

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

CENTRAL ASIA

May 2002

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

Appeal No. 01.62/2001

Appeal Target: CHF 6,797,517

Operational Developments

Following the events of 11 September in the United States, central Asia became the focus of global political and military attention. In response to the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan, Central Asian National Societies (CANS) and the Federation launched an Emergency Appeal and developed contingency plans to address a possible influx of refugees. As a result, three countries neighbouring Afghanistan - Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan were provided with radio communications, relief commodities and support from delegates. Apart from this operation, the regional delegation continued its efforts to respond to other emergencies and long-lasting disasters that threatened the region: drought and food shortages in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, and floods in Kazakhstan. Separate operation updates on those emergency appeals can be obtained from the regional delegation and the Federation's web site.

An institutional and resource development review of the five CANS, carried out in 2000, analyzed the impact of external assistance from the Federation, ICRC and PNS to CANS development. Priorities identified by the review had been implemented throughout 2001 through various programmes. A follow up to the review was conducted in July 2001 to assess progress, priorities, plans and the impact of organizational development (OD) assistance. It reflected CANS generally positive feedback and high interest in improvement of financial sustainability, branch development, volunteering and other related issues.

As part of the central Asia 2001 planning process, a three-year regional assistance strategy was adopted at the October partnership meeting in Almaty, Kazakhstan with a focus on health, disaster management and the promotion of humanitarian values. These programmes will be carried out by the CANS with support from the Federation, ICRC and partner national societies, and will address the needs of most vulnerable groups, such as youth, displaced people, those affected by HIV/AIDS, TB, as well as geographical areas exposed to natural disasters and instability.

Disaster Response

Objectives 1-5 To assist the national societies in central Asia in running their relief activities efficiently, reporting on them and improving their knowledge and skills of the Federation's relief procedures.

The regional delegation provided technical support on relief programme management, including monitoring programme implementation. The skills and knowledge of national society staff and volunteers were enhanced and improved through training on distribution, logistics and disaster preparedness practices in specific response operations (Kazakhstan floods). The national societies' branches also benefited from training on vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs), reporting and disaster management .

The regional relief programme continued its supplementary assistance to elderly people, multichildren families and returnees living in poverty. Assistance included a range of projects, aimed at the provision of food in soup kitchens, distribution of food parcels, second hand clothing and foot wear.

In the second half of the year, the concept of disaster management (DM) was introduced at the regional delegation and to the CANS, aimed at a closer integration of disaster preparedness and response activities and to increase links to other elements of the disaster management cycle, such as mitigation and recovery. A DM training plan was developed and training for the core group (relief, DP, logistics health and population movement) from all five national societies was conducted, covering aspects of disaster management, updates on the Federation's disaster response mechanisms, compliance with the *Sphere* standards and specialized areas for specific programme sectors.

Objective 6 To develop national societies' capacities to identify the level of vulnerability among communities.

VCA training was conducted in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. This included developing planning criteria for national society activities to increase the coping mechanisms of vulnerable people, and vulnerability mapping in Red Cross/Red Crescent branches. *Strategy 2010* was introduced to the staff, youth and volunteers involved in project implementation, with a focus on project planning, reporting and accountability.

Objective 7 To increase the image of the national societies through humanitarian actions.

The CANS involved the media on a regular basis, in order to cover relief activities and increase the Red Cross/Red Crescent image in the region. Efforts were also focused on strengthening cooperation with local authorities and other aid organizations, and to generate funds at local levels to sustain the relief operations. Substantial success in local fund-raising efforts was achieved during the floods response operation in East Kazakhstan and with the soup kitchen project in the Batken region in Kyrgyzstan.

Objective 8 To provide regional coordination of relief activities in order to have adequate distribution of humanitarian assistance to the central Asian region.

The implementation of this objective was hampered by country-specific earmarked donor support.

Objective 9-12 To improve the logistical capacity of the CANS, provide support and promote communication and use of good policy in all aspects of logistics.

Following the 2000 logistics assessment of the CANS, a three-year development plan was designed for each national society. Logistics departments were established in all CANS, and logistics managers recruited and trained. Staff exchange practices, as well as further training in logistics procurement and English language activities were initiated this year and will continue in 2002.

