

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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This Annual Report is intended for reporting on the Federation's Annual Appeals only.

Appeal No. 01.59/2001

Appeal Target: CHF 5,295,425; Budget revised to CHF 9,850,000

Operational Developments

Russia, the world's largest country, covers one sixth of the planet's land surface. It has an extremely heterogeneous population of over 140 million people spread across 12 time zones. The transition from a command to a market economy which followed the break up of the Soviet Union was disastrous for millions of Russians. Poverty increased to such an extent that over 40 million Russians now live on less than US\$ 1 per day. An abrupt decline in health care and public health was the catalyst for a return of diseases such as tuberculosis and diphtheria. HIV has become rampant. Other social consequences such as alcoholism, drug abuse, increasing domestic violence, the rising divorce rate, falling birth rates, unemployment and an explosion of crime are manifest.

The Russian Red Society (RRC), supported by the Federation, provided humanitarian assistance in 2001 to five million of the country's most vulnerable people under internationally-funded emergency programmes. Programmes implemented so far have forged strong partnerships and close cooperation between the RRC, participating national societies (PNS) and regional authorities.

The Russian Red Cross has 101 regional and 1,321 district committees or branches, as well as over 18,000 grass-root organizations across the country. One of the major events during the reporting period was the XIII Russian Red Cross Congress, held from 28 to 29 November 2001 in Moscow. The Congress, which holds an ordinary session every five years, adopted revised statutes and elected a new RRC chairlady with Red Cross experience in the tracing service, and who had formerly worked in the Russian Federation's presidential administration. From 15 to 18 January the head of the Europe Department and a senior officer paid a visit to Moscow to meet the new RRC leadership, and discuss future cooperation. A reciprocal visit was made a week later by the RRC chairlady and deputy director to the Federation's Secretariat and the ICRC in Geneva. From 13 to 15 February a partnership meeting was held in Moscow with the participation of American, British, Canadian, Finnish, German, Norwegian, and Swedish Red Cross Societies, the ICRC and Federation representatives from Geneva. The minutes of the partnership meeting are available on request.

Another major event was the Kiev Conference conducted from 5 to 8 June 2001 in Ukraine to examine and discuss the integration and development of 15 Red Cross/ Red Crescent Societies of the former Soviet republics (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Estonia). Conference participants reviewed progress in the implementation of the Almaty Declaration

(December 1996) and defined priorities for their contribution to the implementation of the Federation's *Strategy 2010*. They were updated on the Red Cross/Red Crescent emblem issue and heard about plans for more effective advocacy, and listened to a report on development of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement strategy. Three working groups were convened to discuss volunteers and youth, governance, and financial issues. The conference ended with the publishing of the Kiev Declaration.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response

Two programmes were implemented under this section of the appeal: Population Movement and the American Red Cross Supplementary Feeding Programme.

Population Movement (PM) programme

The Federation has supported the PM programme since 1998. In June 2001 the programme temporarily stopped its activities due to a lack of funding. In December 2001 new funding arrived and allowed some projects to continue under the PM programme.

RRC Reception points

Regions	Project code	Donor code	Time frame
Belgorod, Kaliningrad, Veliki Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Kursk	PRU 542	DGUS00	August'00 - May'01

Objective 1 To facilitate adaptation of 30,000 forced migrants and refugees into the society through emergency response and counselling support.

From January 2001 onwards, RRC reception points functioned in only five out of 12 regions; psychologists and lawyers agreed to work in these regions on a voluntary basis until funding arrived in August. It was planned to continue the project in Omsk, Oryol, Orenburg, Tambov, Voronezh, Kirov and Sochi with a greater focus on consultancy in the spheres of law, psychology and social adaptation, but due to the lack of funding, this plan failed. During the reporting period, 13,983 applications for assistance were made in Belgorod, Kursk, Kaliningrad, Veliki Novgorod, and Novosibirsk reception points, including 9,128 from forced migrants. The applicants received relief assistance in the form of 6,829 family food parcels (FFPs), 3,890 hygienic kits, 3,838 bed linen sets, and 3,777 medical kits. Also, 1,957 legal and 1,361 psychological consultations were held in the reception points. Belgorod and Orenburg regional committees managed to purchase a certain number of relief commodities through their own efforts.

The RRCS central committee reception point for forced migrants assisted 516 people, including 437 migrants with 306 sets of second hand clothes, 232 hygienic kits, and 96 medical kits. Over 200 legal consultations were provided to migrants during the year.

Objective 2 To establish three new reception points at the Chelyabinsk, Ekaterinburg and Krasnoyarsk railway stations.

New reception points were not established due to a lack of funding.

