Red Cross. During its long history, the Russian Red Cross has gained an enormous wealth of institutional knowledge and professional experience in this sphere. Health and care was considered a priority during the Soviet era, when the national society was highly recognised and acted as auxiliary to the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Social Welfare. This cooperation between Russian Red Cross and the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and Russian Federation State departments continues today.



The devastating spread of HIV in Russia continues among intravenous drug-users (IDUs) who account for 82 per cent of all registered cases. The Ministry of Health estimates that there are one million IDUs in Russia, and while the needle still represents the major threat of infection, IDUs are forced deeper underground, stigmatised and deprived of basic human rights.

The Russian Red Cross visiting nurses have traditionally provided social and medical support to elderly and disabled individuals through Red Cross medical-social rooms and home care. The problems of the elderly and disabled remain acute. There are currently 2,106 nurses working for the visiting nurses service of the Russian Red Cross, operating from 79 regional branches. In 2002 they provided care to 246,538 patients. The Russian Red Cross possesses a unique methodology in home care that has been incorporated into the visiting nurses service. This “basics of home care” course, translated and adapted from the American Red Cross version, is the only course of its kind in the Russian Federation. As a result, Russian Red Cross provides regular and relevant training for state social workers. Since 1991, twelve training centres have been established and equipped. At present, Russian Red Cross has nearly 300 trained visiting nurses, 143 state social workers, 192 health staff, 840 community representatives and 57 visiting nurse trainers.

The concept of the Russian Red Cross visiting nurses service development began in spring 2003 with support from the Swedish Red Cross. It complements the Russian Red Cross Strategic Development Plan 2010 and highlights new approaches in providing medical and social support. Russian Red Cross will sustain and improve its visiting nurses service development through regular refresher courses supported by training on new models of care (with a focus on people living with HIV/AIDS, TB sufferers and people with mental disorders).

Priorities for the coming year remain retention of staff and thus institutional knowledge, and attracting more youth. In addition, Russian Red Cross plans to strengthen service through provision of medical-social rooms, training centres, rehabilitation centres, and necessary equipment (nursing kits etc). Russian Red Cross also aims to establish information sharing networks and methods of coordination between newly formed central and regional Russian Red Cross visiting nurses councils. These councils will function as coordinators of visiting nurses services activities in the region and advocate on visiting nurses' rights, for example pension rights. Attention will be paid to developing self-sustainability of the programme through diversification of financial resources. Russian Red Cross will research potential income-generation opportunities and advocate for government support at local and regional levels throughout the Russian Federation.

Today, visiting nurses trained both on "Basics of home care" and "Care for TB patients at ambulatory stage of treatment" address prevention and treatment of TB and HIV/AIDS, and provide health education, psychological support and care at home. Since September 1999, the Federation and the Russian Red Cross have implemented a TB/HIV/AIDS programme with support of various donors (ECHO, DFID, USAID, British Red Cross, American Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Norwegian Government, Danish Red Cross, Singapore Red Cross) in 11 regions of the Russian Federation: Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Pskov, Belgorod, Khakasia, Buryatia, Tomsk, Kemerovo, Oryol, Astrakhan and Ivanovo.

The role of the Red Cross remains complimentary to state efforts in TB control and focuses on ensuring treatment compliance of TB patients through provision of social support and legal and psychological counselling. Russian Red Cross recognises the importance of effective legal and psychological counselling in the fight against TB/HIV/AIDS. It is less costly than social support and may be used as an incentive in the DOTS (directly observed treatment strategy) for TB patients. This is especially true for prison inmates awaiting release, who may be advised on social reintegration issues.

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

The Red Cross efforts in TB control and cooperation with the state TB services have resulted in decreased rates of interrupted treatment among targeted patients. It has also increased the percentage of patients completing treatment in the programme territories. The programme advocates internationally-approved guidelines for TB management and has increased the federal commitment to TB control, especially concerning the availability of TB drug supplies in the regions. The programme has raised public awareness about TB and HIV through various educational and information activities and campaigns. It has improved links between prison and civilian TB services through the work of the Red Cross psychologists and legal advisers. They have consulted inmates two months before release, and provided social support in order to motivate TB patients to continue their treatment in civil society.

The Federation and Russian Red Cross continue to lobby local authorities for funding support and have achieved some success at the regional level. Russian Red Cross institutional experience in the field of health and care contributed significantly to the creation of the Federation's "Operational guidelines for involvement in tuberculosis control" in 2003 in response to the need for long-term involvement in curbing TB. In October 2001, independent Federation experts evaluated the TB programme. Recommendations include increased work to combat stigmatisation of TB/HIV/AIDS patients, stronger cooperation with prison TB services and regional HIV/AIDS centres, visiting nurses service training and programme monitoring, and volunteer recruitment.