Population Movement (PM)

The implementation of all specific objectives of the annual PM programme was hindered by the late confirmation of funding. However, a number of activities were carried out to facilitate and promote integration and support for the most vulnerable among the displaced.

In Kazakhstan, activities included assistance in improving the social and economic stability and health status of unstable populations, promotion of self-reliance projects and the strengthening of Red

Cross/Red Crescent capacities in those areas. Over 200 people, mainly women, obtained certificates in cooking, hairdressing, sewing and language lessons to be able to compete for employment on local markets. As part of a similar project in Kyrgyzstan, Afghan refugee women attended vocational training and worked part time in the sewing shop, which already turned a small profit which was reinvested in sewing supplies. In Uzbekistan, the national society produced and distributed textbooks for Afghan refugee children, who were denied access to local schools, conducted training for women refugees and assisted refugee communities to get access to health facilities. The Turkmen Red Crescent Society carried out a health education campaign for 1,000 local and refugee children in rural areas. Some 280 Afghan and Tajik returnee families received plots of land from the government, and the national society assisted them with seeds, fertilisers, agricultural tools and technical consultations. In Tajikistan, refugees received food assistance, and were involved in income-generating projects and public awareness activities. The CANS PM departments worked in close cooperation with IOM, UNHCR and the respective local governments. This work was very important in raising awareness among local communities of refugee issues, and increasing tolerance.

Aral Sea Project

Objective To provide supplementary food to tuberculosis patients in the Aral Sea region of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

The Aral Sea project, supported by the American Red Cross, provided supplementary food assistance to TB patients in the region. A total of 7,120 tonnes of commodities, including rice, flour and oil was distributed in two tranches over the year to a total of 100.000 beneficiaries.

Disaster Preparedness

Objective 1 To strengthen DP personnel and administrative capacities of the five national societies at oblast and rayon level and assist CANS in developing clear policies and operational guidelines.

Throughout the year, the regional delegation continued to support and train the national society DP staff, and provided them with office and vehicle support. The skills and capacities of the DP personnel within the CANS were reinforced through recruitment and training of *oblast* and *rayon* level staff.

An understanding of the importance of clear policies and guidelines in disaster preparedness and response led the CANS to discuss and develop their strategic work plans for 2002-2003. Disaster response plans, aimed at addressing zone-specific disasters were drafted by the end of the year. Furthermore, the CANS DP staff communication skills improved gradually, and information sharing through e-mail connection with branches was supported by the delegation.

Objective 2 To improve CANS skills and capacities in DP/DR, especially at oblast and rayon level.

A regional disaster management workshop was one of the highlights in 2001. Programme coordinators from all five CANS (DP, PM, health, logistics and vice-chairmen) came together to upgrade skills in disaster management in the context of the humanitarian crisis and future operations. As a follow-up to this training, the national society will develop its own in-country training plan and disaster management activities, with the Federation's support.

The CANS DP departments organized a variety of training sessions with focus on the national society branch and community level. Topics covered included disaster management and preparedness for area-specific disasters. DP training at headquarters level focused on DP priorities and policy planning. Volunteers and youth were widely involved in training and programme implementation. The following table indicates the total number and topics of training workshops conducted in 2001:

Country	Type of training/level	No of sessions	Topics covered
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Kazakhstan	National level	1	DP/DR and coordination
	Oblast level	3	DP planning & coordination
	Rayon level	35	Floods preparedness and response
	Zonal level	10	Disaster management, volunteer training, VCA training, refugees issues, mitigation, winter emergencies
	Special sessions	12	Earthquake preparedness (first aid and emergency shelter) Training needs, refugee influx.
Kyrgyzstan	National level	4	Disaster response, needs assessment, reporting, SPHERE standards, conflict preparedness, camp management
	Oblast level	10	Emergency committee DR plans, DP policy planning, co-ordination, training
	Rayon level	29	Public education, community DP
	Special sessions	12	DP policy planning meetings (financial sustainability)
Turkmenistan	National level	3	DP policy tplanung, CDBP, volunteer training
	Oblast level	3	
	Rayon level	16	Public education
	Special sessions	13	DP policy planning meeting & 2 CDBP pilot project training seminars, volunteer and rescue teams training
Uzbekistan	Oblast level	3	Local DP management
	Rayon level	36	Disaster management in high risk RC branches and volunteers
	Special	26	CBDP, VCA training
Total		216	

Objective 3 To increase awareness in communities at risk and in selected disaster prone areas so as to reduce their vulnerability.