Objective 3 To reduce the emergency support component (food/ hygienic parcels) items per month for the reception points once these points have functioned for 18 months.

An analysis was conducted of relief support over the duration of the programme, which showed that strict norms for humanitarian aid distribution should be established, with the basic criteria being the number of members in a beneficiary family. The five reception points operating from January to May included these norms in their projects, which helped to avoid conflicts among forced migrants.

Health Support

Regions	Project code	Donor code	Time frame
Pskov	PRU 544	DGUS00	August'00 - May'01
Moscow	PRU 545	DGUS00	September'00 - June'01

Objective 1 To provide health care for 5,000 forced migrants, refugees, and local population through targeted health care projects.

A centre for social and medical assistance in the Pskov region assisted 1,049 people, including 441 forced migrants during 2001; 180 psychological consultations were held. Two centres for medical and social assistance in Moscow conducted 355 psychological consultations during the reporting period. Some 2,204 applications for assistance were received, including 1,642 from forced migrants.

Objective 2 To have established by the end of 2001, socialisation activities for up to 500 beneficiaries in the Pskov project run by a social worker and psycho-social counsellor.

This objective was not met due to a lack of funding.

Psycho-social rehabilitation

Objective 1 To strengthen the network of RRC psycho-social counsellors who support rehabilitation for forced migrants and refugees at reception points and other PM activities.

During the reporting period, no activities were carried out to meet this objective due to a lack of funding. The psycho-social counsellors operated on a voluntary basis in only five out of 12 reception points.

Objective 2 To analyse and respond to possible needs for psycho-social support of RRC non-professional activists in the regions who work in the PM programme as support staff.

Non-professional activists working under the project received information materials and special literature regarding their duties and describing the overall significance of the programme.

Objective 3 To establish a relationship with the Reference Centre for Psychological Support (in Copenhagen) and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Psychological Support Programme (in Geneva).

No activities were conducted in this area due to a lack of overall PM activity during the reporting period and a severe lack of funding.

Summer Camps

Objective 1 To promote the socialisation and integration of around 800 forced migrant and refugee children.

Due to a lack of funding no summer camps were established this year.

Legal Counselling

Regions	Project code	Donor code	Time frame
Chita, Orenburg, Privolzhije	PRU 546	DGUS00	September'00 - May'01
St. Petersburg, Nizhni Novgorod, Pskov, Ivanovo, Stavropol	PRU 547	DGUS00	September'00 - May'01

Objective 1 To expand the number of legal counselling points at railway stations from three to five.

Due to a lack of funding no new counselling points at railway stations were established.

Objective 2 To strengthen the existing legal counselling points in the regions.

Due to a lack of funding no activities were held to strengthen the capacity of existing legal counselling points. Nonetheless, existing activities continued until the programme was temporary stopped. Emergency legal support points for forced migrants at Chita, Orenburg, and Kuibyshev railway stations assisted 1,404 people, including 819 migrants. Legal support points for migrants operating in Nizhni Novgorod, Pskov, Ivanovo, St. Petersburg, and Stavropol Red Cross committees conducted 1,613 consultations, including 972 with forced migrants, during the reporting period.

Capacity Building (PRU 548/ DGUS00)

Objective 1 to raise awareness about the PM programme internally in the RRC.

The RRC staff and volunteers learned about the PM programme in the process of its implementation. The best advertising for the programme were the activities implemented. The PM programme coordinator informed the central committee on progress during regular staff meetings. Other activities, such as printing of information materials were not implemented during the reporting period due to a lack of funding.

Objective 2 To make dissemination of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values an integral part of the disaster response PM programme to guide the RRC activities and ensure protection and assistance to the most vulnerable.

Psycho-social workers and lawyers working on the programme disseminated information among the beneficiaries during consultations and in medical and social assistance rooms until the close of the programme. Special activities were not implemented due to a lack of funding.

Objective 3 To analyse needs and identify new target groups in Russia, related to the PM programme.

The programme did not receive funding until December, therefore there was no need to identify new target groups.

Objective 4 To prepare for possible increased migration movements from Central Asia to Russia.

Theoretically, the programme staff is prepared for increased migration from Central Asia to Russia. Forty seminars for lawyers and psychologists were held last year to increase understanding of the programme, and prepare for new challenges.

American Red Cross Supplementary Feeding Programme

The operation was completed at the end of August and both objectives were met.

Objective 1 To distribute 20,290 metric tonnes of commodities within the following six areas: Kemerovo region, Khakassia Republic, Evenkia AO, Irkutsk region, Buryatia Republic and Chita region.

