

Appeal 2006-2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Turkey & Southern Caucasus

Appeal no. MAA69001

Appeal total: CHF 6,313,000 [<click here for budget summary>](#)

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The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries. For more information: <http://www.ifrc.org>

Secretariat Programmes 2006-2007 (CHF)	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Cross- country	Total 2006-2007
Health and care	427,800	545,000	814,000	130,000	2,072,000
Disaster management	262,700	465,000	335,000	251,000	1,429,000
Organisational development	460,500	859,000	550,000	66,000	2,359,000
Humanitarian values	-	261,000	-	144,000	388,000
Coordination and cooperation	-	162,000	-	581,000	744,000
Total	1,150,000	2,292,000	1,699,000	1,172,000	6,313,000

Regional context

The region consists of three former Soviet republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, recovering from recent political, social and economic tribulations, compounded by devastating consequences of natural disasters and

military conflicts, and their neighbour, Turkey, preparing for EU accession after years of mounting difficulties which brought the country close to economic collapse. Despite seeming disparities, the four countries feature a number of commonalities. They share borders as well as some cultural heritage, economic problems and opportunities.

The vulnerability patterns have changed over the past decade and a half in all four countries. The dramatic political events in the early nineties, military conflicts, civil wars and devastating natural disasters, had an immediate impact on large sections of the population. Many people experienced a sharp fall in their living standards and chronic poverty, others faced displacement or life as a refugee in another country.

The Caucasus seemed to have the best chances of all other Soviet republics to benefit from transition when communism started collapsing. Georgia was the former Soviet Union's favourite wine maker and tourist destination; Armenia had high technology and a large, rich, influential diaspora. Azerbaijan had oil and agriculture. Each had a national cultural identity. They were and are well placed on the transit route between east and west, north and west, north and south, for goods, money, people and ideas. Instead, the three countries have suffered a miserable decade of war and impoverishment. Despite economic reforms and foreign investments of recent years, as well as assistance by international organisations, recovery has been slow. The region has remained internally divided, with groups not benefiting from the changes that transition has brought. In Armenia 50 per cent of the population live in poverty¹. In Georgia, it is 50.7 per cent². In Azerbaijan, the country famed for its oil and gas resources, the number of people living below the poverty line is over 40.2 per cent³. The economic growth there is largely concentrated in the oil sector which provides employment for less than 1 per cent of the workforce. In Turkey, more than a third of the whole population are economically vulnerable⁴. According to the World Development Report 2005, 10.6 per cent of total labour force are unemployed. The majority of the illiterate population are female.

The most severely affected by the ongoing socio-economic crises and accompanying structural reforms are elderly people, particularly in Southern Caucasus. They are less able to recover psychologically and materially. The monthly state pension is very low in comparison to the subsistence level and is often months' late. In Georgia, for example, it amounts to average 28 Georgian Lari (approximately 15 US dollar), whereas the monthly subsistence level is set at GEL 149.85 (USD 83 or EUR 64). In Armenia, although the state monthly pension has increased from 10 US dollar in 2000 to 16 US dollar⁵ in 2004, it is still dismally low to cover even basic needs. In Azerbaijan, pensioners live on the equivalent of 26 US dollar a month.

Many young people from the Caucasus migrate to other countries in the hope of better living and working opportunities mainly to the Russian Federation but increasingly Western Europe and the United States. According to some estimates, 2 m people have emigrated from Armenia since its independence – more than half of the population. Georgia and Azerbaijan have each lost around a fifth of their population (1m and 1.5 m people respectively).

Infant and maternal mortality remain high across the region (see development indicators below) compared to other countries in Europe. In the Caucasus, public health services function poorly. Rural areas are particularly badly affected, having suffered the most from the near-collapse of the Soviet healthcare system. There is a shortage of doctors, as trained personnel are leaving their jobs to seek employment elsewhere. The financing of public health has always been insufficient in the three Caucasus countries and has deteriorated since independence. For many living on low income the health services are inaccessible. Recent surveys indicate that a high percentage of the population does not seek professional medical assistance. The awareness of preventive health is low. In Armenia, acute respiratory infections and diarrhoeal diseases account for nearly half of all infant deaths. In Turkey, healthcare standards are well below those in developed countries. According to OECD⁶ data, public expenditure on healthcare was 3.5% of GDP in 2001, compared with 5-8% for most developed countries. There is one doctor for every 797 people and one hospital bed for every 392, according to the Ministry of Health. Many new private clinics and hospitals have opened in recent years, but mainly in the big cities.