The Ministry of Health recognises the Red Cross role in TB care throughout the Russian Federation. This year the Russian Red Cross contributed to the preparation of a Federal programme proposal to the Global Fund against AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The Russian Red Cross (supported by the Federation) is a member of Country Co-ordination Mechanism for GFATM and will apply for funding. (See <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>) In addition, Russian Red Cross specialists are currently preparing recommendations for the Ministry of Health/WHO thematic working group on "Social Support to TB patients".

Prevention of TB and HIV/AIDS is the key to the Federation's health strategy 2010, and a health priority of the European Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies, agreed at their statutory conference in Berlin in 2002. The Russian Red Cross, as a member of the Federation, follows the main guidelines of the strategy and commits itself to HIV/AIDS prevention in Russia. The national society involvement in this sphere began in 1993, with training of youth leaders on "peer education" methodology. Now, young Red Cross volunteers work in nine regions of Russian Federation (six regions were supported by Swedish Red Cross until the end of 2002 and the rest are bilaterally funded by Norwegian Red Cross). Activities are aimed at primary prevention of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and drug abuse. These initiatives address the problem's root cause of a lack in valuing healthy lifestyles and health education. Attention is paid to fighting stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS. This anti-stigma component is present in all health education interventions and is being strengthened within separate Russian Red Cross projects (please refer to **humanitarian values** section for further details). As part of the peer education effort, youth members: provide information about prevention at seminars in schools, institutes and summer camps; distribute information materials and condoms; and participate in information campaigns together with state AIDS centres. Continued support of peer education activities is planned in three territories (Tver, Krasnodar and Kaliningrad) following assessment of branch capacities and the possibility of introducing harm reduction components in these regions.

The Russian Red Cross has devoted attention to the prevention of HIV/AIDS since 1993, when the special training manual for youth on HIV/AIDS prevention and peer education "Action for Youth" was translated and adapted for Russia. Youth leaders were trained with UNICEF funding. Following a Federation evaluation mission in May 1997, the HIV/AIDS prevention and peer education project of the Russian Red Cross and the Federation was developed. This project commenced in December 1998 with the support of the Swedish and, subsequently, Norwegian Red Cross societies. At this time, six youth centres of the Russian Red Cross involved in HIV/AIDS prevention were established and equipped (Moscow, Kaliningrad, Krasnodar, Sochi, Murmansk and Arkhangelsk). As of December 2001, project activities are continuing in Murmansk, Arkhangelsk and Karelia with Norwegian Red Cross support. Elsewhere, youth activities on HIV prevention continue, mainly with local funding. Young Red Cross volunteers now work with their peers in Nizhny Novgorod, Kaliningrad, Krasnodar, Tver, Novokuznetsk and Moscow Oblast with Swedish Red Cross support. In April 2001, the Russian edition of the Federation's youth manual on HIV/AIDS peer education was updated. It included modern data on STIs, TB, drug abuse prevention, and practical recommendations on organising peer education activities based on the programme experience of the Russian Red Cross. The manual was approved by the Ministry of Health and by UNAIDS and recommended for youth peer education on HIV/AIDS in Russia.

In summer 2002 the regional branch of the Russian Red Cross in Irkutsk Oblast initiated a pilot project on harm reduction, with the support of the Open Health Institute. This year it also started American Red Cross-funded "Care and support programme for persons living with HIV/AIDS". Based on the experience gained, development of HIV/AIDS Red Cross prevention programmes is expected. In addition to peer education, Russian Red Cross will explore the possibility of increased involvement in harm reduction (needles exchange, vertical HIV transmission prevention), anti-stigma campaigns, community based support to people living with HIV/AIDS and advocacy for their rights based on existing national/international Red Cross experience. Youth shall be considered key "flag-carriers" in such interventions. The Russian Red Cross will also care for and assist people living with HIV/AIDS by creating support groups and raising awareness among this population group on preventing opportunistic infections.

In addition the Federation, in partnership with Russian, Moldovan, Ukrainian and Belarusian National Red Cross societies, is planning a regional anti stigma campaign. On a national level, the Russian Red Cross and Federation delegation will advocate for reduced cost of antiretroviral treatment. (Please refer to **humanitarian values** section for further details on these two programmes.)

This year for the first time the Russian Red Cross includes in the Appeal a project of support to children/adolescents from vulnerable families. It aims to tackle the problem of poor social and psychological adaptation of children from internally displaced persons/migrant families, multi-child families etc. In February 2003 American Red Cross initiated similar projects in six regions of Russian Federation and succeeded in providing professional support and services to children. Now these Red Cross branches have efficient programme models in place that could be duplicated in other territories with the capacity to run similar interventions.

Goal:

Improved health situation in Russian Federation

Objective:

Targeted vulnerable population of Russia benefit from high quality social care and support in health sphere through services provided by a strengthened Russian Red Cross.

