

Appeal 2005



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

GEORGIA

Appeal no. 05AA069

Appeal target: CHF 1,218,137

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.

Please click on programme title to go to relevant text

	2005 in CHF
Strengthening the national society	
Health and care	545,175
Disaster management	248,993
Organisational development	385,490
Humanitarian values	38,479
Total Please click here to view the total budget for this appeal	1,218,137¹

Related appeals:

Georgia Annual Appeal 2004 (01.78/2004) [please click here to go to the appeal](#)

¹ This amount corresponds to USD 967,100 or EURO 788,400

Context

Georgia is among the poorest countries of the former Soviet Union. It faces daunting challenges. Economic and social conditions remain dismal. Basic services function poorly or not at all. Political problems prevail too. Tensions persist over the two of the country's breakaway regions, Abkhazia and South Ossetia. A living reminder of unresolved conflicts is the quarter of a million displaced people who fled following the hostilities. There are 300,000 internally displaced people in Georgia who live in deprivation. Many are not able to meet their basic food, health and shelter needs. The state welfare allowance barely provides for a loaf of bread each day.

The situation in the country is dominated by crushing poverty, high unemployment and rising prices. Add to these the changing demography with increasing numbers of elderly people and the decreasing fertility rate leading to a fall in the proportion of youth and the economically active age groups, and the situation becomes even bleaker. Sadly, after a decade of independence, much of Georgia continues to depend on assistance from the international community. The new country leadership, elected in 2004, committed to revive the economy, combat corruption, overcome poverty, and strengthen democratic reforms. It will take time, however, until any benefits of the ongoing changes trickle down to local communities, particularly the most vulnerable.

Georgia development indicators at a glance

(Source: <http://www.undp.org/hdr2003>)

Total population 2002	5.2 million ²
Life expectancy at birth (2001)	73.4 years
Maternal mortality rate	50 per 100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate	24 per 1,000 live births
People living with HIV/AIDS aged 15-49 (2001)	<0.10 %
People living below USD1 a day (1990-2001)	<2 %
Adult literacy rate (age 15 and above)	100%
Public expenditure on health	1990: 3.0% of GDP 2000: 0.7% of GDP
Internally displaced people	300,000 ³
Refugees	8,000

² 4.4 million according to population census results in 2002.

³ Source: government of Georgia.

Red Cross Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy

The Red Cross Society of Georgia, as an auxiliary to the Government, has a moral obligation to help thousands of people in need. It is the oldest humanitarian organisation⁴ in the country with a network of branches in most of the regions. Though varied in their level of capabilities and resources, the Red Cross still remains the only indigenous and community-based organisation regarded by many people in the country as a partner that can help solve their problems. *Please click here to go to the Red Cross profile*

In 2003, with the support of the Federation and International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners, the Red Cross Society of Georgia has started the process of rebuilding the organisation that ceased operating during uncertainty over its leadership in 2001-2002. Significant progress has been made:

- The national society improved its legal base by initiating the revision of its statutes.
- Regulations, rules and procedures were established for the governance and management to increase effectiveness of their performance.
- The Red Cross has advanced its strategic planning, by drafting medium to long-term plans.
- Efforts have started to revive a network of branches and strengthen links with local communities by initiating a number of community-based tailored projects through a participatory development approach.
- Financial management has been improved by establishing a finance unit at the headquarters and developing guidelines, tools and procedures.

The national society has its mission and vision that determine the identity of the organisation. Its mission is 'to assist vulnerable people in coping with the effects of emergencies and socio-economic crisis by mobilizing the power of humanity and ensuring appropriate means and services to protect human life and dignity'.

Its vision is to become 'a strong and well-functioning national society, responsive to and focused on the vulnerable, with efficient services in line with international standards and promoting creation of an environment that is free from poverty, violence and prejudice'.

To achieve its mission and vision, the Red Cross of Georgia developed strategic priorities and objectives:

- Develop effective disaster preparedness and response mechanisms;
- Ensure health care and social welfare for the most vulnerable groups of the population;
- Promote the Movement's Fundamental Principles⁵, International Humanitarian Law⁶ and humanitarian values, and
- Build a strong organisation with ability to assist people in need.

