

Appeal 2005



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

CENTRAL ASIA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Appeal no. 05AA075

Appeal target: CHF 4,224,790

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](#)

Programme title	2005 in CHF
Strengthening the national society	
Health and care	1,706,913
Disaster management	1,054,606
Organisational development	650,174
Humanitarian values	99,996
Coordination and implementation	713,101
Total Please click here to view the total budget for this appeal	4,224,790¹

Related appeals:

Central Asia Regional Programmes Annual Appeal 2004 (01.84/2004) [Please click here to go to the appeal](#)

Tajikistan Annual Appeal 2004 (05AA074) [Please click here to go to the appeal](#)

¹ This amount corresponds to USD 3,352,540 or EURO 2,733,700

Context ²

The Central Asia region, comprising five countries – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan – have all shared a difficult transition from the Soviet era. Despite shared experience, each country has developed differently – economically, socially and politically – and still faces specific challenges locally.

Common to each country is widespread poverty, a high level of long term unemployment as well as poor access to quality health care and education. Drug abuse has increased leading to higher rates of HIV/AIDS and TB, which are both growing emergencies for the region. The situation is not helped by the proximity of Afghanistan, a major drug producer. Exposure to a range of disasters is high. The impact can be seen in the table below.

Armed conflict in several locations has caused significant migration. Inadequate legislation covering population movement and growing trends in trafficking are of major concern. There have also been serious bomb blasts, such as in March 2004 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, which killed 47 people.

The Aral Sea disaster is specific to Central Asia. The crisis has caused a high migration from the region, and resulted in respiratory and infectious diseases.

The Red Crescent Societies in Central Asia work on the ground with and for communities to: reduce their vulnerability to disaster (including health problems), tackle discrimination and advocate on behalf of marginalised people and on the issues that most affect them. The national societies are uniquely placed to do this as they are in touch with community needs because of their nationwide grassroots network relying on volunteer and local participation.

Over the years, national societies have increased their ability to: prepare for and respond to disasters; strengthen community coping mechanisms; provide health education; and raise awareness of risk to reduce community vulnerability. Being community-based, Red Crescent societies are always among the first to respond to emergency needs as well as being a constant presence involved in longer-term development. The Federation's regional role will be to continue this organisational development particularly through knowledge sharing as well as advocacy and representation on issues relevant to marginalised communities.

This appeal programme supports the development of all Central Asian national societies in their work with vulnerable communities. In addition, there is a separate appeal for Tajikistan (that is aligned with the overall regional strategy) focusing on specific needs in that country.

Special acknowledgment and appreciation for the support of the national societies activities in the region should be expressed to Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian, British, Austrian RC societies who have a long history of committed partnership in the region.

Indicators of Disasters in Central Asia Region

Year	Number of disasters	Number of people killed	Number of affected	Number of RC beneficiaries
2001	2138	1731	11478	4260
2002	1997	1159	11274	5100
2003	2263	1244	7460	6250
2004 (till June)	1471	663	5471	3953

[For background profiles of each of the five Central Asian countries, please click here](#)

² References used for the background section are: UN Human Development indicators, 2004, World Bank HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis in Central Asia, 2004, Poverty in Kazakhstan: Causes and Cures, 2004, UN Common Country Assessment, 2003

Red Cross Red Crescent Priorities

National Societies Strategy

The Federation's work with Central Asia national societies – the Red Crescents of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan – remains guided by the regional delegation's strategic plan, known as two plus two ([please click here for strategic plan](#)). This sets the parameters of support to all national societies. It gives focus but is also flexible to adapt to changing needs of the most vulnerable people as well as the changing capacities and ways of working of the national societies.

The regional delegation structure in Almaty has changed over the years adapting to the needs of all national societies (local and partner) active in the region. From a Federation presence in all five countries until the end of 2001, the network has evolved into one regional (Almaty) and one country delegation (Tajikistan).

National societies in the region have been through different stages in development: from changing systems and structures, building capacities of staff and volunteers to higher standards in programme management, adopting international standard statutes and structure with a clear division of governance/management working towards improved financial management and transparency. Today the ownership of the programmes belongs to the national societies from planning through implementation, reporting and evaluating; the role of the Federation delegation is solely to provide technical expertise, funding and assistance in monitoring.

