

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

Appeal No. MAA70001  
15 December 2006

*The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its 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 185 countries.*

### In Brief

Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: 1 June to 30 September, 2006;  
Appeal target 2006-2007: CHF 10,530,471 (USD 8,676,265 or EUR 6,590,045);  
Appeal coverage: 35 % [Click here for the interim financial report to date](#)

#### Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

Central Asia Annual Appeal 2006/2007. For details, please go to the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA70001.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA70001.pdf)

Central Asia Annual Appeal 2006/2007 – Programme Update no.1. For details, please go to the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA7000101.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA7000101.pdf)

Tajikistan Annual Appeal 2006/2007. For details, please go to the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAATJ001.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAATJ001.pdf)

Tajikistan Annual Appeal 2006/2007 – Programme Update no.1. For details, please go to the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAATJ00101.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAATJ00101.pdf)

Annual Appeals 2006/2007 for Europe/Central Asia region. For details please see the website at <http://www.ifrc.org/where/europe.asp>

The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission:

1. Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
2. Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
3. Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
4. Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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## Operational developments

Over nine months of 2006 the coverage of the Annual Appeal 2006-2007 budget reached 35 per cent. Because of poor response, in the first half of the year National Societies had to reduce the number of beneficiaries within the Tuberculosis (TB) prevention programme, cease the implementation of the community-based first aid programme in mid year and postpone or cancel some activities under the humanitarian values programme.

In September, when additional funds arrived, community-based first aid activities re-started, though the number of beneficiaries being targeted by the programme is far beyond the projected level. Due to lack of funds under TB prevention programme Kazakhstan Red Crescent had to reduce the number of beneficiaries receiving food parcels as incentives. It is also expected that by the end of the year funds of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan National Societies to operate the HIV/AIDS programme will be completely exhausted.

The financial situation of the humanitarian values programme slightly improved over the period and Red Crescent Societies managed to restore some of the postponed activities. They are now working to complete as many of them till the end of this year as possible.

Programme title	Appeal 2006-2007 budget (CHF)	Total income (CHF)	Appeal coverage %	Total expenditure	Expenditure vs income %	Balance
Health and care	3,669,898	1,137,929	31	1,010,347	89	127,582
Disaster management	4,431,103	1,405,276	31	1,289,322	92	115,955
Organizational development	1,972,845	894,194	45	584,422	65	309,772
Humanitarian values	280,667	86,305	31	34,392	41	51,913
Coordination and implementation	175,957	110,028	63	59,457	54	50,571
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,530,471</b>	<b>3,633,732</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2,977,940</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>655,793</b>

Period: January-September 2006

There have been no major disasters or conflicts in four Central Asia countries over the period, which allowed Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan National Societies and the Federation to proceed with regular programmes. Their achievements and constraints are presented in the programme sections of the report.

In June, National Societies and the Federation revisited their two year plans within the Annual Appeal 2006-2007. The plans were revised with consideration to the funding situation and to ensure that all Red Crescent programmes

are in line with the Global Agenda goals and the framework for action. Changes vary between the programmes and can be found in the Central Asia Appeal Revision document.

## Health and care

### Overview

In the reporting period the programme progressed and the National Societies reported expansion of activities in certain areas. Namely, Kazakhstan RC started implementation of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB prevention project in Taldykorgan town; Turkmenistan RC included one more site in its HIV/AIDS prevention project.

In June programme plans were revisited at the regional planning meeting based on results achieved during six months. Some targets set in the two-year plan were found unrealistic, while some indicators failed to properly reflect the progress. The plans were adjusted accordingly.

In TB control all Red Crescent Societies achieved a stable default rate, not exceeding 5 per cent. The treatment success rate, reported by Kazakhstan RC for beneficiaries under direct observation of treatment, is about 93 per cent. Other three National Societies still need to improve patients' registration system to be able to report treatment outcomes.

The shortage of funds on the TB programme resulted in smaller numbers of beneficiaries targeted in Kazakhstan, although this National Society managed to keep the number of people under direct observation and even increase it by 5 per cent. Uncertain financial situation on the programme requests Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan Red Crescents to scale down activities and to limit the number of new beneficiaries so as to secure social support to those already involved.

Kazakhstan RC has a well-functioning model of TB control intervention that combines direct treatment observation with social support. The National Society is capable of making difference for much more vulnerable people in the country that has the highest TB morbidity rate in Central Asia, if sufficient funding becomes available.

In the community-based first aid programme (CBFA), the National Societies reduced the number of staff working on the programme and kept a low profile of the operations until additional resources were provided by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). In September activities re-started but the number of beneficiaries being targeted is far beyond the expected level.

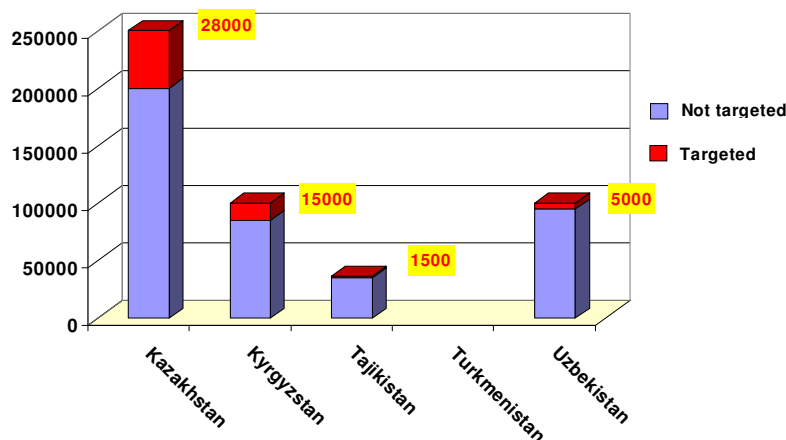
The HIV/AIDS prevention programme increased the coverage of high-risk groups. Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan National Societies involved intravenous drug users (IDUs) and commercial sex workers (CSWs) to work as volunteer-instructors for their peers. In addition, Uzbekistan RC introduced a peer educational model for military. All four National Societies reported not only increase in knowledge but also behavioural changes among targeted groups. The number of clients served by Red Crescent harm reduction points increased and the percentage of syringes exchanged made 50-70 per cent. As a next step, priority should be given to pre-test and post-test consultations for centres' clients.

Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan Red Crescent Societies engage closer with non-governmental organizations assisting people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in their countries. Still, programme personnel, particularly in branches, need training and support to be able to work with this category of beneficiaries.

In August, a three-day technical workshop for TB programme personnel and a six-days training for HIV and TB/HIV co-infection programme staff were organized. During the training facilitators from Ukrainian PLWHA Association shared their practical experience in organization of community support centres and presented information about HIV diagnostic, pre-test and post-test consultations, anti retro-viral (ARV) therapy and co-infections. There is a plan to arrange an exchange visit to Ukraine for Kazakhstan Red Crescent staff.

However, it is expected that by the end of 2006 the funds of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan National Societies meant for the HIV/AIDS programme will be exhausted.

The epidemiological situation with HIV/AIDS in Kazakhstan is threatening. According to Kazakhstan AIDS Centre, in two-three years the estimated number of people who have contracted HIV through drug injections will be about 18,000. The graph<sup>1</sup> below demonstrates the scale of the state AIDS Centres' harm reduction activities in 2005: the coverage of IDUs is low.



The Red Crescent Societies can contribute to prevention of HIV spread in a more significant way by scaling up the support to this beneficiary group, if sufficient funding is secured.

**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. (Donors: British RC, DFID, Finnish RC, Japanese RC, Norwegian RC)**

### Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

**Expected Result 1:** 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.

In the reporting period, the Red Crescent nurses supervised **3,144** TB patients at 21 project sites rendering social assistance, psychological support and providing information. The default rate does not exceed 5 per cent in all four countries. In Kazakhstan, the treatment success rate among Red Crescent beneficiaries under direct observation of treatment was 93 per cent in comparison with **87 per cent** average rate reported for the region. The figures reported by other three National Societies are not completely reliable because of shortcomings in data collection process.

Social support motivated TB patients on post-hospital phase to continue treatment and played an important role in improving the nutritional status of the most vulnerable. Multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB patients, in addition, received qualified psychological support in the form of individual and group activities aiming to help beneficiaries to cope with disease and associated stress factors.

Patient support groups, run by 31 former TB patients, gathered in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. Also, five former TB patients joined Uzbekistan RC programme.

<sup>1</sup> Source: Presentation of Kazakhstan AIDS Centre's director.

The Red Crescent nurses worked with a patient's family members and with the community, disseminated information about the disease, organized educational and awareness raising campaigns for public. Health education activities targeted more than **49,000** people; post-tests showed that **65-85** per cent of them know four main symptoms of TB and prevention measures.