Over the period of programme implementation a total of 210,000 people received food support (30 lbs. of wheat flour, 6 lbs. of rice, 6 lbs. of beans, 6 lbs. of buckwheat, and a 4 litre can of oil) across the six targeted regions as follows:

Region	No. individuals	No. beneficiaries in institutions	Flour MT	Rice MT	Beans MT	Buckwheat MT	Oil MT
Kemerovo	30'000	22'000	2'840	570	570	240	780
Khakassia / Evenkia	10 000/ 6 000	8 000/ 4 000	1'540	320	320	140	420
Irkutsk	40'000	25'000	3'550	720	720	280	970
Buryatia/ Chita	20 000/ 14 000	15 000/ 16 000	3'560	720	720	340	970

Objective 2 to distribute 1,410 metric tonnes of commodities in the regions of Kurgan and Tyumen.

Over the period of programme implementation, 30,500 individuals and beneficiaries in institutions received 840 MT flour, 170 MT rice, 170 MT beans, and 230 MT oil.

Humanitarian Values

Red Cross Public Information Campaign

The project has not received any funding since the launch of the appeal. The Russian Red Cross gets some promotion from the programmes that initiate funds. The RRC press service intended to hold public relation campaigns in order to create a new image for the Russian Red Cross, attract volunteers, develop new forms of fund-raising and widen media contacts. The previous information delegate tried to promote the idea of holding a regional workshop to develop a common PR and information strategy for Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine, and improve the skills of information staff to raise them to international level. The idea has failed due to a lack of funds. The Russian Red Cross needs to restore its position among the population and develop its image in the new social environment.

Russian Red Cross Museum

The RRCS Museum receives no funding from the International Federation, but continues its activities through the ICRC and local resources.

Russian Red Cross Magazine

The magazine was published with the financial support of the ICRC.

Health and Care

Visiting Nurses Training Centres

A planning activity was held under objective 4 of the appeal. Other objectives included the improvement of quality and availability of medical and social care for programme beneficiaries, including the establishment of 10 new medico-social rooms; improvement of the professional level of the RRC VNS through training; and increasing the population's knowledge of the home care service, were not met due to a lack of funds.

Objective 4 to achieve sustainability of the VNS training system and programme through training, advocacy work with the regional authorities, marketing and local fund-raising activities.

From 28 September to 13 October, the Federation's health adviser visited Moscow in order to assist in developing a RRC health strategy and plan further development of the Visiting Nurses Service (VNS). As a result of his consultations, a health concept was developed. It has formed the basis for the next health appeal, and will be used in creating a plan of action to implement the objectives of appeal 01.49/2002.

Blood Donor Recruitment

This project has not received any funds. However, local RRC committees carried out relevant activities with their own resources. For example, they hold regular donor days to recruit non-remunerated blood donors for local blood services, and provide them with all necessary information.

HIV/AIDS Youth Peer Education

This project remained unfunded. There are local Red Cross initiatives taking place in some regions with volunteers and staff going to schools, colleges and universities to hold lectures or seminars on HIV/AIDS prevention measures.

Visiting Nurses Service/Tuberculosis/HIV/AIDS

2001 was the third year of programme implementation. The Federation will continue to support it under appeal 01.49/2002.

Region	Project code	Donor code	Time frame
Astrakhan	PRU 537	DNUS	May'01 - April'02
Pskov	PRU 536	DNIS	May'01 - October'01
Arkhangelsk Murmansk	PRU 535	DNNO DGNNNO	May'01 - April'02
Tomsk Kemerovo Buryatia	PRU 516	DNGB	May'01 - April'02
Oryol	PRU 534	DH03	September'00 - August'01

Objective 1 To improve the levels of treatment compliance and care of targeted tuberculosis patients in the ambulatory stage over a five to ten year period.

RRC visiting nurses trained to work under the TB programme provided controlled treatment to TB patients in Red Cross soup kitchens, TB dispensaries or at home during the reporting period.

Special efforts were made in order to target marginalised groups: alcoholics, ex-prisoners, the homeless, and migrants. Ex-prisoners with TB also formed part of the programme target group. Unfortunately, only some of them register at TB dispensaries after release. There is a strong and clear need to improve links between the civilian TB service and the penitentiary system, ensuring that released TB patients present themselves to TB dispensaries in order to continue the treatment. The Red Cross remains a viable tool to connect the two systems.

Targeting of TB patients within the programme has improved immensely and social assistance was used more strategically and realistically to ensure compliance with treatment and to build up the immunity of those patients in the ambulatory stage.

In January-April, the second stage of programme implementation was finalized, with the following results: over 3,000 adults with TB received food assistance, either in the form of hot meals or daily

food parcels, across the targeted regions. Second hand clothes, distributed in Pskov, Kemerovo and Buryatia, provided an invaluable, low cost, incentive to TB patients, especially to prisoners visiting Red Cross centres for medical and social assistance upon release. A total of 1,659 TB patients received food and hygienic kits in the Siberian regions under the programme. Over 990 Siberian children received daily support in the form of hot meals and protein kits.

