

Appeal 2005



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

BELARUS, MOLDOVA, UKRAINE

Appeal no. 05AA071

Appeal target: CHF 2,610,333

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
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the national society	
Health and care	755,770
Disaster management	669,956
Organisational development	575,139
Humanitarian values	135,664
Coordination and implementation	473,804
Total	2,610,333¹
<i>Please click here to view the total budget for this appeal</i>	

Related appeals:

Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine Annual Appeal 2004 (01./80/2004) [please click here to go to the appeal](#)

CHARP Annual Appeal 2005 (05AA072) [please click here to go to the appeal](#)

¹ This amount corresponds to USD 2,071,400 or EURO 1,689,040

Context



When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine underwent a transition process marked by a huge economic decline. Despite some government reforms and international assistance, recovery is slow. Communities continue to suffer from the post-independence drastic decrease in living standards, deteriorating quality of and access to social, medical and welfare services, and a deepening division between the rich and poor. Pensioners, multi-children families and the unemployed are worst affected by the current socio-economic and political situation.

At the same time, the incidence rates of poverty-related diseases such as tuberculosis have increased significantly, while HIV/AIDS continues to rise dramatically, and has already reached epidemic levels in Ukraine. The ongoing socio-economic crisis is further reflected in the increasingly negative trends in such indicators as unemployment, crime rates, alcoholism, commercial sex work and trafficking of women.

The three countries are also prone to frequent natural and manmade disasters. The conflict in Transdnier, a breakaway region that has never been officially recognised, still divides Moldova. Even almost eighteen years after the Chernobyl disaster, the situation regarding the state of health of the population in the three affected countries - Belarus, Russia and Ukraine - remains alarming. An estimated 7 million people are still living in contaminated areas. There is high incidence of thyroid cancer and other pathologies, and it is predicted that this incidence rate will peak between 2006-2020. The psychosocial impact of the accident on the population living in the contaminated areas is evident and concerns about other diseases attributable to the accident are still high.

All three countries are both source and transit countries for migrants and trafficked people, many heading for Western Europe. Belarus and Ukraine now have a border with the EU, and as a result over the coming years, these countries' migration coping mechanisms are expected to be stretched even further.

In 2005, the Red Cross National Societies of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine will continue working in this daunting climate with communities to reduce their vulnerability to disaster, to meet the needs of the most vulnerable population, to tackle discrimination and advocate on behalf of marginalised people and on the issues that most affect them.

Key facts and social indicators²

	Belarus	Moldova	Ukraine	Source
Total population (2002), millions	9.940	4.270	48.902	WHO
Unemployment rate % (2002)	3	6.8	10.2	UN statistics division
Average salary, USD per month (2004, 1st quarter)	140.18	76.6	98.47	State statistics

² Abbreviations: World Health Organisation (WHO)/ United Nations (UN)/ United Nations Development Programme - Human Development Report (UNDP- HD report)

Average pension, USD per month (2004 quarter)	64.36	16	34.71	State statistics
Population living on less than \$4US per day	30.5	82	25	UNDP HD report (2004)
Life expectancy at birth (2002)	69.9	68.8	69.5	UNDP HD report (2004)
GDP per capita, PPP ³ USD (2002)	5,520	1,470	4,870	UNDP HD report (2004)
Human development index rank	62	113	70	UNDP HD report

Red Cross/ Red Crescent Priorities

National Societies Strategy

The impact of the breakup of the former Soviet Union has had a lasting effect on Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, causing serious gaps in the social safety net and exposing the most vulnerable. As the largest local humanitarian organisations, the National Red Cross Societies have a corresponding increased responsibility to empower these vulnerable populations, while at the same time they are struggling to cope with their own challenges brought about by the current socioeconomic climate.