The table below presents the regional overview of the operations:

	<b>Kazakhstan RC</b>	<b>Kyrgyzstan RC</b>	<b>Turkmenistan RC</b>	<b>Uzbekistan RC</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total number of beneficiaries targeted by social support and direct treatment observation	601	857	1,063 (720 in TB hospital)	623	3,144
Out of total number of patients belonging to II category	241	118	33	193	585
Out of total number of patients under direct observation of treatment	372 (53 MDR TB)	193	N/A	0	565
Number of food parcels/ hot meal provided	1,350	1,500/ 5,616	506/ 22,080	1,236	4,592/ 27,696
Number of hygienic kits provided	1,450	54	806	839	3,149
Number of vitamins distributed	500	3,600	0	274	4,374
Printing materials distributed	431	35,258	1,036	28,886	65,611

To improve data collection, monitoring and reporting TB training for National Society health coordinators and programme managers was conducted in July. Kazakhstan RC TB programme coordinator facilitated the three-day training. In September, the same facilitator conducted refresher training for Uzbekistan RC programme staff. Similar refresher training is planned for other National Societies as well. In the meantime, the National Societies are working on revision of patient registration forms to be able to present data about treatment outcomes.

**Kazakhstan RC** prioritized involvement of the second category of patients as the group with higher risk of negative treatment outcomes. This category comprised about 30 per cent of beneficiaries under Red Crescent direct observation of treatment. Despite decrease in the number of patients who receive social support as a motivation to continue treatment (due to lack of funding), the number of those under direct observation of treatment slightly increased, because this type of assistance is considered the most important.

In June the National Society conducted monitoring of education activities in Semipalatinsk. The analysis of results showed correlation between age, sex and initial level of knowledge in people, which is important for better targeting during future interventions.

Kazakhstan Red Crescent Society opened an additional MDR-TB project site in Taldykorgan city. The National Society MDR-TB activities covered 74 per cent of the total number of patients with MDR who receive treatment in both sites: 121 MDR TB patients are involved and 19 have completed treatment.

In TB/HIV co-infection programme sites Red Crescent multidisciplinary teams provided psychosocial assistance to 92 sick people. Besides, 34 families received consultations on how to maintain patient's treatment adherence. As Kazakhstan RC does not provide direct observation of treatment of patients with co-infection, treatment outcomes are not reported. However, stable clinical remission, absence of intoxication and other TB symptoms

over four months period have been registered among 42 patients covered by the programme. In addition, the National Society is developing agreements between the Red Crescent and patients to define terms and conditions of service provision. The main objective is to ensure that beneficiaries are ready to work with the Society to become self-dependent.

A **Kyrgyzstan RC** volunteer, who is a former TB patient, presented patients support group work at the ERNA<sup>2</sup> meeting in Norway. The National Society has also discussed with the Global Fund the possible training on effective communication for volunteers involved in TB activities. Participation of Red Crescent volunteers from former TB patients in this training will help to develop patient support group's activities.

**Turkmenistan RC** reports higher rate of confirmed TB cases among people referred for examination by Red Crescent nurses in comparison to those referred by state health service: 26.7 compared to 8.8 respectively. In Dashoguz the Red Crescent involved former prisoners in the programme in cooperation with local state health department: the nurses visited 391 people, identified TB in 13 cases and referred suspected cases for treatment. Also, the National Society submitted a project proposal aiming to improve water supply in Dushak hospital to the British Embassy.

**Uzbekistan RC** reviewed food parcel distribution practice based on request from TB facilities and following the Federation recommendations. Food parcels are now given twice over the post-hospital phase of treatment following the patient's visit to a medical facility for sputum test and medical check-up. This approach ensures laboratory follow-up of treatment, reduces distribution costs and helps the Red Crescent to collect information about treatment results.

## Impact

The following indicators reflect the impact of the programme:

- Treatment interruption for two months was reported only in six cases. This means that the Red Crescent intervention achieved World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended default<sup>3</sup> rate (less than 5 per cent) among the targeted group.
- 93 per cent treatment success rate<sup>4</sup> was reported by Kazakhstan Red Crescent who has the largest number of beneficiaries under direct observation of treatment. In 2004, when patients' motivation component was not included the treatment success rate was only 70 per cent.
- Socially vulnerable people received nutritional support that ensured supplementary caloric value and protein intake. Distribution of hygienic parcels helped beneficiaries to keep personal hygiene and to follow necessary sanitary rules.
- Positive changes in health condition of people with TB/HIV co-infection are observed on pilot sites of Kazakhstan RC. In Karaganda the National Society is tracing people discharged from the hospital and not registered for post-hospital treatment.
- Overall number of beneficiaries targeted through social assistance and number of people covered by health educational activities increased.

## Constraints

- Lack of financial resources and uncertain funding situation negatively affected the programme in Kazakhstan: the National Society had to reduce the number of beneficiaries who get food parcels as an incentive to be able to continue distributing social support to those under direct observation of treatment.
- In Uzbekistan turnover of key staff in the National Society resulted in delay of activities although the Red Crescent still managed to revise the project design to make it more efficient. The National Society failed to start MDR TB activities – long-term negotiations with the state TB facilities and MSF<sup>5</sup>, who has a

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<sup>2</sup> European Red Cross/Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS & TB.

<sup>3</sup> Default patients are those who interrupted the treatment for two consecutive months or more.

<sup>4</sup> Summarized number of patients who completed treatment and those who are cured divided by total number of patients who received treatment.

<sup>5</sup> Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is an international humanitarian aid organisation that provides emergency medical assistance to populations in danger in more than 70 countries.

leading role in the field of MDR TB, brought no result. It is unclear whether the National Society will be involved.

- Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan National Societies failed to organize refresher training seminars for programme staff and to revise patient registration forms. Therefore, data related to treatment outcomes was not reported properly.

**Expected Result 2:** 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.

The available funds on the CBFA programme had been utilized by June and National Societies were forced to keep low profile. In September additional funding was received and Red Crescent Societies restarted the activities.

**Kazakhstan RC** strengthened efforts to raise local funds: commercial FA courses for hotels and gas companies' personnel generated 4,500 US Dollars.

**Kyrgyzstan RC** equipped branch FA centers with twenty-two mannequins. To celebrate the World First Aid Day the National Society organized a competition for youth in Karabalta. Additionally, video films on provision of FA were produced and few of them were broadcast by TV channels.

In September, schoolteachers trained by **Uzbekistan RC** started teaching children basic FA skills. The National Society continued discussions with EFAC<sup>6</sup> about international monitoring and certification of the programme.

The Terms of Reference for the evaluation of CBFA programme were developed and the selection process for external consultant started. The evaluation will take place in November-December.

The table below provides an overview of activities in the region:

	<b>Kazakhstan RC</b>	<b>Kyrgyzstan RC</b>	<b>Turkmenistan RC</b>	<b>Uzbekistan RC</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number of trainers involved	6	6	12	18	42
Number of instructors-volunteers trained	20	28	52	129	229
Number of active instructors-volunteers (including those trained in 2005)	38	28	52	N/A	118
Population targeted by educational activities	N/A	780	5,315	7,500	13,595
Number of injuries attended	N/A	149	5	37	191
Percentage of children who know five main rules of safe behavior	N/A	50	65	N/A	

## Constraints

- Due to lack of funding the National Societies reduced the number of programme staff. Accordingly, a very limited number of activities was performed.

<sup>6</sup> The European Reference Centre for First Aid Education.

- Kazakhstan RC managed to provide FA courses on commercial basis but lost several potential clients because of lack of appropriate certificate. This problem restricts or even completely blocks implementation of commercial FA courses for other National Societies in the region as well. Unfortunately, organizations, agencies and local government structures do not accept certificates provided by Red Crescent Societies themselves as valid documents for trainers.

**Expected Result 3:** Central Asia National Societies' programmes contributed to reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission through promotion of safe behaviour, public awareness and harm reduction activities.

Information dissemination, health education and awareness raising activities continued in all four National Societies. Over the reporting period, **30,000** people were targeted by educational activities. On average, the number of people practicing safe sexual behaviour increased by 20 per cent, and **70 per cent** of targeted audience know three ways of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention.

Behavioural changes are also reported by Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan National Societies. A questionnaire survey of Turkmenistan RC showed 17 per cent increase in condom use among military and police officers, 13 per cent increase in safe drug use among IDUs and 12 per cent increase in condom use with commercial partners among CSWs. Kazakhstan RC reported 20 per cent increase in knowledge among CSWs and 13 per cent among IDUs. Use of condom with regular commercial partner reported 52 per cent of CSW; 75 per cent of respondents from the same group use condom with occasional commercial partners. 59.5 per cent of targeted IDUs reported safe drug use and 56 per cent use of condom. However, only 26 per cent of respondents passed HIV testing in last twelve months, which indicates a need to work more to convince people.

	<b>Kazakhstan RC</b>	<b>Kyrgyzstan RC</b>	<b>Turkmenistan RC</b>	<b>Uzbekistan RC</b>	<b>Total</b>
People targeted through peer education	10,695	2,808	1,769	2,036	17,308
People who know three main ways of HIV transmission, prevention measures and two most common false statements, %	63	70	79	70	Average 70
Volunteers trained to work as peer educators	11,314 (cumulative for 2006)	119	36	100	11,569
Trained volunteers who continue to work as peer educators	896 (cumulative for 2006)	67	20	40	1,023
Number of information materials distributed	8,645	10,000	5,000	2,651	26,296

The Red Crescent Societies are gradually increasing the coverage of "hard-to-reach" high-risk groups – CSWs and IDUs. For instance, **Uzbekistan Red Crescent** trained 10 IDUs and four CSWs to become peer-educators who targeted 220 IDUs and 90 CSWs. Also, the National Society managed to establish working relations with PLWHA organization in Fergana.