Raising awareness among communities at risk was a successful activity, both in terms of coverage and content. The information and educational materials were designed and distributed with the aim of communicating to the general community potential hazards and ways of coping with them in order to reduce vulnerability. The CANS distributed leaflets and brochures, TV and video messages to the general public through their branches and involved local donors in producing awareness material. Based on the VCA and previous community-based DP projects, the CANS implemented DP activities among communities at risk. This included training and consultancy services for communities, creating rescue teams operational in area prone to disasters, as well as carrying out regular simulation exercises.

Objective 4 To improve and maintain good relations/ links with other programmes and organizations.

The five CANS DP officers participated in the regional DP meeting in June 2001 in Almaty to discuss the issues of cross-border cooperation and future exchange visits. As part of the follow-up on the decisions made, DP officers of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan intended to carry out exchanges of working visits, which were seen as an important opportunity to share experiences and strengthen cooperation between the CANS. Furthermore, CANS as part of their contingency planning for the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan have established a stand by working group, composed of DP, PM, health, logistics, and information personnel, which provided an opportunity to work together as a team.

The CANS work in close cooperation with their respective state emergency structures and NGOs. ADRA in Kyrgyzstan cooperated with the national society on disaster preparedness and response.

UNHCR continued its support of the Uzbek Red Crescent for a mobile tent camp. In cooperation with the State Agency for Emergency, the Kazakh Red Cross/Red Crescent volunteers created a database for disasters and related information which is available on the national society's web site.

Objective 5 To reduce the vulnerability of selected communities by enhancing their coping measures through DP pilot projects.

A wide range of disaster preparedness awareness activities, including dissemination of knowledge on disaster risks, rules of conduct during disasters and first aid in emergencies was carried out through community based disaster preparedness projects. In Uzbekistan, a brochure with recommendations, based on the previous community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) pilot projects and lessons learnt, was issued for community leaders to provide guidance for DP activities among local communities. In Turkmenistan recommendations were reflected in DP awareness material and emergency first aid training. Despite enormous difficulties, the national society of Kyrgyzstan ran the CBDP pilot project in the poorest area (only 35 per cent of the people there were employed) in shabby, seismically unsafe houses: its officers worked hard to increase awareness of conduct during disasters so as to reduce vulnerability. Many volunteers were recruited at branch level through this community based DP programme activity.

Objective 6 To improve the disaster response capacities of CANS, especially at oblast level.

The year saw a wide range of localised disasters throughout the region of different natures and scales (extensive floods and fire in Kazakhstan and drought in Uzbekistan). The CANS dealt with these disasters using their own resources and additional support from the Federation and partner societies. The disaster response capacities of the national societies were enhanced through a variety of specific training and replenishment of the DP stocks (through local procurements and in-kind donations).

Objective 7 To integrate related national society programme initiatives, particularly first aid, in the region.

The DP officers meeting held in June 2001 stressed the importance of integration of organizational and resource development, health/first aid and volunteer activities. The Kazakhstan national society integrated DP activities with youth programmes on different projects (water rescue teams, reduction of trauma); with ICRC activities, (joint workshops on family reunification and training), and with information programmes (upgrading the website and working with the media). The Uzbek Red Crescent worked closely with the ICRC, and with the Federation's regional delegation in relief, disaster response and the humanitarian crisis. In Turkmenistan the national society recruited and trained elderly volunteers in four branches in preventive health care at schools within the health programme, which included issues of DP, FA and rescue activities.

Objective 8 To encourage the national societies to cooperate and collaborate with each other and involve agencies in the regional DP programmes.