During the 1990s, Red Cross National Societies, with support of the Federation and other partners, tried to fill the widening gap between the social services provided by the government and the real humanitarian needs. Large relief and humanitarian assistance programmes were initiated reducing the immediate impact of the negative social economic trends. These programmes, while effective in the short term, did nothing to address the underlying causes of the problem. Furthermore, such operations did not contribute towards the capacity building of the three National Societies. Necessary transitional change processes with the Red Cross were not supported and even delayed in view of the urgent needs of large proportions of the population.

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

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

Consequently, during the past year, the Federation’s Minsk delegation has continued to refocus the efforts towards capacity building of the three National Societies. The Federation has prioritised building capacity and programme sustainability within each of the Societies for the coming year. Based on the principles of local ownership, participation and donor coordination, new programmes will promote institutional reform, enhance the capacity of local experts and provide for transfer of know-how by international experts.

Belarus Red Cross

After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the Republic of Belarus found itself in a difficult socio-economic and environmental situation. Living standards have been continuously worsening and the country has been drifting towards international isolation. While this isolation primarily affects international technical assistance, it also has implications on the country’s capacity to receive humanitarian support. Donor response to the country is limited in contrast to the considerable humanitarian needs. However, in 2003-2004 the Belarus Red Cross has welcomed a turnaround in the negative funding trend that has affected programme implementation over the past several years. Appeal coverage in 2003 reached 75%, almost twice the coverage in 2002.

³ Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) is a method used to calculate exchange rates between the currencies of different countries.

The National Society and the Federation have analysed the success and shortcomings of programme types in the region, and conducted a study of global funding trends to identify future funding opportunities and continue the pattern of successful fundraising in the future. Following critical analysis of past and ongoing activities and addressing suggestions made by donor communities, the National Society has adjusted and fine tuned current programmes and as a result developed a more realistic and relevant approach to future planning of activities which will be better aligned to the key strategies of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

At the same time, Belarus Red Cross is in the middle of an organisational change process, which was initiated in 2002. The National Society's commitment to separate governance and management is now official, and is reflected in the new draft of the Belarus Red Cross statutes that was approved on the ad hoc XIXth Congress of Belarus Red Cross, held in Minsk on 4 March 2004 and validated by the Ministry of Justice.

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

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

British, Danish, Netherlands and Swiss National Societies have been cooperating with the Belarus Red Cross for many years through providing extensive funding for implementation of Red Cross multilateral programmes in the country.

In 2004, the Consortium of Austrian, German and Swiss Red Cross Societies committed to enter a five-year partnership with the Belarus Red Cross to strengthen its overall capacities and sustain its programmes. In July, an application for financial support under the budget line TACIS IBPP (Institutional Building Partnership Program) was submitted to European Union officials.

Belarus Red Cross maintains strong cooperative relations with a number of Partner National Societies, among whom the Austrian (joint Belarus Red Cross and Belarusian Children Hospice project), Danish (Youth Development programme), French and Japanese (through Chernobyl programme), Finnish and Swedish (Disaster Management relief) are currently providing the most substantial support.

Moldova Red Cross

Moldova Red Cross is a developing National Society facing considerable challenges within difficult social and economic conditions. Its aim is to build its own capacity to address the growing needs in the communities. Like in Belarus, the National Society has experienced an increase in donor interest over the past two years.

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

- **Disaster management** - risk and vulnerability assessments, training of staff and volunteers, and purchase of disaster stocks
- **Capacity Building** - reorganisation and capacity building through organisational and resource development, sustainability of the medical social centres and VNS as the key element of branch development
- **Health and care** – community based homecare
- **Humanitarian values** - dissemination of the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross/ Red Crescent and of the International Humanitarian Law, and promoting humanitarian values through anti stigma and discrimination campaigns.

At present, Moldova Red Cross maintains good co-operation links with Swiss Development Cooperation, and is also supported bilaterally by sister national societies, mainly by the American Red Cross (with an accomplished measles campaign and a Tuberculosis project in the planning phase) Austrian Red Cross (interest in long-term partnership), British Red Cross (HIV/AIDS activities), Danish Red Cross (Youth Development programme), Netherlands Red Cross (support to Visiting Nurses Service, HIV and capacity building activities) and Swiss Red Cross (Twice Christmas – a Christmas gift campaign - and interest in long term partnership).