¹ Human Development Report – Armenia, UNDP, 2002

² Human Development Report – Georgia, 2004

³ According to preliminary results of the household budget survey carried out by State Statistical Committee, 2004

⁴ Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2004 <<http://www.undp.org.tr/pdf/NHDR2004engfinal.pdf> >

⁵ Source: Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of Armenia, 2004

⁶ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, an international organisation helping governments tackle the economic, social and governance challenges of a globalised economy.

New vulnerabilities are also emerging: the increased proneness of young women to human trafficking is one. It is extremely difficult to estimate the true level of trafficking in women that occurs, since victims are probably reluctant for several reasons to report what has happened to them. The limited information that is available, however, does suggest that the number has been growing over the last few years⁷.

HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) are a serious problem across the region. Official statistics show that 3,511 people are HIV/AIDS infected. In the absence of a proper surveillance, however, the reality is thought to be much worse. AIDS has affected most marginalised and stigmatised groups, sex workers, homosexuals and intravenous drug users. Those people routinely face harassment, stigmatisation, violence, social exclusion, and are not a Government priority, especially in countries so poor that basic health care is not available to most citizens. In order to address the growing epidemic, it is critical to reduce stigmatisation of people living with HIV/AIDS, increase their involvement, raise public awareness and work with high risk groups to change their behaviour.

The region has one of the highest TB burdens in Europe. In 1990s, all countries, on WHO's recommendation, began countrywide implementation of the Directly Observed Therapy, Short-Course (DOTS)⁸ strategy. Over the years, the coverage has increased. Challenges however remain. Insufficient control of the treatment is one. Although each country is affected to different degrees, statistics reveal the following (source: UN/Millennium Indicators Database):

Country	Population (World Bank, 2004)	Poverty, percentage of population below national poverty line, total (WB)	Life expectancy at birth (UN, 2000-2005)		Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births (UNICEF estimates, 2003)	Infant mortality rate (0-1 year) per 1,000 live births (UNICEF estimates, 2003)	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, 2000) ⁹	Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population (WHO, 2003)
			W	M				
Armenia	3,050,000	53.7 (1999)	75	68	33	30	55	89
Azerbaijan	8,280,000	49.6 (2001)	70	63	91	75	94	109
Georgia	4,521,000	11.1 (1997)	74	67	45	41	31	95
Turkey	71,727,000	-	71	66	39	33	70	40

All four countries are at risk from a range of natural disasters, including earthquakes, landslides, floods, rock falls and avalanches. In Turkey, two earthquakes in 1999 caused 18,243 deaths¹⁰, destruction and economic damage estimated at USD 14 billion. In Armenia, the 1988 earthquake killed some 25,000 people and caused enormous damage to the infrastructure. It is predicted within the next 25 years another massive earthquake of 7.5 on the Richter scale will hit Istanbul, the biggest city in Turkey housing over 10 million people. The potential consequences are appalling. It is feared over 4 million people could be affected. The death toll is forecast to exceed 38,000. Some 420,000 houses are estimated to collapse or be damaged. Overall preparedness for disasters has not improved much neither in Turkey nor in other countries in the region. Governments in all four countries are still lacking nationwide programmes for community disaster preparedness. Few organisations, besides the Red Cross and Red Crescent, have been working with the population to raise their awareness. The magnitude of the task requires a long-term political commitment, increased co-operation and engagement of the local authorities and civil society to reach more people.

The political situation has, to a various degree, stabilised in all four countries. There are, however, still problems. In Georgia, tensions persist over the two of the country's breakaway regions, Abkhazia and South Ossetia. A living

⁷ Source: Trafficking and Prostitution: The Growing Exploitation of Migrant Women From Central and Eastern Europe, IOM

⁸DOTS: the internationally-recommended TB control strategy. Once patients with infectious TB have been identified using microscopy services, health and community workers and trained volunteers observe and record patients swallowing the full course of the correct dosage of anti-TB medicines. Sputum smear testing is repeated after two months, to check progress, and again at the end of treatment. A recording and reporting system documents patients' progress throughout, and the final outcome of treatment. For more information on DOTS please see What is DOTS at <http://www.who.int/gtb/dots/whatisdots.htm>

⁹ No national data on maternal mortality available. Estimates derived from model.

