

ANNUAL REPORT



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

CENTRAL ASIA

2 May 2005

In Brief

Appeal No. 01.84/2004; Period covered: January - December 2004

Appeal target: CHF 4,152,110 (USD 3,600,620 or EUR 2,684,374)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

Central Asia Regional Programmes Annual Appeal 2004. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/018404.pdf

Central Asia Regional Programmes Annual Appeal 2004 - Programme Update no.1. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/01840401.pdf

Central Asia Regional Programmes Annual Appeal 2004 - Programme Update no.2. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/01840402.pdf

Tajikistan Annual Appeal 2004. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/018304.pdf

Programme analysis:

The International Federation continued supporting five Central Asia national societies – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan Red Crescents – in the four core programme areas outlined by Strategy 2010. The work of the Federation regional delegation in building their capacities to better address vulnerability was harmonized with the national societies' strategic plans and the delegation strategic plan two plus two.

The donors' support of the Federation appeal 2004 in the region in general was good and the response together with 2003 carry-over comprised 125 per cent of the appeal budget. The available funds with health and care, disaster management and organizational development programmes allowed the national societies to proceed with planned activities and make some adjustments to fit changing realities: for instance, increasing the number of beneficiaries of the tuberculosis project and including the population movement component in disaster management programme in two countries. However, as in the previous year, the humanitarian values programme received low income. Consequently, some programme activities were minimized, canceled or delayed while others were incorporated into better covered programmes. The youth programme was also affected by late income arrival in terms of time frames.

The balance at the end of the year resulted from basically late income and extra funds received. Besides, some programmes were supported by donors on a longer basis: health and care by Japanese and Austrian RC, disaster management by Norwegian RC and DIPECHO, youth by Finnish RC. Accordingly, the secured funds will be utilized through the next year.

The table below gives an overview of income versus original appeal budget, expenditures and balance by programmes.

Project title	Appeal budget (Swiss francs)	Actual income (including balance from 2003)	Appeal coverage (per cent)	Expenditure (Swiss francs)	Balance (Swiss francs)
Health and care	1, 432, 257	1,818,443	127%	-1,338,153	480,290
Disaster management	1, 200, 000	1,905, 444	159%	-1,433,861	471,582
Humanitarian values	153,005	53,906	35%	-46,964	6,942
Organizational development	539,135	757,882	141%	-586,647	171,234
International representation	4,996	7,313	146%	-6,371	942
Federation coordination	271,272	215,911	80%	-199,462	16,449
Field management	-	425,000	-	-414,826	10,174
Totals	4,152,110	5,183, 899	125%	-4,026,284	1,157,615

The expected results of the health and care programme were mostly achieved during the year, except for agreements between the Red Crescent national societies and health authorities. Based on the programme impact analysis in 2004, the nutritional support for most vulnerable patients will remain an important component of the TB programme in 2005. Additionally, social support groups among TB patients will be organized in response to identified beneficiary needs. The proven cost-effective method of peer education will be further exploited by Red Crescents within the HIV/AIDS prevention programme.

The results of the disaster management programme demonstrated that community-based participatory approach to risk reduction was effective. Raising the professionalism of the national societies' branch personnel and expanding the volunteer network through mitigation projects enhanced capacity building. The community-based disaster preparedness was highly appreciated by local communities.

The need for a trained person for communication and external relations at branch level was identified by the humanitarian values programme, as well as a more targeted distribution of Red Cross Red Crescent information materials. A new approach will be tested throughout 2005 to address the issues. The branch fundraising initiatives within the organizational development programme were successful in some branches of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan Red Crescents. Though, it remains a challenge for branches of the Kyrgyzstan national society. It was observed that better coordination and integration between the programmes resulted in better use of resources, both human and financial. There have been certain improvements in the Federation coordination programme through meetings with Red Cross Red Crescent actors in the region. Nevertheless there are more effective measures required to improve cooperation between the partners and to ensure an inclusive planning process. The identified need of better serving senior management of the national societies' management will be addressed by a training programme for secretaries general elects in 2005. Low interest from the government and a certain reluctance from some national society leadership to engage with and challenge government perceptions and behaviour in regards to national society support constrained productive discussions on the Red Crescent Law (international representation programme). In 2005 the regional delegation will initiate a country by country planning process for 2006-2007 demonstrating an approach to help national societies to coordinate partnership relationships.

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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 181 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. Please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Programme assessment**Health and care**

Programme Objective: Major community health problems of targeted populations are reduced through increased national society capacity to implement focused, relevant and effective programmes in health promotion (including HIV/AIDS, first aid and tuberculosis).

Expected result 1: By the end of 2004, a total of 1,500 tuberculosis (TB) patients have been supported by national societies in 14 sites through the monitoring of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) treatment and social support of TB patients and the raising of awareness among 20,000 people.

Actual result

The TB programme is implemented in five Central Asia countries through twenty projects: five projects in Kazakhstan, three in Kyrgyzstan, six in Uzbekistan, four in Turkmenistan and two projects in Tajikistan. The programme is run by Red Crescent (RC) visiting nurses and is focused on: direct observation of regular drug intake by TB patients during the continuation phase of treatment at DOTS centres or through home visits, providing social and psychological support and raising awareness on TB.

The beneficiaries identified for RC monitoring are TB patients under post hospital treatment predisposed to interruption and include lonely elderly, disabled people, families with several children, homeless, alcohol and drug addicts, and former prisoners. The provided social support (food and non-food items) works as an incentive to encourage patients to complete the treatment or forms part of the post hospital treatment for the most vulnerable patients under RC observation, depending on the project design. The health educational component of the programme includes work with patients' families, neighbours and the communities.

To attract public attention to problems of stigma to TB patients and its impact on the national TB control programme, Red Crescent societies held conferences, distributed information materials, arranged campaigns, round table meetings, themed competitions and broadcast TB related RC messages through the mass media.

The table below demonstrates: the number of nurses in four countries; the actual coverage of beneficiaries; amount of social support items distributed; and the number of community members covered with health education activities.

Country	No. of visiting nurses	No. of patients	Distributed food parcels/ hot meals	Distributed hygienic kits	Distributed vitamins	No. of distributed printing materials	People covered with health education activities	
							Plan	Actual
Kazakhstan	21	683	3,110	3,933	863	25,000	20,000	28,160
Kyrgyzstan	10	968	1,800	N/A	3,844	5,903		56,882
Turkmenistan	7	1,175	170/ 200	270	270	6,000		8,937
Uzbekistan¹	25	3,610	3,999	2,031	1,639	16,455		24,114
Total	63	6,436	9,079	6,234	6,616	53,358	20,000	118,093

Impact

In general, the project activities resulted in better treatment outcomes that work to prevent development of chronic and multi-drug resistant forms of TB. Another positive influence was earlier TB case detection thanks to increased awareness of TB issues among the general population. A regional study² of the programme impact proved the following:

- The continuity in treatment of patients predisposed to interruption of treatment (potential high risk defaulters) is observed.
- On an average, 93 per cent of TB patients under RC observation demonstrate treatment success (treatment completed or patient cured).
- The cure rate among patients under RC observation is 28 per cent higher than among other patients, in a control group. A report on the TB programme stated: ‘This is a very important result that demonstrates the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of provision of social support.’
- RC nurses educational work plays a key role in giving a patient motivation (like assurance of possible recovery from TB) to continue the treatment. It also contributes to reduction of stigma and discrimination, advocating for rights of TB patients and their families.
- The patients are rendered necessary psychological support; the questionnaires, filled by patients who completed the treatment, evidenced that the support from Red Crescent health nurses was the main stimulation to continue treatment for 85 per cent of them.
- RC nurses work with patient family members, neighbours etc. (and other people who regularly come into contact with the patient) teaching the signs of disease and encouraging them to pass medical examination. This helps to diagnose TB at early stage.

