

Appeal 2006-2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

CENTRAL ASIA

Appeal no. MAA70001

Appeal total: CHF 8,173,000 [<click here for budget summary>](#)

National Society homepages:

[<Kazakhstan>](#)

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[<Uzbekistan>](#)

National Society partnerships in profile:

[<Kazakhstan>](#)

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Secretariat 2+2 support strategy: [<click here>](#)

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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 181 countries. For more information: <http://www.ifrc.org>

Secretariat Programmes	2006 budget (CHF)	2007 budget (CHF)	Total (CHF)
Health and care	1,862,000	1,743,000	3,605,000
Disaster management	1,069,000	1,043,000	2,112,000
Humanitarian values	143,000	124,000	267,000
Organisational development	1,061,000	780,000	1,841,000
Representation, Implementation & Management	88,000	260,000	348,000
Total	4,223,000	3,950,000	8,173,000

Focus in 2006-2007

The Central Asia appeal 2006-2007 requests will support the Red Crescent Societies of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan to continue addressing local vulnerabilities through responsive programmes focused on:

- reducing vulnerability of communities to health risks (health and care programme);
- reducing the risk of vulnerable communities to disasters (disaster management programme);
- promoting respect for diversity and fighting discrimination and intolerance (humanitarian values programme);
- becoming well-functioning National Societies, effectively and actually providing services for vulnerable people (organizational development programme).

The regional programme works in harmony and is also supported by a specific country programme/appeal for Tajikistan.

As part of this regional programme, the health and care programme will: tackle the spread of TB and HIV/AIDS in Central Asia, thus contributing to achieving the Millennium Development Goals; increase communities' knowledge in first aid to reduce vulnerability to emergencies; lessen children's vulnerability; and contribute to building Red Crescent capacity in emergency health. Red Crescent TB prevention is well integrated in national TB control programmes in each country. With their grassroots network, National Societies help fill gaps in TB services of the state medical institutions, particularly in cases when vulnerable individuals have limited access to these services. A recent TB study on use of incentives demonstrated the positive impact of assistance provided by RC visiting nurses on treatment adherence and patient satisfaction. The peer education approach will guide the National Societies in their work with high risk and 'marginal groups' to counteract HIV/AIDS. The societies will also meet the challenges of harm reduction activities, with risk groups at times unwilling to be involved in the programme due to persecution and discouraging attitudes from authorities and public. To overcome this, the Red Crescent Societies will promote a positive attitude toward people affected as a way to restrain further transmission of infection.

The planned disaster management activities of the Red Crescent Societies will build on their previous experience. Over the past several years the National Societies have progressed in establishing and training national disaster response teams, which have already good experience in responding to small-scale disasters. Another positive element is expanded involvement of communities at risk of disasters in National Societies' community-based disaster preparedness activities. The mitigation projects of National Societies contributed to vulnerability and disaster risk reduction in project areas, which was also largely recognized by both communities and local authorities. With a growing number of seasonal disasters in the region the number of National Society beneficiaries is increasing, an indication of the ongoing strengthening of National Society capacity in disaster response. In most cases, Red Crescent Societies render assistance with their own resources or through local donors. For instance, Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent distributed emergency non-food items to more than 500 refugees from Uzbekistan, living in a temporary camp on the territory of Kyrgyzstan after the events in Andijan in May 2005. Kazakhstan Red Crescent provided hot meals over one month to the most vulnerable people (single elderly, and invalids), affected by an industrial accident in north Kazakhstan in January 2005. This latter project has been implemented in partnership with UNDP.

Promotion of humanitarian values is already integral to National Society activities within disaster response and mitigation, health and care, youth peer education and information activities, including all publications and representation events. In the last two years, the National Societies have significantly progressed to highlight the plight of the most vulnerable groups that face stigma or are at risk of discrimination. A number of public actions, initiated by the National Societies, and publications, appeared in the local media within the raising awareness campaigns, have drawn attention of communities and parties involved in humanitarian work to the acute needs of people living on the margins of society¹. In Kazakhstan, the National Society's web site became a tribune for those who would like to speak up on cases of discrimination and seek help.

In view of the current political situation in the region – with the change of government in Kyrgyzstan in March and unrest in Uzbekistan in May – there is a need to strengthen the Red Crescent Societies' positions as humanitarian

¹ More details on the Red Crescent Societies' work in this area in 2005 can be found in Programme Update No.1 at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA07501.pdf

organizations. The most effective way to do this is through action and programmes that embrace the principles of humanity and impartiality as well as prevent and relieve suffering of victims and vulnerable people. This is also a time for the Central Asia National Societies to restate their commitments, written in the Berlin Charter², to help those who face abuse and vulnerability – people infected with HIV and tuberculosis, abandoned children, and persons affected by gender discrimination.