Central Asian national societies are unique organisations in their countries. They meet their mandate through their nationwide network of volunteers carrying out activities with and for communities. This focus on community based projects will continue in 2005 and beyond. This is a common theme throughout the region; successful pilot programmes in various branches working on community based projects will provide a base. Meeting needs, programme sustainability, improved national society image and contributing to civil society are among the significant outcomes of this approach.

In their strategic plans, national societies address vulnerabilities through health, disaster management, organisational development and humanitarian values programmes. The Red Crescents work in cooperation with local governments, UN agencies, international organisations, and local NGOs.

Examples of this in actions include the state agency for emergencies in Kazakhstan providing Kazakh Red Crescent's disaster information system with input. The Kyrgyz Red Crescent, meanwhile, has been cooperating with the International Organisation of Migration (IOM) in population movement projects in Bishkek. It won a UNDP grant for a social project in Naryn, a gender programme with Tasis in Osh and Bishkek, as well as HIV/AIDS prevention actions with the AIDS Centre.

Health

Priorities remain the same as 2004 and will focus on three main issues: TB prevention, HIV/AIDS prevention and first aid.

In terms of TB prevention, national societies play an auxiliary role to their governments in taking care of people who are high risk defaulters. This group includes homeless people, drug and alcohol addicts, elderly and disabled. These groups are least motivated to complete the treatment. Although different sources report a positive impact of DOTS treatment, genuine improvement in the TB situation is a very long term goal. The estimate for reaching the Millennium Development Goal related to TB in Kazakhstan, for example states that "to have halted and reversed the incidence of tuberculosis by 2015 is unlikely to be achieved". (Poverty in Kazakhstan, Causes and Cures, 2004).

Meanwhile, the global targets for 2005 in terms of case detection and cure rates include the following :

- Detect 70 percent of people with active TB.
- Successfully treat 85 percent of those detected.
- Scale up effective responses to TB-HIV and MDR-TB.

In line with the Berlin Charter (signed at in 2002 by Europe and Central Asia national societies), new focus was given to addressing growing HIV/AIDS and discrimination problems. The growing number of HIV positive people

and AIDS incidence has increased the urgency of action. This will include raising awareness and peer education among commercial sex workers and intravenous drug users, two high risk groups.

First aid has three components: first aid training to communities, first aid professional training for instructors and information/ skills building. The first aid programme is built on a common approach and training modules. In 2005, there will be a particular focus on road safety, in line with the Federation's Europe/Central Asia strategy.

The Red Crescent has a proud tradition in providing community based first aid and rightly so. This low-technology, highly effective programme reduces community vulnerability from hazards such as road accidents or larger scale emergencies, such as earthquake. The Red Crescents, with their nationwide network of community based branches, are well placed to increase basic first aid knowledge that makes a difference on the ground.

With the exception of Turkmenistan, national societies in the region are members of their respective Country Coordination Mechanisms (CCM) in the Global Fund aimed to fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. (See <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>). Through this mechanism, the national society leaderships continue to work to secure more support for HIV/AIDS/TB programming. New TB/ HIV/AIDS project proposals were to be submitted in August 2004 to add to efforts to reduce health vulnerability

Uzbekistan is expecting decision of grant for the HIV programme while other societies have not received funds, and need to have more active position in CCM and improve PR activities to raise NS profiles.

All five national societies of the Central Asia region are members of ERNA – European Red Cross / Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS and TB. The network's vision is to have well functioning national societies that are able to address HIV/AIDS, TB and related problems with the aim of coordinating the sharing of experiences, transfer of best practices and the promotion of collaborative efforts among national societies of the European/Central Asia region.

Disaster management

This programme was established in Central Asia in 1996 and national societies, with Federation support, have achieved considerable progress. National society disaster management programmes are managed by qualified professionals, trained in accordance with international standards, applying international disaster management tools – such as vulnerability capacity assessments (VCA), Sphere Project (humanitarian charter and minimum standards in disaster response), code of conduct in international relief – with capacities to run community based disaster preparedness and mitigation programmes in cooperation with local governments and other organisations. They have well recognised roles as auxiliaries to their respective governments in times of disaster and play a leading role in local emergency response operations.

The track record of national societies in this area is illustrated by the following examples. Effective and immediate response has raised the profile of the Kazakh Red Crescent in the country, contributing to improved fundraising that sustained relief operations. The national society raised approximately USD150,00 to support an earthquake response operation in May 2003. Turkmenistan local government offered support in opening a Red Crescent branch in a mitigation project site. Kyrgyz Red Crescent improved relations with international organisations in the country and proved to be a reliable partner in social projects (UNDP funded social project in Naryn).