¹ Uzbekistan RC visiting nurses do not provide direct observation of drug intake as this is the responsibility of state TB services. The patients receiving social support are TB patients on continuation phase of DOTS treatment residing on the project site, potential defaulters among them.

² A study named “Problems of Tuberculosis Patients” was carried out by a local agency to define the TB programme efficiency in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in 2004. The agency that conducted the study was Research Group Central Asian Project - a private independent organization that provides marketing and sociological services in Kazakhstan (<http://www.cap.online.kz>)

Constraints

In Turkmenistan, insufficient provision of drugs in TB institutions since 2003 led to use of expired medicines (which is allowed in critical situations) and to forced interruption of treatment for five-six weeks, also among TB patients under the supervision of RC.

Lessons learnt

The study of the programme confirmed that nutritional support works the best in giving motivation for the RC target groups of TB patients to complete the treatment. The need for support groups among TB patients to provide psychological support also emerged from the study. The new initiative was already tested by Uzbekistan Red Crescent and received great appreciation from the patients involved.

The actual number of beneficiaries covered by the programme exceeded the planned numbers. Partially, this resulted from a relatively modest programme plan and changes in the project design (Uzbekistan RC). At the same time the received funds allowed the national societies to expand the activities.

Approach for 2005

Nutritional support for the most vulnerable TB patients will remain an important component of the TB control programme in 2005. In addition to nutritional and psychological support provided by RC nurses, national societies will encourage active TB patients to provide peer support to newly detected patients by establishing social support groups.

Expected result 2: By the end of 2004, targeted populations at risk have improved their knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention, transmission and reduction, though the active involvement of national societies in HIV/AIDS awareness, psychological support and home care.

Actual result

The HIV/AIDS programme aims at raising awareness on ways of transmission and prevention measures among target beneficiaries – general public (youth in particular), at-risk groups such as commercial sex workers (CSWs) and intravenous drug users (IDUs), soldiers, truck drivers and migrants. To make the HIV/AIDS prevention programme in Central Asia more effective, a peer education approach in awareness activities - in a wider sense than solely age criteria, ie concentrating on similar groups as well - was adopted. Instructors and trained volunteers from beneficiary groups disseminated information in educational institutions, organizations, temporary detention facilities. HIV/AIDS prevention was also taught during youth events, such as discos, quizzes, performances, drawing contests, etc. The table below demonstrates the scale of awareness activities in 2004.

	Number of trainers	Number of training sessions	Number of trained people	Number of distributed information materials	Number of actions/campaigns
Kazakhstan	138	509	6,086	25,000	16
Kyrgyzstan	90	346	3,108	3,350	20
Uzbekistan	444	326	5,450	13,400	24 (8,950 people)
Turkmenistan	24	610	12,505	17,000	30
Total	696	1,791	27,149	58,750	90

As a component of the HIV prevention programme, harm reduction centers have been opened in two sites in Kazakhstan, one in Tajikistan and two in Uzbekistan to serve intravenous drug users. Currently, there are nine needle and syringe exchange centers and one hotline functioning. The objective of the harm reduction programme is to promote prevention and early detection of HIV/AIDS and other infections common for IDUs, via education, safe practices, peer support and voluntary HIV-testing. On average, in Kazakhstan, IDUs return about 30-40 per cent of used injecting equipment, while in Uzbekistan the number amounts to 40-50 per cent, and in Tajikistan 15-20 per cent.

	Number of outreach volunteers	Number of syringes distributed	Number of condoms distributed	Number of distributed vitamins	Number of constant clients
Kazakhstan	6	34,298	8,669	N/A	80
Tajikistan	5	4,296	1,075	N/A	1,082
Uzbekistan	12	5,971	2,800	134	212
Total	23	44,565	12,544	134	1,374

National societies work with former and current drug users on several fronts to reach the IDUs communities, deliver information about accessibility of sterile injecting equipment and educate the IDUs about prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), HIV/AIDS and hepatitis. Another component of work is teaching action in case of overdose, as well as the first signs of vein infection, etc. This is achieved also through discussions during patient visits and distribution of printed materials for IDUs on harm reduction.

To mark the World AIDS Day, the national societies organized a series of public events at headquarters and branch level highlighted by local mass media.

Impact

The targeted groups at risk of infection gained necessary knowledge of the prevention measures to avoid infection. The peer education approach helped to establish new links between the national societies and really vulnerable communities, which were assisted by the Red Crescents to manage their own vulnerabilities better.

Constraints

The social stigma attached to drug addiction makes HIV/AIDS prevention difficult for at-risk groups. Most IDUs suffer from police prosecution and, as a result, are reluctant to be proactive and participate in HIV/AIDS programme activities.

Lessons learnt

The main challenge in programme implementation is volunteer retention, as the major part of activities is run by volunteers. More focus is required to develop a volunteer motivation system through incentives and inclusion in participatory planning. Based on volunteers' interests, in 2004 health coordinators introduced internet/phone cards instead of hygienic parcels as incentives as was the case earlier. Training on peer education was used as another tool for volunteer motivation.

Approach for 2005

As peer education proved to be an effective method of conveying information, the HIV/AIDS programme will continue using the method. The programme plans for 2005 presume involving IDUs and CSWs in peer education.

Expected result 3: By the end of 2004, in total 50,000 Red Crescent volunteers and community members (20% youth among them) have improved their knowledge to prevent major communicable diseases and cope with accidents, injuries and effects of different disasters through provided health education and first aid training.

Actual result

In total, 10,403 training sessions on prevention of communicable diseases and various injuries related to disasters and accidents for community members and Red Crescent volunteers were conducted by Red Crescent societies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in 2004. The training built practical first aid skills and improved knowledge of communicable diseases prevention among 78,652 community members. Additionally, road safety rules were incorporated in the training curriculum of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan Red Crescents. Uzbekistan Red Crescent developed a training module for three levels of trainers: trainers-volunteers, trainers-instructors and master-trainers.

Kazakhstan Red Crescent identified firemen, police officers, road construction workers, miners, university and high-school students as target beneficiaries. Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent focus groups were firemen, personnel of municipal bodies and international organizations, teachers and children in SOS villages. Turkmenistan Red Crescent ran the programme nation-wide at schools. The health prevention programme was also implemented in regions bordering Afghanistan where both adults and schoolchildren were reached. Uzbekistan national society carried out training sessions for working people and students.