Over the coming two years the National Societies in Central Asia will continue the process of change that follows transition of their respective countries. This process is based on providing efficient, effective and appropriate service provision to vulnerable populations and includes revision of the societies' structures and statutes and leadership development.

In addition, branch development will focus on capacity building through financial and HR management development, planning, fundraising, youth and volunteering. Greater emphasis on strengthening capacities of the National Societies in financial management in the coming two years will lead to empowered financial management system. The role and functions of youth and volunteers – a crucial element of organizational development – will be increased in light of the change process.

Health and care [<click here for programme logframe>](#)

In 2006-2007 the National Societies will continue to implement TB control to reduce the number of defaulters, promote treatment adherence and ensure continuity of post-hospital treatment through provision of nutritional and social support. It is those most vulnerable sick people (homeless, alcohol and drug addicts, families with many children, elderly and disabled people) whom the Red Crescent Societies will assist. A relatively new direction of the TB programme is provision of psychological support through peer support groups consisting of current and former patients and their family members. They will work – guided by a specialist – to disseminate information and improve communication. Activities to reduce the number of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB cases and co-infection will continue in Kazakhstan.

The HIV/AIDS prevention programme will continue to address the growing prevalence of the disease. The main programme accent in 2006-2007 will be on peer-to-peer education for youth and high risk groups – commercial sex workers (CSWs) and intravenous drug users (IDUs) – as well as for 'marginalized' groups (soldiers, long-distance drivers, labour migrants) at risk from unsafe sexual behavior. These interventions in the past three years have already increased knowledge and influenced behavior. The harm reduction activities carried out since 2004 by Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan National Societies will continue and include Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent as well. These activities will target people who use injecting drugs or practice commercial sex providing them access to clean injecting equipment, condoms and adequate information, as well as promoting confidential voluntary counselling and testing. Some funding (around 40,000 Swiss francs) is secured for harm reduction projects of these four Red Crescent Societies in 2006. The Red Crescent Societies work with people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), initiated in 2005, will extend and incorporate social and psychological support, acting together against stigma and discrimination. The planned interventions will also help to increase the National Societies' competency and skills in HIV/AIDS prevention through sharing experience and cooperating with other agencies and organizations working in the field.

The community-based first aid programme (CBFA) will continue to be based on a unified regional approach. In 2004 Uzbekistan Red Crescent was chosen to lead the programme in Central Asia, and it has already developed a number of training materials and guidelines that can be used by all National Societies. Besides, the societies actively communicate with FA Education European Network partners referring to the European Reference Centre for First Aid Education³ for programme quality improvement, resource mobilization and materials development.

The programme's main components in 2006-2007 remain the same – training for community members in first aid to reduce vulnerability to emergencies and conflicts; professional training for instructors and strengthening of networks; community health education and information dissemination. More activities will be targeted in regard to road safety and greater emphasis will be put on integration with the disaster management programme to create

² The Berlin Charter was adopted at the 6th European Regional Conference of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies held in Berlin in 2002.

³ The European Reference Centre for First Aid Education was created on 1 October 1996 on the initiative of the [First Aid Education European Network](#) that brings together today 52 Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies. The Centre's vocation is to promote First Aid in Europe (Website: http://www.firstaidinaction.net/en/php/centre/centre_histoire.php)

horizontal links within the National Societies. This integration will also contribute to building the Red Crescent capacity in emergency health.

An evaluation will be held in early 2006 to assess the impact of the health education activities and training within the health and care programme. This evaluation will be carried out in each Central Asian National Society with the help of an external consultancy. Based on the evaluation outcomes, the programmes will be adjusted with a possible expansion of activities.

An additional project within the Health and care programme will address street children's vulnerability. This project will target a large group of children from disadvantaged families who are forced to live on the street due to harsh treatment in their families, neglect by the parents or impoverished family existence. Since 2004, two Central Asian National Societies (Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan RC) responded to this type of vulnerability by initiating support to street children outside of the annual appeal. The positive outcomes of the National Societies' intervention prompted the continuation of these activities in the two countries in 2006.

Programme goal: Vulnerability of Central Asia communities to health risks is reduced.