As in 2004, national societies in 2005 will continue working in three directions: community based disaster preparedness, disaster mitigation projects and development of national society disaster management plans and procedures.

Organisational development

Central Asia national societies in 2005 will continue longer term initiatives identified in 2002: statute and structure revision, branch development with focus on financial management and youth programme. The programmes are being implemented according to the plan (see the organisational development section). Statute and structure revision and the branch development programme have been supported for two years (2003-2004). Branch development in 2005 will focus on improved financial management systems and fundraising, improved human resource management, VCA skills and logistics development.

The youth programme received funding confirmation from Finnish Red Cross for three countries (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan). The youth programme in Turkmenistan is supported by British Red Cross through a bilateral programme.

Overall, the programme in 2005 will continue volunteer recruitment, participation in national society programmes and the planning and implementation of the youth's own programmes to target young peers in their respective countries.

Volunteers are one of the 'bridges' by which Red Crescent societies reach into communities. As such a regional effort will continue to work towards better and more coherent management of these important human resources. The aim is to retain and develop existing volunteers as well as recruit and retain new ones, particularly young people. This will be achieved if volunteers feel that they are a valued part of their organizations and have an input on decision making.

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Context

The regional delegation in consultation with all national societies active in the region adopted a regional strategy (2+2) defining areas of required support to the national society core programme areas through the annual appeal.

The Strategic Direction 2+2 is the Federation regional delegation's long term vision based on the national society strategic directions. The role of the regional delegation, the support required and the way the regional delegation will be engaged in strengthening the national societies are all part of these priorities. Long term, the regional delegation envisions a flexible support structure that facilitates and enables national societies to: independently implement their activities; coordinate their different partners; and efficiently raise and use local available resources.

Several partner national societies support the needs of Central Asian national societies' needs through the Federation's annual appeal. Please see table below.

Programme	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
Health	Norwegian RC, DFID, Austrian RC, Japanese RC	British RC TB/HIV/AIDS/ First Aid, Norwegian RC, DFID	British RC TB/HIV/AIDS/ First Aid, Norwegian RC, DFID	DFID, Norwegian RC Austrian RC
Disaster Management	Norwegian RC, DFID, Swedish RC, British RC	Norwegian RC, DFID, Swedish RC, British RC	Norwegian RC, DFID, Swedish RC, British RC	DIPECHO Norwegian RC, DFID, Swedish RC, British RC
Organisational Development	Swedish RC, DFID, Finish RC (Youth), British RC	Swedish RC, DFID, Finish RC (Youth)	Swedish RC, DFID, British RC (youth)	Swedish RC (OD/Youth) Finish RC (Youth)
Humanitarian Values	Swedish RC DFID	Swedish RC DFID	Swedish RC DFID	DFID Swedish RC DFID

In recent years a tendency of some partner national societies to work bilaterally has increased. This effort supports needs that are not covered by the annual appeal. Please see table below.

Programme	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
Health	American RC (TB/ MCH)	Netherlands RC (TB/HIV/AIDS// first aid Spanish RC /TB		American RC (TB/ MCH) Netherlands RC (health prevention / first aid) Icelandic RC children rehabilitation assistance USAID / MCH
Disaster Management		Netherlands RC DIPECHO		
Organisational Development	Netherlands RC (branch development)	Netherlands RC (branch development)	British RC (OD/Youth) Netherlands RC (branch development)	Netherlands RC (branch development)

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), through the regional delegation in Tashkent, and country delegation in Dushanbe, supports national societies in dissemination of humanitarian values and international humanitarian law, and tracing. Additionally, assistance to national society mines awareness programmes is provided in affected countries, particularly in the south of Kyrgyzstan. During 2005, for the first time, a joint planning process for 2006 is planned. This will combine national society planning, Federation appeal process and the ICRC's planning for results in a one week workshop/planning session.

Strengthening the National Society

1. Health and Care

Background and Achievements

In recent years significant progress has been made in Central Asian health care systems. Health authorities are working to gradually shift their focus from a curative to preventive focus. The economic success of oil and energy rich countries – Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan – is contributing to better health care structures. However, widespread poverty and limited prospects of economic growth continue to affect both people's health and the functioning of the health care system. Access to quality health care – and safe drinking water – is a major challenge. In addition, there is poor awareness of basic hygiene and disease prevention, generally.