¹⁰ Source: Turkish government's crises management centre.

reminder of unresolved conflicts is the quarter of a million displaced people who fled following the hostilities. There are 300,000 internally displaced people in Georgia¹¹ who mostly live in deprivation. Many are not able to meet their basic food, health and shelter needs. The state welfare allowance barely provides for a loaf of bread each day. The conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia remains unresolved. Despite a cease-fire in 1994, no lasting solution has been reached. Hundreds of thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons on both sides remain in need of help. There are unresolved issues between Armenia and Turkey too.

Federation Secretariat support to Red Cross and Red Crescent

The Federation Secretariat has been engaged in Turkey and Southern Caucasus for the past 17 years supporting national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in preventing and alleviating suffering of vulnerable groups in their countries. Its local presence and role has been changing over the years mirroring the ever changing environment it operates in and the type of support requested by the national societies. Thus, in the years 1988-1993, the focus was on post-earthquake recovery in Armenia. In 1994-1997, the efforts were directed towards addressing humanitarian needs of people affected by health, social and economical hurdles triggered by the collapse of the former Soviet Union and the ensuing military conflicts. In 2001, the Secretariat's focus shifted from traditional large scale relief operations to supporting the member national societies in strengthening their capacities and developing into valued members of the broader civil society. Specifically, attention was directed towards initiating reforms both at the headquarters and branches to transform the Red Cross and Red Crescent into more resilient organisations; supporting the separation of governance and management functions, strengthening financial management and increasing involvement of youth volunteers into Red Cross/Red Crescent work, as well as improving the national societies' preparedness for disasters.

Over the years, via access to the Movement's global network, tools, knowledge and expertise, the national societies have made a visible progress and have acquired a number of characteristics that make them better functioning humanitarian organisations. They are progressively taking the lead in their own development and have better technical capacities to respond to local needs. Financial self-sustainability is a goal to which they aspire and this is the basic premise on which the Federation Secretariat is working.

Via the 2006-2007 appeal, the Secretariat seeks international funding for its country specific and regional, cross-country, programmes to help the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey address the organizational challenges they still face to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable services to their people in need. Attention primarily will be directed towards improving the Societies' programming and financial management to achieve more relevant services for beneficiaries, a greater focus and measurable impact on local vulnerabilities, more accountability and transparency. At the same time, the Societies will be assisted in developing marketing skills and forging new partnerships. The latter will contribute to the expertise development of the national societies and will ensure the new sources of funding for Red Cross Red Crescent programmes. Each national society will be provided a targeted support to address their individual needs. Specifically (per country):

Armenia <*Federation Secretariat's 2+2 support to Armenian Red Cross*>

<*Operational plan 2006-2007*>

In **Armenia**, the focus will be on supporting the Armenian Red Cross in:

(In organisational development)

- Scaling up local fundraising.
- Expanding partnerships with in-country businesses, government and non-governmental organisations/agencies.
- Improving financial management to achieve greater accountability and transparency.
- Strengthening the role of youth in Red Cross work; and
- Improving volunteer management.

(In health and care)

- Contributing to TB and HIV/AIDS control in Armenia by ensuring compliance of TB patients to treatment and working with high risk groups.
- Improving living conditions of marginalised communities via needs-based social and medical services.

¹¹ Source: Government of Georgia

- Strengthening links with formal People Living with HIV/AIDS networks and communities.

(In disaster management)

- Clarifying and formalising the role of the national society in disaster preparedness and response vis-à-vis the local authorities and other humanitarian actors.
- Developing its own disaster preparedness and response plan based on analysis of external and internal vulnerabilities.
- Improving cooperation and coordination with other actors in disaster management - the government, non-governmental and international organisations.
- Scaling up public education efforts through training and simulation exercises, distribution of education materials and media campaign.

Azerbaijan <Federation Secretariat's 2+2 support to Azerbaijan Red Crescent>

<Operational plan 2006-2007>

In **Azerbaijan**, the focus will be on supporting the Azerbaijan Red Crescent in:

(In organisational development)

- Finding new, more effective ways to expand the national society's resource base, building on lessons learned from its own past experiences as well as that of sister national societies.
- Recruiting new members and volunteers.
- Establishing new local partnerships.
- Improving the Red Crescent's planning capacities
- Developing programme monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.
- Ensuring the Red Crescent branches, at a minimum, implement the national society's core activities - health promotion, community-based disaster preparedness and first aid, dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and promotion of humanitarian values.
- Supporting branches to work in a participatory community development approach (PCD) which is believed is an effective tool to strengthen links with communities and to deliver tailored services.
- Increasing the role of youth in Red Crescent work.
- developing a system which will enable volunteers to cooperate with the Red Crescent on service basis