The number of IDUs, regularly visiting Uzbekistan RC harm reduction points and served by outreach workers grew by 14 per cent. The syringe exchange rate also increased up to 70 per cent, which indicates increased confidence in the Red Crescent among IDUs.

In the second half of the year **Kazakhstan RC** continued peer education among youth and military using 90 minutes or six-hour educational modules depending on time available for the intervention: 312 sessions with youth and 273 sessions with military were conducted. Educational activities included video presentations on relevant topics. The level of knowledge among young people increased by 18 per cent as compared with the initial level;

among military it increased by 15 per cent. During the reporting period, 77 young people and 65 military men were trained as instructors-volunteers. When formal training is not applicable, particularly among CSWs and IDUs, the Red Crescent provides information in the form of short educational talks.

**Kyrgyzstan RC** increased its engagement with PLWHA: seven PLWHA attended peer training at the Red Crescent office, facilitated by experts from the HIV/AIDS Center. In September, the National Society signed an agreement with Bishkek city HIV/AIDS Centre stipulating its involvement in training seminars. Also, integrating the HIV/AIDS prevention programme with the programme for vulnerable women the National Society provided computer courses to few PLWHA.

**Turkmenistan RC** has been implementing educational activities based on agreements with local government bodies, because the official approval from the Ministry of Education is still missing. The National Society managed to involve four CSWs and four IDUs as peer instructors-volunteers. In October the Red Crescent Society will extend activities to Turkmenabat taking into consideration needs assessment results – on this site 87 per cent of respondents have no basic information about HIV/AIDS and believe that only CSWs and IDUs can get the disease.

To increase technical knowledge of National Society staff, a regional training was organized in Almaty in August. Participants advanced their knowledge in peer education, its structure, models used in different countries, methods to measure the level of knowledge. They also gained information about HIV diagnostics, pre and post-testing consultations, development of AIDS, ARV-therapy, co-infection, support that could be provided to PLWHA and experience of community support centres.

## Impact

- Targeted groups have improved their knowledge on HIV/AIDS/STI and ways of prevention. Hard-to-reach high-risk groups became more involved in information dissemination and peer education activities. As a result, behavioural changes in beneficiaries from these groups were reported by the National Societies.
- The number of drug users attending Red Crescent harm reduction points is gradually increasing, as is the number of those attending the points on regular basis.

## Constraints

- Approval from the Turkmenistan Ministry of Education for educational work in schools has not been received yet and this limits the National Society capacities to involve youth.
- All four National Societies reported the need to train branch programme staff so that they can work with hard-to-reach risk groups and PLWHA.
- Revision of the peer education model that was recommended to National Societies earlier this year requires more time and efforts than it was expected.
- Possibilities of regional training are being considered to improve a monitoring system in the Central Asia Red Crescent Societies and to ensure that they carry out an on-going evaluation of the programme.

**Expected Result 4:** Central Asia National Societies contributed to reduction of street children vulnerability.

By September **Kazakhstan Red Crescent** had finished the street children project. Over six months of the project implementation the National Society provided **360** street children in Kokshetau city with daily meals. Children attended a canteen of the Red Crescent branch charity home, where they also received information on basic health prevention, HIV/AIDS, TB and drug abuse prevention, first aid. In addition, the National Society staff and volunteers introduced the Movement fundamental principles and informed children about branch activities. Volunteers also organized outdoor and sports activities for children, taught them computer literacy and involved children in the national society programmes like disaster management and road safety.

Children from the Rehabilitation Centre in Bishkek city continued receiving a daily balanced diet with the support of **Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent**. They regularly attend computer classes given by a specialist at the Centre's computer laboratory.

A group of six girls from the Centre is attending the National Society barbershop to learn hairdressing. In addition, staff and trainers of the Red Crescent Society HIV/AIDS prevention programme have worked with children to promote healthy life style and raise their awareness of HIV/AIDS. Over the period three training sessions have been arranged for groups of up to 15 teenagers.

According to the plan, a theatre performance on prevention of violence towards children was prepared by children from the Centre. The first night will take place in October. Later this year children plan to demonstrate the play in orphanages of Chui region.

In September, the National Society of Kyrgyzstan held a meeting with the interior ministry to discuss relationships between law-enforcement authorities and street children. The reason behind the discussion was that quite often during the raids police officers treat street children with excessive violence. To change that cruel practice the Red Crescent Society intends to train law-enforcement officers working with children and is currently studying the experience of other organizations in this field.

## Disaster management

### Overview

As in the previous reporting period, the regional disaster management (DM) programme focused on two main areas – improving disaster preparedness for response planning and assisting National Societies in improving community-based disaster preparedness programmes (self-resilience) and risk reduction projects. Namely it has been looking into:

- Development of effective mechanisms of coordination to support National Societies in case of large-scale disaster (risk maps, national DP plans, standard operational procedures at country and regional levels, strengthening response teams); and
- Further implementation of community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and risk reduction projects, applying vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) components and coordinating internal monitoring of these projects, identifying criteria and factors for sustainability of risk reduction projects in the region.

The key achievements of the DM programme over the period are:

- All five Central Asia Red Crescent societies continue to work on development of the regional contingency plan.
- The development of the regional disaster response team (RDRT) structure proceeds according to the plan. Agreements between the Federation and National Societies on RDRT deployment have been shared with all Red Crescent societies' leadership for comments. Also, the list of national and regional disaster response team members is being revised: disaster management programme staff and volunteers most active during the last two years get included into the teams, as well as staff with knowledge of Safer Access concept, conflict preparedness and tracing.
- National Societies re-train their national disaster response teams according to the common regional approach, which was agreed earlier at the regional DM meeting.
- National Societies implement their mitigation projects according to the developed regional selection criteria.
- National Societies assess branch DM capacities, identifying shortcomings and addressing them.
- Kyrgyzstan RC DM coordinator was awarded with a medal for “Strengthening cooperation between the civil society and the Ministry for Emergency” during the celebration of the National Society's 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

In the second half of 2006, the disaster management programme received additional funds from Norwegian RC through the global programme and from DFID. Norwegian RC has also contributed directly to the regional Appeal. Extra funds are being utilized for RDRT development in the region, regional contingency planning process and community-based disaster preparedness activities in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

**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. (Donors: British RC, DFID, Norwegian RC, Swedish RC)**

## **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

**Expected Result 1:** 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.

### **Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA)**

**Kyrgyzstan RC** analysed the results of VCA conducted in seven Red Crescent branches earlier this year. The VCA questionnaire covered more than 300 respondents in each region (in total 2,100 respondents). The results show that 20 per cent of the population residing in these regions receive the disaster preparedness/disaster response knowledge from RC training, 40 per cent – from RC publications, 27 per cent – from radio and TV and 13 per cent – from their friends, relatives, newspapers and local emergency authorities. More than 40 per cent of those, who get information through RC training, note that such information is unique and that it was unavailable for them before; these respondents find RC training quite useful and practical. More than 80 per cent of participants of the RC training graded it with five points according to the five-score scale, taking into account the usefulness and applicability of the training. The VCA results will be analysed in detail and further steps forward will be developed for more effective DM work at branch and community level in 2007.

Three **Turkmenistan RC** branches and trained volunteers conducted three VCA with full support from local authorities. As a result of assessments and interviews with local communities, the areas for CBDP projects and types of mitigation projects were defined for 2007.

### **CBDP projects**

**Kazakhstan RC** implemented five CBDP projects: two in Central and three in South Kazakhstan. 16 DP workshops have been conducted for initiative groups of community members, seven DP community plans and seven disaster risk maps have been developed. Also, seven field exercises have been carried out based on different disaster scenarios. In total, **40,000** community members have been covered. In addition, community minimal standard DP sets have been procured and distributed among communities, targeted over nine months of the year. The sets include: fire extinguishers, first aid kits, spades, buckets, kitchen sets, tools, stretchers and shoes.

**Kyrgyzstan RC** continued CBDP projects that started in the first half of 2006 and cover **30,000 people** in 20 communities of Chui, Issyk-Kul, Naryn and Talas provinces. Community minimal standard DP sets have been procured for communities. Besides, one joint CBDP seminar was conducted for community leaders of all 20 communities to allow them to share the experience in implementing CBDP projects. The seminar was a success and it is also planned to conduct a joint simulation exercise for bordering communities. Such joint meetings strengthen cooperation, mutual support between communities and their capacities.

**Turkmenistan RC** initiated another three CBDP projects in three provinces of the country. Training for community leaders, community members, field exercises, development of community risk maps and plans are ongoing. The fourth project will start in November. This delay was caused by high involvement of community members and local authorities in seasonal agricultural works. The National Society will also procure and distribute community minimal standard DP sets among all targeted population.

**Uzbekistan RC** continued CBDP projects in seven provinces: the National Society covered another **21** communities and conducted 21 DP workshops for community leaders. The leaders further worked with community members on creating community DP committees, arranging workshops, and developing community DP plans. Thus, in total 42 workshops were conducted for **1,300** participants. In addition, 21 field simulation exercises were organized for the targeted communities, covering **20,000** community members. Minimal standard

DP sets that include spades, buckets, ropes, hacks, crow-bars and first aid kits were procured and distributed among communities involved into the projects over nine months.