Over the last two years, the Red Cross management has considerably improved, particularly after the appointment of a new secretary general with previous experience as a Federation national staff and delegate. Important measures have been taken to ensure the quality of the services delivered by the

⁴ The Red Cross Society of Georgia was established in 1918. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, it was recognised by a presidential decree in 1993, but a clear statute was achieved through the Red Cross law accepted by the parliament in 1997.

⁵ Proclaimed in Vienna in 1965, the seven Fundamental Principles bond together the National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. They guarantee the continuity of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and its humanitarian work.

⁶ International humanitarian law (IHL) is the body of rules which, in wartime, protects people who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities. Its central purpose is to limit and prevent human suffering in times of armed conflict. The rules are to be observed not only by governments and their armed forces, but also by armed opposition groups and any other parties to a conflict. The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their two Additional Protocols of 1977 are the principal instruments of humanitarian law. To read more about IHL: <http://www.icrc.org/ihl>

national society and increase professionalism of its staff and volunteers. It is essential now to build on the past achievements.

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Context: Encouraged by the ongoing change process and potential of the Red Cross Society of Georgia, the Federation will continue to support its member national society. The assistance sought in this country programme is in line with the national society's strategy and is guided by the Federation's plan of action for 2004-2007. The overall goal of the 2005 appeal is to strengthen the Red Cross' ability to support vulnerable people. Four integrated Federation-supported programmes – organisational development, health and care, disaster management and humanitarian values – contribute to this overall goal. The respective programme goals are that:

- The Red Cross Society of Georgia has become a better functioning national society helping people prevent and alleviate suffering (**organisational development**);
- Health of vulnerable people has improved (**health and care**);
- Vulnerability of communities to natural and man-made disasters has reduced through an effective disaster management system of the Red Cross and better coordination between the local authorities and other key actors in the country (**disaster management**);
- Violence and intolerance triggered by armed conflicts in Georgia have reduced and respect for human dignity has increased (**humanitarian values**).

All activities described in the 2005 appeal will be directly implemented by the Red Cross Society of Georgia as it is primarily responsible for its own development. The Movement components, the Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and partner national societies, within their mandates, will support their colleagues in Georgia to achieve their goals and objectives. The ICRC⁷ will help the national society in dissemination of the International Humanitarian Law and the Movement's Fundamental Principles, as well as strengthening the tracing service of the Red Cross. The Federation, through its delegations in Tbilisi and Ankara⁸ will:

- coordinate assistance to the Red Cross Society of Georgia from various partners to ensure consistency and avoid duplication.
- represent the national society in the international arena.
- mobilise international funding for the national society to support the Red Cross to strengthen capacities to help people in need.
- assist the national society in the dialogue with the local authorities.
- offer technical support in planning, monitoring and financial management of programmes.
- encourage the Red Cross to strengthen links with communities and other organisations/agencies operating in the country to diversify its income sources.

Budget analysis

To implement the programmes described in the 2005 appeal, the Federation is seeking CHF 1,218,137. To compare, the Federation's appeal budget was CHF 383,957 in 2003 and CHF 386,395 in 2004. In June 2004, it was increased to CHF 472,474 to reflect the enhanced capacity of the national society to confront urgent needs in the country.

The Federation has been present in Georgia since 1993. Programmes implemented through the Red Cross Society of Georgia were diverse and generally, well covered. To illustrate, in 2000, the Red Cross, supported by the Federation, implemented 17 programmes in disaster response, preparedness, health and

⁷ The ICRC has been present in Georgia since 1992. It has a delegation in Tbilisi and 387, including 24 expatriate in the country. For more information on ICRC work in Georgia visit the ICRC official web site at <http://www.icrc.org>

⁸ The country delegation in Tbilisi has one international (Federation representative in Georgia) and three national staff. Additional technical support is offered by the regional delegation in Ankara. The Ankara delegation assumed regional responsibilities for southern Caucasus - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia – as well as Turkey in January 2003.

care, promotion of humanitarian values and institutional and resource development. The programmes had 100 per cent coverage.

In 2001, however, due to uncertainty over the leadership of the Red Cross, the donor interest plummeted. The Federation's presence in Georgia was limited to a liaison function. In 2002, Georgia was not included in the Federation's annual appeal.