Cooperation between the CANS was a priority issue always raised and discussed by the DP officer at meetings and in the regular DP newsletter sent out by the Federation's regional delegation. To this end, a communications network between the central Asia national societies and between headquarters and branches was improved through establishing e-mail connections, provision and training in the use of satellite phones, and maintaining radio stations in the region. Working with other agencies led to constructive cooperation with ADRA in Kyrgyzstan in disaster preparedness. UNHCR in Uzbekistan supported the national society with a mobile tent camp. The Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan national societies worked with the American Red Cross to obtain grants for the Seismic Risk Reduction project.

However, one important activity was not implemented. An exchange of visits, planned during 12-22 September, between the DP officers in the region, to encourage cooperation, direct communication between the national societies and participation in the Dushanbe and GBAO mitigation project, although very well planned and organized, did not take place due to the events on 11 September. This activity was postponed until 2002.

Humanitarian Values

Objective 1 To promote the Movement's fundamental principles and humanitarian values and help national societies in central Asia to build relations with local authorities and international organizations.

In order to enhance the CANS public relations activities, the regional delegation prepared an information kit to be used as guidance for Red Cross branches and volunteers in their dissemination work in the region. It contained information on raising awareness of the Red Cross among the general public, local authorities and potential donors.

The CANS information departments carried out training workshops for volunteers and young journalists in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan with the aim of developing national society communication networks at the national level.

Objective 2 To profile the national societies' activities in core areas of disaster preparedness, response and health.

CANS information departments continued to increase awareness of the societies' activities through active information campaigns within and outside the region. Intensive efforts were made to promote activities carried out in the areas of Red Cross Red Crescent intervention in public awareness and preventive health. National society youth and volunteers contributed to World AIDS Day and promoted healthy life styles among their peers in schools and universities

Objective 3 To improve the local fund-raising capacities of national societies.

Information departments were actively involved in CANS fund-raising activities, through the organization of public events and campaigns. As a result of such efforts in Turkmenistan, the British Embassy in Ashgabad supported the publication of health promotion leaflets. In Kazakhstan, the national society initiated a media campaign to support the rehabilitation centre for street children, which resulted in a number of significant donations from the local business community.

Health and Care

Objective 1 To implement the TB prevention programme in 20 to 30 percent of DOTS districts by the end of 2001.

The programme was implemented in four countries except for Tajikistan, due to pending government acceptance of the WHO-recommended DOTS strategy. The starting point for each of the four CANS was different; however the stages of implementation were common and included recruiting and training 34 community TB visiting nurses (10 in Kazakhstan, eight in Kyrgyzstan, 10 in Uzbekistan and six in Turkmenistan). They conducted home visits to provide patient supervision, disseminated health information in patients' households and communities, and distributed hygiene parcels and vitamins. The visiting nurses worked in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and other organizations, such as MSF, WHO, and others.

Objective 2 To improve patient compliance with DOTS treatment for an estimated 25 per cent in the areas covered.

The DOTS programme was part of a national strategy for TB control in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. In Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan it was a pilot project. The impact of the overall project was evident by the increase in the number of TB cases identified, due to a better understanding of the programme and a revised approach to treatment. The following figures demonstrate the rise in TB cases (due to better coverage and improved identification techniques) compared with 2000 in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. In Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan the situation did not change significantly.

	2000 (cases per 100.000)	2001 (cases per 100.000)
Kazakhstan	141	154.7
Kyrgyzstan	114	134.9
Uzbekistan	64.5	64.6
Turkmenistan	79	84

Objective 3-4 To increase the level of awareness of tuberculosis among the population and to advocate support for the implementation of the DOTS strategy.

The TB awareness campaign was carried out through the production of printed and video material, which was distributed by specially trained nurses who visited households and worked with institutions. The advocacy component of the programme made good progress. A TB conference was organized by the regional delegation, with the participation of the five CANS, the Ministry of Health, WHO, CDC, Project Hope and other international organizations. The TB awareness campaign targeted all age groups of the general community, as well as physicians in TB dispensaries and policlinics, who received a book on clinical TB. All of these, and a number of other joint public health / Red Cross activities contributed to an increased awareness of the disease and a higher profile of the national societies' health activities in the region.

Apart from the TB programme, the regional health department was involved in a range of other activities, equally important for the national societies in the region. One of them was the women's health project in Semipalatinsk, which addressed safe motherhood and baby care problems. In Kyrgyzstan, the national society played a leading role among other international organizations and local NGOs in social mobilization and raising awareness for the national measles campaign supported by the American Red Cross.