Expected results:

- Targeted vulnerable population (lonely elderly, disabled people, patients requiring home care, disaster victims etc) receive necessary qualified medical, psychological and social support provided by the Russian Red Cross visiting nurses service.
- TB/HIV/AIDS-related health of the targeted population in ten regions of Russian Federation is improved by effectively utilising the visiting nurses service and the institutional capacities of the Red Cross supporting efforts of state TB service.
- Russian youth raise awareness on HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections and drug abuse prevention is raised through state health service and the Russian Red Cross HIV control measures in targeted territories.
- Injecting drug users in four Russian regions have access to services influencing reduction of HIV and other infections risks due to Russian Red Cross activities on information dissemination and syringes exchange.
- Children/adolescents from vulnerable families in six regions of Russian Federation get social and psychological support necessary for better integration into society. [<Click here to go to project logframe>](#)

2. Disaster Management

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Background:

Russia is exposed to an array of potential natural and man-made disasters. Floods have become an increasing threat in the last decade. In the past five years the Russian Red Cross has implemented four major flood response operations – in East Russia in 1998-1999, 2001 and in Northern Caucasus in 2002 – and flooding continues to remain a threat in these regions. Earthquakes and typhoons are another potential threat – mainly in Southern Siberia (Buryatia, Irkutsk, Chita regions) and the Far East (Primorie, Kamchatka and Sakhalin) respectively. An earthquake on Sakhalin in 1995 demonstrated the devastation that disasters are capable of. Hundreds of people were killed when the town of Neftegorsk was destroyed. The last few years have also highlighted the increasing threat of small-scale emergencies all over the Russia Federation, in particular fires and technological disasters. *(For further information on Red Cross operations please access the International Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=142>)*



A huge percentage of Russia's population still lives on less than four dollars a day. While the government is being severely stretched to find global solutions to the socio-economic crisis, there is an undeniable need for the Red Cross to fill the gaps and provide vital support and hope to the most vulnerable.

Meanwhile, the ongoing socio-economic crisis continues to have a negative effect on Russia's population, in spite of positive trends propagated by the government. A steady flow of migrants, in particular labour migrants, continues as people move from unsustainable livelihoods in remote regions of the country towards big cities and developed areas. Further internal displacement because of the Chechen conflict adds to the severe strain on existing infrastructure as well as the coping mechanisms of those moving and their hosts. In addition to this internal migration, the Russian Federation's geographical position bridging Europe and Asia has led many to use Russia as a transit country. The economic situation in the surrounding Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries continues to push people to apply for Russian citizenship or seek employment there. Trafficking and similar forms of exploitation often exacerbate the problem.

The Russian Red Cross national disaster plan does not reflect altogether the context in Russia: the national society lacks trained staff and volunteers, and methodological and technical resources are minimal. Taking into consideration the real threat of disaster and an insufficient logistics and relief capacity, the Russian Red Cross has prioritised disaster management in a concerted effort to improve its response capacity.

Over the coming years, the Russian Red Cross will elaborate and implement a wide-scale disaster management approach in cooperation with the Federation, the Russian Federation Ministry of Emergencies (EMERCOM) and other government / NGO stakeholders.

The priorities in **Disaster Management** will be:

- **Creation of a national disaster plan** in conformity with the Federation policy in Strategy 2010 and **building effective disaster response mechanisms** at Russian Red Cross headquarters and regional branches. To achieve this goal the Federation, together with other potential donors, will assist in organising a strong disaster management team at Russian Red Cross headquarters. To strengthen disaster management capacity throughout the country, Russian Red Cross will create regional disaster preparedness and response centres in five disaster prone regions within the Russian Federation. Centres will be run by trained staff and volunteers and consist of a disaster management regional team, disaster preparedness stock and a first aid training unit. The disaster management regional team will coordinate activities and produce plans and procedures for efficient and effective disaster response. Each disaster preparedness stock will contain relief goods (blankets, bed linen, water jerrycans, hygiene items, etc.) to cover emergency needs for 500 people. The first aid training unit will be responsible for training (see below). In addition, to improve the level of education of Russian Red Cross staff and volunteers, four vulnerability and capacity assessment and eight first aid training workshops will be organised throughout the region.
- **Raising Community Awareness and Public Education regarding disaster risk and preparedness measures.** Regional centres, with the support of Russian Red Cross headquarters, will identify target groups in disaster-prone areas, and initiate an awareness campaign through dissemination of disaster preparedness awareness materials (50,000 sets of leaflets/posters to inform 250,000 people). First aid training units will prepare teams of 250 trainers/instructors, who in turn will disseminate acquired knowledge throughout local communities (to at least 50,000 inhabitants). The disaster awareness campaign supported by this first aid training will increase local capacity to endure potential disasters and emergencies.
- **Food security programmes** for vulnerable groups of the population will improve disaster mitigation and risk reduction in remote areas of the Far East and Siberia. In 2004, in a move away from immediate response towards long term development focused planning, Russian Red Cross will support people to achieve greater self-sustainability and food security by distributing fisherman sets in areas where fishing is the traditional form of income. Children of vulnerable families will be able to stabilise or improve their nutritional status in Russian Red Cross-owned canteens providing supplementary hot meals.
- **Population movement** is another priority for Russian Red Cross. Different groups of migrants – internally displaced persons, refugees, ecological and economic migrants – will continue to receive Red Cross assistance in 2004. Despite the decreasing wave of migrants from CIS countries since the 1990s and new stricter laws on Russian Federation citizenship, the migration situation remains problematic. To support these vulnerable groups and assist their integration into society, Russian Red Cross will provide legal, psychological and social support through both the existing and newly formed network of regional reception points and emergency counselling points at railway stations. Children from internally displaced families will receive nutritional and psychological support through summer camps. Russian Red Cross local branch