After the re-engagement of the Federation support in 2003, the funding trend improved. The initial response to the appeal 2004 was encouraging. The Canadian government (CIDA) contributed through the Canadian Red Cross CAD 100,000 (equivalent of CHF 99,000). Thanks to their support some 25 per cent of the required funding was covered in the first quarter of the year. Another 15 per cent was provided by the Federation's Capacity Building Fund. The revised appeal, however, received only 39.2⁹ per cent of the total budget raising concerns both in the Federation and the national society.

Funding opportunities for 2005 are uncertain. The Federation is urging its partners to help their colleagues in Georgia assist people in need during the difficult transitional period, both for the country and the national society.

Strengthening the National Society

1. Organisational Development

Background, achievements and future directions

The Federation's re-engagement in Georgia in 2003, paved the way for a new phase in the life of the Red Cross Society of Georgia, offering it an opportunity to play an important role in alleviating suffering and improving lives of people in this poor country.

In 2005, efforts will continue to strengthen management and governance roles of the national society, which is essential for the effective functioning of an organisation. Work on the statutes will be finalised. Also, a medium-term strategic plan will be developed to enable the Red Cross to realise its strategic objectives in a consistent way.

Special attention will be directed towards improving Red Cross accountability by strengthening its financial management capacities. More training will be organised for its finance unit staff to enhance their professionalism. The move will help the Red Cross to reinstate the image of the organisation wounded by allegations of nepotism, favouritism and misuse of funds during the last few years.

The Red Cross wants to be a transparent organisation accessible to the public. It is planning to re-launch its web page and have a regular dialogue with all stakeholders through information bulletins and brochures.

At the same time, the Red Cross will step up its work with volunteers and youth to encourage them to be more actively involved in the governance and management of the national society. A youth and volunteer policy and strategies will be developed to acknowledge the important role of young people and community members in the Red Cross work.

One of the strengths of the Red Cross is its countrywide network of branches, though varied in their level of capacities and resources. In 2004, the Red Cross Society of Georgia, supported by the Federation and the ICRC, carried out a comprehensive assessment of its branches. 59 of 75 branches have been visited to

⁹ As of August 2004.

collect information on their legal status, foundation, structures, human, material and financial resources, the scope of work and involvement with the communities. The ICRC covered the remaining 16 branches, mainly in western Georgia. The assessment revealed that:

- 34.5 per cent of the branches assessed have a basic capacity that include premises, human resources and limited activities implemented in partnership with other organisations (these branches received less than two points according to the CAPI scoring scale¹⁰. To compare, according to the scale, one point is the highest indicator and five is the lowest).
- 30.6 per cent have 20 and more volunteers.
- Three Red Cross branches (6.1 per cent) do not have volunteers and have been classified among the weakest branches.
- Five branches in Tbilisi, one in Kvemo Kartli region, three in Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti region and another three in Adjara region have been identified as the strongest branches.

Branch development is a priority for the Red Cross because the effectiveness of the organisation hinges on the capacities of its branches to deliver good services to people in need. The 2005 appeal will assist the national society to start discussion within the organisation on the branch development strategy. Attention will be directed towards improving communication between the headquarters and the regions.

In parallel, efforts will be made to help branches reconnect with the communities they spring from. To achieve this, the Red Cross will introduce a pilot initiative to three branches, in Telavi of Kakheti region, Akhaltsikhe of Samtskhe-Javakheti region and Khelvachauri of Adjara region, to encourage them to work in a participatory community development (PCD) approach. PCD is supporting people to reduce the causes of their own predicaments and mobilise community action. Red Cross community networks will bring vulnerable groups together with local government, non-governmental organisations and other relevant parties, asking them to identify problems, design projects to address them, and make the most of local resources. By involving communities in decisions directly affecting their lives, the Red Cross believes beneficiaries will not be just passive recipients of aid but active partners of the national society. Increased participation of communities in designing and implementation of projects, will, at the same time, contribute to strengthening the sustainability of Red Cross operations and reduce the organisation's dependency on international funding by mobilising local resources.

Goal

The Red Cross Society of Georgia is a key humanitarian actor working in partnership with local authorities to improve living conditions of people in need.

Objective

The Red Cross Society of Georgia has become a better functioning national society helping people prevent and alleviate suffering.

