

ANNUAL REPORT



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

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

May, 2001

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

Appeal No. 01.32/2000

Appeal Target: CHF 9,455,000

The Context

The decline in Russia's socio-economic situation continued throughout the year, accompanied by political changes, increased incidence of natural disasters and economic hardships. Regular northern shipments of essential supplies (food, medicine, fuel) which once allowed the inhabitants of the permafrost regions of Siberia and the Far Northeast to survive the bitter winters failed to meet the needs of the local population, leaving millions exposed to power cuts, food shortages, unpaid bills, soaring disease rates and ineffective or non-existent health service. In Chechnya, North Caucasus, over 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) still suffer the aftermath of the conflict there. Over 40 million Russians live below the UN-specified poverty benchmark of one dollar a day, a situation provoked by the collapse of the communist system and compounded by the economic crisis. Tuberculosis (TB), a poverty related disease, is endemic.

The International Federation and the Russian Red Cross Society (RRCS) started to work on improved quality of assistance by moving on with the reform process in the national society, establishing a so called "zonal division" system. With this the RRCS hopes to reinforce its readiness to respond to socio-economic conditions which will get worse before they get better, and to effectively cope with disasters caused by climatic change or other environmental situations. Russian Red Cross participated in the Almaty Conference (held in Almaty in December 1996) and is a signatory to the "Almaty Declaration" establishing the Federation's focus on support to four key areas of activity: institutional and resource development (ID/RD) reform; disaster preparedness and prevention (DPP); population movement (PM); and the visiting nurses service (VNS); while continuing to support emergency response action.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response

Objective 1: to continue support to vulnerable populations, particularly in isolated regions which suffer severe climatic conditions.

Achievements

In 2000, four relief programmes were ongoing in the Russian Federation: Chukotka, Kamchatka and Magadan (Far North-eastern Russia); Critically Isolated Communities; winter support for Siberian Northern Territories; severe poverty in the Northern Territories and American Bulk Food programme. The following support was provided to the most vulnerable people across the far-eastern and northern regions (Chukotka, Kamchatka, Magadan, Koryak, Tyva, Altay Republic, Altai Kray, Taimyr, Evenkiya, Komi, Komi-Perm, Perm, Kirov, Tumen, Khakassia, Buryatia, Chita, Kemerovo, Irkutsk, Kurgan and Yakutia).

Support to individual beneficiaries was provided as follows:

Supplies	No. of items	No. of beneficiaries
Family food parcels	147 400	213 576
Hygiene kits	100 500	239 330
Seeds	100 000	306 895
Bulk food	11 319 tones	1 002 444
Hot meals	940 880	11 068
Second hand clothes	635 800 kg	418 753
Clothes items	30 999	28 000
Felt boots	14 953	14 953
Rubber boots	4 000	4 000
Fisherman's boots	10 000	10 000
School sets	10 000	10 000
First aid kits	16 000	65 000

Support to vulnerable people in institutions was provided as follows:

Supplies	No. of items	No. of institutions
Blankets	7 990	104
Bed linen sets	7 917	104
Central hospital kits	290	234
Nursing kits	320	234

Also, cash support was provided to 39 children's institutions (orphanages and boarding schools) with USD 17,000 per month on average for all programmes. In total, 3,700 children benefited from this assistance which included school supplies, medical, hygiene, household, and food items.

Constraints

The Severe Poverty in the Northern Territories programme received very limited funding, enough only for seeds and fertilizer procurement. Other components of the programme, including development, are not being implemented due to the lack of financial resources.

Objective 2: to upgrade traditional Red Cross relief efforts for refugees into more sustainable forms of support.