staff will continue to develop their own awareness of the issues as well as expand their working capacities and educational level through a series of workshops and other trainings.

Camps in the Republic of Ingushetia continue to provide the most basic shelter for people displaced as a result of the Chechen conflict. While living conditions are harsh, camp residents are reluctant to follow government wishes and return home because of ongoing security issues in the Chechen Republic. To assist vulnerable children, Russian Red Cross together with the Federation and ICRC will continue to operate playrooms in camps in Ingushetia Republic providing the only psychological and educational support available to youngsters of pre-school age (3-6 years). Russian Red Cross will also assist a kindergarten in the Northern Ossetia settlement of Mayskoe, where internally displaced people have been living since the armed conflict between Northern Ossetia and the Ingush Republic in 1992.

Goal:

The vulnerability of the population living in targeted areas of the Russian Federation is lowered by the end 2005.

Objective:

The organisational and management capacity in disaster management is strengthened at all levels of the Russian Red Cross through enhanced disaster preparedness, long-term support in rehabilitation of people affected by disasters and continuous support to migrants.

Expected results:

- Disaster response capacity of the Russian Red Cross is increased through: creating a national disaster plan in conformity with national society principles; establishment of regional disaster preparedness and response centres (made up of disaster management regional team, disaster preparedness stock and first aid training unit); training of staff and volunteers; and adoption of disaster preparedness and response plans at all levels based on completed vulnerability and capacity assessments at the regional level.
- Target groups of population in five disaster-prone areas are identified and their coping capacity increased through disaster awareness (250,000 people targeted) and first aid training (50,000 people targeted) campaigns.
- Food security is improved among targeted vulnerable groups of the population in remote areas of Far East and Siberia through distribution of fisherman sets.
- The nutritional status of children from vulnerable families in Petropavlovsk and Belgorod is improved or stabilised through provision of supplementary hot meals
- Migrants gain access to free professional legal and psychological counselling and social support.
- Physical and psychological status of children from internally displaced families is improved through enrolment in summer camps and play rooms. [<Click here to go to project logframe>](#)

3. Humanitarian Values

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

Background

The general atmosphere of mistrust that developed after the break-up of the Soviet Union continues to have a negative impact on charitable work: humanitarian organisations, including the successor to the Soviet Red Cross, have lost their positive image. The humanitarian and charitable culture within the country remains fragile, and being committed to humanitarian values is no longer popular or appreciated. However, the Russian Red Cross has endured and continues to promote the principles of humanity and revive charitable traditions in Russia. Since the early 1990s, ICRC and the International Federation's delegations have come to assist the Russian Red Cross in fulfilling this mission.

According to the International Federation Strategy 2010 and national society priorities outlined at a partnership meeting held with regional and donor Red Cross societies in Minsk in April 2003, the Russian Red Cross has set dissemination of the Movement's fundamental principles and humanitarian values as one of its priorities. In 2001 an information policy concept was developed and approved by the Russian Red Cross Presidium. It states the necessity to extend knowledge and information, at both a national and international level, of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Movement and International Humanitarian Law, as well as the history of the Red Cross, its major achievements and current operations. Also, commitment was made by national societies and states

of the Geneva Convention at the 1999 International Conference to “reduce discrimination and violence in the community” (see *Plan of Action - Final goal 3.2 on the Federation website*:

http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_discrimination.pl?finalgoal.pdf.

Since XIII Congress in November 2001 when new leadership entered the Russian Red Cross, the national society has prioritised development of public relations with regards to information dissemination and attracting more public and state interest to the Red Cross Movement and Russian Red Cross operations.



A key reason for the spread of HIV/AIDS is the stigma attached to it. On World AIDS Day the Russian Red Cross held an art exhibition in a popular youth club in downtown Moscow to raise awareness on stigma and discrimination related to people living with HIV/AIDS.