Most of the patients were transferred into the third stage of programme implementation, which lasted from May to September. At that time, the programme was supported by British Red Cross monthly bridging loans to help keep its basic elements running. Social and material support was limited to hot meals and daily food parcels. At that stage, approximately 1,000 TB patients received over 63,000 hot meals, and some 700 patients received over 62,000 daily food parcels across the targeted regions. In addition, 138 family food parcels (FFPs) and 69 hygienic kits were distributed to TB patients and the most vulnerable people in Oryol.

The social component of the programme was implemented fully through the provision of daily food kits, hot meals, food parcels and hygienic kits in the fourth stage of the programme, which started in October. A total of 1,978 TB patients received 33,676 hot meals, 40,499 daily food kits, 333 food parcels and 1,247 hygienic kits across the targeted regions. Over 3,500 food parcels and 8,470 hygienic kits were procured.

Objective 2 To raise levels of awareness and understanding of TB/HIV/AIDS among key target groups within the Russian population over a five to ten year period and to develop accurate means of measuring such progress.

Information leaflets, booklets and posters printed under the ECHO-funded stages of appeal 08/99 were used to raise awareness of TB and HIV/AIDS among the general public, TB patients and their families. Red Cross visiting nurses were active in going into the community to hold lectures and talks with the families of TB patients and other relevant groups.

The following activities took place in the regions during the reporting period:

Astrakhan: the local Red Cross committee organized activities on the Day of the Elderly for Red Cross veterans and aged TB patients. The local radio reported on Red Cross TB activities in its "Acts of Kindness" weekly programme. TB and HIV/AIDS information materials were distributed during an activity among youth; over 1,000 people participated in the event. The presentation of the training centre took place in December. It will serve to educate staff and youth on First Aid (Red Cross), Basics of Home Care (within the TB programme), International Humanitarian Law (within the ICRC programme), tolerance (Red Cross) and TB/HIV/AIDS/STD prevention (within the TB programme). The event was widely covered in the media. The Red Cross was active in HIV/AIDS prevention. Together with the AIDS center the following activities were conducted on World AIDS Day: distribution of information leaflets on HIV/AIDS prevention; social support to people living with HIV; a booklet on HIV/AIDS was published; a seminar on HIV/AIDS prevention was organized for Red Cross volunteers and AIDS centre youth using 'peer education' methodology. In October - December 2001 Astrakhan Red Cross developed information leaflets for ex-prisoners with TB. Two seminars were conducted on the TB module during the reporting period: one for visiting nurses and the other for medical workers - volunteers in new programme districts.

Pskov: "Say 'NO' to TB" action took place in the region during the reporting period, and was covered in the local media. During the event, the Red Cross raised RUR 4,046. Twenty participants became Red Cross members. Over 150 booklets about the programme and 500 leaflets for TB patients were produced locally. The local RRC committee published information about the programme on the Internet. In December, in Pskov and three districts an information activity was devoted to World AIDS Day. Information materials were distributed among youth and the general population. The

media was actively involved in highlighting the problem of HIV/AIDS and ways of prevention. Local newspapers published test competitions on the prevention of HIV. The Red Cross organized a drawing competition among the population on the topic "AIDS is a plague of XXI century". A similar event was organized for schoolchildren.

Arkhangelsk: The local RRC committee recruited three more volunteers for the programme during the reporting period. The medical coordinator took part in the International Conference on Infectious Diseases Control in the Barents region; the Red Cross programme received high marks from participants at the conference. Discussions of joint TB information activities took place between FILHA (Finnish Lung and Heart Association) and Red Cross representatives in the region. New information materials were developed: a memo for TB patients who had completed the treatment and a booklet on TB/AIDS prevention. Together with the AIDS centre, the Red Cross was actively involved in the preparations for World AIDS Day: seminars for youth were held and received some media coverage. A meeting for Red Cross volunteers from the entire region was held, and over 200 volunteers received information about TB and HIV/AIDS.

Murmansk: New information materials were developed in the region: pocket calendars with the Red Cross logo and information leaflets for TB patients. Due to the reduction of the number of nurses within the programme and the increase in their workload, nurses' involvement in lecturing became less active. The medical coordinator of Murmansk Red Cross together with the district Red Cross chairpersons developed a plan of information activities for the nurses. It included lectures on TB and HIV/AIDS prevention, meetings with the patients and collecting the opinions of the beneficiaries' on the programme.