Country	Number of sessions	Number of adults trained	Number of children trained	Number of volunteers trained
Kazakhstan	369	2,501	904	88
Kyrgyzstan	185	1,186	1,460	57
Turkmenistan	9,250	35,459	25,669	353
Uzbekistan	599	6,377	3,574	1,024
Total	10,403	45,523	31,607	1,522

Impact

Regular testing allowed the instructors to evaluate the level of knowledge before and after the training sessions. The tests evidenced improvement of knowledge in first aid and preventive health of the trained population by 40 - 60 per cent.

Lessons learnt

Programme analysis demonstrates that volunteers perform a significant part of the national societies' education campaigns. This indicates the need to provide encouragement for the most active volunteers, and for investment in building and strengthening their skills.

Approach for 2005

First aid training and health promotion components are part of the health and care programme of 2005. More emphasis will be made on road safety to reduce the vulnerability from traffic accidents.

Expected result 4: By the end of 2004, the role of Central Asian national societies has been clarified with the respective Ministries of Health resulting in agreements that will enable main community health problems to be better addressed.

Actual result

Little has been done to achieve the expected result and at present none of the Central Asia national societies has made an agreement with their respective Ministry of Health. The measures taken proved to be insufficient to give a positive result which, in some respects, appears to be ambitious and longer term. The expected result will not be formulated as a separate component of health programme activities in 2005 but will remain a point in the programme agenda. It may be better achieved through targeting the countries where Ministries of Health are more likely to cooperate than others.

Disaster Management

Project objective: Central Asia Red Crescent societies have increased their capacities to strengthen high risk communities to prepare for and respond to disasters through improved planning; increased community participation in disaster mitigation projects, increased volunteer recruitment, organizational development and improved partnerships with government and humanitarian actors.

Expected result 1: By the end of 2004, Red Crescent capacities to respond to disasters in a timely and appropriate manner have improved through: increased disaster management skills, development of sustainable

protocols and an improved technical and material base. This will be achieved through training personnel and volunteers (i.e. regional disaster response team) and ensuring development of national society disaster preparedness plans and the provision of technical support.

Actual result

The four national societies in Central Asia completed development of disaster preparedness (DP) plans, which was initiated in 2001 to identify the disaster preparedness and disaster response roles of the national societies in partnership with respective governmental structures. The national societies now need to test plans at branch level for effectiveness, which is a part of the activities scheduled for 2005.

Eleven national rapid response team (RRT) field exercises were held during the year in the region: four in Kazakhstan, two in Uzbekistan, one in Kyrgyzstan and four in Turkmenistan. Uzbekistan Red Crescent (RC) established three more rapid response teams in addition to the existing five and equipped them with uniforms.

Activities	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan	Turkmenistan
Rapid response equipment/uniforms	20 uniform sets purchased for RRT at national and branch levels	----	3 rescue teams equipped and uniforms procured	Some additional equipment procured and uniforms renewed for national rescue team
Disaster preparedness workshops	5 workshops for staff, volunteers and RRTs	3 workshops for branches and 1 national planning meeting	11 workshops for branches and RRTs	5 workshops for volunteers and RRTs 1 national workshop
Warehouse	Warehouse is maintained, new warehouse constructed in a branch (RC own resources)	Warehouse is maintained	Warehouse is maintained	Warehouse is maintained
Disaster preparedness stocks	Procured for two DP centers: mattresses, blankets, bed linen, jerry cans, hygienic kits (200 pieces each)	Mattresses, blankets, bed linen, first aid kits and kitchen sets (400 pieces each)	Mattresses, blankets and bed linen sets (300 pieces each)	Bed linen and blankets (from local donors)
Disaster preparedness information system	Functioning, is regularly updated	No information system	No information system	Finalized

Kyrgyzstan RC training of the national society personnel involved branch level coaching on vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and community-based disaster risk reduction management.

Uzbekistan Red Crescent's national disaster management meeting discussed the effectiveness of different mitigation projects and plans for 2005. In addition, the national society branches shared their experience and knowledge in implementing and managing mitigation projects through two exchange visits.

Turkmenistan Red Crescent's national disaster management workshop covered the SPHERE³ standards during relief and response operations. The national society also finalized the disaster management information system (database with risk mapping, country disaster legislation, emergency contact list, general information on the Red Crescent disaster management and other activities etc.) that will be further agreed with the government. Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan Red Crescent plan to produce similar information systems in the future.

³ For details on the SPHERE project, please access the website at <http://www.sphereproject.org/>

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan RC disaster management coordinators improved their knowledge and skills, as well as expanded their external partnership by participating in relevant international events. ([For details please refer to the Programme Update no.2](#))

All five Central Asia national societies received used clothes from Swedish RC for distribution and emergency stockpiling. In total, 446 tonnes were delivered: 100 tonnes to Kazakhstan, 80 tonnes to Kyrgyzstan, 100 tonnes to Uzbekistan, 120 tonnes to Tajikistan and 46 tonnes to Turkmenistan. Next year the same amount is planned for delivery.

Expected result 2: By the end of 2004, communities in selected high risk areas are better prepared for disaster through increased awareness and community education via participation in community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) programmes and public information campaigns.

Actual result

Achievements against the expected result are presented in the table below :

	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan	Turkmenistan
CBDP target areas and number of population	114 communities 300,000 people	5 communities 7,500 people	45 communities (9 provinces) 13,500 people	7 provinces 60,000 people
Volunteers involved	1,200	300	220	315
Community-based disaster preparedness activities	Community training Establishment of community DP groups Risk mapping Field exercises Awareness materials development for communities	Community Training Development of community DP plans Establishment of community DP groups	Training for community leaders, volunteers- instructors Field exercises Awareness campaigns	Sessions on safety rules in disasters and emergencies (201 sessions at schools and orphanages for 7,931 children) Training for community leaders First aid Field training Risk mapping Community DP plans
Disaster awareness activities	Two public campaigns World Disaster Report (WDR) presentation at national level Participation in exhibition "Eurasia-2004" Radio quizzes TV presentations	WDR presentation in Osh province with participation of different partners Video shots on mitigation projects Road safety campaign "Save children's lives" Billboards	Local TV presentations Newspaper articles Road safety campaign for children	Themed drawing contest Banners, billboards in public places (railway stations, airports, administrative buildings in provinces)

Printed disaster preparedness materials	1,800 brochures on earthquake preparedness	Existing regionally developed DP materials reprinted	Red Crescent files with emblem	4,000 posters on fires, earthquakes and landslides
	20,000 leaflets on different types of disasters		DP plan issue 200,000 DP brochures	15,000 booklets on the same topics, plus gas threats

Impact

The Red Crescent initiative of implementing community-based disaster preparedness programmes is highly appreciated by the Central Asian communities. This results from understanding that the programmes provide knowledge and develop skills to cope with disasters more effectively.

Opinions on programme direction in different communities vary from addressing immediate needs of the population (food, heating system during winter season) to preparedness of the community to potential disasters. The determinative role rests on community leaders, and the effectiveness of community-based disaster preparedness projects depends on their position. Accordingly, the Red Crescent strives to work more with community leaders, conducting training for them before initiating the programmes.

Expected result 3: By the end of 2004, the Red Crescents have developed structural and non-structural mitigation and prevention activities at community level to protect high risk communities from the impact and damage caused by seasonal small scale disasters.