Organizational Development

Objective 1 To assist national societies in responding to local vulnerabilities focusing on the core areas.

The Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Turkmen national societies participated in training in vulnerability assessments, in order to better plan their activities. Following the second workshop, the national societies finalized their three-year strategic work plans, based on the results of VCAs. The CANS demonstrated a high interest in the expansion of VCA training to branch level to improve response to local vulnerabilities; however, the results of a pilot exercise on VCA showed that more efforts were needed to strengthen the practical applicability of the knowledge gained before future programmes could be designed.

Objective 2 To improve the financial sustainability of CANS.

The year saw significant changes in the region. The revised statutes of the Turkmen Red Crescent were finally approved by the Ministry of Justice, which allowed the national society to run income-generating projects. In Uzbekistan, the national society implemented a number of activities, including an agricultural project in the Fergana valley, a bakery in Shirin, a computer centre in Namangan, a hotel at the training centre and a printing house. On all the projects, progress was made towards paying back the initial loans and becoming self-sustainable. Efforts were made in Kyrgyzstan to develop a new financial system and a fund-raising plan. Kazakh national society staff participated in training to enhance skills in financial sustainability and fund-raising.

On the whole, the CANS implemented diversified income generating activities, adapted to the local legal and market environments: these activities included commercial first-aid training in Uzbekistan, a bakery in Kyrgyzstan, stamps in Kazakhstan, etc.

Apart from concrete income-generating activities, efforts were made to improve self reliance and financial sustainability through the training of finance staff of the national societies, improving existing financial computer systems and elaborating manuals for financial management. The issue of improving financial sustainability still requires support, training, building partnerships and new innovative approaches in the future.

Objective 3 To enhance CANS understanding of the Federation's methodologies and upgrade practical skills and knowledge.

Training in the important areas of volunteer management, fund-raising and budget management was conducted in 15 branches in Kazakhstan. Four Red Cross branch staff in Uzbekistan attended practical and methodological training on working with local donors. In Turkmenistan, an efficient reporting system was established between national society headquarters and branch level to improve general reporting status.

Objective 4 To promote development of youth activities in CANS.

The regional programme supported 11 youth centres with 250 youth members. Activities included promotion of the International Year of Volunteers, addressing the needs of children and young people among local, as well as refugee, communities with a focus on HIV/AIDS and drug problems. In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, a decision was made to incorporate a section on volunteers into the society's statutes, while in Turkmenistan a Volunteer Rights Charter was outlined by youth leaders for consideration and adoption at the national society presidium. Youth and volunteers were widely involved in training in core areas of national society activities as well as at project planning and implementation stages. The age and participation level of volunteers differs from country to country, which makes it necessary to put more emphasis on advocacy, recruitment and retention of volunteers.

Regional Cooperation

Objective 1 To enable close cooperation between the senior management of CANS, the Federation, donor national societies and the ICRC in the areas of strategic planning, support for regional initiatives and information exchange.

The regional delegation held its regular meeting for the presidents of the central Asian national societies in April to discuss priorities for the Federation's support to be incorporated into the regional assistance strategy. The regional delegation brought together information officers from five national societies in July for an annual meeting, in which the regional communications strategy was worked out. In September, a tripartite meeting was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan to bring together presidents and OD officers of the five CANS, the Federation and ICRC regional delegates to discuss the Regional Assistance Strategy (RAS), the follow-up to OD review for 2001, preparations for the partnership meeting originally planned for Uzbekistan, as well as to discuss the annual appeal 2002-2003, and the future structure of the regional delegation. An ERNA meeting, attended by representatives from the Geneva Secretariat, PNS CANS and the regional delegation, was held in September 2001 in Almaty to discuss HIV/AIDS issues, and to share information and experience. In October, a partnership meeting was organized in Almaty with the participation of the five CANS, the Federation's regional delegation, the ICRC, the Geneva Secretariat and partner societies to agree on the framework for regional cooperation through discussions and finalizing of the RAS. Other important issues discussed were the building of partnerships between all components of the Movement, information exchange and updates on CANS/PNS priorities and the regional situation. Mechanisms of future cooperation with identification of roles and responsibilities and monitoring of the implementation of the RAS were discussed and agreed on.