Tomsk: Tomsk Red Cross organized seminars on TB, first aid and Red Cross history for three new visiting nurses and 150 volunteers using their local resources. A booklet was published and a short video advertisement was broadcast on local television. The Red Cross together with Merlin and the local TB service undertook a humanitarian activity "White camomile" whose main aim was to distribute information about TB and ways to prevent the disease. The Red Cross issued 800 booklets about their activities and distributed 1,000 information leaflets on TB prevention. During this activity people donated money to support the TB programme, and the Red Cross managed to obtain 36,000 roubles in private donations in this way. The media was actively involved in the coverage of the event. During this period 13 articles devoted to the Red Cross were published in the local newspapers, and radio and TV programmes with the participation of Red Cross representatives were broadcast.

Kemerovo: the local Red Cross arranged for a TB information board which was installed on the main street of the city, and organized the placement of TB information on one of the city buses. The regional committee took an active part in the development of the TB programme together with the other parties involved in TB control: *Medécins Sans Frontières*, Alabama University, DFID and TB services both in the civilian and the penitentiary sectors. A competition among journalists on the best article about the Red Cross TB programme was held. In November, the Red Cross took part in an exhibition of public organizations, at which the programme was presented.

Buryatia: the local Red Cross together with the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic included a TB topic in tests and compositions for secondary and high school students. Visiting nurses continued to take an active part in information activities aimed to raise public awareness on TB and HIV/AIDS and ways of prevention. Besides the distribution of information materials, Red Cross staff were involved in lecturing at health institutions and Red Cross medical-social rooms. During the reporting period opinion polls were conducted in Ulan-Ude in order to estimate the level of public awareness of the problem.

Oryol: a film about Red Cross/ local TB service joint activities was shown on local television. Funds collected by the RRC Oryol committee were used to organize charity actions for children in a local TB sanatorium and a TB kindergarten. Red Cross visiting nurses, volunteers and staff conducted 29

lectures on TB/HIV/AIDS prevention. Oryol Red Cross participated in roundtable discussions on TB/HIV/AIDS problems and “Society against social diseases” meetings organized by the regional administration. Visiting nurses continued health education activities for TB patients and their families. Over RUR 21, 000 were raised locally for the Red Cross TB/HIV/AIDS/VNS programme.

Objective 3 To strengthen the RRC branches, and in particular the VNS, in the pilot regions and for the VNS to further develop and define its role as a complementary agency to the work already carried out by health authorities.

The RRC Visiting Nurses Service continued to implement its functional duties, proving to be a capable and valuable partner to local health authorities.

Programme activities promoted strengthening of the Red Cross VNS at the regional level through the recruitment of new staff, professional training, and providing nurses with necessary materials.

The strategic plan developed by the regional committees in summer 2001 aimed to make the programme sustainable, and not dependent only on external funds. All programme regions have started gradually to mobilize local resources to replace external support. At present, a part of project expenses is covered locally, e.g. the salaries of some visiting nurses working with TB patients are paid by local administrations. In some regions local financial sustainability is still dependent on Federal budget decisions made in Moscow and regional authorities have limited capacities.

It is important to support the Visiting Nurses Service as the main programme tool and in order not to diminish the positive image gained during the first three years of programme implementation.

During the reporting period, a total of 87 visiting nurses worked within the programme; 66 of them were covered by the programme, while 21 were supported by local administrations. Over 700 volunteers worked permanently on the programme across the targeted regions.

Objective 4 To develop the programme model in a sustainable way over the next three to five years.

A basic model was defined, based on the previous experience of implementing appeal 08/99. As it is only the beginning of a long-term programme, the model is not ideal, and needs to be adjusted to a constantly changing environment, yet nonetheless keep its main principles. On one hand, changes are necessary to make the programme cost-effective and sustainable, and on the other hand to respond to new needs, for example to put a greater emphasis on HIV/AIDS issues linked to TB. As summarized by the delegation’s programme coordinator: a definitive model for the programme cannot be established once and for all, but implementation itself may suggest a model. The current model worked effectively over the two years of appeal 08/99. It was suitable for a similar operation carried out in Oryol and funded by WHO. A combination of experiences of the seven targeted regions has already defined a Red Cross niche in combating TB/HIV/AIDS and other STDs.

Organizational Development (PRU 027/ DNDK01 and DNDK)

Objective 1 to develop a Strategic Plan of Development (SPD) until 2010, which will determine a basic concept of RRC activities.

Currently, the Russian Red Cross is undergoing a period of restructuring and reorganization, and the development of SPD 2010 has temporarily stopped. Despite a lack of external support for the project, the RRC carried out the following activities until the RRC Congress in November:

- A working meeting was held to analyse the Federation’s *Strategy 2010*. It was decided that RRC SPD 2010 should include major objectives defined in the strategy.