### Mitigation activities

National Society	Number of projects versus plan	Description
Kazakhstan RC	<p>6 of 8 planned</p> <p>Five projects completed during the reporting period</p> <p>One project completed in the first half of the year</p>	<p><b>Water rescue service in Central, South and Western Kazakhstan</b>  Aim: first aid training, swimming courses, raising awareness of rules of conduct on waters, attracting volunteers. As a result of this project: more than 400 people trained in swimming, 86 people rescued, more than 10,000 water safety leaflets distributed, 200 volunteers recruited in branches of three Kazakhstan RC zones. More than 17,000 people were involved into RC awareness campaigns. Partners: local water rescue authorities.</p> <p><b>Resident building reinforcement: repair of decaying building in Temirtau town, Central Kazakhstan</b>  Aim: reducing potential threats to livelihoods (collapsing of roofs, staircases, fundament caving, bald wires etc) of 6,500 residents. Similar project was implemented last year and had a good feedback from dwellers and local authorities. This year, owing to the positive RC branch image based on last year, local authorities and donors supported this project with metal constructions and fire walls to reinforce the building. Additionally, RC branch produced three information banners on this project.</p> <p><b>Sawing old lofty trees in Karaganda city, Central Kazakhstan</b>  Aim: reducing the threat of falling trees planted along resident buildings. Local housing committees with the support of RC branch sawed down 36 trees reducing the risk of damage for 2,000 residents.</p> <p><b>Forest shelter belt construction in Zeredinski rayon, Akmola province</b>  Aim: to prevent settlements from forest fires. In total, 1,360 people are protected from forest fires.</p> <p><b>Protective construction at Nura river, Central Kazakhstan</b>  Aim: reducing the risk of water accidents on the river Nura for 3,200 people. On request from the local authority and community RC branch created initiative volunteers' groups who worked with community on water accident prevention, constructed prevention pillars and delimited safe swimming zones.</p>
Kyrgyzstan RC	10 of 10 planned	All 10 projects implemented in the first half of the year (see Programme Update 1).

Turkmenistan RC	5 of 5 planned  Two projects completed during the reporting period  Three projects completed in the first half of the year	<p><b>Cleaning of drainage channel in Tejen, Akhal province</b> Continuation of 2005 project on request from community and local authority. The authorities contributed technical devices to the project. The drainage channel is being cleaned; two water pumps in two water wells will be set up later on reducing the risks of 15,000 area residents.</p> <p><b>Repair of school in Abadan, Akhal province</b> The first stage of repair works was completed in March. Currently, the second stage of repair works is ongoing to reduce the risks for health and life of 2,247 students.</p> <p>Upon completion of projects Turkmenistan RC signs agreements with local community and authorities who take responsibility over the objects, including their future maintenance.</p>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 of 23 planned</b>	<b>Implemented over nine months of 2006</b>

Regional internal monitoring of mitigation projects of Kyrgyzstan RC will be carried out later this year.

#### Awareness activities

**Kazakhstan RC** highlighted its DM activities in national newspapers (7 articles) and on TV (14 interviews and programmes). Also, **100,000** printed disaster preparedness materials – brochures, leaflets, posters on earthquake preparedness and flooding, fire prevention and water safety rules – were issued and distributed among communities through RC branches.

**Turkmenistan RC** issued **6,230** printed materials. This includes 2,500 DP calendars, first aid brochures and posters on fire, earthquake, flood and landslides. Also, RC issued and established **four** banners on fire prevention in schools. In general, Turkmenistan RC receives high feedback from different organizations – local authorities, schools, hospitals etc. – on the quality and necessity of issuing such printed products and visual aids, related to disaster preparedness topics.

**Uzbekistan RC** demonstrated a video film about National Society DM activities on four TV channels on regular basis. Additionally, a video clip on field simulation exercise of RC disaster response teams was demonstrated on national and local TV channels. Articles about Red Crescent rapid response teams and other DM related issues were published in six national newspapers.

Also, the Red Crescent Society developed the guidelines “Rules of conduct during natural disasters” for schoolchildren. **550** copies of this manual that has an annex of 10 posters about different disasters were issued in Russian and Uzbek languages and disseminated. Besides, a manual with recommendations on CBDP activities implementation was produced for local community leaders in Russian and Uzbek languages (**60** copies) and distributed.

**Expected Result 2:** 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 base.

#### DM capacity assessment of branches

**Kazakhstan RC** reviewed the branch capacities in the previous reporting period. In addition to that, the disaster response team of Central Kazakhstan was recognized as the most prepared team: it has rescuing equipment and a separate vehicle. It is necessary to take measures to improve the work of the weak branches of south and western

Kazakhstan: train volunteers, include RC branches into the governmental system of early notification, revise local memoranda of understanding between branches and local emergency structures, lobby for RC branch chairpersons to be included into the local emergency commissions. One of the steps in this direction was an exchange visit undertaken between strong and weak branches to share the experience of general DM programme management.

**Kyrgyzstan RC** continued the assessment started earlier in all DP centres of the Society. Human resources were found adequate: each of seven branches has staff and volunteers who are trained in project management (three staff and three volunteers). As for the contingency stocks, on the positive side there are two warehouses in Osh province in the south of the country and Bishkek city branch stock, that covers also four branches in the north of the country. However, there is only limited DP stock propositioned in Djalal-abad branch.

**Turkmenistan RC** has been running the DM capacity assessment in each branch of the Society, covering human resources, transport, communication facilities, DP stocks etc. The findings of the assessment will be included in the national contingency plan.

### **Regional disaster response mechanisms**

Contingency planning is ongoing. The content of the regional contingency plan (CP) has been identified: a large-scale earthquake in Almaty city will be a major disaster scenario. Federation consultants visited the region in July to support the focus DM group to examine the existing DM structure and jointly work out further steps of the plan development. In September, the second CP meeting took place in Kyrgyzstan, where Red Crescent DM coordinators discussed components of the regional CP to date: the context, capacity and vulnerability analysis, DM structures in place, the scenario. In October, a member of the focus CP group will visit the Federation delegation to revise all existing national societies' contingency plans.

It is expected that by mid November all national contingency plans will be finalized and presented to the consultant who will support the regional CP development from November 2006 through to March 2007. A joint meeting of DM coordinators and the consultant is scheduled for November as well. The aim of this meeting is to discuss the collected data and consolidate the information into one regional document, as well as to develop a future plan of action.

### **DP stock and disaster response teams (DRT) equipment**

**Kazakhstan RC** updated DP stocks in Central, East and Western Kazakhstan DP centres. In total, 400 mattresses, 400 blankets and bed linen sets, hygiene kits, buckets, candles etc. have been procured and are stored in the local warehousing premises of RC branches. In addition, a generator and rescue equipment have been procured for the disaster response team in Central Kazakhstan.

**Kyrgyzstan RC** expanded its DP stock in two DM centres in the north and south of the country with items for 300 potentially affected people. The stock items are: mattresses, blankets, pillows, bed sets, kitchen sets, candles, hygiene parcels, rubber boots, and first aid kits.

Implementing the **Turkmenistan RC** council's regulation for branches on creation of DP stocks at their own expenses, National Society branches continued procurement of relief items. For instance, Balkan RC branch secured additional 85 bed linen sets and mattresses for their contingency stocks.

**Uzbekistan RC** replenished their stock with mattresses, blankets, bed linen, hygiene kits and first aid kits (150 pieces each).

### **Response operations**

Over the period Kazakhstan RC responded to 19 disasters (domestic gas explosion, domestic fires, and flooding, severe winter conditions). More than 1,000 affected people received humanitarian aid worth of 8,500 US Dollars – blankets, used clothing, mattresses, hygiene parcels, candles, buckets and hot meals.

Osh branch of Kyrgyzstan RC rendered assistance to 58 families affected by a minor earthquake with the magnitude of 4-5 at Richter scale that occurred on 30 July. The branch distributed mattresses, blankets, hygiene kits etc. available from DP stock of the south DP centre of the National Society.

Turkmenistan RC distributed blankets and mattresses to 41 people affected by domestic fires.

### Training

The table below gives an overview of the National Society training carried out under this expected result.

Activity	Kazakhstan RC	Kyrgyzstan RC	Turkmenistan RC	Uzbekistan RC
Seminars, meetings, field exercises for staff, volunteers and response teams	28 seminars for more than 700 participants  1 field simulation exercise for 2 DR teams	1 joint seminar with restoring family links (RFL) programme on SPHERE standards and RFL issues for 25 participants  1 workshop for DRTs	50 seminars for 452 volunteers (schoolchildren and pensioners)  33 training sessions for 172 participants from DRTs and youth clubs  3 field simulation exercises of DRTs  1 competition of branch DRTs	7 seminars for 70 school teachers  2 field simulation exercises for DRTs
Exchange visits	1 experience exchange visit		Branch level visit to Uzbekistan RC planned for November	

### Regional meetings and events



**DRT competition: realistic assessment of community capacities is important when planning response operations**

During the regional planning meeting that took place in June, National Society DM coordinators discussed DM global meeting's outcomes and regional activities in 2006, and reviewed and detailed programme plans for 2007. Also, inter-regional experiences were shared, namely the RDRT lessons learnt workshop in Sri Lanka and its outcomes, and international RDRT training in Macedonia.