Contacts have been established with major information agencies, for the most part print media that relate to social issues. The Federation delegation has assisted Russian Red Cross in liaising with the international media. Over the past years, ICRC, Russian Red Cross Museum and information department staff in Moscow have continued to conduct humanitarian values seminars for school and college students. Those Russian Red Cross regional committees with capacity and enthusiasm have held similar activities in the field. Assisted by the Federation, Russian Red Cross has also held annual major events in the field of humanitarian values and advocacy. These have included: World Red Cross Day, World TB Day, World AIDS Day and launches of World Disasters Report; coverage for disaster relief and other activities; and continued information dissemination, allocating funding within ongoing programmes.

One of the major advocacy activities in 2003 was fighting stigma and discrimination associated with HIV/AIDS. The Russian Red Cross and the Federation delegation included anti-stigma and discrimination components in a joint peer education short-term project running in six regions of the Russian Federation. Information materials were produced and two social videos broadcast over half a year, on five Russia-wide TV channels. A popular Russian actor of cinema and theatre took part in one of the videos – against discrimination of children born of HIV-positive mothers. A second video benefited from the participation of a young man living with HIV, who, for the first time in Russia, spoke publicly about his status and delivered the UNAIDS message “Live and let live”. Both spoke on stigma at the Red Cross press conference organised last year in Moscow for the World AIDS Day. The press conference provided an official statement of Russian Red Cross participation in the anti-stigma campaign to link with the Federation Global Action to Reduce Discrimination and Violence in the Community.

In 2003 local anti-stigma campaigns were carried out in three Russian regions on World Red Cross Day. One of the stamps from the “You cannot get AIDS by...” set was translated and printed in the form of a card, and is now distributed by the Irkutsk (West Siberia) Centre for people living with HIV/AIDS. Currently, the Federation’s delegation together with a Russia-wide radio channel is working on production of a social anti-stigma audio information bulletin to ensure the right message is passed in the most effective way to help better understand HIV/AIDS-related issues. The media can make a real difference in the fight against stigma and discrimination as well as disseminating correct information on how HIV is not transmitted, and the Red Cross in Russia is keen to use it.

There is also a need to launch a regional anti-stigma campaign for Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine to carry out information activities, look for donors, partners and various possibilities to influence people’s attitude towards HIV/AIDS. Cooperation has been established with the Ukrainian and Russian networks of people living with

HIV/AIDS, as well as with other organisations working on the issue. This regional campaign will have an impact on changing the attitude at a community level towards HIV/AIDS and people affected, encouraging communities to join the fight against stigma and discrimination and reduce existing levels of fear and prejudice.

Unfortunately, Russian Red Cross communication officers, especially those in the regions, are inexperienced in the use of modern advocacy and public relations techniques, and often continue using Soviet agitation and propaganda methods to raise the Red Cross profile in their communities. This often leads to negative results. The Red Cross is gaining the image of an old-fashioned Soviet-style organisation, popular among veterans and not familiar to youth who are the recognised agent of change in the civil society. This is especially the case in Moscow, the capital of the country, with over 9 million inhabitants and extremely high competition for people's attention. It is important to provide the Russian Red Cross with a modern tool of information dissemination – a web site – to enable competition with other NGOs and governmental structures working in the humanitarian field, and attract attention of a broader range of people of different age groups and social status. It is planned to widely share existing Federation materials in the Russian language to promote the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values within the Russian Red Cross network. These materials include "From Principles to Action", "The Mystery Course", and the training manual "Action to reduce Discrimination and Violence in the Community".

The Russian Red Cross' humanitarian values programme aims to overcome geographical, social, racial and religious borders, advocating for unified principles of humanity.

Goal:

The level of tolerance, mutual understanding and respect for all human beings is increased in Russian society.

Objective:

Red Cross / Red Crescent humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles are promoted within the Russian Red Cross, among its volunteers and partners and disseminated to the general public.

Expected results:

- The Russian government admits the need for wider access to anti-retroviral therapy for people living with HIV/AIDS.
- General public in targeted regions of Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine changes perceptions, attitudes and behaviour towards people living with HIV/AIDS and all forms of discrimination.
- Russian-speaking Internet audience has easy access to information on the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values on the Russian Red Cross web site.
- General public and Russian Red Cross partners have broader access to information on the Movement's Fundamental Principles and values. [<Click here to go to project logframe>](#)

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

Background and Achievements

The Russian Red Cross is one of the biggest national societies in the world, with 101 regional, 1,436 district committees and over 13,355 grass-roots organisations. It covers a country of 145 million people. In this context, a strong organisational foundation is vital in addressing diverse needs and keeping pace with emerging changes in society. At the same time, the Russian Red Cross has been going through a transition period since the adoption of new statutes in 2001 and change of the leadership in 2002.