(In health and care)

- Expanding the number of health educators to reach the communities with messages on personal hygiene, reproductive health, harm of smoking and the importance of immunisation
- Recruiting non-remunerated volunteer blood donors and referring them to the national blood transfusion centres.
- Expanding the network of volunteer peer educators to reach groups at risk of HIV/AIDS - schoolchildren, university students, intravenous drug-addicts and sex workers.
- Strengthening links with people living with HIV/AIDS networks and communities.
- Stepping up the efforts against TB.

(In disaster management)

- Developing a disaster management plan and standard emergency operational procedures.
- Negotiating with the Government to formalise the role and responsibilities of the Azerbaijan Red Crescent in the national disaster management plan.
- Training regional disaster response volunteer teams.
- Creating a national disaster response team.
- Improving logistics management.
- Launching public awareness campaigns on different hazards based on findings identified through vulnerability and capacity assessment.

(In humanitarian values)

- Promoting the Fundamental Principles within and outside the organisation.

- Continuing discussion within and outside the national society on the vision and understanding of humanitarian values.
- Promoting a culture of non-stigmatization and tolerance towards marginalised communities - people living with HIV/AIDS, elderly people, orphans and disabled children.

Georgia <*Federation Secretariat's 2+2 support to Georgian Red Cross*>

<*Operational plan 2006-2007*>

In **Georgia**, the Federation Secretariat will continue the efforts, it initiated in 2003, the principal goal of which has been to help the Georgian Red Cross rebuild the organisation that ceased functioning during the uncertainty over its leadership in 2001-2002. The focus will be on supporting the Georgian Red Cross in:

(In organisational development)

- Continuing reforms at the headquarters.
- Engaging at the local level through a participatory community development approach to re-connect with the most vulnerable people as well as with potential actors at the community level.

(In health and care)

- Improving health and living conditions of 1,500 lone pensioners via provision of food, hygiene items and social support.
- Reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and discrimination of people living with the disease by increasing awareness of the communities, particularly young people via Red Cross promotion and education campaigns.

(In disaster management)

- Developing the Society's disaster management concept and an emergency management plan.
- Establishing a network of volunteers trained in all disaster management disciplines.
- Strengthening coordination mechanisms by initiating contacts with local authorities, the United Nations, non-governmental organisations and the private sector and identifying areas for a joint action.
- Clarifying role and mandate of the Red Cross in the government's disaster management plan.

Turkey <*Federation Secretariat's 2+2 support strategy to Turkish Red Crescent*>

In **Turkey**, the Federation Secretariat will offer the Turkish Red Crescent technical support in specific areas prioritised by the national society, including disaster management, volunteer development and financial management. At the same time the Secretariat will facilitate networking between the Turkish Red Crescent and other national societies within and outside the region, building on and promoting Turkish Red Crescent vast expertise, particularly in disaster management. The Ankara delegation will also work with the Turkish Red Crescent to develop closer links with the national societies of European Union member states, as Turkey's future EU membership is negotiated.

Individual national society objectives and expected results in the programme logframes (see links to country specific operation plans) reflect the different stages in national society development processes and the external environments in which they work.

Cross-country programmes

In addition to country specific programmes, the Federation Secretariat is seeking funding to support the cross-country work, which aims at strengthening cooperation, networking and knowledge sharing between the national societies and to encourage joint action on the issues that are common across the region, such as trafficking in human beings and stigma attached to HIV/AIDS. Cross-country public campaigns will be held to challenge discrimination and stigmatisation of people living with the virus. The concept of harm reduction will be introduced to all national societies in the region and dialogue will start to identify the areas of Red Cross Red Crescent intervention to reduce vulnerability of intravenous drug users to HIV/AIDS.

The regional delegation will also initiate a debate between the Societies in the region on humanitarian dimensions of human trafficking to establish a Red Cross Red Crescent action plan on how to address consequent

vulnerabilities caused by human trafficking, the phenomenon, which has become the third biggest criminal business worldwide, after trafficking of drugs and weapons.