National societies are rising to the challenge of the escalating health situation particularly in respect to the growing incidence of HIV/AIDS and TB. Increasingly, the Red Crescents are planning and implementing focused

programmes that target at-risk groups. This includes raising awareness on ways of transmission, measures of prevention of HIV/AIDS/TB, harm reduction among injecting drug users and other vulnerable groups, such as youth, commercial sex workers, as well as the public at large.

The first aid component includes both health promotion and the building of practical skills to reduce vulnerability from traffic accidents, and the consequences of other emergencies. All Central Asia national societies include promotion of basic hygienic rules related to usage of water in their respective communities through community based first aid programmes.

The tuberculosis programme comprises three components – observation, nutritional support and raising awareness on TB issues among TB patients and their families. Although there has been some success in reducing the number of people interrupting DOTS (directly observed treatment short course), the overall situation with TB, in terms of the number of multi drug resistance strains, is serious according to WHO. A new target group is represented by patients who go through DOTS treatment for a second time for various reasons. Nutritional support will continue to be an important component of the programme, based on the beneficiary needs identified during a regional TB study. An important new element in addition to information campaigns on TB issues will be support groups organized among TB patients for much needed psychological support. This need has been identified by the beneficiaries themselves. The number of TB projects supported through the appeal in the region is planned to increase from 18 to 25.

To contribute to the successful implementation of the existing national tuberculosis programme in Kazakhstan, the Kazakhstan Red Crescent plans to implement a multi drug resistant (MDR) TB prevention project in Almaty in 2005. The overall goal is to support prevention of spread of MDR-TB in Kazakhstan. The objective is to establish an effective, comprehensive, sustainable and replicable model of the Red Cross Red Crescent intervention in MDR TB control in partnership with the regional authorities. Programme funding is provided by Illy Lilly, a US pharmaceutical company and is secure for 2005.

After receiving preliminary approval of the Green Light Committee (GLC) for the launch of the DOTS-Plus programme in Karakalpakstan, Uzbekistan, Medicine Sans Frontier (MSF), in collaboration with Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan, opened a new facility in Nukus, Karakalpakstan for the treatment of MDR-TB patients on 26 October 2003.³ Given the fact that the DOTS-Plus strategy is being implemented in Uzbekistan for the first time, the programme is a pilot, covering about 100 patients from Nukus city and Chimbay district. The programme is planned to run until the completion of full course-treatment.

By definition, it is impossible to conduct DOTS-Plus in an area lacking an effective DOTS-based TB control programme. Kazakhstan is in a process of applying for the GLC's approval to start the DOTS-Plus program in the country. The GLC's approval will give an opportunity to use high-quality TB drugs provided by the Global TB Drug Facility (GDF). There are currently seven pilot sites in Kazakhstan where patients with MDR-TB have access to treatment. However, the treatment protocols that are being used in Kazakhstan are slightly different from the ones recommended by the GLC.

The HIV/AIDS programme will be based on peer education, as one of the most effective channels of information and building skills on safe behaviour among the general public and at-risk groups. A new component of the programme is work with HIV positive in providing social support, harm reduction among intravenous drug users (IDUs) and involving at-risk groups in peer education among IDUs and commercial sex workers (CSWs). In 2004 the Italian Red Cross funded a HR program in five sites in the region: Almaty and Ust-Kamenogorsk in Kazakhstan, Khorog in Tajikistan and Fergana and Namangan in Uzbekistan. All HIV coordinators from the mentioned above NS will learn about the experience of the Italian Red Cross in harm reduction at Villa Maraini, Rome. Funding for the program is secure for the period of July 2004-July 2005.

First Aid has three components: first aid training to communities to reduce vulnerabilities to different accidents and emergencies; first aid professional training for instructors and information; and skills building. The first aid

³ The task of the Green Light Committee is to review applications from potential DOTS-Plus pilot projects and determine their compliance with the Guidelines for Establishing DOTS-Plus Pilot Projects for the Management of MDR-TB.

programme will be built on a common approach and training modules and will focus on road safety in line with the Federation's Europe/Central Asia strategy.

More emphasis this year will be made on integration with other programmes, such as organizational development, disaster management, youth and information. This should lead to a more effective use of both human and financial resources to address vulnerabilities.