Expected results

- The Red Cross Society of Georgia has strengthened its foundation, improved governance and management, and increased accountability to its beneficiaries and partners through enhanced capacities of the national society headquarters and branches. [Please click here to go to Red Cross governance and management capacity development project log frame](#)
- Living conditions of vulnerable people have improved by empowering targeted communities and strengthening the capacity of Red Cross branches to deliver tailored services through the participatory community development approach. [Please click here to go to the participatory community development project log frame](#)

¹⁰ CAPI: Customised Assessment and Performance Indicators, self-assessment methodology.

2. Health and Care

Background, achievements and future directions

Georgia is a demographically aged country. One fifth of the population is over 60 years old. The life expectancy is 69 years among men and 77 among women (Humanitarian situation and strategy 2004, UNOCHA, 2003)¹¹. Elderly people are the worst affected by the ongoing socio-economic crises and accompanying structural reforms. They are less able to recover psychologically and materially from the effects. The monthly state pension amounting to average 20 Georgian Lari (approximately 10 US dollars) is very low in comparison to the subsistence level and is often over three months late. Pensioners are the most food insecure group, yet they are not targeted by Food-for-Work or other such programmes. Even though good health is vital to their ability to care for themselves, health care is frequently inaccessible due to economic and institutional barriers. Elderly people face significant challenges in meeting their daily needs without external support, though, with minimal care older people can maintain their independence.

The Red Cross in Georgia is slowly recovering from its organizational crisis and is keen to help the most in-need people. Reflecting on the limited capacities of the organisation, as well as needs in the country, the Red Cross has prioritised reviving its traditional homecare service¹². There are genuine needs and this is something the national society knows how to do - it can mobilize people who worked as nurses for the Red Cross in the past. The service will reconnect the Red Cross with the community. It will also create a simple, clear and visible opportunity to boost the image of the organisation, affected by the events of the last two years. Last but not the least: the project does not require huge financial support. With minimum funds the Red Cross can make a significant difference.

The focus will be on 1,500 of the most vulnerable, homebound lone pensioners living in Tbilisi because the Red Cross believes they are the most vulnerable to food insecurity. People living in rural areas have access to land and small vegetable gardens to sustain themselves. There are operational reasons too: considering the capacity of the national society, it will be easier for the Red Cross logistically to manage the project and monitor the implementation in the capital. Beneficiaries will be selected by the Tbilisi district branch of the Red Cross in co-operation with the local authorities.

Quite often elderly people feel isolated and abandoned, yet they have immense knowledge, experience, skills and wisdom to contribute to the development of the communities they live in. The Red Cross will attempt to influence the thinking, attitude and behaviour of people, particularly youth, towards the elderly. It will support the creation of social centres in the capital city and initiate various activities to bring young and old generations together so that they learn to appreciate each other's role as valued members of the society. To assure self-sufficiency and sustainability of the services offered within the operation, the project would encourage volunteerism by advocating humanitarian values and the Fundamental Principles of the Movement that guide its work. The Red Cross will mobilise two-three skilled elderly, such as former barbers, electricians, plumbers and mechanics, in each centre and equip them with tool boxes to

¹¹ According to the Georgian State Department for Statistics, Georgia's population shrank by 1.1 million people: from 5.5 million in 1989 to 4.4 million at the beginning of 2002. Generally, the decline, almost 20 per cent, has been caused by an outflow of workers to other countries. Most emigrants now live in the Russian Federation, and increasingly in Ukraine, Western Europe and the USA.

¹² Since 1960, the Red Cross Society of Georgia, supported by the Federation and partners, has been helping lone elderly people through its Visiting Nurses Programme. Over this period, the Red Cross developed an extensive network of medical doctors and nurses working at out-patient clinics throughout Georgia, excluding the breakaway region of Abkhazia, providing basic medical and social services to the most vulnerable groups of the population, including 12,000 home-bound pensioners. 300 nurses, social workers and Red Cross volunteers were engaged in the service. In 2001, however, the Red Cross visiting nurses programme stopped receiving international support due to uncertainty over the leadership of the national society. As a result, lone elderly people were left without any means of support, basic food, medicines and social services exposed to social isolation, diseases and death (see attached PPP for more details)

help other pensioners with minor repair works. This will end their isolation and make elderly feel needed in their communities.

At the same time, the Red Cross will be encouraging the Government to prioritise help to lone pensioners. Experience shows this group is among the first affected when the authorities cut the national budget. There is also a need to create a legal environment in the country for alternative systems to help the elderly.