- At another working meeting it was decided to align SPD 2010 with the Movement's strategy, and include some structural elements in SPD 2010, for example its history and major problems.
- Since the RRC strategic work plan for the transition period was not fully implemented, it was decided to include several of the plan's objectives into SPD 2010.
- The RRC has formulated a questionnaire for RRCS staff and volunteers regarding SPD 2010. The questionnaire aims to evaluate the basic goals and objectives of the Federation's *Strategy 2010* and the strategy of the Movement, and whether these are compatible with those of the RRC.
- Two working meetings on the RRC SPD 2010 were held during the reporting period. As a result, basic goals and objectives were defined as follows:
Goal 1: Implementation of programmes aimed at bringing relief to the most vulnerable groups in the population.

Objectives: a. To develop criteria to indicate vulnerable groups and the scope of their needs.

- b. To disseminate International Humanitarian Law and the Fundamental Principles.
- c. To prepare for emergency disasters.
- d. To respond to disasters.
- e. To provide socio-medical assistance to the community.

Goal 2: To create a well-functioning national society.

- i. To strengthen the national society's legal base.
- b. Organizational development within the framework of the new programme.
- c. Well-organized and effective governance and management.
- d. Global and diversified network of staff and volunteers.
- e. Mobilization of financial resources.
- f. Public relations and information.

Goal 3: Effective collaboration.

- i. Cooperation on programme activities.
- b. Partnerships with authorities, international and intergovernmental organizations, non-commercial agencies.

Basic problems in the RRC emerged during the working meetings: these included a lack of information exchange among the departments, difficulties in cooperation with the media, weaknesses in the legal base, a lack of fund-raising and resource development activity, weak management, including financial, in the regional committees. It was therefore agreed to focus on these issues in SPD 2010.

Objective 2 To adopt new RRC statutes at the 13th congress, which will legally consolidate basic changes in its structure and functions.

A number of meetings were held during 2001 to work on the new statutes.

The new statutes were adopted by the RRC 13th Congress on 28 November 2001, and approved by the Ministry of Justice on 24 January 2002.

The original aim was to maintain the basic articles of the present statutes, but make major changes to the articles on 'RRC Structure' and 'Bodies of Governance' to reflect the planned reforms regarding the division of governance and management, establishment of zonal departments, and the role of regional and local committees. This was not fully achieved due to a revision in the process of reform endorsed by the new RRC leadership.

Objective 3 To adopt an operational plan of action until 2004, which will determine the most urgent and important objectives and activities for the next three years, necessary to achieve the goals set in SPD 2010.

Up until the Congress in November, the RRC carried out a number of activities in order to meet this objective:

- An analysis of the plan of action for the transition period was conducted which showed that 70 per cent of its activities were implemented.
- A working meeting of the RRC's previous leadership decided that the transition period was not over and that it was necessary to include several unfulfilled objectives in the operational plan of action 2004.

Due to a change in RRC leadership and a consequent review of objectives and priorities, the objective was not met.

Objective 4 To prepare and approve legal documents, which will consolidate structural changes in the RRC and its interactions and relationships with state agencies and NGOs.

Due to a lack of funds, few activities were conducted to meet this objective. A list of over 100 legal documents was prepared. Letters to regional RRC representatives were prepared in order to collect their opinions on necessary legal documents. It was decided to continue working in this direction after the adoption of the new statutes.

Objective 5 to develop evaluation criteria for the work of the national society's regional departments, which will serve for better coordination of their activities.

The RRC conducted the following activities to meet this objective:

- The basic evaluation criteria for work of the national society's regional committees based on the characteristics of a well-functioning national society were developed and approved at the RRC Presidium.
- An evaluation system was developed according to the criteria.

A pilot analysis based on the above mentioned achievements was carried out, which revealed the imperfections in the RRC statistical reporting system. It was decided to establish new forms of statistical reporting for the regional committees.

Coordination and Management

Objective 1 To ensure effective general management of the delegation.

The head of delegation finished his term in Moscow at the end of May, and the relief coordinator was assigned as acting head of the delegation until the end of August. During the reporting period he ensured consistent and appropriate work of the administrative system, inter-delegation information sharing, timely and comprehensive reporting, and tried to reduce operation costs where feasible.

On 29 September, a new head of delegation arrived in Moscow, and started his mission with a comprehensive review of various aspects of the delegation's work and capacity, including financial, administrative and security procedures. Regular meetings were established between the delegation and its RRC counterparts to ensure the continuation of effective cooperation in resource management, programme planning and design. Serious efforts were made to rationalise expenditures and reduce administrative overheads, which included closer integration of tasks with the RRC, particularly in the relief and logistics department.