Programme objective: Central Asia communities' health has improved through increased knowledge and skills in health prevention, first aid and nutritional and social support to most vulnerable groups.

Expected results :

- Central Asia National Societies contributed to effective Tuberculosis (TB) control programme through disease prevention and social support to targeted groups, health education and integration with HIV/AIDS programme.
- Central Asia National Societies ensured implementation of the community-based first aid (CBFA) programme in targeted areas through a well-developed network of trainers and community instructors-volunteers.
- Central Asia National Societies' programmes contributed to reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission through promotion of safe behavior, public awareness and harm reduction activities.
- Central Asia National Societies contributed to reduction of street children vulnerability. [<click here for project logframe>](#)

Disaster management [<click here for programme logframe>](#)

The regional directions of disaster management (DM) programme for 2006-2007 are: to enhance disaster preparedness for response planning; and to assist the National Societies in improving community-based disaster preparedness programmes (self-resilience) and risk reduction projects (mitigation). These include:

- Development of effective mechanisms of coordination (risk maps, national DP plans, standard operational procedures at country and regional levels, strengthening national response teams) to support National Societies in case of large-scale disasters;
- Compliance with well-prepared National Society criteria to improve weak components;
- Further implementation of community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and risk reduction programmes, using vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) methodologies, and coordination of internal monitoring for these programmes;
- Determination of criteria and factors for sustainability of risk reduction projects in the region.

Thus, disaster preparedness for response will remain an important core activity within disaster management with the focus on strengthening the skills of country response teams. This leads to a longer-term regional response structure and DM capacity building of Central Asia National Societies as a whole. Disaster preparedness for response also includes further strengthening and practical testing of national and branch-level preparedness and response plans (contingency plans). In addition, the process implies appropriate logistics planning, including the set up of relief stockpiles and the establishment of distribution plans, procurement plans, in-kind donations management, fleet and equipment maintenance programmes and knowledge of customs regulations. Response support will be a priority in the event of a large-scale disaster in regard to financial and material resources. All these activities will be realized in close cooperation with health and care, organizational development programmes, as well as with programmes on tracing and assistance to victims of conflicts.

The community-based disaster preparedness and mitigation activities will include community awareness and education, such as promotion of early warning systems, community risk mapping activities and small-scale mitigation projects, to reduce disaster risks. The mitigation projects will be integrated into other branch activities and may include earthquake mitigation activities, tree-planting to prevent landslides or sand storms, and riverbank re-enforcement for flooding. These activities will be carried out jointly with other RC programmes – humanitarian values, health and care, organizational development and dissemination – in terms of conducting VCA, printing educational and information materials for communities.

The plan for 2006-2007 incorporates lessons learnt in programme management and includes improved procedures of local partners' involvement, participatory needs driven planning and realistic assessment of communities' vulnerabilities and capacities. Furthermore, the planning process for two years provided for areas of cooperation between National Societies' programmes at the very beginning thus facilitating better synergy.

The above strategy is supported by the existing formal agreements between the Red Crescent Societies and the Ministry of Emergencies in respective countries, which clarifies 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 an initiative to develop a regional contingency plan.

Programme goal: The risk of vulnerable communities to disaster in Central Asia is reduced.

Programme objective: The disaster preparedness and response capacities of vulnerable communities and Central Asia National Societies (CANS) have been increased through improved community based disaster preparedness (CBDP), community-based mitigation projects, and improved disaster management capacity in the region.

Expected results:

- By the end of 2007, capacities of communities at high disaster risk have been strengthened through improving skills and knowledge in disaster preparedness, implementing mitigation projects and disaster awareness.
- By the end of 2007, CANS capacities in disaster preparedness and response have been increased through better contingency planning, improving skills and knowledge of NS staff and volunteers, and strengthening material and technical basis.

Humanitarian values [<click here for programme logframe>](#)

A regional approach to the promotion of humanitarian values and the Movement's Fundamental Principles will continue to tackle discrimination, intolerance and violence in communities. The National Societies' role is to champion those individual and community values which encourage respect for other human beings, and a willingness to work together to find solutions to community problems. Removing stigma and encouraging a caring environment for people living with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis is its essential aspect. The programme is developed on the basis of statutory decisions, mainly Strategy 2010, and the 9th resolution of the 2003 Council of Delegates to 'promote respect for diversity and fight discrimination and intolerance'. The programme is also aligned with the secretariat's regional Strategic direction 2+2 plan. Federation support for National Societies will also be in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The Central Asia National Societies recognize the need to be more focused and effective in the promotion of humanitarian values. Setting an example, the National Societies of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan in particular are keen to be seen as organizations open to all without discrimination on race, sex, class, religion or political opinion, giving the most needy access and involvement into Red Crescent activities.