The regional disaster management programme aims at establishing regional disaster response mechanisms, a part of which will be a response team. The team will comprise Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers, from within the region, with diverse skills and expertise, who will be available at short notice for the deployment in a neighbouring country. The Federation Secretariat will assist the national societies in mapping their logistical resources and developing contingency plans. A regional disaster management plan and standard operational procedures will be also developed which will outline specific roles and responsibilities of each.

Under the regional organisational development programme, two regional workshops are planned to offer an opportunity to the national societies to share with each other their experiences, successes and lessons learnt in volunteer management and financial resource mobilisation.

To read regional, cross-country project logframes:

< [HIV/AIDS anti-stigma campaign](#) >

< [Harm reduction](#) >

< [Human trafficking](#) >

< [Disaster management](#) >

< [Organisational development](#) >

Secretariat support to national societies

Health and care

The health and care programme will focus on three areas:

- Reducing the vulnerability of the population to preventive disease, including promotion of healthy lifestyle, personal hygiene, family planning, reproductive health and the importance of immunisation.
- Reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB among risk groups – youth, street children, sex workers and intravenous drug users; and
- Improving health and living conditions of the most isolated lone elderly people.

Recent assessments reveal the awareness of preventive illness is low among the population. Health promotion and education is hence one of the priorities for the Red Cross and Red Crescent. Through a network of trained volunteers, the national societies have been educating communities on the importance of immunisation, healthy life style, personal hygiene and reproductive health encouraging change in unsafe behaviour. Thousands of people have been reached, but challenges remain, particularly in rural areas, where the task is compounded by taboos and cultural beliefs. In 2006-2007, the Federation Secretariat will assist the national societies in expanding the number of their health promoters to work with their communities via individual and/or group sessions. Importance of immunisation and harm of smoking will be also promoted through educational materials and interactive discussions with schoolchildren and university students.

To reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS, the national societies will be assisted to undermine one of the factors – lack of awareness of virus prevention and transmission. Specifically, the funds raised via the appeal will be directed at expanding the network of Red Cross Red Crescent volunteer peer educators to disseminate information about the virus and encourage safe behaviour among those who are most at risk – schoolchildren, university students, street-children, sex workers and intravenous drug users. The Federation delegations will review their own staff regulations and procedures and implement adequate workplace programmes. At the same time, the national societies will be encouraged to put adequate systems in place. The Secretariat will establish working links with people living with HIV/AIDS communities and will facilitate similar links with the national societies in the region.

In addition, the Federation will support the work of the Armenian Red Cross syringes exchange centre in Vanadzor, one of the country's three big cities. The regional delegation, via the cross-country programmes, will share this project with other national societies in the region, will encourage them to build on achievements of their Armenian colleagues and introduce harm reduction initiatives in their work as well.

Another area the Secretariat will support is Red Cross Red Crescent fight against TB. Via a group of trained nurses, the national societies will directly observe TB patients to complete the treatment, short course (DOTS). Apart from

medicines, which will be supplied by the Ministry of Health, the patients will be provided with food and hygiene parcels. Public campaigns will be held across the region to spread the messages on TB via printed and electronic media.

Social problems have been identified a priority by the Red Cross Societies of Georgia and Armenia. In Georgia, the Secretariat will support the work with 1,500 homebound lone pensioners living in Tbilisi. The Red Cross believes they are the most vulnerable to food insecurity and will supply them with basic food and non-food items to improve their nutrition and hygiene conditions. In Armenia, social services will be provided to elderly persons, families with many children and internally displaced persons. By the end of 2006, some 11,580 people, it is expected, will benefit from multi-fold services offered by Red Cross social centres. The services will vary from home care and psycho-social support to medical check-ups, legal consultation, distribution of food and non-food items, medicines, and/or minor home-repairs.

Objective

Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have contributed to improved health of vulnerable people.

Expected results <to read country specific project logframes, go to each country's operational plan>

- Vulnerability of the target groups to preventive health, including the importance of immunisation, healthy life-style, personal hygiene and reproductive health has reduced.
- The national societies in the region have been introduced to the concept of harm reduction and the areas for their intervention have been identified.
- The spread of HIV/AIDS and TB among risk groups – youth, street-children, sex workers, intravenous drug users and former prisoners - has reduced.
- Health and living conditions of marginalised communities, including, lone elderly people, has improved.