Another area prioritised by the Red Cross is reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and discrimination of people living with the disease. Official statistics show that 305 people in Georgia are HIV infected of which 67 have developed AIDS; 44 people have died. In the absence of a proper surveillance, however, the reality is thought to be much worse. The World Health Organisation estimates the number of those infected has exceeded 1,500. The disease is spreading at an alarming rate. Poverty combined with poor public awareness, traditional low demand on condoms and inadequate health and care exacerbate the threat. Another factor that contributes to the startling increase in infection is increased population movement. Because of poverty, men leave homes to sell their labour in more affluent places, primarily Russia. Away from home, behaviour changes, sex and drugs ease despair and dislocation and more than money return to their households. Most infections (71 per cent) have been found among injecting drug users who share needles¹³.

In 2001, over 87 per cent of all new AIDS instances were detected in people of 26-35 years old. Over 46 per cent of those live in Tbilisi, the capital with a population of 1.5 million. 18 per cent is reported in Samegrelo, a region in the western Georgia with the highest density of internally displaced people from neighbouring Abkhazia. 16 per cent of people with the disease are in Ajara region, a major seaport, also in western Georgia.

To reduce the spread of the disease, the Red Cross Society of Georgia has been working to undermine one of the factors – lack of awareness. It has been educating the population on HIV/AIDS prevention through a network of volunteers. Success, however, has been undermined by the uncertainty in the national society leadership in 2001 that led to scaling down of the Federation presence in the country and suspension of virtually all activities.

The 2005 appeal will assist the Red Cross to re-establish a network of trained staff and volunteers to spread information on HIV/AIDS prevention among the population with a focus on young people. Two youth centres will be set up in Tbilisi and Batumi, the capital of Ajara region, to advocate against discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS and encourage the youth, both within and outside the organisation, to learn about the disease, change their attitudes and develop safe behaviour. 2,000 people are expected to visit the centre to receive information on the disease.

Additionally, Red Cross trained staff and volunteers will conduct discussions with some 3,000 schoolchildren and university students. A number of educational materials will be developed, printed and distributed too. To reach larger groups, the national society will also set up a mobile team of five. The team will be based in Tbilisi and in cooperation with the Georgian AIDS and Clinical Immunology Centre will visit various communities to discuss the factors that put them at risk of sexually transmitted illnesses and HIV/AIDS. It will distribute condoms and brochures with information on the disease. The team is expected to reach another 2,000 people.

Goal

Health of vulnerable people has improved.

¹³ Source: World Bank *HIV/AIDS in Georgia. Addressing the Crisis*

Objective

Red Cross Society of Georgia has strengthened capacity to improve health of vulnerable people.

Expected results

- Living conditions of 1,500 lone elderly pensioners in Tbilisi have improved through homecare, distribution of basic food and non-food items, social support and advocacy [Please click here to go to the social support to vulnerable lone pensioners in Tbilisi project log frame](#)
- The spread of HIV/AIDS as well as discrimination of people living with the disease has reduced by increasing awareness of the communities, particularly young people via Red Cross promotion and education campaigns [Please click here to go to the combating HIV/AIDS and stigmatisation project log frame](#)

3. Disaster Management

Background, achievements and future directions

Georgia is threatened by a variety of natural and man-made disasters resulting in a number of deaths and injuries annually. Natural hazards include earthquakes, landslides, mudflows, avalanches and floods caused by climatic, geological and seismic conditions. Man-made hazards are triggered by technological changes, such as coastal oil contamination and radioactive leakage, as well as environmental degradation including drinking water and air pollution and deforestation.

Dealing with hazards and disasters was important during the Soviet period and attracted maximum attention. From that time Georgia inherited well-developed scientific schools and academic institutions that were working on the problem. The state civil defence system was operating throughout the Soviet Union. The system included training on disaster preparedness and first aid for students in secondary schools and universities. The majority of these institutions are virtually defunct today. Over the last few years, the Government has increased attention towards disaster preparedness by strengthening an emergency response unit under the Ministry of Interior. The overall preparedness to a large-scale disaster, however, remains poor increasing the probability of many deaths, injuries and destruction, if a disaster strikes. An earthquake that shook Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, in April 2002 and its consequences are a vivid illustration of this. More recently, in 2004, floods and mudslide triggered by heavy rainfalls in the northern mountainous region of Svaneti destroyed 80 per cent of the crops and severely damaged local infrastructure.