Goal

- Central Asian communities are less vulnerable to health problems. [Please click here to go to the health and care programme logframe](#)

Objective

Central Asian communities' health has improved through increased awareness and skills in health prevention, first aid and social support to target groups.

Expected results

- Central Asian national societies have contributed to the reduction of TB MDR and chronic TB forms through promotion and support of the implementation of the DOTS strategy.
- The vulnerability of communities towards the effects of emergencies has reduced via implementation of community based first aid programmes in the region.
- Marginalized groups have knowledge and skills on safe behaviour through peer education to prevent HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STD).
- An effective social support system is organized to target HIV infected and people living with AIDS.

2. Disaster Management

Background and achievements

Central Asia is highly exposed to natural and manmade disasters. The statistics of governmental emergency structures show that the number of disasters is increasing, which stretches Red Crescent capacity as each society provides food and other relief in times of emergencies.

Disaster response is one part of a disaster management (DM) strategy along with mitigation and preparedness. A holistic approach aims to increase local capacities of both communities and Red Crescent branches to achieve effective and timely response. In addition it seeks to raise awareness on risks and train communities to cope with potential disasters, as well as continue mitigation activities to prevent seasonal disasters.

In 2005 national societies will focus more on a disaster management approach, including elements of disaster preparedness for response, response support, community-based disaster preparedness and mitigation.

Disaster preparedness for response

This area will remain an important core activity within disaster management, focusing on strengthening the skills of country response teams. This will lead to a longer-term regional response team structure and stronger national society disaster management capacity as a whole. This initiative also includes further strengthening and practical testing of national and branch-level preparedness and response plans (contingency plans). Other initiatives will include: appropriate logistics planning - inducing the establishment of relief stockpiles; development of procurement and distribution plans; better in-kind donations management; stronger fleet and equipment maintenance programmes; and improved knowledge of customs regulations. In the event of a large-scale disaster, financial and material resources will be provided in support.

Community-based disaster preparedness and mitigation

The activities related to this area will include community awareness and education to reduce disaster risks, such as the promotion of early warning systems, community risk mapping and small-scale mitigation. Mitigation will be integrated into other branch activities and may include earthquake mitigation, tree-planting to prevent landslides and sand storms and riverbank re-enforcement to prevent flooding. This component also includes a pilot VCA in selected areas of four countries in conjunction with the organizational development programme.

The above strategy is supported by existing formal agreements between Red Crescent Societies and the Ministry of Emergencies in the respective countries. These agreements clarify the mandate of the national societies in disaster management. The agreements in some instances might need amendments to reflect recent developments in disaster management, such as regional response team deployments.

Goal

The risk of vulnerable communities to disaster in Central Asia is reduced

Objective

Central Asian national societies and communities, living in high disaster risk areas, have increased their capacities to prepare for and respond on disasters.

Expected results

- By the end of 2005, national society staff and volunteers have improved disaster management skills and their material base. [Please click here to go to the disaster management project logframe](#)
- By the end of 2005 targeted communities have community based disaster preparedness knowledge and skills to increase participation in mitigation activities. [Please click here to go to the disaster management project logframe](#)

3. Humanitarian values

Background and achievements

The promotion of humanitarian values is already integrated into the national societies' community based activities in disaster preparedness and mitigation; health and care; and youth peer-to-peer education. Three main components of the programme in 2005, similar to last year, will include:

Promoting principles and values internally

National societies will use the Federation's training modules "From Principles to Action" and "Seven Steps to Seven Principles" to increase understanding of the Fundamental Principles among staff and volunteers. Improved awareness will help provide better services to communities and improve the Red Crescents' ability to advocate on behalf of the needs of vulnerable communities.

Development of national societies' dissemination and information capacities

This will focus on the branch level to provide communities and Red Crescent partners broader access to key messages from the Movement and relevant information.

Reduction of HIV/AIDS related stigma and discrimination in communities

Central Asian Red Crescent Societies will develop new initiatives to reduce stigmatization of HIV/AIDS and TB affected persons as well as work in the area of gender discrimination.

There are new aspects of the programme designed to step up efforts to tackle HIV/AIDS related stigma.

- National societies will expand their approach on HIV/AIDS prevention and include new target groups – intravenous drug users and sex workers (see the HIV/AIDS prevention section under health programme). The Red Crescents will utilize existing knowledge elsewhere in this regard to improve their work with discriminated groups. Work will include a focus on stigma reduction within the Red Crescent network.
- The programme will help national societies develop their dissemination and information capacity in three pilot branches in each country so that a broader audience is reached with an anti-stigma message to influence community behaviour towards marginal groups.