Actual result

Within the reporting period, four national societies in Central Asia implemented 19 mitigation projects to increase community mobilization working towards self-resilience and sustainability. The projects contributed to vulnerability and disaster risk reduction in different disaster exposed areas. With funds received late, mitigation projects in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan started in the second half of the year. The reported projects of the Uzbekistan Red Crescent took place in spring 2004. However, some other DIPECHO funded projects were implemented in the country through the year outside of the Federation appeal.

Operating national society	Type of mitigation project	Number of projects/ beneficiaries	
Kazakhstan RC	First aid posts	1	14 settlements
	Water rescue teams	1	
	Road repair after floods	1	
	Medical centre reinforcement	1	
	Fire safety	1	
Kyrgyzstan RC	Riverbank reinforcement	3	15,395 people
	Tree planting	1	
	Landslide off-take cleaning	1	
Turkmenistan RC	Drainage of ground waters	3	140,000 people
	Landslide traps	1	
	Water source initiatives	1	
	Water rescue teams	1	
Uzbekistan RC	Tree planting	3	

[\(For more details please refer to Programme Update no.2\)](#)

Impact

The analysis of the mitigation projects in Kazakhstan demonstrated a considerable impact with more Red Crescent branches involved and taking initiative. It also reflected a clearly seen auxiliary role of Red Crescent to governmental structures, improved coordination between Red Crescent and authorities, good cooperation between Red Crescent branches and increased branch capacities. The latter was achieved through building skills and

knowledge in terms of planning, implementation and monitoring of similar projects, as well as training of newly recruited volunteers and involving them into the initiatives.



Kazakhstan Red Crescent’s water rescue team at work

In general, an integrated community-based participatory approach to risk reduction has proved effective. The success of RC programmes is determined by close cooperation with local authorities and commitment of the local population who feel ownership of the mitigation programmes. Vulnerability and capacity assessments, local communities’ involvement in the programme design, application of existing knowledge and an integrated approach have improved the risk reduction activities at a planning stage. The projects enhance capacity building by raising the professionalism of RC branch

personnel, introducing a modern approach to human resource development, expanding volunteer network and improving organizational structure as a whole. RC has also strengthened its image thereby and can better advocate for vulnerable communities.

Expected result 4: Vulnerable populations, particularly displaced people, have access to effective support to build their coping mechanisms.

Actual result

Due to late funding this component started in May 2004 in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. The following achievements have been reported:

- Kazakhstan RC arranged vocational training (computer literacy and bakery course) for 228 returnees and vulnerable community members on two project sites.
- Kyrgyzstan RC supported 100 families of refugees and internally displaced persons through agricultural project and provided computer literacy and English language courses for 200 young refugees.



Agricultural project in Kyrgyzstan

Impact

The trained community members demonstrated improved knowledge and interest in further education. The acquired practical skills multiplied the chances to find decent jobs. The agricultural project enlarged sustainability of the families involved through increased income.

Approach for 2005

In 2005, the regional DM programme will focus on two main areas: disaster preparedness for response and risk reduction activities. More emphasis is placed on: improvement of national and branch disaster response teams' skills and knowledge; improvement of risk reduction projects based on VCA; improvement of information management, information flow, knowledge sharing; and compliance with well-prepared national society criteria: activities related to filling the gaps.

Humanitarian values

Programme Objective: Central Asian Red Crescent societies have strengthened their capacities in public relations to obtain a better understanding of humanitarian values, have an impact on community behavior and voice the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

During the reported year the focus was on:

- Promoting humanitarian values and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's Fundamental Principles, including humanity and impartiality
- Developing national society public relations capacity
- Actions against discrimination, violence and intolerance in the communities

Activities to promote and disseminate humanitarian values and the Fundamental Principles were integrated with the core programmes where appropriate. Actions against stigma and intolerance related to HIV/AIDS and TB were carried out locally and nationally through awareness campaigns and specific country level activities.

Expected result 1: By the end of 2004, around 5,000 volunteers and newly recruited staff in 233 Red Crescent branch committees in four countries have completed the Federation's introduction course on humanitarian values, "Seven Steps to Seven Principles".

Actual result

Four Central Asian national societies (NS) trained new staff and volunteers, concentrating on youth at branch level, in the philosophies that underpin the Red Crescent's humanitarian work. This training was based on Federation materials translated into Russian language and adjusted to the Central Asia NS needs, such as the 'From Principles to Action' and 'Seven Steps to Seven Principles' modules. The Federation distributed updated materials and provided technical support.

Although only 80 per cent of the planned number of 5,000 newly trained volunteers was reached, the good quality of training conducted through the Red Crescent branch committees ensured that the volunteers and staff who had passed the introduction course knew and acted according to the Fundamental Principles.



Red Crescent first aid training at the media camp in Kyrgyzstan

In Kazakhstan, activities were focused mainly in the southern region branches where new volunteers joined local activities related to the post-emergency (earthquake in Zhambyl, 2003) phase in general, and community-based disaster mitigation project in particular.

In Kyrgyzstan, in addition to five introduction courses for the Red Crescent staff and volunteers, a new initiative was undertaken to introduce the work of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement to national and local media. About 25 journalists from major TV channels, radio and newspapers obtained information about the Red Cross Red Crescent, through theory and practice in

disaster preparedness, first aid and humanitarian values dissemination, at a four-day summer camp. The Federation and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) provided comprehensive technical support and personal participation of their representatives.

In Turkmenistan, promotion of Fundamental Principles was associated with HIV and health awareness raising activities at branch level due to wide access to communities achieved through the programme implementation.

In Uzbekistan, main activities were focused on raising youth and volunteers awareness of Fundamental Principles and their interpretation through actions. A big success was achieved during Youth Forum in Navoi city in August that gathered the Red Crescent volunteers and young leaders from several non-governmental organizations together. In a friendly and open atmosphere the youth talked about issues of concern – how youth can influence behaviour change among their friends and communities where they live to reduce drug and alcohol addiction. They spoke of promoting a tolerant attitude to diversity and raising awareness of health prevention. Playing a leading role in discussions, the Red Crescent introduced the Movement Principles and Values that guide all community based activities.

Impact

The Red Cross Red Crescent made the Movement and its mission more clear and popular among youth and targeted communities through dissemination of knowledge of Principles and values.

Constraints

Continuing lack of funds limited the scope of planned introduction courses.

Lessons learnt

- A high turnover among volunteers makes training of trainers less efficient.
- Various training materials should be grouped in a standard Principles and Values promotional kit to ensure coherence and high quality of message distribution at all levels of every country.

Expected result 2: By the end of 2004, national societies have improved cooperation with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners through: training in public relations and communication for selected branch staff; consequent development of branch communication plans based on national society priorities; updating external contacts databases, and establishing regular dialogue.

Actual result

Central Asian Red Crescent information officers coached their branch colleagues in essential skills and knowledge of public relations. A training course based on the Federation Communication Guide was adjusted to the national societies' needs in external relations and communication. Focus was made on the training of core programme staff to strengthen their competence and confidence while representing Red Crescent in public or in front of the media. A number of public relations workshops were conducted by four national societies during the year: four in Kazakhstan (30 staff members), five in Kyrgyzstan (75 staff members), two in Turkmenistan (30 staff members), six in Uzbekistan (150 staff members). According to interviews with the national societies' key staff the training added a certain value to their routine work.