Disaster management

The region is threatened by a variety of natural and man-made disasters resulting in a number of deaths and injuries annually. It is believed the casualties could be fewer if the communities are better prepared to cope. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey have played an important role in responding to challenges triggered by emergencies while at the same time, building community preparedness for disasters via raising public awareness of the risks and threats that most common hazards pose. First Aid has been an important part of their efforts contributing to the development of more self-sufficient communities considering the poor capacity of the health care system in these countries to respond swiftly to daily emergencies, or to those following natural or man-made disasters. This work will continue in 2006-2007.

Another aspect of the programme will be to assist the national societies in decentralising their response structures and mechanisms, i.e., moving their, human resources, equipment and emergency stock close to potential disaster sites to ensure quick and effective response. All Societies will be encouraged to develop a disaster management plan that will include standard emergency operational procedures and alert mechanisms. A minimum contingency stock will be pre-positioned in regional warehouses, which has proved to be a critical factor in the past. At the same time, agreements will be concluded with suppliers and companies on utilization of their services in case of a large scale disaster. Local disaster response teams will be re-trained in all disciplines of disaster management, including assessment, planning, camp set-up, and relief distributions.

Clarification of the role and mandate of the Red Cross and Red Cross Societies in their governments' disaster management plans in different countries remains a critical issue. The Federation Secretariat will facilitate the dialogue with other actors in each country to ensure better coordination of efforts.

Through its cross-country programmes, the Federation Secretariat will play a central role in promoting networking between the national societies in the region. It will map the capacities of each Society and establish a resource pool of Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers with diverse skills and expertise, who will be available at short notice to be mobilised as part of a regional team (RDRT) to respond to a major emergency in a neighbouring country. The advantage of knowledge and understanding of the local environment, availability for a rapid deployment and "ownership" of the RDRT, outweighs the challenges in the political setup of the region. RDRT members will also be a valuable asset for the home national societies contributing to stronger national response teams. The regional delegation will assist each Society in establishing contingency plans, as well. A regional

disaster management plan and standard operational procedures will be developed which will outline specific roles and responsibilities of each actor.

Objective

Impact of disasters on vulnerable populations has decreased.

Expected results <to read country specific project logframes, go to each country's operational plan>

- The National Societies are better prepared to respond to disasters.
- Community awareness of the risks and threats of the most common emergencies in the region has increased to mitigate their effects.
- Regional cooperation between the national societies in disaster management has been strengthened.

Organizational development

Guiding and supporting the development of its member national societies is one of the Federation's fundamental tasks, and runs through this and other programmes. The Federation defines organisational development as managing organisational change in a systematic and planned way. The purpose is to develop effective, viable, self-sufficient and legitimate organisations that make significant difference in the lives of vulnerable people. Relevant, effective and independent Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are a valuable contribution to respective civil societies. This is especially important in countries where civil sector is emerging. An element to this will be the finalisation of the work on the Red Cross and Red Crescent laws in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

The Federation Secretariat via its regional delegation and country offices will assist each national society to systematically address their specific internal organisational challenges based on their strategic plans. The focus will be on improving programming and financial management so that the Societies can achieve greater transparency and accountability, more focus and measurable impact on needs of vulnerable people. Better programmes, it is believed, will attract new partners, as well as mobilise support from within the local communities, which in turn, will contribute to strengthened sustainability of the national societies.

The Federation Secretariat will work with each national society so that they move towards a position of self-reliance in terms of funding. It will facilitate discussions within and between the Red Cross Red Crescent to help them find new, more effective ways to expand their resource base, building on lessons learned from their own past experiences as well as that of sister national societies. The annual appeal will decrease progressively as a source of funding for Red Cross Red Crescent core programmes. The Secretariat will develop a road map to establish how the Federation's financial support will phase out in gradual stages while ensuring the national societies continue implementing their core programmes increasingly from their own resources.

Tailored country support will be complemented by regional, cross-country, work which will promote networking and knowledge sharing between the Societies in the region to encourage them to learn from each other and build on existing good practices. Over the years, the Societies have developed the expertise and competences in specific areas, which is not necessarily available elsewhere. For instance, the Turkish Red Crescent has enormous experience in disaster response. The Armenian Red Cross has long been working on human trafficking and has pioneered in the region harm reduction initiatives. The regional delegation's role will be to spot and share best practices within and outside the region via exchange visits, staff on loan arrangements, and regional workshops on specific technical programme areas facilitated by internal, Red Cross Red Crescent, experts or external consultants from different teaching institutions.