Renewed measures were taken to reconfirm the delegation's legal status in the Russian Federation, through discussions with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Objective 2 to promote the development of the delegation's human resource base.

The health programme assistant participated in a workshop for programme managers organized by the Finnish Red Cross from 27 to 29 April. The workshop aimed to deepen participants' understanding of programme mechanisms and specific aspects of Red Cross operations. A TB programme manager was recruited in December, and began work in mid- January on the USAID-funded TB operation. A TB medical officer and TB programme assistant were also hired.

A finance consultant worked in Moscow from the end of May to the end of July to review the delegation's financial system. During the reporting period, he held regular meetings with the delegation's financial department, and met with the Russian Red Cross' headquarters and financial managers. The delegation's locally engaged regional finance manager completed his mission on 30 September 2001. A finance administration delegate arrived in Moscow on 24 October.

The delegation's programme coordinator and the American Red Cross relief/logistics delegate working in Irkutsk participated in the Organizational Development Forum, conducted in Geneva from 13 to 15 June, to discuss and exchange experience on organizational development in national societies.

The delegation's information officer participated in the Information/Communications Strategies workshop conducted in Geneva from 21 to 24 June, which helped in developing contacts with Secretariat staff in the field of information/communications, and to exchange experience. The information officer was subsequently posted to Tajikistan in September, and a reporting officer was recruited to combine the responsibilities of information/reporting officer from October 2001.

In June, the appraisals for all delegation national and expatriate staff were completed and applied. A revised grading system and salary scale for nationals was worked out and became effective from 1 January, 2002. A workshop for the new HR performance and development review (PDR) system was organized, with the participation of delegates and some national staff.

Objective 3 To provide timely, consistent and competent technical support to the RRC.

The delegation supported the Russian Red Cross with translations of major documents such as the Volunteers Report, RRC Statutes, RRC statutes guidelines, CAS guidelines, Red Cross emblem documents, the Federation's governance board decisions, and World Disasters Reports.

The database project continued during the reporting period. At the end of April the project officer conducted a field trip to Magadan to assess the existing capacity of database collection in the local Red Cross committee and define plans to support the development of local, zonal and federal level databases. To further develop the project, it is planned to incorporate the results and the entire data base into the RRC web site project, presented in the Federation's new appeal for the Russian Federation.

The Swedish Red Cross supported a capacity building initiative in RRC financial management. A delegate worked under the programme from June 2001 to February 2002, and collaborated closely with the RRC on a review of their chart of accounts, and in preparing a concept paper for the RRC financial manager on the development of the national society's financial management strategy.

A consultant was engaged by the Federation to work with the RRC in the development of its health strategy, while support continued in communicating and coordinating proposals for Red Cross partnership collaboration across Russia.

Objective 4 To collaborate productively with external partners.

Extensive contacts with external partners were made with regard to health programmes. The delegation participated in regular health interagency meetings convened by WHO. The health

department continued to collaborate closely with WHO under the TB project in Oryol. In April, talks were held with IOM on possible cooperation on the TB programme in Astrakhan. In May, a field trip to Astrakhan was conducted together with ECHO representatives to finalize the TB programme there. Negotiations were held with DFID on possible cooperation in Kemerovo and Samara under the TB programme. An assessment field trip to Samara was conducted together with DFID representatives in June.

The new head of delegation visited several foreign embassies and external donors in Moscow to market appeal 01.49/2002. In addition, regular contacts were maintained by the head of delegation and the programme coordinator with UN agencies, the European Community, the ICRC and others over current programme implementation, and future planning. A Europe Department head of delegation meeting was held in Geneva from 6-8 November.

Conclusions

While there were notable successes in many programme areas, particularly in health, and in increased development of RRC capacity in population movement and legal counselling, several of the planned programmes have not received any funding due to a lack of donor interest. The operations that can be regarded as active are TB/HIV/AIDS/VNS and support to the American Red Cross supplementary feeding programmes. A lot of what had been planned under the organizational development section of the Appeal was not completed due to the changes in the Russian Red Cross leadership and its subsequent reorganization. A revision of RRC strategic directions is now being studied, and it is foreseen that high level support to the RRC in guiding its future direction and development at central committee level and across the regions will be a priority. The delegation will consolidate its role as an advisor and facilitator in this process, in order to ensure a coherent, co-ordinated and standardized approach to future directions of the Movement in Russia.