Expected result 3: By the end of 2004, Central Asia national societies have improved their visibility through publications, web sites and regular media coverage of Red Crescent activities.

Actual result

Despite the insufficient funding, the Central Asia national societies produced regular publications such as newsletters to keep staff and partners at national and local levels updated on latest progress in Red Crescent community-based disaster management programmes, HIV/AIDS harm reduction, TB awareness and volunteerism. However, the number of editions was reduced in half. The national societies seek to maintain the regular publications, at least on monthly basis.

Three national societies, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan, updated their web sites bi-monthly. There is, however, a need to update the existing sites at least fortnightly. Turkmenistan Red Crescent's plan to create a web site failed. The country exclusive internet provider did not fulfil a registration and continuous negotiations brought no progress. For the time being, the national society ceased its attempts.

Impact

The mass media demonstrated an interest in most Red Crescent actions, including the World Disaster Report 2004 Launch that took place in all four countries. The coverage in Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan increased 15 per cent according to media monitoring throughout the year. In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, most locally produced video and audio materials were aired for free or with 20 per cent discount. In Kyrgyzstan, the discount practice saved more than USD 1,000 for the national society.

Lessons learnt

- There is a need for a trained person to be assigned for communication and external relations at branch level to develop communication network within each country. The person can add a value being in charge of regular contacts with local authorities, RC partners, NGOs, mass media and sending RC messages across.
- Distribution of the national society regular publications and information materials produced jointly within health and disaster management programmes must be arranged with consideration for demands of information and knowledge from different groups.
- Community-oriented projects (like disaster preparedness in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, tuberculosis and HIV prevention in Uzbekistan) may attract good funding from local sources if popularized through the national society web sites and newsletters. Issues of public interest would promote these communication tools automatically enabling regular maintenance of the web sites and publications.
- Red Cross Red Crescent visibility should be improved, especially in rural areas.

Expected result 4: By the end of 2004, Central Asia national societies have, through an integrated approach with all core programmes: developed new ways to address stigma related to HIV/AIDS and TB; and promoted respect to cultural and social diversity in communities living with ethnic minorities and repatriates. In terms of collaboration, national societies have extended the number of NGOs supportive to Red Crescent initiatives.

Advocacy for the vulnerable and raising anti-stigma awareness at the local and national level were addressed via interactions with existing programmes in health and disaster management. "Truth about AIDS. Pass it on..." and "You can not get HIV through..." campaigns were carried out throughout the region to: change behaviour of groups under risk, youth and rural communities; and overcome fears and encourage enthusiasm of outreach workers and Red Crescent volunteers who communicate with HIV or TB affected people.

Activities to tackle intolerance towards populations on the move ceased in 2004 due to insufficient funding. However, in Turkmenistan some initiatives were taken to assist returnees. The Turkmenistan RC envisages essential assistance to a community of around 14,000 ethnic Turkmen who moved into the country from Afghanistan and Tajikistan in the mid 1990s. The returnees settled down in the southern deserted areas of Turkmenistan and were faced with acute need. The recent participatory rural appraisal held jointly by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Counterpart Turkmenistan and Turkmenistan RC detected: the community members at most have no legal status, limited access to information on radio and TV in the absence of electricity supply, are unaware of their rights, and can not voice their needs. In 2005, advocacy for this community will be activated through the humanitarian values programme in Lebap and Mary branches with support from the British Red Cross.

Approach for 2005

- Considering lessons learnt, a new approach will be tested throughout 2005. The intention is to develop communication capacity in three pilot branches of four Central Asia countries to ensure: Red Cross Red Crescent visibility improvement; advocacy for vulnerable groups; more efficient representation of the Red Crescent to local communities through regular contacts with local authorities, partners, NGOs and mass media; clearly targeted distribution of Red Cross Red Crescent information materials, publications and messages. Training of trainers among staff in Principles and Values promotion should be considered as well.
- National societies will also aim to improve their use of local and national media to target opinion makers, religious leaders, authorities and communities with Red Crescent messages on health education and community tolerance of diversity.

Organizational development

Programme Objective: Central Asia national societies' capacities to deliver services to vulnerable people are strengthened through an organizational change process and capacity building efforts.

Expected result 1: By the end of 2004, the financial sustainability of Central Asia Red Crescent societies is enhanced through adoption of financial development plans, and developing and applying fundraising skills within programmes at local level.

Actual result

The national societies took different approaches to the programme and came up with different results in the end. One component of the project was fundraising training and a financial development plan. Another component was related to financial management and included installation of new accounting system.

A regional initiative on installation and adaptation of accounting software in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to enable respective national societies to meet local financial reporting requirements was finalized by mid year. The system provides a technical tool for accounting processes and handy tool for overall financial analysis of national societies' programmes. This encourages transparency and effective data management.

As a result of fundraising training, the fundraising system and financial development plan for 2004 were adopted by **Kazakhstan Red Crescent**. The installed accounting system requires development to ensure it is used to the best of its potential

During the year, the national society activities focused on fundraising at branch level. Many branches were successful in raising funds from local donors through placing RC boxes in public places, building and maintaining good relations with local governmental bodies, local and international non-governmental organizations, enterprises and private donors. For instance, Akmola regional branch achieved the fundraising plan. However, some branches with a good environment for raising funds (with oil, gas companies and international business present) were less successful.

Another branch development project was initiated in Astana city branch to raise the knowledge and professionalism of the staff and volunteers, promote its activities and strengthen the branch material basis.

All national society planned activities to achieve the expected result were implemented with small savings due to integration and cooperation with other national society programmes.

The accounting system of the **Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent** society became operational. However, by the end of the year, two out of three trained national society accountants left and two new staff members require additional training.

The fundraising strategy was adopted by Red Crescent in September 2004. A database of donor organizations and NGOs was set up in national society branches and the work on primary organizations continued. The main source of income, apart from the Federation and bilateral support, is the membership fees from primary organizations, RC boxes in public places, fundraising and other events (concert, RC souvenirs selling). Yet, fundraising at branch level in Kyrgyzstan remains a challenge due to general poverty and limited presence of international agencies and organizations, while the headquarters benefits from cooperation with these.

Turkmenistan Red Crescent branches adopted and applied a standard financial report format. The report was designed for branches to meet all reporting requirements of government and the national society. Further development included building skills through distribution of financial management training materials and holding seminars on financial and fundraising issues at branches.

The fundraising management strategy was designed by Turkmenistan Red Crescent over the year. The branch plans of action were produced based on a local resource database that was set up in all branches of the national society. Additionally, a standard application form for funds from local governmental bodies, NGOs etc. was framed and a new fundraising officer was hired by Mary branch committee.

Uzbekistan Red Crescent society was recognized as the most advanced in accounting software application and will take a leading role in peer knowledge sharing.

Within the year, the national society adopted fundraising plans and set up fundraising task forces in all regional and most district and city branches. Additionally, a database of grant and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) was created and a special branch monthly reporting form was developed. As a result of fundraising initiatives, Namangan branch won a grant from the Eurasia Foundation⁴ for conducting the youth forum of Red Crescent volunteers from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in 2005.