Through its country and regional programmes, the Secretariat will initiate a systematic approach towards utilisation of regionally available expertise from and for the national societies. As a starting point, it will map existing internal capacities - the people, the tools and the approaches being used by the national societies, and develop a regional resource roster. The regional delegation will advise national societies on the available internal and external resources, make an appropriate match of need with resource, and ensure deployment through a coordinated mechanism.

Another area the national societies will be encouraged to look into is youth and volunteer management. The participation of the latter in Red Cross and Red Crescent work has increased over the years, but often it has been ad hoc. A more systematic approach is needed so that volunteers become an important resource base.

Objective

Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in the region are better functioning organisations able to provide efficient, effective and sustainable services and contributing to the development of civil societies in their countries.

Expected results <to read country specific project logframes, go to each country's operational plan>

- Existing capacities – people, tools and the approaches – of each national society have been mapped and a regional resource roster has been developed.
- A systematic approach to human capacity building has been developed based on agreed needs of the national societies.
- The Red Cross and Red Crescent societies in the region have diversified their income sources and reduced dependence on international funds via better programming, marketing, more active local fundraising and improved financial management.
- Governance and management of the national societies have strengthened.
- The Red Cross and Red Crescent branches have improved capacity to plan and manage programmes that are responsive to local needs and focused on the areas where the organisation can have the greatest impact.
- Young people and volunteers are more actively involved in the Red Cross and Red Crescent work.

Humanitarian values

The primary objective of this programme is to change people' attitudes and behaviour, and promote tolerance, co-existence and respect for human dignity. Because of their special status, reputation, public image and thousands of volunteers and members across the region, the Red Cross and Red Crescent are in an ideal position to challenge the different labels that divide people.

All four national societies have strong information departments promoting the knowledge and understanding of the International Humanitarian Law and the Movement's Fundamental Principles within and outside the organisations. This work will continue. The aim is not only to raise the profile of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, but to set an example and encourage more people to join the national societies as agents of change to contribute to building of a civil society.

The values that guide Red Cross Red Crescent will be also promoted via health and disaster management programmes (home care, HIV/AIDS, TB, youth and first aid services). The national societies will bring different groups together so that they can learn to respect each other. Discussions will be held with university students and schoolchildren to help them overcome fear, myths and misconceptions attached to HIV/AIDS. Across the region, public campaigns will be held to challenge discrimination and stigmatisation of people living with the virus.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies are well placed to expose hidden disasters in their countries, and raise their voices publicly or silently for those in need. Through its cross-country programmes, the Federation Secretariat will encourage the Societies to build effective and honest partnerships with governments, international and national organisations and networks of people living with HIV/AIDS. The key issues on which the Federation will provide advocacy support are in fighting discrimination and intolerance (stigma attached to HIV/AIDS and TB and other marginalized groups) and the humanitarian dimensions of the migration debate, including trafficking in human beings. The first step will be a regional meeting of the national societies to share experiences, discuss and develop action plan on the issues.

Objective

Red Cross and Red Crescent societies have stepped up efforts to advocate for the respect of human dignity and promote a culture of non-stigmatization and tolerance towards marginalised communities.

Expected results <to read country specific project logframes, go to each country's operational plan>

- The general public is aware of the Red Cross and Red Crescent history, values and activities.
- Stigma and discrimination attached to HIV/AIDS and TB and other marginalized groups is reduced through cross-country campaigns.
- Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have developed a stance and an action on trafficking in human beings.

Implementation and management

In order to achieve progress in the priorities as described above, the national societies look to the Federation Secretariat for financial support, guidance in methodologies/approaches and expertise to facilitate capacity building

and to expand partnerships within and outside the Movement. The support will be channelled through three country offices in Yerevan, Baku and Tbilisi, and the regional delegation in Ankara. The plan is to progressively reduce the country presence and increase the engagement of the regional delegation, which will coordinate specific country focused programmes as well as regional, cross-country programmes. The regional team will be small but dynamic comprising international and regionally recruited staff. A focal Federation person will be appointed to act as an entry point and coordinate support to a national society, where the Federation will not have an international country presence (In Armenia, there will not be an international staff member as of 2006; In Azerbaijan, the Federation's representative position is planned to phased-out by mid 2007). The focal people will be also responsible for identifying and linking with other regional and global resources to deliver support to the national societies.