Objective 2 To enhance the skills and understanding of senior programme managers in national societies of the Federation's accountability and reporting requirements.

A total of 67 participants from 15 branches in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan attended training on needs assessment, project design, budgeting, reporting and accountability. In addition, all key CANS programme managers (DP, health, information, OD) attended a separate reporting and accountability workshop, along with the chairmen and/or vice-chairmen. This led to a general improvement of reporting between the CANS headquarters and branches.

Objective 3 To enhance the management and leadership skills of national societies' senior management through training conducted jointly with the ICRC.

The development of leadership and management skills remained a priority for the CANS. The regional delegation is planning to conduct a formal training session in April 2002 for presidents and senior management staff, using the Federation's broader learning practices and adapting them to the central Asian context.

Objective 4 and 5 To promote recruitment of delegates from CANS and the Federation delegations' staff, and to enhance their skills and experience through regional exchange programmes.

In 2001, four persons from the central Asian region attended basic training courses in the UK, Sweden, the Netherlands and Bangladesh. In addition, the Almaty delegation looked into creating links with delegations in the Caucasus and Russia to provide opportunities for national society and delegation staff to work in other sub-regions.

Objective 6 To improve donor support for regional and national society programmes and to coordinate the efforts of donor national societies in their assistance to the region.

The main highlight of the year was the partnership meeting held in October in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The meeting aimed to bring partners together, discuss and agree on the regional assistance strategy, regional coordination frameworks, and other important issues.

Coordination and Management

Objective 1 To promote coordination between the Red Cross/Red Crescent partners involved in the region.

The Regional Assistance Strategy was a result of a participatory planning process, involving CANS, delegations, the ICRC and partner-societies. The document was based largely on the outcome of the September meeting of CANS presidents, which outlined national society priorities for assistance for the next three years.

Objectives 2-7 To provide managerial, financial and administrative support to all delegates and national society programmes in the region, and to build and maintain an institutional knowledge of the region and the CANS.

The regional delegation continued to provide advisory, technical and administrative support to the CANS. This included delegates' support (Spanish Red Cross) and project delegation (American Red Cross-managed Aral Sea project in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan).

The delegation maintained external relations relevant to Red Cross/Red Crescent areas of work, with interagency groups of NGOs, international organizations, embassies and various government departments. A good example of such cooperation was the contingency plan in case of instability in south Kyrgyzstan, developed jointly by the Federation, national societies and a UN working group.

Conclusions

The regional programmes in central Asia made significant progress in 2001. All partners in central Asia responded effectively to the changing environment and to the humanitarian crisis in and around Afghanistan, and made preparations to respond if and when needed.

The regional delegation kept up its support for core areas of national society activities in line with *Strategy 2010* and the regional assistance strategy approved at the partnership meeting in Almaty in October 2001. The lessons learnt during implementation of the programmes can be summarized as follows:

- the disaster preparedness programme needs to focus more on community levels and on the involvement of volunteers in DP activities;
- there is a need to increase promotion of humanitarian values, as well as advocacy for populations on the move, for planned operations;

- it is important to continue focusing on the improvement of the CANS financial sustainability, including training in financial management and fund-raising;
- the search for local funding opportunities and new approaches in building partnerships is still very much a necessity.

For further details please contact: Michaela Told; email: told@ifrc.org

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

This operation sought to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or long-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

John Horekens
Head
Relationship Management Department

Lynette Lowndes
Head
Europe Department

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.62/2001 Central Asia regional programmes

Period: year 2001

Project(s): 70001, 70002, 70003, 70004, 70005, 70020, 70161, 70163, 70503, 70506, 70507, 70508, 70509, 70520, 70521, 70531, 70532,

KZ003, KZ004, KZ504, KZ506, KZ508, KZ580,

KG003, KG506, KG507, KG509, KG580,

TM003, TM004, TM005, TM160, TM504, TM505, TM530, TM580

UZ001, UZ003, UZ004, UZ504, UZ580,

210451

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED INCOME 2001. CASH. KIND. SERVICES