Other activities included in national society plans for 2005 will remain as part of the Red Cross Red Crescent global campaign to fight stigma towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

Central Asian national societies will continue using an integrated approach to better meet needs and utilize Red Crescent human and financial resources. Integration with health, disaster management and the youth initiatives will also maximize benefits of the programme, which has been operating with limited resources for the last two years.

Goal

Central Asian marginal groups are less vulnerable to gender discrimination and stigma related to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. [Please click here to go to the humanitarian values programme logframe](#)

Objective

The Central Asian Red Crescent Societies have the capacity to influence a reduction in community discrimination and stigmatization.

Expected results

- Understanding of the Fundamental Principles and a tolerant attitude towards marginal groups among the Red Crescent staff, newly recruited volunteers and partners is developed.
- Communities in Central Asia are equipped with essential knowledge to change attitude and behaviour towards people living with HIV/AIDS and TB as well as women and children affected by violence and gender discrimination.
- Community access to key Movement messages is improved as is Red Crescent dissemination and information capacity at branch level.

4. Organisational Development

Background and Achievements

Red Crescent societies of Central Asia are in the process of change which is enabling them to become more sustainable, effective and efficient in responding to the needs of vulnerable people. The current change process involves clarification of governance and management roles for better transparency and accountability, which in turn encourages responsive local programmes and community involvement. It also affects overall human resource management practices when the role of members and volunteers in the running of the societies is increasing.

Therefore, priorities for 2005 within the organizational development programme remain the same as in 2004 and include revision of statutes and structure, financial sustainability, branch development, and youth and volunteering. In 2005, the level of regional initiatives will be decreased giving national societies more responsibilities to undertake specific efforts at the national level within branch development activities. It is expected that such a country-based approach will encourage stronger ownership and more focused activities.

Governance and management

To achieve effective governance, the Central Asian national societies are following their plans of actions adopted with support of a Federation consultant working with each society in 2002. This consultancy continued with a follow up mission at the end of 2003 and provided practical “hands on” assistance to the national societies. In addition all national societies have access to local legal experts. Discussions on new structure have been carried out at all levels of the societies. As a result, some will adopt revised statutes with clear roles of governance and management by the end of 2004. For details, please refer to the table below.

National Society	Adoption of revised statutes at general assembly	Elections, establishment of new bodies at general assembly
Kazakhstan RCS	March 2006	March 2007
Kyrgyzstan RCS	October 2004	First quarter 2005
Tajikistan RCS	November 2005	July – August 2006
Turkmenistan RCS	March 2005	November 2006
Uzbekistan RCS	November 2004	November 2005

Branch development

This area is a priority for national societies and will be addressed in 2005 through projects towards: improved financial management systems and fundraising, improved human resource management practices, and enhanced VCA skills and logistics development. Furthermore, integrated projects in the areas of disaster management and organizational development will build local capacities through community based activities.

The regional delegation will continue providing all necessary assistance directly to individual national societies based on their plans. In addition, regional knowledge sharing practice is still under consideration as an important

tool to strengthen practical skills and knowledge. It will include regional meetings, seminars, exchange visits and regional resource persons/consultants.

Youth and volunteering

Youth and volunteering is one of the priorities of the national societies. Although recognized as important actors in implementing all core programmes, youth needs support to become a more sustainable group. Mobilizing more young volunteers in the respective countries to address the needs of vulnerable peers, disseminate Red Crescent messages among communities, participate in national societies programmes and run their own programmes will help reduce vulnerability. Better focus is required to support youth and volunteers in the development of an effective volunteer management system and the planning and implementation of sustainable youth programmes.

Goal

Central Asian national societies become well-functioning societies, which are relevant, efficient and effective in providing services to the vulnerable people in their countries.