During the past 135 years of development, Russian Red Cross has built a strong image at the community level and expanded the resource base inherited from the Soviet Red Cross. However, although one of the leading agencies in the health sector for many years, it has failed to retain its overall organisational capacity. While a number of partner national societies have provided continuous support to Russian Red Cross over the past decade, with a focus on meeting the needs of the country's population, the scaling down of relief activities in the late nineties exposed the need for organisational development.

The history of organisational development within the Russian Red Cross is found in regional areas of the Russian Federation supported by a core group of partners on a long-term basis: North-West (in partnership with Nordic National Societies); West Siberia (in partnership with British Red Cross); East Siberia (in partnership with American Red Cross) and North Caucasus (in partnership with ICRC and other partner national societies). Aspects of organisational development addressed during 2001-2002 are detailed in the table below:

Table 2. Organisational development activities 2001-2002

<i>North-West</i>	<i>West Siberia</i>	<i>East Siberia</i>	<i>North Caucasus</i>
<i>10 regional committees</i>	<i>6 regional committees</i>	<i>11 regional committees</i>	<i>14 regional committees</i>
First aid and accounting courses for RRC staff and volunteers	Skills building workshop for staff	Organisational development and project planning training; consultancy visits	Series of capacity-building trainings for Russian Red Cross staff and volunteers
Procurement of office equipment	Procurement of office equipment and accounting software	Procurement of office equipment (communications)	Procurement of office equipment
Training and support to youth leaders	Youth conference aiming to develop youth policy	Youth activities (mini-grants, summer camps), exchange visits, scholarships	Support to youth groups, mini-grants
Youth rescue service	Training in disaster response and preparedness	Training in disaster response and preparedness and public health	Training in disaster response and preparedness
Design and update of information database	Image survey	Assessment missions, public campaigns and fundraising actions	International Humanitarian Law dissemination and public campaigns
	Support to income generating projects		

The organisational development process started with a revision of priorities outlined by the Strategic Development Plan (1998) and adoption of Strategic Development Plan 2010. The next step entails elaboration of the Operational Development Plan for 2003-2005, which describes short-term steps to achieve set objectives at central and regional levels. To support the Russian Red Cross regional committees throughout this process and reinforce the overall coordination role of the headquarters, a new structure was introduced in May 2003 creating regional and organisational development separate from programme departments. The key role of the newly-established department is to provide adequate legal, methodological and technical support to the regional committees, coordination, strategic planning, human resource management and capacity building.

Based on the priorities outlined in the Strategic Development Plan, Russian Red Cross will implement its organisational development programme by means of strategic planning, capacity building and human resource management with an emphasis on membership and youth. It will also address strengthening regional coordination and diversifying the financial resource base in response to transitional changes within the Russian Red Cross and in society at large. Because of the diversity of the country's regions and needs, several Operational Development Plans will be produced to reflect the joint priorities of similarly located regional committees. On a wider scale, it is expected that adoption of a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) will have a positive impact on organisational development through long-term partnerships.



Over the last 135 years, the Russian Red Cross has been assisting over 5 million vulnerable people annually. One of its priorities is to strengthen capacity in order to increase the quality of support rendered to the population in need.

Improved quality of services provided by Russian Red Cross depends on continuous capacity building efforts at both headquarters and regional levels. It remains important to train staff and volunteers in various aspects of Red Cross work: project planning; financial management; resource mobilisation; youth activities; membership and human resource management. This training will also be a platform for regional information exchange facilitated by staff with relevant experience.

Another integral part of the reform entails improving financial management capacity, accountability and transparency. This will be accomplished through the financial management improvement project. The Russian Red Cross faces a number of problems, some technical in nature while others are a matter of systematising financial management procedures. To ensure that financial management and reporting is in accordance with Russian Federation legislation and donor reporting requirements, Russian Red Cross intends to train specialists in international accounting standards (IAS) and international principles of accountancy (GAAP) and to adapt existing accounting software.

In keeping pace with changes in Russian society over the past decade, the Russian Red Cross recognises the need to find new funding sources. Headquarters and regional committees of Russian Red Cross must explore domestic and international funding opportunities to provide continued support to the most vulnerable. The financial resource mobilisation project will have capacity to explore alternative funding avenues, including the possibility of regular financing from local administrations and contributions from the private sector, other NGOs, individuals, and membership fees. The programme content included in this appeal addresses the current Russian Red Cross needs to train fundraising specialists from the regional committees. It also aims to create effective work systems for mobilising financial resources by developing a mechanism and incentives for fundraising, as well as an overall strategy for financial resource mobilization at both national and regional committee levels.

All intended activities will commence with self-assessment and/or feasibility study to establish markers by which to review progress and enable readjustment of plans if needed. Such assessments will be based on: previous practice (East Siberia region); impact of organisational development interventions; and the quality of services provided by Russian Red Cross branches.