Ukrainian Red Cross

Ukraine is the second-largest nation in Europe, and the second-largest of the former Soviet Union countries in population and economy. The Ukrainian Red Cross Society is the largest voluntary humanitarian organisation in Ukraine with a clearly defined authority and scope of multilateral humanitarian activities and social services. The Ukrainian Red Cross functions independently of the government, but works closely with governmental agencies during times of major crises. In 2003, the Red Cross law was passed, clarifying the National Society's domestic mandate and raising its profile both nationally and internationally.

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

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

The current priority programmes of the Ukrainian Red Cross include:

- **Health and Care** - HIV/AIDS and TB prevention; assisting people affected by the Chernobyl disaster,
- **Disaster management** - first aid training; assistance within the sphere of population movement to refugees, migrants etc.
- **Fundamental Principles & Humanitarian values** - including raising awareness of International Humanitarian Law and the Red Cross Movement's Fundamental Principles among various population groups, and promoting humanitarian values through anti stigma and discrimination campaigns.
- **Capacity building** - institutional and organisational development and strengthening of financial and technical resources, sustainability of the medical social centres and VNS as the key element of branch development

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

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

Movement Context

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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

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

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

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

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

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

Strengthening the National Society

1. Health and Care *Please click here to go to the title page*

Background and achievements

Health Care Indicators at a Glance

		Belarus	Moldova	Ukraine
Hospital beds per 1,000 people (2002)		11.94	5.77	8.89
Total health expenditure	As % of GDP, 2001	5.6	5.7	4.3
	Per capita at average exchange rate (US\$), 2001	68	20	33
Public health expenditure	General Government expenditure as % of total health expenditure, 2001	86.7	49.7	67.8
	General Government expenditure as % of total government expenditure, 2001	14.2	9.4	7.6
Tuberculosis prevalence rate (per 100,000 people), 2002		125	233	143
Suicide rate	Male, 2002 per 100,000	61.1	26.7	52.1
	Female, 2002 per 100,000	10.0	4.1	10.0

Source: www.who.org

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the socio-economic system did not result in a major health sector reform but had severe impact on the financing of the existing health system. The system still focuses on secondary and tertiary care despite strong recommendation from the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to strengthen primary care. While the number and capacities of health care facilities remain high, with hospital beds to population and physician to population ratios and rates of admissions greater than in Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, the quality of care has declined. Lack of funding for the state health care system, compounded by an either non-existent or over-priced private care service, has resulted in large segments of the population being denied even basic medical services.

This post-independence lack of funding and deterioration of social-welfare services has brought about a sharp deterioration in health in the region. The incidence of poverty-related diseases is increasing - the dramatic rise in tuberculosis prevalence presents a particularly notable indicator of poor health associated with widespread poverty and lack of preventative care. At present, the WHO adopted and promoted Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course (DOTS)⁴ for treatment of TB is not fully accepted by the Ministries of Health of Belarus and Ukraine.

At the same time, HIV/AIDS continues to rise dramatically, reaching epidemic proportions in some regions. Initially, the HIV/AIDS epidemic was predominantly among intravenous drug users. Now, however, that pattern is changing toward a worrying increase in the number of persons infected via heterosexual and mother to child transmission, indicating a potentially uncontrollable spread of the virus to the population at large.