In September a regional competition between the Central Asia National Societies rapid response teams was conducted in Kyrgyzstan. Selected national staff and most active volunteers from all five Red Crescent Societies participated in the competition. The event was highlighted in the media.

The aim of this competition was to observe how regional DRT training approach was applied: to what extent national rapid response teams are prepared for response, the skills and knowledge team members possess and can apply in time of emergency, and select most active of them to become members of the regional disaster response team.

All teams demonstrated generally good knowledge and skills in practical exercises on situation assessment, camp management and first aid. However, the competition showed that there is still a need to strengthen first aid skills. It was decided to organize a refresher course for the regional DRT and include new members, identified during the competition. This will allow testing their skills and knowledge in all areas RDRT is responsible for: assessment, development of a plan of action, preparation of an emergency appeal and writing a mission report.

### **Cooperation**

Kazakhstan RC participated in the national simulation exercise organized by the Ministry of Emergency (MoE) on earthquake scenario for Almaty city in September. The National Society was responsible for distribution of relief items in a camp for affected people. Also, the Red Crescent East zone DRT engaged in a joint simulation with emergency structures.

Turkmenistan RC co-operates with IOM<sup>7</sup> and UNICEF<sup>8</sup> in mitigation activities: the agreements with both agencies on joint projects are under development. Besides, the National Society has submitted a project proposal to DIPECHO<sup>9</sup> through Netherlands RC. This project of Turkmenistan RC aims at community risk reduction through community first aid teams.

### **Impact**

- The first outcomes of the regional contingency plan development showed a need to revise national disaster response plans, taking into account the recommendations of recently issued Federation disaster response and contingency planning guidelines. National Societies initiated the revision of their plans accordingly. The plans will be also available in English and can be used as promotion and fundraising tools.
- RDRT structure is being updated and improved. For instance, Memoranda of Understanding on RDRT deployment, when signed, will facilitate rapid response.
- Mitigation projects are being implemented by National Societies in accordance with the seven criteria developed in the beginning of the year, which makes the project more effective and easy to monitor.

### **Constraints**

- Turnover of government officials is a problem as new people often block the agreements on project implementation reached by National Society with their predecessors.
- Turnover of National Society staff at national and branch level leads to lack of continuity.
- Political instability in Kyrgyzstan influences the work with communities. For instance, awareness campaigns find no support in authorities when they involve public gathering.

## **Organizational development**

### **Overview**

The plans of the organizational development programme for the rest of 2006 and 2007 were revisited during the planning meeting in June and adjusted, based on the outcomes of the programme in the first half of the year and funding considerations.

In September, following the regional plan of action, a Federation consultant on legal base, governance and management visited Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent. Consultations touched upon the urgent issues of restructuring the National Society at branch level. In December, similar consultations will be organized for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan Red Crescent Societies.

In the second half of 2006, the programme received additional contributions from Swedish Red Cross and DFID. The latter is meant for regional initiatives on development of human resources and financial management systems of the National Societies in the region.

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<sup>7</sup> International Organization for Migration

<sup>8</sup> United Nations Children's Fund

<sup>9</sup> Disaster Preparedness – ECHO

**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. (Donors: DFID, Finnish RC, Swedish RC)**

## **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

**Expected Result 1:** Central Asia National Societies have shifted and work according to a new structure with clear division of governance and management functions.

**Kazakhstan RC** held meetings on the statutes revision in Akmola, Almaty, Zhambyl, Pavlodar, and Semipalatinsk regional branches, where branch staff presented their comments on the statutes. Two major issues arose during the meetings: lack of experience in formation of the governance bodies on voluntary basis; and rewarding of the governance body members. With formation of the governance bodies the National Society will have to overcome those though continuous support and training for selected persons.

The date of the National Society Congress that has to adopt the new statutes will be defined at the Executive Council meeting in November. However, local lawyer, consulting the National Society on the statutes, recommended suspending its revision until the Parliament revises the law on public organizations, so as to immediately bring the statutes in accordance with the new legislation.

**Turkmenistan RC** Presidium and Plenum meetings took place in July. The meetings addressed the issues related to the preparation of branch conferences and election of delegates to the Congress, the agenda for the upcoming Congress and the revised statutes.

The statutory commission of the Red Crescent agreed the statutes with the National Society Plenum and submitted the document to the Movements' Joint Commission on Statutes and the Ministry of Justice for consideration. The justice ministry has already provided the feedback; the feedback from the Joint Statutes Commission is expected before the Congress meeting planned for December 2006.

**Uzbekistan RC** has its statutes registered with the Ministry of Justice. The plan of action for statutes implementation is being developed and the National Council (the statutory body operating between the Congress meetings) will meet in November to adopt the plan.

## **Outcomes**

- In Kazakhstan the process of statutes and structure revision basically goes according to the plan.
- The revised statutes of Turkmenistan Red Crescent are likely to be adopted by the Congress later this year after it has been considered by the Movements' Joint Commission on Statutes.
- Uzbekistan RC plans to start the statutes implementation next year.

## **Constraints**

- The National Societies' branches lack knowledge and experience on division between governance and management functions. The issue of reward of elective governance body members is still pending. The headquarters are continuously working with branches sharing information on good practices; in addition, training is envisaged for persons who will be elected for governance bodies.
- In the second half of the year Kyrgyzstan RC temporarily suspended organizational development programme activities due to the involvement of the programme coordinator in the preparation of the National Society anniversary celebration events.

**Expected Result 2:** 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.

**Kazakhstan RC** organizational programme coordinator monitored preparations for branch conferences in Akmola, Almaty, Zhambyl, Pavlodar and Semipalatinsk regional branches. Lists of candidates for Congress delegates have been developed and potential candidates for governance bodies' members discussed. Newly elected chairperson of Pavlodar branch was briefed on governance and management issues, building relationships with government structures and fundraising. Chairperson and finance officer were also trained in administrative and financial matters at the National Society headquarters.

In September, Almaty oblast branch organized training on vulnerability and capacity assessment for 25 volunteers and staff. A representative of Karaganda branch was one of the facilitators of the training. Trained volunteers and staff will carry out assessments in Taldikorgan city and two adjusting rural areas by the end of the year. The assessments' results will be used for preparation of project proposals.

Also, basic office equipment was procured for Almaty and Karaganda regional branches over the period.

For several years Akmola, Almaty, Karaganda and Semipalatinsk regional branches have been receiving funds from local governments for running of Red Crescent mercy houses and nursery hospitals. Now, the National Society is facing difficulties in receiving funds due to keen competition with other non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The organizational development department is analyzing the situation and will develop recommendations on how to strengthen the National Society's competitiveness in front of the government.

**Turkmenistan RC** held 120 actions and meetings aimed at attracting new members during nine months of 2006. According to the analysis made in September, these actions resulted in 15 new collective and 23,474 individual members. Increase in membership is in line with the National Society HR management strategy adopted in the end of 2005.

In September, the National Society met local authorities and potential donors in Turkmenbashi branch of Balkan region. As a result of the meeting, local government provided the branch with the premises. The National Society will support the branch with office furniture and organize two seminars on Project Planning Process (PPP) and volunteer management for branch staff.

Since the working meeting on fundraising issues with business and government structures earlier this year, Ahal regional branch has managed to raise 140 million Manat (around 26,930 US Dollars). The money is used for training in PPP and reporting for staff and volunteers from branches all over the region. Also, the National Society will spend the funds on four local small projects for disadvantaged people: food and used clothing distribution, safe water access etc.

The working meeting on monitoring of the HR management strategy implementation will be held in November. In addition, the Federation will facilitate a review of the current HR procedures of the National Society and develop recommendations on improvement. The appraisal of staff is planned for December.

24 district branch chairpersons of **Uzbekistan RC** hired in two last years attended the refresher/induction course organized in Karakalpakstan Republic and Khorezm regional branches. They received updated information on National Society activities and structural changes that will help them to manage the branches more effectively and support upcoming changes envisaged by the new statutes.

Training seminars on volunteer management and PPP took place in Andijan and Kashkadarya regional branches. 33 staff members from the regional, district and city branches received the skills on working with volunteers and project design. They used these skills during assessments in 18 mahallyas (community units) and later, when developing 16 small projects aimed at local vulnerability reduction. Some of these projects will be implemented by branches with their own locally raised funds.

## Outcomes

- The efforts of Turkmenistan RC branches in fundraising repaid: the National Society raise funds and receive support for their activities.

- Training seminars in Andijan and Kashkadarya branches contributed to the development of several projects aimed at vulnerability reduction.

## Constraints

- Fierce competition for funds between NGOs necessitates better skills in project design from the National Societies.
- Kyrgyzstan RC organizational development programme activities were temporarily suspended due to the involvement of the programme coordinator in preparations of the National Society anniversary celebration. This is an HR issue as it shows that the National Society has no resources to substitute programme managers.
- The database of Turkmenistan Red Crescent volunteers is not being updated systematically and that makes it impossible to define the exact number of National Society volunteers at a given time. To overcome this difficulty the Society decided to develop a computerized system on volunteer registration.