Objective

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

Expected results

- By the end of 2006, the Central Asian national societies have shifted to a new structure with clear division of governance and management functions, which ensures effective management of programmes and branches. [Please click here to go to the statutes and structure revision project logframe](#)
- By the end of 2005, effectiveness of the Central Asian national societies is increased through building capacities of their branches in the areas of financial management and fundraising, human resource management practice, logistics development and practical VCA skills. [Please click here to go to the branch development project logframe](#)
- By the end of 2005, the youth movement of the Central Asian national societies is actively involved in the activities of their national societies through performing clear role in other programmes (health, DM and humanitarian values) as well as effectively implementing projects to address needs of vulnerable youth. [Please click here to go to the youth project logframe](#)

5. Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships

Background and achievements

The delegation committed itself in 2004 to lead a process with the national societies active in the region that would develop "...a specific cooperation framework." The objective being to make more concrete the strategic directions agreed to in the region wide 2+2 plan. Mapping of activities has begun with the regional delegation encouraging knowledge sharing among all partners. Key components of this include: (i) the publication of an annual report to all national societies active in the region indicating openly the activities and monies administered and/or led by the regional delegation; (ii) meetings with partner national societies where information is partially shared and (iii) attendance of regional ICRC and Federation staff at each other's planning meeting with national societies. In 2005, the ICRC and the Federation regional delegations will have a joint planning process, with all national societies able to send key staff to one meeting only. Also it is expected that synergies will be achieved by having all key players taking decisions at the same time and in the same place.

The 2+2 plan has been useful in informing which programmes are considered within the strategy for capacity building in cooperation with the national society leadership. During 2005, the regional delegation will continue to fulfil its role of coordinating international assistance. For this to be effective, national societies will have to be transparent with each other and their Federation secretariat; this is necessary as the Red Cross Red Crescent components work alongside one another with an increasing number of different models of cooperation.

A new regional assistance strategy (RAS) will not be produced as indicated in the 2004 plan. The national societies active in the region have made it clear that this is not something they favour. However, this does not preclude the coordination process which is to be continued in 2005, complemented by regional planning meetings, as in previous years which include the five Central Asian National Societies, partner national societies and the ICRC. The partnership meeting in 2003 was not universally attended; discussions will take place with national societies on

the necessity of such a meeting. The annual partnership meeting theoretically provides another opportunity to plan and monitor support to national societies; in 2005 a form of coordination among the partners will be tried which links the annual planning of all societies and the ICRC. The delegation, together with the ICRC, as in 2004, will support two-three (management and presidents) meetings with the Red Crescent leadership in the region to exchange knowledge on best practices and different approaches.

Programme support will continue to be offered to partner national societies working in a coordinated way, either directly through the Federation regional delegation or those choosing to work through other models of cooperation. A great deal of learning has been achieved with the American Red Cross partnership during 2003/4; in particular, what works and what does not. For 2005, specific plans are not yet clear as to what will be the nature of support delivery to American Red Cross.

Goal

Central Asia national societies have effective partnerships leading to enhanced advocacy in mobilising resources to address the humanitarian needs of the vulnerable through programmes and services.

Objective: Central Asia national societies improve their capacities to serve the most vulnerable through Federation coordination of partnerships within and outside the region, human resource development and technical support.

Expected Results

- By the end of 2005, dialogue and cooperation between partners within the region and beyond are improved.
- Human resource development is improved by providing knowledge sharing opportunities within and outside the region.
- Coordinated support is provided in developing strategic directions in four core areas identified in the Federation's Strategy 2010

6. International Representation and Advocacy

Background and achievements

The Central Asian National Societies continue to express a need to form partnerships to respond to the needs of vulnerable people. In addition, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan Red Crescent leadership have requested support so that they may promote the interests of vulnerable communities at the national, regional, and international levels, thereby fulfilling their humanitarian mandate.

During 2005, the delegation will offer assistance to the national society leadership in enhancing relationships and raising Red Crescent societies' profile with their respective governments. This will be done through communication with the respective governments directly and through diplomatic communities. Partner national societies will be asked to support this process through their diplomatic representation and other suitable means. In addition, special efforts will continue to be made toward signing a Status Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and the International Federation.

Internationally recognised events, such as the World Red Cross/Red Crescent Day, World Aids Day and World Risk Reduction Day will provide opportunities to continue to raise the awareness with the authorities and among the general public about the activities and needs of the Red Crescent societies in the region. Advocacy towards other international organisations, UN agencies and embassies will continue.

2003 was announced as the Year of Fresh Water to address problems related to clean water and health in Central Asia and around the world. Opportunities arose to mobilise resources for activities related to health and care, including water/sanitation, most notably in Tajikistan. Water and sanitation activities are supported by the Federation only in Tajikistan. During 2005, the nature of the work carried out will be only low tech. and undertaken by branches. This completes the shift from the delegation and the headquarters of the Red Crescent in Tajikistan driving large, high tech programmes which were to be completed in 2004.