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

In addition to the socio-economic problems due to the transition process, Belarus and Ukraine are suffering from the effects of the Chernobyl disaster. The health consequences of the disaster continue to be examined. Both countries register a significant increase of thyroid cancer and ongoing studies indicate a rise in the overall cancer rate. Beside the pure "physical and medical" impact, the disaster had a considerable social and psychological impact that has negatively affected the health status of the population. About 350,000 people were resettled and an estimated 7 million people continue to live in contaminated areas. Many of the resettled families have experienced problems integrating into the new communities, resulting in increased alcoholism and high suicide and unemployment rates. The population still living in contaminated areas is facing huge negative economic consequences, evident in the large areas of agricultural land and forests that remain contaminated and unsuitable for production. *For more information please refer to the Red Cross Chernobyl appeal at <http://www.ifrc.org/>*

Belarus

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

Moldova

HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections and TB are among the most urgent public health problems in Moldova. The government has committed to intensifying the response to these growing problems with grant funds that have been awarded by the Global Fund⁵ to, USAID and the World Bank. The consolidated anti-TB initiative (including government and Red Cross efforts) is based on the National Programme for TB Control for 2001-2005, which

⁴ DOTS – Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course, the WHO recommended treatment strategy for TB www.who.org

⁵ The Global Fund – <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/> – was created to finance a dramatic turn-around in the fight against AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. These three diseases kill more than six million people each year. The Global Fund is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector and affected communities and is governed as such. In 2003, the Global Fund awarded Moldova \$11.7 million US for five years.

includes implementation of the DOTS Strategy. The Moldova government is the only one of the three countries to have approved DOTS. Moldova Red Cross participates in DOTS through its visiting nurses service and medical social centres.

Ukraine

At present, Ukraine is facing the highest HIV/AIDS incidence rate of all three countries. Tuberculosis – as result of the poor socio-economic situation – is widespread as well. The government is still discussing whether to adopt the WHO recommended DOTS strategy. However, in Kiev and Donetsk Oblasts health care institutions are implementing pilot projects in order to control the spread of TB.

Goal

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

Objectives

HIV/AIDS objective: The Red Cross National Societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have the capacity to contribute effectively to the region and countrywide response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. [Please click here for more project background](#)

Expected Results

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

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

Expected results

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

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

Expected results

- Ukrainian Red Cross effectively contributes to HIV/TB prevention among young inmates in prisons (see HIV section for more details) [Please click here for logframe](#)

2. Disaster Management *Please click here to go to the title page*

Background and Achievements

All three countries are frequently hit by natural disasters. Emergencies range from floods, earthquakes, landslides, droughts to heavy storms and ice storms. Moldova, Belarus and Ukraine also face technological disasters, due to breakdowns in the poorly maintained infrastructure and the lack of enforced safety standards – in 2004 Ukrainian Red Cross responded to an explosion at an ammunition depot, supporting the population evacuated from the affected area with humanitarian aid and psychological support. Chernobyl is the most prominent example of this kind of disaster and the effects of the catastrophe are still prevalent in Belarus and Ukraine.

Another critical issue for Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine is the problem of migration. All three countries face influxes of people heading for Western Europe, a situation aggravated by the newly defined EU borders, and considerable problems with undocumented migrants. Trafficking of women is also a serious phenomenon in the three countries. The IOM⁶ estimates that from 175,000 – 500,000 people are trafficked from Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States each year – roughly one quarter of the estimated 700,000 – 1 million people trafficked around the world annually.

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

Goal

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

Objectives

Disaster Management objective: The National Societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have strengthened their capacity to prepare for and respond quickly and efficiently to disaster situations. *Please click here for more project background*

Expected results

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

First Aid objective: National Societies of Belarus and Ukraine have the capacity to effectively implement first aid programmes. *Please click here for more project background*

Expected results

- Belarus Red Cross effectively implements first aid programmes *Please click here for logframe*
- Ukraine Red Cross effectively implements first aid programmes *Please click here for logframe*

Population Movement: National societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine effectively address issues related to population movement. *Please click here for more project background on population movement* and *Please click here for more project background on human trafficking*

⁶ International Organisation for Migration, www.iom.int

Expected results

- Belarus Red Cross is effectively implementing refugee programmes
Please click here for logframe
- Ukraine Red Cross is effectively implementing programmes for undocumented migrants *Please click here for logframe*

3. Humanitarian values *Please click here to go to the title page***Background and Achievements****A) Fundamental principles**

The National Red Cross Societies of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have well-functioning dissemination departments, established with considerable support from and in close co-operation with ICRC. Their dissemination activities aim at promoting knowledge and understanding of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and the International Red Cross/ Red Crescent Movement's principles, historical background, structures and activities among the main target groups: government circles; universities; schools; medical circles; mass media; and the general public.