Mandated to address the humanitarian needs of the population, the Red Cross Society of Georgia has played an important role in responding to challenges triggered by the emergencies over the years. Experience has shown, however, that to stop recurrent losses and minimise casualties as a result of calamities, it is important to invest in preparedness. Preparedness saves lives, reduces injuries and damage in the community; moreover, it is cheaper. The Red Cross has been strengthening its disaster management capacities since 1999. Progress has been made. A number of training sessions were organised and delivered to Red Cross staff and volunteers at headquarters, branch and sub-branch levels on disaster preparedness-related disciplines: planning, rapid assessment, risk reduction, basic rescue, camp set-up, water and sanitation and relief/logistics.

First Aid has been an important part of the Red Cross disaster preparedness efforts. It has been an important component in the development of more self-sufficient communities considering the poor capacity of the Georgian health care system to respond swiftly to daily emergencies, or to those following natural or man-made disasters. Over the years, the Red Cross has developed a first aid training manual and trained a number of first aiders throughout the country.

The programme met with measured success in its efforts to minimize the impact of disasters on communities. The meaning of this success was substantial and was the way forward for future programming. The progress, however, has been undermined by two years of uncertainty over the national society leadership in 2001-2002 resulting in a collapse of organisational capacity built over previous years.

In 2003, relative stability was achieved and the Red Cross Society of Georgia, supported by the Federation and partner national societies, started rebuilding the organisation. Strengthening its disaster preparedness and response mechanisms is a priority. Challenges are immense, but there are a number of strengths the Red Cross can build on, namely:

- A countrywide network of branches at local and regional levels, though varied in their level of capacities and resources.
- A well-defined auxiliary role of the Red Cross to the local authorities in providing humanitarian assistance.
- Commitment of the Red Cross leadership to improve the organisation's performance.
- Institutional memory and experience in community development work through past internationally supported programmes.

One of the main tasks the 2005 programme will tackle is to help the national society develop a disaster preparedness and response policy and plan. The policy will establish the basis of the Red Cross action in disaster preparedness and emergency¹⁴ response. It will be linked with the ICRC safer access framework (preparation of national societies for action in situations of conflict).

Another challenge is to establish and clarify the role and mandate of the Red Cross in the government's disaster management plan. The Government has been working on the plan since 2001 to create a legal base for disaster management in Georgia. The progress, however, has been slow. In 2005, the Red Cross will continue advocating with the authorities and other organisations on its adoption. Attention will be directed towards re-establishing partnerships with key actors in disaster management to ensure better coordination of efforts. At the same time, work will start to set up a network of skilled Red Cross staff and volunteers trained in disaster preparedness-related disciplines, including first aid.

The ICRC has committed to support the Red Cross capacity building in first aid. In 2004, a joint Red Cross Society of Georgia, ICRC and Federation team has assessed the first aid capacities of the national society. People from the neighbouring Armenian Red Cross joined their colleagues in Georgia to help with the task. A number of meetings were held to discuss a common approach towards the disaster (including conflict) preparedness concept of the Red Cross, and the role of the first aid in it. The Red Cross will establish a plan of action to develop its first aid services based on recommendations of the assessment team, which are currently being finalised. The plan will be an integral part of the Red Cross disaster management development strategy and complement the current programme.

Goal

Vulnerability of communities to natural and man-made disasters has reduced through an effective disaster management system of the Red Cross and better coordination between the local authorities and other key actors in the country.

Objective

¹⁴ Emergencies are defined by the Federation in its emergency response policy as life threatening situations which put people at risk of death or severe deterioration in their health status or living conditions, and which have the potential to out-strip the normal coping capacity of the individual, family, community and state support systems. Emergencies may affect men and women differently, and they in turn have differing ways of coping with emergencies.

The Red Cross Society of Georgia has strengthened capacities to respond to disasters and empower vulnerable people to alleviate suffering, reduce casualties and damage caused by disasters. [Please click here to go to the disaster management project log frame](#)

4. Humanitarian values

Background, achievements and future directions

Today, probably more than before, the emphasis on humanitarian values takes on increased significance. Labels of nationality and ethnicity appear to be becoming more important in the minds of many. Communities are threatened by violence and intolerance.