**Expected Result 3:** Effectiveness of the Central Asia National Societies is increased through concerted effort to strengthen capacities in the area of financial management.

In the first half of the year, the assessment of financial systems was completed in all five National Societies. The findings were shared with them and to date the regional delegation has received a feedback on the assessment reports from Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan Red Crescent Societies.

Following the feedback, the finance development delegate has planned visits to Tajikistan National Society in early November and Kyrgyzstan National Society in December to discuss the following issues with the leadership and financial department:

- Possibilities for an external financial audit of the National Society;
- Development of finance procedures;
- Development of finance reporting systems;
- Improvement of IS accounting system.

These discussions are expected to result in a plan of action for financial management development strategy of the National Societies in 2007.

**Expected Result 4:** Capacity of the Central Asia National Societies' youth movement to work with vulnerable populations has strengthened.



**Peer to peer: Red Crescent volunteers give a helping hand to children from troubled families**

The position of **Kazakhstan RC** youth coordinator was vacant for three months, which caused certain delay of programme activities.

During the reporting period, seven new youth clubs were established. Besides, through cooperation with UNICEF-supported socio-medical centres for youth and international humanitarian law (IHL) dissemination sessions at educational institutions 2,000 new volunteers have been attracted.

In August, the Red Crescent Society organized a camp for youth coordinators and volunteers. While at camp, young people revised the draft of the Red Crescent youth policy. The revised document will be presented at the National Society executive council meeting to be held in November.

Being involved in all activities of the Society, volunteers contributed to development of a training curriculum to teach behaviour during conflict situations. This curriculum is used by well-prepared volunteers for training sessions at schools.

The network of volunteers participating in HIV/AIDS prevention activities organized 16 contests among schools integrating about 900 young people. Besides, 14 volunteer-trainers on disaster preparedness participated in simulation exercises organized by the disaster management programme.

**Kyrgyzstan RC** youth held a youth summer camp in cooperation with the HIV/AIDS prevention programme. The camp programme included sessions on volunteer management for volunteers and several actions aimed at volunteer attraction and dissemination of information on HIV/AIDS prevention among holiday-makers.

Talas and Chui youth centres organized seminars on volunteer management for branch youth leaders. Osh youth centre facilitated the creation of Red Crescent youth clubs in three schools. Two youth centres located in Naryn region render support to lonely elderly people: volunteers help them with household chores.

In August, Red Crescent volunteers organized an action dedicated to the International Youth Day – popular radio channels of Kyrgyzstan broadcast volunteer profiles and information about the Movement.

Also, young volunteers organized six actions for and with vulnerable/disadvantaged children – sessions on TB and HIV/AIDS prevention, drug abuse, prevention of violence against children, and first aid skills. Most of children are staying in the Bishkek rehabilitation centre and Karabalta crisis centre or attending Karakol Red Crescent school.

**Turkmenistan RC** organized PPP training for 10 youth coordinators from branch youth centres. Applying new knowledge in practice, youth centres developed small project proposals and submitted them to different international NGOs. Decisions on funding will be known later this year.

In summer Red Crescent volunteers worked at summer camps and playgrounds disseminating messages on healthy life style and road safety among schoolchildren. Through these actions, RC youth attracted 150 new volunteers.

Following the needs assessment held in Abadan orphanage-school, National Society youth developed a project under the slogan “From needs to action”. This project objective was to provide dairy products and fruits for 115 beneficiaries during three months. In addition, four volunteers held a session on Red Crescent programmes and the Movement fundamental principles for children accommodated in the orphanage.

Red Crescent youth continues cooperation with the police juvenile delinquency departments in Ashgabat city and Ahal region. In August, 30 disadvantaged children joined the Red Crescent summer camp, where volunteers engaged them in different sector activities according to interest – in English language, knitting or drawing. Sector work also included sessions on TB and sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) prevention and testing skills acquired in the summer camp. All camp participants have joined Ashgabat youth centre and attend the National Society group activities.

In order to improve the effectiveness of the Red Crescent youth structure and to have a stronger voice in National Society matters, youth leaders are developing a new policy for volunteering. Leaders consulted with other regional National Societies, analyzed their experiences and included best practices into the draft policy. In October, this policy will be examined by the youth executive committee and presented to the National Society Presidium.

**Uzbekistan RC** youth extended the youth clubs network with six new clubs in Navoi and Samarkand regions. Volunteers of these clubs will organize training sessions on awareness rising, carry out needs assessments and use this data to develop a small scale project for vulnerable youth.

Andijan, Namangan and Fergana regional branches organized leadership training courses for 27 volunteers. Volunteers from youth centres of these three regions also shared experience in the field each of them is more advanced in. For instance, Andijan centre has strong network of students, Fergana centre enjoys strong relationship with educational institutions that allows them to actively involve schoolchildren in Red Crescent

activities, Namangan centre has good volunteers on IHL dissemination and best practices in volunteer attraction and retention. 140 young volunteers participated in three competitions of disaster response teams organized under disaster management programme in Tashkent, Fergana and Samarkand regions.

In cooperation with the National Society health department 95 trained young volunteers from seven branches deliver educational sessions on HIV/AIDS and STIs prevention.

Khorezm branch held a summer camp for 20 children with disabilities. The programme prepared by 16 volunteers included not only physical activities but also assertiveness training to build self-esteem of these children. Local television and two national radio channels highlighted this event.

In September, Red Crescent youth organized the sixth international summer camp. 60 youth volunteers from Uzbekistan Red Crescent branches, Finnish, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan National Societies and the national youth movement “Kamolot” attended the camp. Young people shared experience in the areas of IHL dissemination, disaster preparedness, first aid, TB and HIV/AIDS prevention. Training sessions on fundraising, volunteer management, project design and leadership made part of the camp programme. The camp received recognition from sister National Societies.

## Outcomes

- Increased participation of youth volunteers in all programmes of the Red Crescent National Societies.
- Through image raising actions, training sessions and work with vulnerable youth, National Societies attracted more volunteers to the Red Crescent.

## Constraints

- Resignation of Kazakhstan RC youth coordinator hampered the activities as there was no human resources ready to replace.
- Although the work with disadvantaged children – young offenders – in two branches of Turkmenistan RC is resulting in positive changes in their behaviour, such experience of cooperation with the local police juvenile delinquency departments is difficult to replicate at a higher national level all over the country.

## Humanitarian Values

### Overview



**Live broadcast: information from disaster area saves lives too**

During the regional planning meeting in June, the National Societies revisited their two-year programme plans. Given the unfavourable financial situation on the programme at that point some activities planned for the current year were postponed until the next year. Others were reviewed so as to reduce the related expenditures.

However, by September the programme had received additional funding from DFID and Swedish Red Cross, which made it possible to restore some postponed activities. The Red Crescent Societies are now working to complete them until the end of this year, focusing on improved community access to the key Movement messages and dissemination of the principles and values on the grass-root level.

Thus, in October, Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent will purchase the mobile cinema equipment for further video demonstration aiming at reducing stigma and discrimination related to TB and HIV in seven regions of the country and Uzbekistan Red Crescent will hire three branch staff. Experience exchange visits at regional and local level will also be well-timed on the eve of the World AIDS Day, when Red Crescent Societies traditionally arrange public campaigns.

Cooperation with other core programmes continues. In September two information officers from National Societies were engaged in the RDRT competition organized by the disaster management programme. Kyrgyzstan RC officer facilitated a session on information in disasters and dealing with mass media and checked the knowledge of participants during practical exercises (*see the photo above*). Turkmenistan RC officer participated as a trainee. A video film and a photo session on results of the competition were prepared and distributed among all competitors.

**Overall 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. (Donors: DFID, Swedish RC)**

## **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

**Expected Result 1:** Understanding of humanitarian values within the National Societies is increased.

During the reporting period, the information officer of **Kazakhstan Red Crescent** conducted sessions on information in disasters and information in tracing during a zone seminar organized by the disaster management programme in Aktobe city for branch staff and volunteers of Western region (about 30 participants). In particular, participants acquired skills in photo and video production.

In September, the first issue of the National Society newsletter was published. This newsletter contains materials on different activities of Kazakhstan Red Crescent and is distributed through branches. Early this year its production was postponed because of lack of funds on the programme, and at the June meeting it was decided that newsletters should be published quarterly, not bimonthly.

**Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent** prepared and published a history book of the National Society. This publication describes activities of the Society since 1926 when it was founded: the book demonstrates how the Red Crescent Society has developed over 80 years, the expansion of its programmes, the change of target groups and of the focus of assistance. It was published in three languages – Kyrgyz, Russian and English – and illustrated with archival photos. The book can become a manual for Red Crescent staff and volunteers and help preserve continuity. It also has a potential of a good image material when presented to the general public or Society's partners, though the book was not initially included in the National Society plans for this year.

**Turkmenistan Red Crescent** information officers from the headquarters and branch participated in the national DRT competition. The event was conducted jointly with the agency on civil defense. Journalists of national newspapers attended the competition and participated in exercises aiming at improving communication with mass media in disasters. They also illustrated the event in media sources.

The second issue of the newsletter was published by the National Society. The newsletter covered activities within most of projects implemented by the Society and was distributed among branches to share information with Red Crescent regional staff and public.