Activities such as this drawing competition attracts the attention of youth on the Red Cross role in humanitarian values

Promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values has a great impact on changing behaviour in the community, and contributes to the building of a civil society. These activities create an understanding of the role of the Red Cross and international humanitarian standards. They also serve as a tool to facilitate humanitarian work and seek support from the public and various state bodies for the benefit of vulnerable people. Dissemination activities help the Red Cross societies not only to raise their profile but also to attract youth, to act as agents of positive change and promote humanity, tolerance and charity within the Red Cross National Societies and society as a whole.

In support of this work, a law on usage and protection of the emblem of Red Cross and Red Crescent was adopted by the governments of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. In addition, since the establishment of dissemination departments over six years ago, training workshops for all regional Red Cross organisations have been held regularly and many youth volunteers have participated in activities related to dissemination of humanitarian values and regulations of IHL.

In 2005, the Federation intends to support the three National Societies in their promotion of the Movement's Fundamental Principles, as proposed in the Strategy 2010⁷, through dissemination and advocacy, within programmes activities in the core areas of **health, disaster management** and **organizational development**. Continued efforts will be made in order to develop a better understanding of fundamental principles and IHL among National Society staff and volunteers and ensure that they apply these principles and values in their work with vulnerable people in the community.

B) Humanitarian values - stigma and discrimination

Promotion of humanitarian values has become an integral part of national society programmes, such as first aid, home care, HIV/TB, youth and information activities. The International Federation has prioritised work to reduce stigma and discrimination of all people, regardless of their health status, race, or citizenship. With the support of the Federation Delegation, the Red Cross societies of Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have been taking efforts to

⁷ Strategy 2010 is the Federation's main strategic statement. For more information, please go to: <http://www.ifrc.org/who/strategy.asp>

address discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS and TB patients. These efforts are presently linked to prevention work targeting young adults through peer education.

In 2005, the National Societies in the region will seek to build up the momentum of anti-stigma and discrimination activities in line with the scaling up of their HIV/AIDS programmes as outlined in the **health and care** section of this appeal, taking benefit and linking with the existing Federation Global Action to Reduce Discrimination and Violence in the Community. In addition to expanding youth peer education the focus will be on harm reduction and advocacy campaigns against stigma and discrimination. The Federation will also assist the National Societies in: providing technical expertise; developing effective communication with public authorities and communities to influence reduction of discrimination in the community; and establishing partnerships with people living with HIV/AIDS.

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

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

Goal

The level of tolerance, mutual understanding and respect for human being is increased in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine through the promotion of humanitarian values and a better understanding of the fundamental principles.

Objective

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

Expected results

- The general public in targeted regions of, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine Red Cross societies use information campaigns to change perceptions, attitudes and behaviour towards people living with HIV/AIDS and eliminate all forms of discrimination. [Please click here for logframe](#)
- Moldova Red Cross effectively implements a humanitarian values and fundamental principles programme targeting youth and women on both banks of Nistru [Please click here for logframe](#)

4. Organisational Development

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Background and Achievements

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

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

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

In all three National Societies, the medical social centres are the key entry point to communities and often the only representation of the Red Cross. They serve as a service centre for social and medical activities and small storage facilities for small disaster preparedness stocks, volunteer meeting places and training centres. On the other hand, they often act as branch headquarters and host the administrative service of the branch. The medical social centres are the backbone of the organisational structure of the societies. Venues and utilities are often donated/ covered by

local authorities but the question of sustainability of the centres becomes more and more acute. While sustainability depends, to a large extent, on the quality and the relevance of the services offered, improved cost analysis and management (to improve cost/efficiency), volunteer mobilisation and management, and marketing and fundraising in local communities is essential for a well functioning medical social centre.