The national societies as a whole must play a more public role vis-a-vis their public at large. The information officers in national societies, as well as the information officer within the regional delegation are a key part of these efforts to raise the profile of the Red Crescents to advocate for the above issues, and to disseminate effectively in the media.

Goal

The mandate and the programmes of Central Asian national societies as part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are well disseminated among the various governments, UN agencies, international and national organisations, the private sector in Central Asia as well as among other stakeholders within and outside the region.

Objective

By the end of 2005, the image, profile, visibility and advocacy capacity of Central Asian national societies has improved - through the support of the delegation in advocating at national, regional and international levels - among different actors on the activities of the Movement. In each country the national societies will be accepted by their governments as a reliable interlocutor on humanitarian issues.

Expected Results

- The profile of the five Central Asia national societies continues to increase through more focused work by the regional delegation with government authorities, national and international organisations and the media.
- The discussion on the Red Crescent Law continues in all five Central Asian Republics through regular dialogue with the respective governments.
- The Federation continues lobbying on the Status Agreement between the Government of Turkmenistan and the International Federation in 2005.

For further details related to Central Asia please contact:

- *Kazakh Red Crescent Society: Phone 8 3272 916291; Fax 8 3272 918172; email Kazrc2@yahoo.co.uk*
- *Kyrgyz Red Crescent Society: Phone 810 996312 664866; Fax 810 996312 662181; email redcross@elcat.kg*
- *Turkmen Red Crescent Society: Phone 810 99312 351750; Fax 810 99312 351750; email nrcst@online.tm or crescent@cpart.org*
- *Uzbek Red Crescent Society: Phone: 810 99871(2) 563150; Fax 1308812; email rcsuuz@uzpak.uz*
- *Central Asia Regional Delegation: Frank Kennedy (Head of Regional Delegation); Phone 7 7232 91 88 38 91806; Fax 7 7232 91 42 67; email ifrczk@ifrc.org*
- *Federation Secretariat: Sylvie Chevalley (Desk officer); Phone 41 22 730 4276; Fax 41 22 733 0395; 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.: 05AA075

Name: Central Asia regional programmes

PROGRAMME:	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total CHF
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	
Shelter & construction	0	106,400	0	0	0	0	106,400
Clothing & textiles	0	64,384	0	0	0	0	64,384
Food	321,000	0	0	0	0	0	321,000
Seeds & plants	0	67,530	0	0	0	0	67,530
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	46,320	7,680	0	0	0	0	54,000
Teaching materials	29,820	6,260	0	6,207	0	0	42,287
Utensils & tools	0	16,043	0	0	0	0	16,042
Other relief supplies	112,236	0	0	1,472	0	0	113,708
SUPPLIES	509,376	268,297	0	7,679	0	0	785,351
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	14,150	17,692	0	20,940	2,300	0	55,082
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	14,150	17,692	0	20,940	2,300	0	55,082
Warehouse & Distribution	69,852	6,048	3,050	17,241	600	0	96,790
Transport & Vehicules	20,880	48,660	0	10,864	19,680	0	100,084
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	90,732	54,708	3,050	28,105	20,280	0	196,874
Programme Support	110,949	68,549	6,500	42,261	46,352	0	274,611
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	110,949	68,549	6,500	42,261	46,352	0	274,611
Personnel-delegates	146,400	0	0	180,400	327,200	0	654,000
Personnel-national staff	409,740	131,754	28,038	78,931	174,560	0	823,023
Consultants	12,700	0	0	768	1,800	0	15,268
PERSONNEL	568,840	131,754	28,038	260,099	503,560	0	1,492,291
W/shops & Training	158,170	298,056	16,850	160,480	0	0	633,556
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	158,170	298,056	16,850	160,480	0	0	633,556
Travel & related expenses	6,120	52,920	4,100	49,198	21,440	0	133,777
Information	173,100	107,501	35,198	54,272	23,360	0	393,430
Other General costs	75,476	55,129	6,260	27,140	95,811	0	259,815
GENERAL EXPENSES	254,696	215,550	45,558	130,610	140,611	0	787,023
TOTAL BUDGET:	1,706,913	1,054,606	99,996	650,174	713,103	0	4,224,790