In August **Uzbekistan Red Crescent** information officer conducted sessions on the Movement's role in promotion of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values based on "From Principles to Action" training materials. These sessions were part of training for 24 new staff from 12 branches of the National Society, carried out by the organizational development programme for chairpersons of regional and city branches with less than two years of

Red Crescent experience. Special attention was given to work with mass media at the local level to overcome insufficient awareness of communities in the regions – the fact accepted fully by chairpersons.

The second issue of the newsletter has been published. This time materials covered Red Crescent activities on disaster preparedness in communities, camp preparations for people with disabilities and children from disadvantaged families in Khiva city, work of harm reduction centres in Namangan and Fergana cities, etc.

Surhandarya branch of Uzbekistan Red Crescent printed the first issue of a branch newsletter at its own expense and distributed it among authorities at oblast and city levels, military units, educational institutions and a number of mahallya (community self-organization unit). The newsletter provided information about the Society's activities on disaster preparedness, infected diseases prevention, and work of the local youth centre on anti-stigma advocacy among young people.

### **Looking forward**

Until the end of 2006 there is a plan to translate into Russian language and copy the "Help-man" cartoon and use it for further education of the RC branch staff and volunteers on the Movement Fundamental Principles. Besides, the regional newsletter "Compass", illustrating activities in the region over the year, will be published. National Society newsletters production will continue, as will sessions on the principles and values and information dissemination within national or thematic training under core programmes.

**Expected Result 2:** The Central Asia National Societies' profile and image as open humanitarian organizations that counter intolerance and violence in communities have improved.

**Kazakhstan Red Crescent** disseminated information about its activities among governmental officials, international organizations and mass media through visits, placing information on the web site and distributing booklets. Booklets have also been disseminated among through 16 branches. Two articles on the Red Crescent disaster preparedness activities were published in national newspapers and update of the National Society web site continued with support of the disaster management programme.

In September the Society issued a press-release on the Red Crescent participation in the disaster response exercise held by the Ministry of Emergencies.

**Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent** remained focused on preparations of the National Society's 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration in September. A photo exhibition "Protecting human dignity", produced specially for this event, was presented during the celebration ceremony to staff, volunteers and guests from the government, international organizations, sister Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies and other partners. Vice prime minister was present at the ceremony and, in recognition of the unique role of the Movement in general and national Red Crescent Society in particular, awarded government diplomas to three Red Crescent staff.

Over the period the Red Crescent mobile photo gallery was exposed in Karakol town and Chonsaryoi village. The exposition aims to improve National Society visibility, attract attention to vulnerable groups and promote tolerance. On these two sites it was attended by 6,713 people – schoolchildren, teachers, students, media people and others. One of the national TV channels broadcast the Red Crescent video material on first aid with a total air time of 70 minutes. Also, the National Society web site layout has changed, and so has the site address which is now <http://www.krc.kg/>.

**Uzbekistan Red Crescent** youth camp initiative and visiting nurses service were highlighted in four radio programmes. In addition, the Red Crescent participated in a live round table at the radio station "Tashkent". During that radio discussion special attention was given to social and medical assistance to vulnerable groups, work with TB sick people and young volunteers. As a result of such publicity a local businessman rendered assistance to the Red Crescent rehabilitation centre. The National Society also received proposals of cooperation from three NGOs working with children, women and in homecare area and use Red Crescent experience in awareness raising, health prevention and first aid.

A call from a beneficiary, who told how the Red Crescent had helped them to overcome TB related stigma, start treatment and get well, was recorded during one of the radio programmes with TB prevention staff from branches. That live story vividly illustrated the impact of the Red Crescent work with communities.

**Turkmenistan Red Crescent** expressed their appreciation to journalists who wrote articles about Red Crescent by giving small presents – over the period 15 articles were published in central newspapers. Development of the National Society web site has almost finished; final arrangements need to be done before the site starts functioning.

The National Society information officer also engaged in the outreach activities on HIV/AIDS prevention for sex workers. In addition, sessions on fundamental principles and values were included in mini-seminars for 27 children from disadvantaged families during summer holidays.

### Looking forward

By the end of the year the National Societies plan to arrange debate-clubs, radio and TV programmes, round tables, sessions for targeted groups and partners, video demonstrations through the mobile cinema in Kyrgyzstan, actions on the eve of the World AIDS Day and some other activities postponed earlier due to lack of funds. The launch of the World Disasters Report 2006 is scheduled for December. Within this year the Red Crescent Societies also intend to elaborate a questionnaire for assessing the level of awareness of the Movement role and the National Society commitment to fight discrimination and promote tolerance among relevant state agencies.

**Expected Result 3:** 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.

During field trips to Southern Kazakhstan and Almaty regions **Kazakhstan Red Crescent** information officer met, among others, local administration, a military garrison, a mosque, national cultural centres, and Red Crescent staff. Information about the Movement principles and values got across in discussions and distributed booklets. Totally, about 1,500 people at the grass-root level got knowledge about the Movement's role and the National Society's commitment to fight discrimination and promote tolerance.

Information officers in three Red Crescent branches maintained contacts with mass media and covered local events. Two of them were replaced: for instance, in Taldykorgan city a new person joined after the suspended salary support payments had been restored with arrival of funds.

In two branches where **Kyrgyzstan Red Crescent** has information staff – Issyk-kul and Osh regions – articles and programmes have been produced on the eve of the Red Crescent Society's 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration. Besides, the National Society organized conferences and round table discussions for its partners at local level. The third branch staff position in the capital city was not supported because of under funding and lack of qualified candidates.

In June the headquarters officer made a monitoring trip to Issyk-kul branch and shared the experience in dissemination of principles and values and skills of cooperation with mass media. Issues identified during this trip will form a basis for a mid-term internal evaluation of the programme in December.

As additional funding for the humanitarian values programme became available, **Uzbekistan Red Crescent** now has an opportunity to hire three information officers in branches – due to lack of funds the National Society had to delay strengthening of branch capacities with new staff. Locations for new positions have been identified, and job descriptions elaborated. Selection process is underway and three officers are expected to start their work with the National Society in October. They will cover the Fergana valley, the Aral Sea zone and cities of Navoi, Bukhara and Samarkand.

Information officer of Dashoguz branch of **Turkmenistan Red Crescent** conducted four seminars on the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement for visitors of the central city library. Information about the Movement, fundamental principles and National Society programmes reached the audience through 12 radio programmes and five newspaper articles. Also, information stands with Red Crescent booklets, posters and leaflets

on HIV/AIDS and other diseases prevention, International Humanitarian Law and disasters were placed in three secondary schools.

Branch officer of Mary region closely collaborated with the International Humanitarian Law dissemination programme of the National Society. The officer also prepared the second issue of the local newsletter and distributed it among partners and donors. Ahal branch officer organized two TV programmes about the regional branch's activities on the local TV channel.

### **Looking forward**

Till the end of the year Uzbekistan Red Crescent will arrange training at the headquarters for its new staff. Experience exchange visits in all four National Societies are also foreseen, as is monitoring of branch work and mid-term internal evaluation of the programme in December.

### **Impact**

Promotion of humanitarian values and principles of the Movement and dissemination of information about Red Crescent services contribute to increased level of awareness of the role of the Red Cross and Red Crescent and marginal groups' needs. Increased numbers of people liaise with the National Societies and express their willingness to participate in their activities and cooperate in every possible way. Information flow coming from the Red Crescent to mass media intensified, with media outlets now often initiating contacts and searching for information.

By taking part in thematic training in other core areas (for instance, RDRT competition in September) information officers raised their knowledge and, as a consequence, efficiency in covering programmes related topics. Thus, several articles for *The Bridge* magazine and web stories on disaster preparedness have been produced.

### **Constraints**

Due to lack of funds on the programme during the year some activities were postponed or reviewed. With additional money that were received lately many of these were renewed, though, such activity as the newsletter production can not be carried out fully because of time limitations. Thus, most National Societies will issue two information newsletters in 2006 instead of four planned but these issues will cover activities implemented during the whole year.

Staff turnover within National Societies is another concern. Over the period, two branch positions in Kazakhstan Red Crescent have been filled with new persons. However, the headquarters information officer was not involved in the selection process. As a lesson learnt the information officer from Uzbekistan Red Crescent was recommended to take an active part in the selection process of candidates for three pilot branch positions to be filled in October.

With consideration to human resource, technical and funding capacities only one issue of the regional newsletter "Compass" will be produced this year. The issue will cover 2006 activities of five regional National Societies.

The problem of under funding of the humanitarian values programme in 2007 remains valid, though Swedish Red Cross is willing to contribute some funds next year. If the situation does not improve, expenses for selected activities will have to be shared with disaster management and health and care programmes but other activities will have to be cancelled.

## **Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships**

**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. (Donors: British RC, DFID)**

## Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

**Expected Result 1:** Central Asia National Societies have been supported to increase the effectiveness of their partnerships.

The regional delegation continues to promote the outcomes of the Federation of the Future process and extends its support and guidance to National Societies in understanding and implementing the Federation and Movement policy decisions. The capacity building support to the National Societies continues through core programme areas.

The regional delegation is supporting the Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan to start the Operational Alliance process. An orientation meeting has been planned for mid December to clarify the concept and come up with a plan of action to take the process forward.