Other programmes, which were implemented by RRC/Federation/ICRC, but not included in the Annual Appeal, also contributed to RRC capacity building and the strengthening of its public image. Some of these are: assistance to victims of Chernobyl, the Yakutia flood operation, emergency support to IDPs in the northern Caucasus, support to activities of the RRC rescue service and RRC tracing centre, water rescue, alleviation of severe poverty in the Northern Territories, smart relief, the delivery and distribution of second hand clothes, the support of playrooms for child-migrants in Ingushetia, support to the Ivanovo boarding school, dissemination of International Humanitarian Law, bilateral programmes and humanitarian activities with commercial organizations.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

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Relationship Management Department

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Europe Department

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.59/2001 Russian Federation

Period: year 2001

Project(s): 67902, RU013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021,024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 160, 161,

RU513, 516, 524, 526, 529, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 543,

RU544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 580

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED INCOME 2001. CASH. KIND. SERVICES

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	9,850,000				
less Cash brought forward	-906,233				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	10,756,233				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Government grant 2 (DGUS02)	20,460				20,460
American Government grant 3 (DGUS03)	62,398				62,398
American Government (DGUS)	11,435				11,435
American Govt.via American Red Cross (DGNUS)	2,765,909				2,765,909
Australian Red Cross (DNAU)	15,659				15,659
British Red Cross (DNGB)	353,638				353,638
Canadian Govt.via Canadian Red Cross (DGNCA)	74,397				74,397
Danish Red Cross (DNDK)	102,153				102,153
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	313,615				313,615
German Red Cross (DNDE)	-24,958				-24,958
Icelandic Red Cross (DNIS)	123,480				123,480
ICRC (DM04)	81,074				81,074
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	33,071				33,071
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	121,307				121,307
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	162,138				162,138
Private Donors-online donations (DPOLD)	109				109
Singapore Red Cross (DNSG)	26,899				26,899
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	83,086				83,086
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	399,339				399,339
Swiss Red Cross (DNCH)	35,000				35,000
Turkish Red Crescent (DNTR)	3,263				3,263
United States - Private Donors (DPUS)	19				19
USA GVT- Grant 4 (DGUS04)	-52,409				-52,409
USA PRM - PM Grant 2000 (DGUS00)	6,535				6,535
World Health Organisation (DH03)	214,879				214,879
Canada				34,332	34,332
Great Britain				86,735	86,735
Japan				12,485	12,485
Netherlands				24,805	24,805
Sweden				59,958	59,958
USA				31,211	31,211
TOTAL	4,932,497			249,526	5,182,023

II - Balance of funds

Opening balance	-906,233
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	4,932,497
CASH EXPENDITURE	-5,816,111

CASH BALANCE	-1,789,848

Appeal No & title: 01.59/2001 Russian Federation

Period: year 2001

Project(s): 67902, RU013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021,024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 160, 161, RU513, 516, 524, 526, 529, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 543,

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction		39,131			39,131	-39,131
Clothing & Textiles	123,000	41,711			41,711	81,289
Food/Seeds	916,000	365,457			365,457	550,543
Water		1,257			1,257	-1,257
Medical & First Aid	233,000	40,390			40,390	192,610
Teaching materials	27,000	37,876			37,876	-10,876
Utensils & Tools	13,000	64,882			64,882	-51,882
Other relief supplies	77,000	30,501			30,501	46,499
Sub-Total	1,389,000	621,205			621,205	767,795
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings		42,541			42,541	-42,541
Vehicles	27,000	12,135			12,135	14,865
Computers & Telecom equip.	157,000	39,146			39,146	117,854
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	73,000	39,180			39,180	33,820
Sub-Total	257,000	133,001			133,001	123,999
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	3,338,000	2,171,916			2,171,916	1,166,084
Sub-Total	3,338,000	2,171,916			2,171,916	1,166,084
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	873,000	487,029		249,526	736,555	136,445
Personnel (local staff)	1,791,000	1,294,064			1,294,064	496,936
Training						
Sub-Total	2,664,000	1,781,093		249,526	2,030,619	633,381
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	42,000	-94,190			-94,190	136,190
Travel & related expenses	297,000	192,373			192,373	104,627
Information expenses	295,000	65,233			65,233	229,767
Administrative expenses	460,000	570,987			570,987	-110,987
External workshops & Seminars	26,000					26,000
Sub-Total	1,120,000	734,404			734,404	385,596
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	664,000	173,299			173,299	490,701
Technical services	198,000	51,886			51,886	146,114
Professional services	220,000	57,558			57,558	162,442
Sub-Total	1,082,000	282,743			282,743	799,257
Operational provisions		91,748			91,748	-91,748
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	9,850,000	5,816,111		249,526	6,065,637	3,784,363

Consumption rate: Expenditures versus income 117%
Expenditures versus budget 62%