Overall goal

Quality of support provided to the vulnerable population is enhanced through strengthened organisational capacity of Russian Red Cross

Objective

The organisational capacity of the Russian Red Cross headquarters and selected 3-5 regions strengthened through improved coordination, strategic priorities, improved financial management, mobilisation of local resources, increased training capacities, introduction of active membership systems, and increased involvement of youth and volunteers.

Expected results

- Strategic priorities reflecting community needs and the humanitarian mission outlined by Russian Red Cross statutes are set between headquarters and 3-5 selected regions
- System of coordination between Russian Red Cross headquarters and 3-5 selected regional committees is in place and functions effectively
- Financial management and internal financial control systems of the Russian Red Cross headquarters and 3-5 selected branches are reinforced
- Financial-base of the Russian Red Cross is reinforced through strengthened mobilisation of local resources techniques tested in 4 pilot branches
- The training capacity of the National Society has been increased and adapted to the changing environment
- Spectrum and quality of services provided by Russian Red Cross is enhanced through active involvement of youth in programme activities and volunteering. [<Click here to go to project logframe>](#)

5. Federation Coordination, Management and Strategic Partnerships

Background and Achievements/ Lessons to Date

Over the past several years the Russian Red Cross, the Federation delegation and all Red Cross and Red Crescent partners have held ongoing discussions to identify the most appropriate and effective way to provide resources and programme support to the Russian Red Cross, a national society that continues to face considerable humanitarian challenges after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

A number of partner Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies are involved in and have developed a more direct communication link to particular regions in the Russian Federation. At present, these partner national societies remain committed to the development of these regions and capacity building of the Russian Red Cross regional committees there. At the same time, the Federation delegation continues its proactive coordinating role in facilitating support of coordinated partnerships and partner national societies' activities in the Russian Federation.

The role of the Federation delegation will continue to move away from implementation of relief programmes towards providing support to the Russian Red Cross both in organisational development and coordination. In particular, the Federation will assist the Russian Red Cross to coordinate interaction with all partner national societies and donors. The Russian Red Cross will also be supported in realizing its development objectives as outlined in the Federation's Strategy 2010.

The Federation delegation's role will include coordinating the establishment of agreements; supporting partners to define roles and responsibilities; ensuring knowledge sharing and analysis of situations with partners; facilitating the organization, content, and follow-up of partnership meetings; promoting and encouraging regional cooperation; providing a lead on disaster-response contingency planning with partner national societies and the ICRC for emergencies in the region; promoting the Federation's standards, policies, and resolutions with the regional national societies and regionally-based partner national societies. Together, these activities will create a well-coordinated approach to supporting Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other donor assistance in the Russian Federation. In addition, in 2004, the Federation delegation will take a stronger role in organisational development in the North Caucasus, continuing to work in cooperation with ICRC.

In line with the Federation responsibilities described above, a partnership meeting was held in Minsk in April 2003 for the Red Cross societies of Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and Moldova, partner national societies, ICRC and Federation delegations and external representatives from the UN and World Bank. The main purpose was to explore region-wide challenges of the national societies functioning within the context of difficult humanitarian situations, widespread poverty, growing health-related problems (TB, HIV/AIDS) and decreasing funding and strategic priorities. The meeting provided the opportunity to discuss possible partnership patterns, including

international and regional cooperation, as well as the Federation's role in endorsing and coordinating this cooperation. The outcome was the recognition by all participants of the importance of sharing common objectives, development of efficient and effective relations, transparency of programmes and budgets, reduced bureaucracy and strengthening the regional technical support and expertise base. The Federation delegations in Minsk and Moscow will continue to address these issues of coordination in the years to come and have planned a partnership meeting for 2004.

Presently, the Federation's delegation in Moscow is providing support to the Russian Red Cross in developing its Strategic Plan of Development and will continue to provide support to the evolving Operational Plan of Development. These plans will form the basis for a cooperation agreement strategy, which will be a priority during 2004.

Overall Goal

The Russian Red Cross recognises that effective cooperation is part of its long-term strategic interests in addressing the challenging humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable

Programme Objective

Efficient support is provided to the Russian Red Cross through coordination of partnerships and available resources, as well as in supporting the national society in developing its strategic and programme directions within the core areas defined by the Federation's Strategy 2010

Expected Results

- The Federation provides effective technical support to the Russian Red Cross in defining their strategic direction and programmes, based on the Strategic Development Plan and their priority of assistance to the vulnerable groups in Russia.
- Coordinated support is provided to the Russian Red Cross in developing their strategic relations with partners from the Movement, external international and local partners – based on strategic priorities and programmes – eventually leading towards a cooperation agreement strategy for Russia.
- The delegation has an efficient, cost effective management and shares resources and expertise with the delegation in Minsk, as agreed within the Federation secretariat's Change Strategy Objectives for Europe

6. International Representation

Background and Achievements/ Lessons to Date

The Federation has been in the Russian Federation since 1991. Its initial focus was in supporting emergency relief operations, which were implemented following the wave of crises in the Russian economy in the 1990s. Since then, the role of the delegation has moved towards supporting the Russian Red Cross in its development and coordinating interaction with partner national societies. Due to the high profile of Russian Red Cross' current work in TB control, and the aim to increase recognition of Red Cross work in HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention among vulnerable groups, the Federation's delegation's role in promoting Russian Red Cross work and advocacy initiatives will become more important.