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	6,797,517				
less					
Cash brought forward	889,823				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	5,907,694				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
Programme support 2001	541,203				541,203
American Government grant 3 (DGUS03)	4,200				4,200
American Government USAID (DGUSAID)	12,809				12,809
American Government (DGUS)	130,027				130,027
American Govt.via American Red Cross (DGNUS)	207,319				207,319
American Red Cross (DNUS)	334,429				334,429
British Red Cross (DNGB)	428,667				428,667
DFID - British Government (DFID)	30,000				30,000
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	98,500				98,500
Finnish Govt.via Finnish Red Cross (DGNFI)	187,581				187,581
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	161,740				161,740
Icelandic Red Cross (DNIS)	58,534				58,534
Kazakhstan - private donors (DPKZ)	11,676				11,676
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	352,946				352,946
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	189,108				189,108
Red Crescent of Islamic Rep. of Iran (DNIR)	7,563				7,563
Republic of Korea Red Cross (DNKR)	143,478				143,478
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	187,598				187,598
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	56,943				56,943
United States - Private Donors (DPUS)	-39				-39
USA GVT- Grant 4 (DGUS04)	14,932				14,932
USA PRM - PM Grant 2000 (DGUS00)	3,892				3,892
Great Britain				119,917	119,917
USA				109,568	109,568
Sweden				92,977	92,977
Norway				59,959	59,959
Sweden			500,000		500,000
TOTAL	3,163,107		500,000	382,421	4,045,528

II - Balance of funds

Opening balance	889,823
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	3,163,107
CASH EXPENDITURE	-4,183,984

CASH BALANCE (1)	-131,055

(1) Regional delegation core costs, proj 210451, are covered by programme support

Appeal No & title: 01.62/2001 Central Asia regional programmes

Period: year 2001

Project(s): 70001, 70002, 70003, 70004, 70020, 70161, 70163, 70503, 70505, 70506, 70507, 70508, 70509, 70520, 70521, 70531, 70532,

KZ003, KZ004, KZ504, KZ506, KZ508, KZ580,

KG003, KG506, KG507, KG509, KG580,

TM003, TM004, TM005, TM160, TM504, TM505, TM530, TM580

UZ001, UZ003, UZ004, UZ504, UZ580,

210451

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	899	49,051			49,051	-48,152
Clothing & Textiles	227,605	19,322	500,000		519,322	-291,716
Food/Seeds	1,150,653	49,550			49,550	1,101,103
Water	1,476	1,462			1,462	14
Medical & First Aid	201,017	20,456			20,456	180,560
Teaching materials	76,467	5,984			5,984	70,483
Utensils & Tools	18,399	12,516			12,516	5,883
Other relief supplies	108,650	30,187			30,187	78,463
Sub-Total	1,785,165	188,526	500,000		688,526	1,096,639
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles		20,016			20,016	-20,016
Computers & Telecom equip.	78,319	68,516			68,516	9,803
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	130,717	13,846			13,846	116,871
Sub-Total	209,036	102,378			102,378	106,658
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>						
	386,967	286,910			286,910	100,057
Sub-Total	386,967	286,910			286,910	100,057
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	1,072,175	923,562		382,421	1,305,983	-233,808
Personnel (local staff)	984,176	1,216,141			1,216,141	-231,965
Training						
Sub-Total	2,056,351	2,139,703		382,421	2,522,124	-465,773
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	36,495	18,743			18,743	17,753
Travel & related expenses	168,483	228,268			228,268	-59,785
Information expenses	488,975	242,878			242,878	246,097
Administrative expenses	393,175	350,578			350,578	42,596
External workshops & Seminars	525,143	7,390			7,390	517,753
Sub-Total	1,612,271	847,857			847,857	764,414
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	458,357	199,613			199,613	258,743
Technical services	137,208	59,765			59,765	77,443
Professional services	152,162	66,298			66,298	85,864
Sub-Total	747,727	325,676			325,676	422,051
Operational provisions		-132,963			-132,963	132,963
Transfers to National Societies		425,898			425,898	-425,898
TOTAL BUDGET	6,797,517	4,183,984	500,000	382,421	5,066,405	1,731,112

Consumption rate: Expenditures versus income 125%
Expenditures versus budget 75%