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

Belarus

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

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

A new draft of Belarus Red Cross statutes was approved at a National ad hoc XIXth Congress, held in Minsk on 4 March, 2004. This statute will demand a clear separation of governance and management within the Belarus Red Cross.

Moldova

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

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

Ukraine

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

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

Goal

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

Objectives

Financial Management objective: National societies in Belarus and Ukraine have improved their financial management and accountability to stakeholders. [Please click here for more project background](#)

Expected results

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

Fundraising objective: National societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have improved their capacity to attract financial resources and mobilise community to support Red Cross activities. [Please click here for more project background](#)

Expected results

- Online and offline resource development capacities of Ukrainian Red Cross are improved. [Please click here for logframe](#)
- National societies in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine have developed appropriate skills in fundraising [Please click here for logframe](#)

Project Development objective: Belarus, Moldova and Ukrainian Red Cross societies are providing better and more relevant services to the communities through better planning. [Please click here for more project background](#)

Expected results

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

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

Expected results

- Youth Red Cross movement is improved through successful networking. [Please click here for logframe](#)

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

Expected results

- Moldova Red Cross has an adequate and effective management [Please click here for logframe](#)



The Moldova Red Cross visiting nurses visit the elderly people in order to meet their daily needs such as shopping, house work and provide small medical services such as blood pressure measuring and massage

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

Expected results

- Belarus Red Cross effectively implements a programme to define and improve quality standards in visiting nurses service/medical social centres and increase sustainability [Please click here for logframe](#)
- Ukrainian Red Cross effectively implements a programme to define and improve quality standards in visiting nurses service/medical social centres and to provide home based care through its visiting nurses service [Please click here for logframe](#)

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

5. Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

Background

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

In line with the Federation's strategy, the delegation focuses its support on disaster management, health and care, organisational development and humanitarian values. In addition, the delegation is responsible for the co-ordination of the International Chernobyl Humanitarian Assistance and Rehabilitation Programme (CHARP), which is implemented by the Belarus, Russian and Ukraine Red Cross.

The long-term vision for the delegation is an efficient Federation secretariat presence in the region to support better coordination and utilisation of resources by the three National Societies. Eventually, the delegation will gradually transfer this role to the National Societies themselves.

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

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

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

Achievements of 2004

Over the past two years, the delegation, together with the National Societies concerned, was able to reverse negative funding trends, in particular with regard to Belarus and Moldovan Red Cross societies, as well as CHARP.

In Kiev in 2004, a successful partnership meeting was organised in co-operation with the Russia delegation, which supported a good planning dialogue for the delegation's four year (2+2) strategic planning and appeal discussions with Belarus Red Cross and Ukraine Red Cross. The delegation had the opportunity to communicate directly with bilateral donors and to provide feedback on current programmes in the region.

Future plans

The delegation is planning to intensify its efforts in coordination and management. Delegation staff will step up consultations and regular meetings with the senior leadership of each National Society, and increase feedback to the National Societies and engage in a close planning dialogue.

Monitoring and Evaluation arrangements

Each programme and project will have inbuilt monitoring, evaluation and assessment procedures. Upon request, donors will have access to all written programme reports produced by the delegation. Delegation staff will carry out programme monitoring visits and in certain cases, where programme proposals incorporate external evaluations, donors and other partners will be invited to participate.

Goal [Please click here for logframe](#)

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

Objective

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

Expected Results

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

6. International Representation and Advocacy

Background

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

Achievements

In 2004, the delegation in Minsk and the Representative office in Kiev have expanded. The new arrival of an international Federation representative in Kiev and a publications officer in Minsk are expected to increase representation and advocacy efforts, which in the past have been limited due to a lack of staff. A local advocacy

strategy based on local advocacy issues and global advocacy goals has been developed, and a marketing/fundraising strategy for delegation based marketing of National Society programmes.