During the year 1,725 events and actions were organised by Uzbekistan national society to fundraise and highlight RC activities. Some USD210,000 in cash and kind were raised from local sources and received as private donations in 2004.

Impact

Fundamental change in financial management was achieved at headquarters level in 2004. It was expected that the success of the national societies' own local fundraising will not depend on lack of skills due to the intensive work done in 2003 at all levels. The strong will of each national society to work on self-sustaining was the major factor. There is a substantial shift in national societies' understanding of financial sustainability and ways of attracting funds. However, realities in each country vary and for some national societies the goal appeared to be ambitious due to social and economic reasons.

The pilot phase of branch development, which is based on branches' own fundraising initiatives will be evaluated and continue in coming years. In the course of 2004 it was observed that better coordination and integration between the programmes resulted in better use of resources, both human and financial. The success of integration between the programmes encouraged national societies to further improve tailored organisational development programmes through branch development programmes.

⁴ **The Eurasia Foundation** is a privately managed grant-making and operating organization dedicated to funding programmes that build civil society and private enterprise in 12 countries of the former Soviet Union (<http://www.eurasia.org>)

Constraints

The main constraint for the Kazakhstan national society is a lack of Red Crescent law that would give the society a special legal status. The current legislation does not stipulate any taxation benefits or an exemption from payment of costly services, utilities for example, as Kazakhstan RC is equal to many other local NGOs. The number of NGOs is growing, making the environment even more competitive.

Lessons learnt

The accounting software installation project at headquarters level was difficult, especially in terms of adapting it to local requirements. However, it was decided to install the software in pilot branches of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan in 2005. The planned regional meeting aimed to summarize the outcomes of adaptation projects and to share the experience of Uzbekistan Red Crescent with other national societies was replaced by exchange visits. The individual exchange visits of the national societies' finance officers to Uzbekistan to follow up and strengthen practical skills and knowledge were scheduled for 2005, as it was difficult to bring all relevant people together.

Expected result 2: By the end of 2005, Central Asia Red Crescent societies have shifted to a new structure with clear division of governance and management functions, which ensures effective management of programmes and branches.

Actual result

Red Crescent societies of Central Asia tend to be more sustainable and effective in responding to the needs of vulnerable people. To achieve this goal they identified the need to be owned and governed by the members who in turn represent the communities, while full transparency is a prerequisite for public trust. The priorities for 2005 are a continuation of those for 2003, which in turn are based on the Regional Assistance Strategy and Organizational Development Review document 2001. Regional Delegation Strategy 2+2, based on last year's experience and achievements, contributed to realise those priorities.

Division of governance and management structure of Central Asian national societies was initiated in 2002. Thereafter all national societies implemented statutes and structure revision activities in accordance with their plans of action. The process was facilitated by a consultant from within the Movement with a follow up visit to Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan arranged in 2004. The report on the follow up was circulated among all parties involved.

The national societies' major concern is appropriate candidates and skills required for new governance members and willingness of people to volunteer for governing bodies. The following plan of the revision process has been agreed with each Red Crescent society. Nevertheless, certain variations on the plan were observed during the year. (For details, please see the country information below).

National society	Adoption of new statutes at the General Assembly	Elections on regional and district levels	Elections on national level, establishment of new bodies at the General Assembly
Kazakhstan RCS	March 2006	Apr. 2006 – Feb. 2007	March 2007
Kyrgyzstan RCS	March 2005		April - May 2006
Tajikistan RCS	November 2005	Nov. 2005 – Aug. 2006	July - Aug. 2006
Turkmenistan RCS	March 2005	March 2005 –	November 2006
Uzbekistan RCS	November 2004	Dec. 2004 – June 2005	November 2005

Kazakhstan Red Crescent activities on statutes and structure revision were implemented in accordance with the plan. The changes to the statutes and structure were introduced during the two regular meetings of the statutes commission held in July and December. There appeared a need to explore more other countries' experience in division of governance and management and to learn from successful practices. The main issues for the society

are: finding proper candidates for branch and district governing bodies; maintaining the balance between them and qualified and committed chairpersons; and ensuring independence from the government.

Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent adopted the revised statutes ahead of schedule at the extraordinary congress in November 2004 (along with Rules and Procedures and Code of Conduct). The new structure will be approved at the regular congress in April 2005.

Turkmenistan Red Crescent held a plenary meeting to discuss the draft version of the statutes in November 2004. The draft will be further distributed and agreed across the national society before the extraordinary congress which is scheduled for 2005. It is anticipated however that the congress may be delayed due to constraints in the process of statutes revision caused by forced re-registration of the current statutes with the Ministry of Justice in the first half of 2004.

The draft statutes of **Uzbekistan Red Crescent** were submitted to the joint International Federation and International Committee of Red Cross commission on national society statutes for consideration (Joint Statutes Commission). At the next stage the national society statutory commission made the necessary amendments based on comments received from Joint Statutes Commission. The planned ratification of the revised statutes at the congress in November 2004 was postponed due to elections in the country. It is expected that the extraordinary congress will gather early next year.

Expected result 3: By the end of 2004, capacities of Central Asia Red Crescent Societies' branches are improved by enhancing practical vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) skills; re-enforcing work with communities, especially volunteers, members and young people; and developing up to date financial management practices (in targeted branches only).

Actual result

Branch development is a two-year project initiated in 2004. The project aims to enhance branch capacities by practical VCA in all branches by the end of 2005 as well as to develop a registration system of members of the society through reinforcing work with communities, youth, members and volunteers.

During the first year of project implementation **Kazakhstan Red Crescent** branches targeted strengthening human, material and financial capacities through training staff in planning skills, improved fundraising initiatives, learning from the past and making future priorities.

The major focus was on volunteer retention and building capacities of both communities and branches. Monitoring trips to four branches indicated increased involvement of volunteers and communities in project planning and implementation as well as increased cooperation with other non-governmental organizations.

For effective use of existing resources, branches work on human resources (HR) management system, registration of volunteers and members, keeping a record of training, evaluating its impact and identifying further development needs. It was recognized that translation of documents and training materials into local Kazakh language would facilitate greater participation of local communities and government agencies in the RC activities and projects.

Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent focused in its branch development on the most remote mountainous Talas branch. Activities started in July with low support from the local authorities and included purchasing basic office equipment, training limited staff in computer literacy, project management and reporting skills. As a result of the branch integrated health and disaster preparedness programmes, ten people in each district of the region were trained in first aid, 100 first aid kits, covered with Federation-supported disaster preparedness project, were purchased and distributed among education institutions.

Faced with difficulties of the VCA project in Ahal region, **Turkmenistan Red Crescent** corrected the initial plan. Instead, new district branches were set up in Tejen, Serakh and Goktepe cities and, following the initiative of the local authorities, in Baharden and Ahal regions of Turkmenistan. Successful awareness campaigns resulted in the premises for two branch offices being provided by the authorities. The new Tejen branch was involved in the national society community-based disaster preparedness and TB prevention programmes.

After branch needs assessment and consideration of available resources on attraction and retention of new members and volunteers it was decided to publish 40,000 individual and 2,000 collective membership stamps. The strategy on attraction and retention of members and volunteers is under process.