In 2006 the National Societies plan to socially include persons suffering stigma related to HIV/AIDS through their involvement in Red Crescent activities. Activities, such as a poster design contest, will enable groups of people in these three countries to: use their skills and express their thoughts and views on this sensitive issue; as well as advocate for themselves and the group. Joint work of Red Crescent volunteers and beneficiaries will be enriched with anti-discrimination education. Through these initiatives the National Societies will also influence behavior within the Red Crescent structures, reducing prejudice and stereotypes.

In 2006-2007, Red Crescent Societies will continue to work in promotion of humanitarian values and capacity development in communication. The programme will reinforce National Society dissemination and information capacity. It will promote initiatives to build a community culture of non-discrimination and respect for diversity as well as develop the image of the Red Crescents themselves.

Over the next two years, the National Societies will focus on:

- Disseminating humanitarian values among the Red Crescent staff and volunteers;
- Highlighting the Red Crescent in respective countries as organizations that respect difference, diversity and non-discrimination;
- Developing their communication and dissemination capacity to reach more communities with the Movement's key messages and involve more beneficiaries and volunteers in Red Crescent activities.

Programme goal: Central Asian vulnerable groups are less exposed to any type of discrimination.

Programme objective: The Central Asian Red Crescent Societies have capacity to promote the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, so as to avert discrimination and stigmatization in communities.

Expected results:

- Understanding of humanitarian values within the National Societies is increased.
- The Central Asia National Societies' profile and image as open humanitarian organizations that counter intolerance and violence in communities have improved.
- The dissemination and communication capacity of the Red Crescent provincial branches has been developed, so as to provide communities with broader access to key Movement messages and activities at the grass-root level.

Organizational development

The priorities within the programme for 2006–2007 will remain unchanged. They have been formulated in accordance with the organizational development priorities in the strategic directions or plan of each National Society and the secretariat's regional Strategic direction 2 + 2 plan. These priorities cover continuation of statutes and structures improvement and implementation, leadership and branch development, including financial and human resources management, fundraising, planning, youth and volunteering.

Governance and Management [<click here for project logframe>](#)

The process of dividing governance and management functions in 2005 was a continuation of the Plan of Action agreed between the regional delegation and the region's five National Societies in 2002. This process has been supported by external consultant(s) arranged through the Federation and focuses on the National Society's ownership and commitment. The process involves:

- revision of structures and statutes to ensure governance and management division with clear roles for both and further ensure transparency and accountability of National Societies at all levels;
- leadership development targeting 'new leadership' capacity building in areas such as international roles, responsibilities and obligations of National Societies and their leaders and leadership and management skills.

The achievements and short-term perspectives of each of the four National Societies⁴ are listed in the below table.

National Society	Achievements	Remaining
Kazakhstan Red Crescent Society	- statutes under clarification	- adoption of revised statutes in March 2006
Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent Society	- new statutes approved by Joint Statutes Commission and adopted, - new headquarters structure established	- extension of the process to the regional level
Turkmenistan Red Crescent Society	- statutes under revision	- statutes was to be reviewed by the National Society executive committee on the revision of statutes and presented at the congress meeting in October 2005

⁴ The Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan programme is covered by a separate Appeal.

Uzbekistan Red Crescent Society	- statutes revised	- adoption of new statutes by the extraordinary congress was to have occurred in the second half of 2005
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In the past years leadership development involved building capacities of new and current leaders in areas such as planning, human resource management, monitoring and evaluation. The process will be continued through participation of new leadership from the region in workshops on international roles, responsibilities and obligations of the National Societies, run jointly by the Federation and the ICRC.

Branch Development [<click here for project logframe>](#)

The branch development element of the regional OD programme will continue, based on achievements of the last two years. It aims to: enhance branch capacities by teaching practical VCA skills, developing clear registration system of members and volunteers to strengthen work with communities; improve financial management systems and fundraising; develop human resource management; and improve planning and project management skills. It is connected closely to change in the structure of the National Societies and is implemented through integration with other core programmes.

Exchange of experience and good practices between National Societies in the region and wider will be supported by the Federation through different events such as regional meetings, training, external/internal consultants, exchange visits, etc.