During 2004, regular contacts were maintained with authorities and various national and international organizations in Belarus and Ukraine, in order to ensure proper Federation representation. Close relationships were established with the regional delegation of the ICRC in Kiev. Possibilities for programme support to Moldova were explored through visits to relevant international organisations and embassies.

During the partnership meeting in Kiev in May 2004, the delegation was able to invite representatives of the international community and to profile the work of the National Societies.

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

As a result of this work, National Societies in the region are increasingly seen by relevant international organisations as local actors deserving programme support. TACIS offices in Belarus and Chisinau are very supportive towards coordinated Red Cross Society efforts to apply for financial support under the budget line TACIS IBPP (Institution Building Partnership Programme) provided by the European Union.

Future plans

The delegation will intensify its representation efforts especially in the areas of interagency representation and towards the international community in the three countries. Past information campaigns have been proven to increase awareness of Red Cross activities and social problems in the region, and have led to significant injection of funds to support Red Cross action. The delegation and the national societies will dramatically increase its lobbying efforts on behalf of migrants, people living with HIV/AIDS and other marginalised populations to highlight the challenges facing the most vulnerable in the region and the Red Cross role in strengthening community response to restore human dignity; to increase recognition of the Red Cross as an essential, neutral arm of civil society; to support resource mobilisation.

Goal [Please click here for logframe](#)

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

Objective

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

Expected Results

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

For further details related to Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine please contact

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- *Federation Representative Office in Kiev: Phone +380 44 228 61 10; Fax + 380 44 234 50 8; e-mail ifrc@utel.net.ua*
- *Minsk Delegation: Warwick Inder (Head of Delegation); Phone: +375 172 21 63 6; Fax +375 172 21 90 60; e-mail ifrcby02@ifrc.org*
- *Federation Secretariat: Miro Modrusan (Desk officer); Phone 41 22 730 4324; Fax 41 22 733 0395; email miro.modrusan@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. 05AA071

Name: Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine

PROGRAMME:	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	9,900	0	0	0	0	9,900
Clothing & textiles	21,750	16,925	0	0	0	0	38,675
Food	7,310	225,170	0	0	0	0	232,480
Seeds & plants	0	600	0	0	0	0	600
Water & Sanitation	5,604	355	0	0	0	0	5,959
Medical & first aid	49,678	23,850	0	18,108	0	0	91,635
Teaching materials	56,605	3,600	7,800	14,200	0	0	82,205
Utensils & tools	15,600	5,138	0	0	0	0	20,738
Other relief supplies	3,750	33,260	0	0	0	0	37,010
SUPPLIES	160,297	318,798	7,800	32,308	0	0	519,202
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	2,280	5,000	0	99,395	2,300	0	108,975
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	2,280	5,000	0	99,395	2,300	0	108,975
Warehouse & Distribution	0	13,473	0	0	0	0	13,473
Transport & Vehicules	19,828	13,329	6,786	20,507	2,001	0	62,450
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	19,828	26,802	6,786	20,507	2,001	0	75,923
Programme Support	49,125	43,547	8,818	37,384	30,797	0	169,671
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	49,125	43,547	8,818	37,384	30,797	0	169,671
Personnel-delegates	766	10,856	1,812	14,567	328,386	0	356,386
Personnel-national staff	147,764	67,290	24,317	98,083	62,285	0	399,739
Consultants	29,657	20,533	0	48,423	0	0	98,612
PERSONNEL	178,187	98,679	26,129	161,073	390,671	0	854,737
W/shops & Training	164,677	90,416	11,580	115,765	21,780	0	404,217
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	164,677	90,416	11,580	115,765	21,780	0	404,217
Travel & related expenses	11,316	2,935	429	8,160	3,053	0	25,893
Information	88,353	38,427	57,176	42,512	11,000	0	237,467
Other General costs	81,709	45,354	16,945	58,035	12,201	0	214,244
GENERAL EXPENSES	181,378	86,716	74,550	108,707	26,254	0	477,605
TOTAL BUDGET:	755,772	669,958	135,663	575,139	473,803	0	2,610,332