Uzbekistan Red Crescent branch development project was carried out in four branches (Buhara, Navoi, Surhardaria, Fergana) through building the staff skills and strengthening the material base. As a result of a training process, three projects (pure water and medical-social rooms for vulnerable people) were launched in Buhara, Termez and Navoi branches within the framework of the national society organizational development programme.

Expected result 4: By the end of 2005, Central Asia Red Crescent Societies youth structures are defined and functioning.

Actual result

In view of the division of governance and management functions within the national societies the role of youth and volunteers is growing. This undertaking is part of a two-year project fitting into the framework of Red Crescent statutes and structure revision process. It implies that revised statutes and structures should identify a greater role and representation of volunteers and youth in the decision making process.

In 2004 Red Crescent youth programmes were supported through the Federation in three national societies – Kazakhstan RC, Kyrgyzstan RC and Uzbekistan RC. During six months of project implementation (due to late funding) youth had mostly implemented all major planned activities.

Kazakhstan RC youth addressed local vulnerabilities among youth through a better volunteer management system, developed structure, increased presence in schools and other educational institutions, increased participation in national societies' programmes and fundraising activities.

Kyrgyzstan RC youth regulation was adopted by the presidium of the national society and was included into the statutes. The RC youth was focusing its activities on social projects, vocational training for children from low income families, and supporting orphanages. Similar to other RC youth in the region, Kyrgyzstan RC participated in the national societies' programmes, mainly in promotion of healthy life style, prevention of TB, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse.

Uzbekistan RC adopted a new structure of the Red Crescent youth organization during the youth assembly at the end of 2004. The youth regulation was approved at the National Council plenary meeting earlier. Over the year, the total number of RC youth centers coordinating the activities of the tripled number of youth clubs increased to 28. The centers provided psychological support to orphans and participated in dissemination of International Humanitarian Law and health education for peers. With sufficient number of youth centers, the focus shifted to development of youth strategy, including the youth's own activities in addition to engagement in national societies' programmes and events.

Impact

Currently, Central Asia youth has increased its regional cooperation and networking through regional events, such as a planning meeting. For the first time, the youth participated in the appeal planning process in 2004. A regional summer camp also became a great opportunity for the most active representatives of youth and volunteers to meet and learn about each others' activities, countries, and cultures. Future priorities of Central Asia youth are:

building a stronger regional network; improving youth and volunteer profile within and outside the region; promoting youth and volunteers participation in international and European youth forums and General Assembly; and participation in governing boards of their national societies.

Expected result 5: By the end of 2004, efficiency, effectiveness and economy in logistics procedures within the national societies' logistics have been achieved through training for relevant staff.

Actual result

During the reporting period, on the spot logistics coaching was provided to Central Asia Red Crescent societies by the regional delegation logistics trainer. Additionally, the national societies received necessary materials related to logistics procedures and regulations. A follow up logistics assessment was carried out in April –May 2004 in all five national societies and the report on its results was shared with the parties concerned.

The position of the regional logistics trainer was closed in the end of 2004. Future focus will be on work with the national society leadership to ensure that the acquired skills are being applied and utilized in logistics practice.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

Programme Objective: The programme focus in each country is improved through ongoing dialogue between partners, continued knowledge exchange between Central Asian national societies and the ongoing revision of the national society strategies and the RAS/CAS (regional/country assistance strategy) planning process.

Expected result 1: By the end of 2004, Federation coordination results in: improved and transparent communications among all partners, and a participatory and inclusive planning process, balancing the interests of Central Asia national societies with those of donors.

Actual result

There have been certain improvements during the year. Meetings were held with all Red Cross Red Crescent actors in the region for coordination purposes. Information from the regional delegation was transmitted in a transparent way by the publication of an annual report on www.ifrc.org, openly sharing information and data in meetings by electronic mail and Fednet.

Impact

The mainly unilateral information sharing has not resulted in a more participatory and inclusive planning process.

Constraints

There is a need to work more effectively together as a Federation as the number of projects which are planned and implemented bilaterally at best currently hinders a seamless service delivery to the Central Asia operating national societies. This particularly applies to health and organisational development initiatives in the region.

Lessons learnt

More effective measures should be taken next year to improve dialogue and cooperation between the partners. The efforts of the regional delegation were not enough and efforts to operate together more effectively will continue.

Approach for 2005

During 2005, a joint planning process with ICRC and all Red Crescent societies for 2006-2007 will be part of scheduled activities. The Federation delegation will further endeavour to involve all member societies in the planning, attempting to place the operating societies at the centre.

Expected result 2: By the end of 2004, appropriate human resources are developed, and implementation of a programme that respects the needs of the five Central Asia national societies and their beneficiaries is more focused.

Actual result

There have been numerous initiatives, both new and continuations in developing human resources at technical and managerial levels throughout the year. The main thrust has continued to be technical, although the need for management training for the Secretaries General elect is becoming apparent.

Impact

A staff on loan position was tried for the first time in the regional delegation, which developed into a full time position. This has increased the “national society mentality” in the delegation. Due to increased local capacities, the number of delegates in the regional delegation was further reduced in 2004, giving more responsibility and authority to both delegation and national society staff members. Also due to increased capacities and competencies, the logistics trainer position was discontinued.

Constraints

There remains a great deal of work to be done at the senior levels of national societies. Significant inputs have been given for almost ten years into technical training, leaving governance and senior management less well served. As the Red Crescent societies move through the transition period toward a genuine division in governance and management, serious training programmes need to be designed and implemented for leadership.

Lessons learnt

Year by year, there is an increasingly diminishing return with developing technical staff while not supporting leadership in managing their people to reach the enhanced potential.

Approach for 2005

A long term management training programme required for the secretaries general elect is included in the 2005 plan and budget. For two years, the regional delegation has supported the emerging governance through use of a specialist consultant, which has shown impact in production of statutes. An additional emphasis will be made in 2005 on enhancing the governing board practical understanding of the work required, including increasing diversity. The delegation will work with ICRC in supporting this process.

International representation and advocacy

Programme Objective: By the end of 2004, the image, profile, visibility and advocacy capacity of Central Asia national societies have improved through the support of the regional delegation in advocating at national, regional and international levels and among different actors on the activities of the Movement. In each country, the national societies will be accepted by their governments as a reliable interlocutor on humanitarian issues.

Expected result 1: By the end of 2004, the general profile of the five Central Asia national societies has increased though more focused work by the regional delegation with government authorities, national and international organizations and the media.

Actual results

Direct interaction with government with and on behalf of the national societies took place only in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Government support for their national societies throughout the whole region remains unacceptably low.

Impact

During the year, Uzbekistan Red Crescent received cash and other support from the Ministry of Health. Profile among the general population has increased due to continuation of public events. However, it is difficult to measure the practical impact.

Constraints

There is low interest from government authorities and misunderstanding of the role of national societies among the general public. Reluctance from some national society leadership to engage with and challenge public perceptions (including government) are all limiting factors in meeting the expected result.

Lessons learnt

The Federation as a whole can have more impact with government and the general public if we work together more effectively. The advocacy role of the Federation (not solely Secretariat) cannot be reached without a comprehensive approach.

Approach for 2005

Better ways are required to measure the impact. Indicators should include the number of volunteers and contributions in cash from government and the public. As there is a plan to carry out some holistic audits with national societies in 2005, these will establish some benchmarks for future work.