Financial Development [<click here for project logframe>](#)

Improvements are constantly sought in enhancing management of financial resources. During the last five years, a number of advances have been made by the National Societies in this sphere. These include: an introduction of the budget holder concept when project managers became responsible for managing funds; and installation and adaptation of a modern computer-based accounting system that encourages transparency and effective data management.

The main focus during the coming two years is on supporting transparency of accounting practices within the National Societies. This involves moving at least two of the societies to a cash transfer system instead of the current working advance system, when National Societies report for all funds that come through the Federation on a monthly basis. The cash transfer system allows National Societies to report only headline figures and be audited by an external audit company at least once a year. This move will ensure greater decision making power and responsibility within the National Societies, holding them more accountable in terms of policy making and accounting.

Youth and volunteering [<click here for project logframe>](#)

Youth and volunteering remain priorities of the National Societies' organizational development programme. The programme focus is on mobilising young volunteers to: address needs of vulnerable youth; disseminate Red Crescent messages among communities; participate in National Societies' programmes; and run their own programmes.

In the coming two years the Central Asia National Societies and their youth movements plan to: develop capacities of youth and volunteers through strengthening the youth centre network; improve the image of the youth/Movement; develop and implement a volunteer management system; integrate youth and volunteers into all programmes; improve internal and external communication; and strengthen relationships and partnerships with other youth organizations and fundraising.

Programme goal: Central Asia National Societies became well-functioning societies and effectively provide services to vulnerable people in their countries.

Programme objective: Capacities of the Central Asia National Societies to provide services for vulnerable population have been strengthened through the organizational development process and capacity building.

Expected results:

- Central Asia National Societies have shifted and work according to a new structure with clear division of governance and management functions.
- Effectiveness of the Central Asia National Societies is increased through building capacities of their branches in the areas of human resources management, vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) skills, financial management, fundraising and better integration with other programmes.
- Effectiveness of the Central Asia National Societies is increased through concerted effort to strengthen capacities in the area of financial management.
- Capacity of the Central Asia National Societies' youth movement to work with vulnerable populations has strengthened.

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships [<click here for programme logframe>](#)

In 2006-2007 the regional delegation plans improved support to National Societies in developing cooperation, coordination and partnership within and outside the Movement. This will be realized through regular coordination meetings of all Movement actors in the region. This includes annual planning meetings with the International Committee of the Red Cross, and partner societies. Hopefully by mid 2007 this process will include non-Movement partners. The initiation and follow-up of cooperation agreement strategies (CAS) processes in three countries will be undertaken. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) present an opportunity for the National Societies to engage at a more strategic level with their governments. The Almaty and Dushanbe delegations will continue to broker and/or support the National Societies partnering with their own governments in humanitarian programmes. The regional delegation has already made efforts during the planning process for 2006-2007 by disseminating information about the MDGs to the National Society leadership and technical departments. Dissemination will be enhanced by collaboration between the delegation, the National Societies and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the region.

The regional delegation will implement the secretariat mandate of providing international disaster response support to the National Societies through coordination of all Red Cross Red Crescent actors in time of emergency (and when requested). There are minor disasters every year which National Societies respond to as part of their normal activities. Some of these activities are supported by partner National Societies, some by government. If a large scale disaster were to strike, the Federation tools available (such as field assessment coordination teams, FACT, emergency response units, ERU and others) would be employed as appropriate.

While there are no Federation Governing Board members from Central Asia, there are two commission positions held. The Federation delegation is committed to supporting governance at all levels. Achieving well functioning governance within the National Societies themselves will ultimately strengthen the governance of the Federation as a whole.

Programme goal: Central Asia National Societies are serving vulnerable people more effectively

Programme objective: Central Asia National Societies have improved their capacities to serve vulnerable people through managing their partnerships more effectively.

Expected results:

- Central Asia National Societies have been supported to increase the effectiveness of their partnerships.

International representation and advocacy [<click here for programme logframe>](#)

The Federation secretariat will continue with support for National Society representation and advocacy on the Movement's principles and values, reduction of stigma, discrimination, health, and disaster preparedness. The process, led by the Secretariat's Europe department, supports delegations offer a more sophisticated level of advocacy advice to the National Societies. This will be achieved by having more coherent, comprehensive and well researched documents outlining the legal base of National Society requests to their respective governments for humanitarian space in which they will act.

During 2006 - 2007, the focus of the regional delegation for representation will be on Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan. Turkmenistan is the only country in the region where the International Federation has no Status Agreement with the Government, and negotiations have effectively stalled. Support has been accumulated from the Federation

Secretariat (both management and governance) and it is hoped that this will re-ignite the dialogue, as the substantive differences in the draft Status Agreement being negotiated are minor.