The regional delegation has started proactively sharing information with the partner National Societies that are not physically present in the region in order to keep them updated with the recent developments in the region. Ways are also being explored to promote interaction with these partner National Societies to further strengthen the partnership and to enable them to contribute in programme design, implementation and evaluations. The regional delegation will also step up its effort to scale up coordination activities considerably in support of the partner National Societies active in the region and operating bilaterally.

## International representation and advocacy

**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. (*Donors: British RC, DFID*)

## Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The regional delegation pursues building strong working relationships with the government ministries, the diplomatic community, the United Nations and other multilateral organizations and humanitarian actors in the region. The regional delegation is regularly invited to the meetings organized by these institutions. Both the regional and country delegations, together with the National Societies representatives, promote the work of the Red Cross/Red Crescent in the region.

**Expected Result 1:** By the end of 2007, progress will have been made in securing a Federation Status Agreement with the Government of Turkmenistan.

No progress has been made in securing a Federation Status Agreement with the Government of Turkmenistan during the reporting period. The delegation will be working to organize a meeting with the relevant ministries to revive the discussions in this regard during the upcoming Congress of the Red Crescent Society of Turkmenistan in December.

**Expected Result 2:** The Government of Kyrgyzstan has drafted a National Society law.

The dialogue continues regard to a National Society law. The recent political change in Kyrgyzstan means that it may take longer than anticipated for this process to conclude.

## Federation governance support

The only representative to the Federation governance structure from Central Asia – the Secretary General of the Uzbekistan Red Crescent on the health commission – was on a long leave and since has resigned. Accordingly, there was no activity during the period.

## **Management of the delegation**

New head of regional delegation took over in September after a gap of two months since the previous head had finished his mission. The regional programme coordinator has also completed her mission and is not being replaced. Currently, the regional delegation is assessing its HR capacity and will be actively exploring new ways of utilizing the HR resources existing in the National Societies in the region and use of short term visiting experts to support these National Societies.

The regional delegation has introduced a weekly delegation meeting and there is a plan to have regular management coordination meetings of all the unit heads of the regional delegation. The first management coordination meeting will be organized in November to look into the regional delegation's strengths and weaknesses, search for solutions and to further strengthen programme integration and team building. The next meeting of all the unit heads of the regional delegation and the head of Tajikistan delegation is planned for mid December 2006.

The Federation Secretariat support strategy for Central Asia is being revised in order to fully align it with the Federation's Global Agenda goals and framework for action.

***[Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)***

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA70001 - CENTRAL ASIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA70001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisation al Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>3,669,898</b>	<b>4,431,103</b>	<b>280,667</b>	<b>1,972,845</b>	<b>175,957</b>	<b>10,530,471</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>858,115</b>	<b>545,564</b>	<b>21,384</b>	<b>221,765</b>	<b>36,999</b>	<b>1,683,828</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	419,678	29,794	0	28,433	0	477,905
<i>Capacity Building Fund</i>				23,000		23,000
<i>DFID Partnership</i>	64,859		14,967	241,474	37,917	359,217
<i>ECHO</i>		125,687				125,687
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		8,080		92,324		100,405
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	53,500					53,500
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		253,026	24,954	212,185		490,164
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>538,037</b>	<b>416,587</b>	<b>39,921</b>	<b>597,416</b>	<b>37,917</b>	<b>1,629,878</b>
<b><u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u></b>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>	-358,223	-6,754				-364,978
<i>DFID Partnership</i>	100,000	75,000	25,000	75,000	35,000	310,000
<i>ECHO</i>		-125,687				-125,687
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		596				596
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Re</b>	<b>-258,223</b>	<b>-56,846</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>-180,069</b>
<b><u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u></b>						
<i>ECHO</i>		0				0
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		0				0
<b>C3. Reallocations (within ap</b>		<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>
<b><u>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</u></b>						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		90,858				90,858
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		409,114				409,114
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		<b>499,971</b>				<b>499,971</b>
<b><u>Other Income</u></b>						
<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>				13	112	125
<b>C6. Other Income</b>				<b>13</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>279,814</b>	<b>859,712</b>	<b>64,921</b>	<b>672,429</b>	<b>73,029</b>	<b>1,949,905</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,137,929</b>	<b>1,405,276</b>	<b>86,305</b>	<b>894,194</b>	<b>110,028</b>	<b>3,633,732</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisation al Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	858,115	545,564	21,384	221,765	36,999	<b>1,683,828</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	279,814	859,712	64,921	672,429	73,029	<b>1,949,905</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-1,010,347</b>	<b>-1,289,322</b>	<b>-34,392</b>	<b>-584,422</b>	<b>-59,457</b>	<b>-2,977,940</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	127,582	115,955	51,913	309,772	50,571	<b>655,793</b>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA70001 - CENTRAL ASIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA70001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
<b>A</b>							<b>B</b>	<b>A - B</b>
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>3,669,898</b>	<b>4,431,103</b>	<b>280,667</b>	<b>1,972,845</b>	<b>175,957</b>	<b>10,530,471</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	21,795							21,795
Construction Materials	295,719		56,044		24,571		80,615	215,104
Clothing & textiles	1,260,244		358,920				358,920	901,324
Food	679,690	166,914	5,785				172,699	506,991
Water & Sanitation		73					73	-73
Medical & First Aid	110,732	22,373	1,840				24,212	86,520
Teaching Materials	37,910	1,825	1,541		1,408		4,774	33,136
Utensils & Tools	46,047	1,920	11,030				12,950	33,097
Other Supplies & Services	1,064,392	22,960	1,678		622		25,261	1,039,131
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>3,516,529</b>	<b>216,065</b>	<b>436,837</b>		<b>26,601</b>		<b>679,503</b>	<b>2,837,026</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	6,300							6,300
Computers & Telecom	53,165	9,118	12,115		5,226		26,459	26,706
Office/Household Furniture & E	14,100							14,100
Others Machinery & Equipment	1,950							1,950
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>75,515</b>	<b>9,118</b>	<b>12,115</b>		<b>5,226</b>		<b>26,459</b>	<b>49,056</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	24,435	109	11,128		31		11,268	13,167
Distribution & Monitoring	291,480	4,827	159,926	43	620		165,417	126,063
Transport & Vehicle Costs	165,688	11,906	30,375	94	3,487		45,862	119,826
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>481,603</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>201,429</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4,138</b>		<b>222,547</b>	<b>259,056</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	365,602	51,617			49,093		100,711	264,891
Delegate Benefits	336,228	29,416			120,339	1,843	151,598	184,630
Regionally Deployed Staff	122	305	118	61	122	305	911	-789
National Staff	467,968	116,178	36,141	10,611	65,924	1,143	229,997	237,972
National Society Staff	1,263,302	139,702	67,581	7,621	39,828	1,013	255,745	1,007,556
Consultants	121,100				2,001		2,001	119,099
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>2,554,321</b>	<b>337,218</b>	<b>103,841</b>	<b>18,293</b>	<b>277,306</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>740,962</b>	<b>1,813,360</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	1,392,557	77,829	90,574		60,328	29,335	258,067	1,134,491
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,392,557</b>	<b>77,829</b>	<b>90,574</b>		<b>60,328</b>	<b>29,335</b>	<b>258,067</b>	<b>1,134,491</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	339,312	57,585	35,767	301	42,655	8,720	145,027	194,285
Information & Public Relation	816,243	79,069	65,959	6,432	30,900	3,737	186,096	630,147
Office Costs	307,558	9,273	8,878	820	28,085	11,903	58,958	248,600
Communications	87,172	6,239	7,359	1,370	13,835	5,325	34,129	53,044
Professional Fees	112,263	246	737		2,019		3,002	109,261
Financial Charges	54,645	37,281	24,131	1,297	-4,725	-19,204	38,780	15,865
Other General Expenses	103,127	28,087	17,101	486	5,216	3,605	54,494	48,633
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>1,820,321</b>	<b>217,780</b>	<b>159,932</b>	<b>10,705</b>	<b>117,984</b>	<b>14,086</b>	<b>520,487</b>	<b>1,299,834</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation					2,864		2,864	-2,864
<b>Total Depreciation</b>					<b>2,864</b>		<b>2,864</b>	<b>-2,864</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	689,625	65,673	71,995	2,235	37,987	3,865	181,756	507,869
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>689,625</b>	<b>65,673</b>	<b>71,995</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>37,987</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>181,756</b>	<b>507,869</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		69,823	212,598	3,021	51,987	7,867	345,296	-345,296
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>69,823</b>	<b>212,598</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>51,987</b>	<b>7,867</b>	<b>345,296</b>	<b>-345,296</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAA70001 - CENTRAL ASIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/9
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA70001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>3,669,898</b>	<b>4,431,103</b>	<b>280,667</b>	<b>1,972,845</b>	<b>175,957</b>	<b>10,530,471</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>10,530,471</b>	<b>1,010,347</b>	<b>1,289,322</b>	<b>34,392</b>	<b>584,422</b>	<b>59,457</b>	<b>2,977,940</b>	<b>7,552,531</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2,659,551</b>	<b>3,141,781</b>	<b>246,276</b>	<b>1,388,422</b>	<b>116,501</b>	<b>7,552,531</b>	