Russian Red Cross values have had an influence on civil society at regional and municipal levels across the country. One of the key aims of the Federation in its international representation will be to promote the image and reputation of the Russian Red Cross, in its work as a volunteer-based organisation delivering vital services at the community level in the fields of health, social welfare, and response to natural disasters.

Overall Goal

The Fundamental Principles of the Movement are promoted among key actors in civil society and the Russian government in support of the most vulnerable populations. (While the focus is the vulnerable population of the Russian Federation, the global reach of the government makes it important that this goal has an international aspect too.)

Programme Objective

To increase the position and profile of the Russian Red Cross by providing a forum for dialogue with the government, non-governmental organisations, international organisations, and the UN with respect to engagement in volunteer-based services to assist the most vulnerable. This will include efforts to enable the Russian Red Cross to become a reliable and independent interlocutor with its government on humanitarian issues.

Expected Results

- The role of the Russian Red Cross in international representation and advocacy is strengthened through the Federation's support and its public profile is raised among government and civil society actors, both within and beyond Russia.
- The delegation represents the secretariat's interests in international meetings, lobbying at regional and international levels, networking with major international players, and working with materials provided by Geneva. The stability of the Russian Red Cross is improved through the balance of resources from the Federation with governments and international donors.
- The Russian Red Cross is invited by its government to take part in discussions concerning vulnerability at the international level.

Russia appeal 2004

This appeal highlights the main aspects of the Federation's assistance programme in the Russian Federation. It draws on a more detailed plan of action, guiding international support to the Russian Red Cross. The plan 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.

For further information please contact:

- *Russian Red Cross: Phone 7 095 126 5731; Fax 7 095 230 2868; email mail@redcross.ru*
- *Russia Delegation: Phone 7 095 937 5267; Fax 7 095 937 5263; email Moscow@ifrc.org*
- *Miro Modrusan, Desk officer, Secretariat. Phone 41 22 730 4324; Fax 41 22 733 0395; email miro.modrusan@ifrc.org*

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>.

[<Click here to return to title page>](#)

BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.82/2004

Name: Russian Federation

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	4,200	24,500	0	0	0	0	28,700
Food	352,000	112,500	0	0	0	0	464,500
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	270,756	0	0	0	0	0	270,756
Teaching materials	28,500	28,500	0	8,000	0	0	65,000
Utensils & tools	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	24,000
Other relief supplies	50,479	99,500	0	0	0	0	149,979
SUPPLIES	705,935	289,000	0	8,000	0	0	1,002,935
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	25,056	18,633	4,568	16,365	0	0	64,621
Medical equipment	12,100	0	0	0	0	0	12,100
Other capital exp.	23,500	0	0	0	0	0	23,500
CAPITAL EXPENSES	60,656	18,633	4,568	16,365	0	0	100,221
Warehouse & Distribution	9,520	2,300	0	0	0	0	11,820
Transport & Vehicules	68,760	15,110	5,227	5,707	15,720	0	110,523
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	78,280	17,410	5,227	5,707	15,720	0	122,343
Programme Support	162,306	73,787	15,736	45,952	24,818	0	322,600
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	162,306	73,787	15,736	45,952	24,818	0	322,600
Personnel-delegates	108,000	0	0	0	140,000	0	248,000
Personnel-national staff	650,903	354,063	52,173	247,034	117,249	0	1,421,421
Consultants	123,331	2,704	22,176	11,284	0	0	159,496
PERSONNEL	882,234	356,767	74,349	258,318	257,249	0	1,828,917
W/shops & Training	176,690	87,100	0	98,500	0	0	362,290
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	176,690	87,100	0	98,500	0	0	362,290
Travel & related expenses	94,708	35,602	2,584	47,158	15,739	0	195,791
Information	134,984	39,900	124,864	13,700	8,196	0	321,644
Other General costs	201,230	216,990	14,768	213,255	60,096	0	706,338
GENERAL EXPENSES	430,922	292,492	142,216	274,113	84,031	0	1,223,773
TOTAL BUDGET:	2,497,023	1,135,189	242,096	706,955	381,818	0	4,963,082