Expected result 2 By the end of 2004, the discussion on the Red Crescent Law has been initiated and progressing in all five Central Asia Republics through regular dialogue with the respective governments.

Actual results

The results are very limited - discussions did not take place directly on this issue.

Impact

There is almost none.

Constraints

The situation is similar to the first expected result: there is low interest from the government and reluctance from some national society leadership to engage with and challenge government perceptions and behaviour in regard to the national society support.

Lessons learnt

If the Movement is to be successful in this objective, it needs to be made a much greater priority and resources have to be made available – most notably time.

Approach for 2005

During 2005, the regional delegation will initiate a country by country planning process for 2006-2007 whereby national societies are shown an approach which will help them to coordinate their partnership relationships. This will take place in a minimum of two countries. The government will be necessarily be involved in the relationship management process as one of the partners of all national societies. Effectively, a new pedagogical approach will be undertaken toward government vis-à-vis their role and their national society.

Expected result 3: The Federation continues lobbying on the Status Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and the International Federation in 2004.

Actual results

Visits and correspondence with the Government of Turkmenistan regarding the Federation status agreement continued in 2004.

Impact

The impact is limited: the correspondence was all unilateral during 2004.

Constraints

The lack of response from the Government of Turkmenistan to any Federation approach is a major constraint.

Lessons learnt

The delegation will endeavour during next year to have a dialogue with the Government.

Approach for 2005

The Federation approach for contacts with the Government will continue in 2005 and higher levels of Federation correspondence will be explored.

The financial report is attached below. Please click here to return to the title page and contact information

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

01.84/2004 CENTRAL ASIA REGIONAL PRO

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA084
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
Budget (A)	1'432'257	1'200'000	153'005	539'135	827'713	4'152'110
Opening Balance (B)	642'976	107'945	-12'112	206'965	76'605	1'022'379
Income						
Cash contributions						
Austrian Red Cross	218'750					218'750
British Red Cross	272'400	373'346	30'529	254'406	81'067	1'011'747
Capacity Building Fund				40'920		40'920
ECHO		124'405				124'405
Finnish Red Cross				97'055		97'055
Irish Red Cross Society		3'899				3'899
Japanese Red Cross Society	54'609					54'609
Netherlands Red Cross		1'352				1'352
Norwegian Red Cross	407'767	407'767				815'534
Other	0				0	0
Swedish Red Cross	715	271'930	35'490	167'965	38'830	514'930
Cash contributions (C1)	954'240	1'182'699	66'019	560'346	119'897	2'883'201
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
American Red Cross	21'284					21'284
British Red Cross	-20'000			-40'000		-60'000
Norwegian Government	0					0
Reallocations (C2)	1'284			-40'000		-38'716
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Swedish Red Cross		325'864				325'864
Inkind Goods & Transport (C3)		325'864				325'864
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income					279	279
Service Agreements					26'445	26'445
Other Income (C5)					26'723	26'723
Total Income (C) = SUM(C1..C5)	955'524	1'508'563	66'019	520'346	146'620	3'197'071
Total Funding (B + C)	1'598'499	1'616'508	53'907	727'311	223'225	4'219'450

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
Opening Balance (B)	642'976	107'945	-12'112	206'965	76'605	1'022'379
Income (C)	955'524	1'508'563	66'019	520'346	146'620	3'197'071
Expenditure (D)	-1'305'882	-1'433'862	-46'965	-586'888	-180'469	-3'554'065
Closing Balance (B + C + D)	292'617	182'647	6'942	140'423	42'756	665'385

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

01.84/2004 CENTRAL ASIA REGIONAL PRO

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA084
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1'432'257	1'200'000	153'005	539'135	827'713	4'152'110	
Supplies								
Shelter	179'850		1'966				1'966	177'884
Construction			92'069		568		92'637	-92'637
Clothing & textiles		8'344	305'620		4'613		318'577	-318'577
Food	316'056	228'057	2'716				230'773	85'283
Seeds,Plants	81'490		38'521				38'521	42'969
Water & Sanitation	1'200		1'514		2'659		4'173	-2'973
Medical & First Aid	24'195	22'090	33'756		1'313		57'159	-32'964
Teaching Materials			5'183				5'183	-5'183
Utensils & Tools	44'152		85'075				85'075	-40'923
Other Supplies & Services	153'540	42'178	17'980				60'158	93'381
Total Supplies	800'483	300'669	584'400		9'153		894'222	-93'739
Capital Expenditure								
Vehicles			29'003		6'875		35'879	-35'879
Computers & Telecom	32'967	3'580	28'694	1'646	18'311		52'231	-19'264
Office/Household Furniture & Ec			14'117				14'117	-14'117
Medical Equipment					1'054		1'054	-1'054
Total Capital Expenditure	32'967	3'580	71'814	1'646	26'239		103'280	-70'313
Transport & Storage								
Storage	63'621	194	50'773	54	9	43	51'073	12'547
Distribution & Monitoring		4'649	89'452		1'118		95'218	-95'218
Transport & Vehicle Costs	138'534	31'386	54'002	71	11'561	241	97'261	41'273
Total Transport & Storage	202'155	36'228	194'227	125	12'688	284	243'552	-41'398
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	588'000	76'014			47'961	66'059	190'033	397'967
Delegate Benefits		38'610	28'070		24'945	32'168	123'792	-123'792
Regionally Deployed Staff	665'147		3				3	665'144
National & National Society Stal		296'644	143'399	29'653	84'740	9'089	563'525	-563'525
Consultants	52'917					240	240	52'677
Total Personnel Expenditures	1'306'064	411'268	171'472	29'653	157'645	107'555	877'594	428'471
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	638'008	96'550	143'792	3'738	119'280	4'040	367'399	270'609
Total Workshops & Training	638'008	96'550	143'792	3'738	119'280	4'040	367'399	270'609
General Expenditure								
Travel	167'542	55'043	28'330	2'270	37'011	12'272	134'926	32'617
Information & Public Relation	428'401	230'084	163'471	14'327	61'666	6'251	475'799	-47'397
Office Costs	169'081	44'912	35'490	5'087	40'869	183	126'542	42'539
Communications	129'872	17'911	24'136	3'479	14'468	3'659	63'652	66'220
Professional Fees	2'730	11'894	3'527		18'830	26'647	60'897	-58'167
Financial Charges	4'920	40'875	36'622	2'340	19'931	1'640	101'407	-96'487
Other General Expenses		909	1'900	144	771		3'724	-3'724
Total General Expenditure	902'546	401'627	293'476	27'646	193'545	50'651	966'946	-64'400
Program Support								
Program Support	269'887	84'882	86'703	3'053	38'148	11'730	224'516	45'371
Total Program Support	269'887	84'882	86'703	3'053	38'148	11'730	224'516	45'371
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		-28'923	-112'023	-18'897	30'191	6'208	-123'444	123'444
Total Operational Provisions		-28'923	-112'023	-18'897	30'191	6'208	-123'444	123'444
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4'152'110	1'305'882	1'433'862	46'965	586'888	180'469	3'554'065	598'045
VARIANCE (C - D)		126'375	-233'862	106'040	-47'753	647'244	598'045	