The coming two years will be important to prepare the national societies for the change in support and to develop agreed approaches towards capacity building. The Federation's country offices backed by the regional delegation will facilitate the dialogue with the national societies in the region to assist them in developing human capacity building plans. Agreed work plans specifying responsibilities and actions will form the basis for the Federation Secretariat's capacity building efforts over the next years.

To facilitate implementation of the national societies' human capacity building plans, the regional delegation will document and share best practices as well as encourage staff-on-loan arrangements, exchange visits and twinning (matching) programmes. At the same time, it will continue providing tailor-made technical expertise. The role of the regional delegation will be also to: identify humanitarian issues in the region; provide information to national societies; and encourage the national societies to better address the challenges in their countries as well as regionally. The Secretariat will advocate internally (with the national societies) and externally to influence international and national humanitarian agendas.

The long-term goal is to empower the national societies so that they can manage their partnerships independently. Until this is achieved, the Secretariat will continue to support the coordination of different aspects of donor relations, including resource mobilisation, building knowledge about funding opportunities, and developing funding strategies. The regional delegation will be strategic adviser both for the local Societies and partners. It will provide platforms for ensuring balanced relationships between the members.

The Federation Secretariat will increasingly draw on regionally available internal (to RCRC) and external resources. During the coming two years, the regional delegation will systematically map these resources; it will link with different institutions and establish regional networks of practitioners in different technical areas. The plan is to work closely with other regions (Central Europe & Central Asia) as well, to contribute to and utilise their expertise. Longer term, (beyond 2007), the delegation's support to the national societies in Turkey and Southern Caucasus will mainly rely on these resources and links.

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This appeal seeks to fund programmes to be implemented in 2006 and 2007. These programmes are aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity":

Global Agenda Goals

1. *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
2. *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*

3. Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

4. Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

The International Federation's is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries. Our aim is to build safer communities, able to prevent and respond to human suffering in times of crises and distress, and where people work together to promote hope, dignity and equity. We work to support vulnerable communities through neutral, impartial, independent humanitarian action, in accordance with our Fundamental Principles and in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, and the SPHERE Project.

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no: MAA69001

PROGRAMME:	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	6,400	0	0	0	0	6,400
Clothing & Textiles	5,300	4,000	0	2,750	0	0	12,050
Food	3,520	0	0	11,421	0	0	14,941
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	42,168	0	0	4,120	0	0	46,288
Teaching Materials	78,938	85,735	0	65,575	0	0	230,247
Utensils & tools	0	27,594	0	0	0	0	27,594
Other Supplies & Services	211,650	0	0	116,665	0	0	328,314
SUPPLIES	341,576	123,729	0	200,531	0	0	665,835
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	11,475	0	11,475	0	0	22,950
Computers & Telecom	2,260	1,500	0	7,525	0	0	11,285
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	6,000
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	2,260	12,975	0	19,000	6,000	0	40,235
Storage	3,578	9,400	0	0	0	0	12,977
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	113,436	74,552	13,546	145,466	40,000	0	387,000
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	117,014	83,952	13,546	145,466	40,000	0	399,978
International Staff	199,869	104,347	23,411	159,790	248,194	0	735,610
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	60,600	0	0	0	0	60,600
National staff	158,523	113,212	64,629	131,970	225,542	0	693,876
National Society Staff	208,583	115,732	13,404	311,682	0	0	649,401
Consultants	36,457	15,929	7,286	36,327	64,280	0	160,278
PERSONNEL	603,432	409,820	108,730	639,769	538,016	0	2,299,765
Workshops & Training	156,530	250,873	75,216	323,942	1,996	0	808,557
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	156,530	250,873	75,216	323,942	1,996	0	808,557
Travel & related expenses	107,189	111,362	17,258	113,823	1,000	0	350,632
Information & Public Rela	207,186	66,926	110,860	118,912	3,000	0	506,884
Office Running Costs	134,502	75,592	12,767	115,040	40,778	0	378,679
Communication Costs	62,340	44,537	23,926	55,675	54,440	0	240,918
Professional Fees	31,816	21,711	10,227	29,784	13,170	0	106,708
Other General Expenses	28,597	25,918	5,909	46,510	-1,668	0	105,265
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	571,630	346,046	180,947	479,744	110,720	0	1,689,087
Asset Depreciation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	124,608	85,327	26,309	125,721	47,745	0	409,709
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	124,608	85,327	26,309	125,721	47,745	0	409,709
TOTAL BUDGET:	1,917,050	1,312,722	404,748	1,934,173	744,477	0	6,313,168