The Red Cross Society of Georgia, as an auxiliary to the local authorities, is uniquely placed to champion individual and community values that encourage respect for others and a willingness to work together to find solutions. This process of community bridge building is crucial: without it, social and political harmony as well as future development will be jeopardised. Protecting human dignity and life via promotion of humanitarian values is a priority identified by the national society in its two year strategic plan.

To undermine the factors that divide the people of Georgia, the Red Cross prioritises work with the youth because young people can act as change agents shaping the present and the future of the country they live in. They are among those who have suffered the most from poverty, wars, collapse of basic services and migration over the last decade. These difficulties have prompted intolerance, juvenile delinquency and violence. Many are traumatized and suffer psycho-social problems.

The 2005 appeal will help the Red Cross organise a summer camp for children from different ethnic and social groups to foster coexistence, tolerance and friendship. The camp curriculum will include various sport games. Children will learn about the Red Cross and the Fundamental Principles that guide the national society. They will learn to interact and respect each other. Training on first aid and HIV/AIDS is also planned to help young people acquire new skills and knowledge. They will be encouraged to share information with friends in their towns and villages. A visit to a local Red Cross branch will also be organised to show how the organisation works. It is hoped, that when they return to their communities, children will inspire others to join action for tolerance.

Goal

Violence and intolerance triggered by armed conflicts in Georgia have reduced and respect for human dignity has increased.

Objective

The Red Cross Society of Georgia has contributed to the government's efforts to reduce violence and discrimination in the country by advocating for the respect of human dignity, peace and tolerance. [Please click here to go to the humanitarian values project log frame](#)

For further details related to Georgia please contact

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- *Turkey and Southern Caucasus Delegation: Carl Naucler (Head of regional delegation); Phone 90 312 441 42 92; Fax 90 312 441 38 66; email ifrcctr06@ifrc.org*
- *Federation secretariat: Sylvie Chevalley (Desk officer); Phone 41 22 730 4276; Fax 41 22 733 03 95; email sylvie.chevalley@ifrc.org*

All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct (For details, please go to the website at <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/conduct/>) and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project. (For details, please go to the website at <http://www.sphereproject.org/>)

This appeal reflects a range of programmes to be implemented in 2005, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon a broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products (logframes) are available through hyperlinks in the text or can be requested through the respective regional department at the secretariat in Geneva. The programmes were developed with the relevant national societies, taking account of the activities of other organisations. The programmes also respect and support the wish of all countries and international organisations to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals. (For details, please go to the website at <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>)

For further information on all aspects of the Federation, please go to the Federation's official web page at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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BUDGET SUMMARY

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA69

Name: Georgia

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	13,300	0	0	0	0	0	13,300
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	14,000	0	420	0	0	0	14,420
Teaching materials	18,060	1,680	4,200	0	0	0	23,940
Utensils & tools	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	7,000
Other relief supplies	86,100	0	16,800	16,800	0	0	119,700
SUPPLIES	138,460	1,680	21,420	16,800	0	0	178,360
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	28,000	9,800	0	0	0	0	37,800
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	4,900	0	0	4,900
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	28,000	9,800	0	4,900	0	0	42,700
Warehouse & Distribution	2,680	901	0	900	0	0	4,481
Transport & Vehicules	24,184	25,272	2,087	31,082	0	0	82,625
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	26,864	26,173	2,087	31,982	0	0	87,106
Programme Support	35,436	16,185	2,501	25,057	0	0	79,178
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	35,436	16,185	2,501	25,057	0	0	79,178
Personnel-delegates	42,150	48,300	0	45,617	0	0	136,067
Personnel-national staff	103,840	43,808	6,496	94,880	0	0	249,024
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	145,990	92,108	6,496	140,497	0	0	385,091
W/shops & Training	22,626	26,990	350	47,097	0	0	97,063
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	22,626	26,990	350	47,097	0	0	97,063
Travel & related expenses	41,767	27,428	0	32,283	0	0	101,477
Information	27,939	9,627	2,100	23,767	0	0	63,433
Other General costs	78,090	39,002	3,525	63,107	0	0	183,724
GENERAL EXPENSES	147,796	76,057	5,625	119,157	0	0	348,636
TOTAL BUDGET:	545,172	248,993	38,479	385,490	0	0	1,218,136