In Kyrgyzstan, there is an opportunity with the new Government to have the Kyrgyzstan National Society take the lead in the region as the first to have a Red Crescent law. This initiative aims to build on assurances from the Government of Kyrgyzstan to the Federation's president during a visit in 2005.

The potential of National Society individual and collective (Federation) action in the humanitarian field is not being fully realized in Central Asia. Part of the reason is the lack of appropriate legal bases for the respective Red Crescents as well as – in the case of Turkmenistan – no legal status for the Federation.

Programme goal: The relationship of Central Asian National Societies vis-à-vis their respective governments is stronger.

Programme objective: Federation support promotes stronger National Society relations with the Governments of Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan.

Expected results:

- By the end of 2007, progress will have been made in securing a Federation Status Agreement with the Government of Turkmenistan.
- The Government of Kyrgyzstan has drafted a National Society law.

For further information please contact:

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- *Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent:* Rosa Shayakhmetova, Executive Chairlady; email: 01@redcross.elcat.kg; phone: 996312 663886; fax: 996312 662181.
- *Turkmenistan Red Crescent:* Ata Boppiyev, Vice-Chairman; email: crescentinf@online.tm, youth@online.tm; pmcoor@online.tm, nrcst_med@online.tm; phone: 99312 395512, 394349; fax: 99312 395512, 395511.
- *Uzbekistan Red Crescent:* Ozoda Mukhitdinova, Secretary General; email: rasmss@tk.uz; phone: 998712 547410; fax: 998712 561801.
- *Federation Regional Delegation for Central Asia:* Frank Kennedy, Head of Regional Delegation, email: frank.kennedy@ifrc.org; phone: 73272 918063; fax: 73272 914267.
- *Federation Secretariat in Geneva:* Sylvie Chevalley, Regional Officer, Europe Department; email: sylvie.chevalley@ifrc.org; phone: 41 22 730 42 76; fax: 41 22 733 0395.

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

BUDGET 2006

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: MAA70001

Name:

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	192,400	0	0	0	0	192,400
Clothing & Textiles	0	174,550	0	0	0	0	174,550
Food	681,430	0	0	0	0	0	681,430
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	93,944	0	0	0	0	0	93,944
Teaching Materials	59,640	0	0	0	0	0	59,640
Utensils & tools	0	36,400	0	0	0	0	36,400
Other Supplies & Services	224,640	13,000	0	4,800	0	0	242,440
SUPPLIES	1,059,654	416,350	0	4,800	0	0	1,480,804
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	2,500	34,260	6,600	5,000	0	0	48,360
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	2,500	34,260	6,600	5,000	0	0	48,360
Storage	0	17,420	0	0	0	0	17,420
Distribution & Monitoring	151,944	0	4,880	0	0	0	156,824
Transport & Vehicles cost	35,226	85,270	0	30,840	0	0	151,336
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	187,170	102,690	4,880	30,840	0	0	325,580
International Staff	292,800	0	0	378,400	146,400	0	817,600
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National staff	100,000	132,080	48,000	168,000	18,000	0	466,080
National Society Staff	791,859	244,889	37,704	136,872	19,500	0	1,230,823
Consultants	27,000	0	0	47,200	0	0	74,200
PERSONNEL	1,211,659	376,969	85,704	730,472	183,900	0	2,588,703
Workshops & Training	325,422	507,249	25,560	445,340	129,000	0	1,432,570
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	325,422	507,249	25,560	445,340	129,000	0	1,432,570
Travel & related expenses	17,022	81,148	12,770	166,100	4,800	0	281,840
Information & Public Rela	314,884	272,622	95,880	147,760	0	0	831,146
Office Running Costs	133,147	132,984	13,200	123,948	0	0	403,279
Communication Costs	45,063	41,520	2,500	5,885	6,000	0	100,967
Professional Fees	57,556	0	2,130	36,040	0	0	95,726
Other General Expenses	16,878	9,360	0	25,400	1,560	0	53,198
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	584,550	537,634	126,480	505,133	12,360	0	1,766,156
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	234,344	137,310	17,326	119,682	22,612	0	531,274
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	234,344	137,310	17,326	119,682	22,612	0	531,274
TOTAL BUDGET:	3,605,299	2,112,462	266,550	1,841,267	347,872	0	8,173,449