Achievements

The RRCS/Federation Population Movement programme continued and extended its activities during 2000. In August, four more reception points were established in the regions, which brought to 12 the total number of regional reception points for forced migrants. Over 49,000 people, including 36,027 migrants, were assisted there. The reception point of the Russian Red Cross' central committee for forced migrants supported 5,056 people during the year, including 3,671 migrants. The following support was provided in the reception points:

Food coupons	6 972
Family food parcels	15 270
Medical prescriptions paid (USD 14 each)	2 965
Medical kits	11 855
Hygiene kits	19 383
Second hand clothes sets	1 703
Shoes	211
Bed linen sets	9 214
Vitamin kits	916
Legal advice	3 856
Psychological consultations	4 164

The psycho-social rehabilitation centre for IDPs in Moscow assisted 554 migrants during the year; a centre for medical and social assistance in Pskov supported 3,335 people. Since August, psychological consultations were made available and 120 people were provided with this kind of assistance since then. Two centres for medical and social assistance in Moscow supported 4,123 people, including 2,015 migrants. Over 500 people were instructed under the telephone hotline project. Nearly 700 vulnerable children, including 396 migrants spent three weeks each in five Red Cross summer camps. Two legal support projects were launched in the beginning of September. Emergency legal support points for forced migrants assisted 407 people, including 280 migrants; and legal consultation points provided advice to 615 people, including 440 migrants in 2000.

Emergency Relief

In response to disasters, three donations were released to Russia from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF).

As a response to an explosion in Khabarovsk on 8 February which destroyed 20 apartments in a five-floor building, humanitarian assistance in the form of 100 family food and hygiene parcels was procured and sent to the city for 30 homeless families (some 100 people).

In response to severe flooding in Orenburg and Kurgan regions, CHF 50,000 was released to start a relief operation there. During April-June, emergency assistance in the form of hygiene parcels, bed linen sets and blankets was provided to 6,935 flood victims.

An emergency operation to deliver urgent assistance to the victims of a severe typhoon and flooding in the Primorsky Krai was also implemented in 2000 with CHF 25,000 released from the DREF to assist 2,340 people.

Disaster Preparedness

Objective 1: to reach agreements with governmental and non-governmental organizations followed by the preparation of lists detailing equipment needs.

Constraints

Due to a lack of funding and a prolonged zonal division process, which was not completed as yet, activities were not started to achieve this objective.

Objective 2: to organize training programmes both centrally and regionally and establish a closer working relationship between the RRCS and the Ministry for Emergency Situations (EMERCOM).

Achievements

Contacts with the Ministry for Emergency Situations were established in Moscow.

Constraints

Due to a lack of disaster preparedness activity in the regions and limited financial resources, no training programmes were held.

Objective 3: to create a disaster situations department at RRCS headquarters, establish an early warning system, collate socio-economic data and government statistics, and liaise with international and non-governmental organizations.

Achievements

A new project co-ordinator was assigned to the programme at the end of March. Co-operation with EMERCOM continued, and a computerized early warning system was established between the RRCS and the ministry. An additional project for information exchange was developed. From 14 June a duty-roster was established in Moscow with one person always present at a telephone line during work hours. It is planned to make the project round the clock. In September, a meeting with representatives of the Bulgarian Red Cross was held to discuss co-operation in 2001.

Objective 4: to develop a disaster preparedness and prevention plan concentrating on identification and reduction of risks, and planning responses based on these threats.

Achievements

With the Federation's support, the RRCS formed a 'rescue on water' team in response to a high number of drownings. The project started working on 1 June at four Moscow area beaches. During June, the team saved 10 people from drowning. Training seminars were held for rescuers to obtain first aid skills. A CD-ROM on their activities was prepared.

Constraints

Due to a lack of funds, no similar activities took place in the regions.

Objective 5: to create an emergency stockpile of 24-hour deployable emergency shelter and medical supplies.

Achievements

A contingency stock of relief supplies was prepared consisting of 1,000 hygiene parcels and 525 bed linen sets.

Constraints

Due to lack of funding other supplies were not purchased.

Health and Care

The focus of the health assistance strategy was to ensure the continuation of the structures that exist, supporting their survival, and modifying them to fit into new initiatives in the health sector. The following programmes were implemented during the year:

Support to the RRC Visiting Nurse Service (VNS) in the Sverdlovsk region •

Objective 1: to provide salary support for six visiting nurses during the programme period.

Achievements

With funding support from the German Red Cross, salaries for six visiting nurses were paid on time, which created additional motivation for work, strengthened the VNS in the region, and inclined local administration to assign financial means from the local budget to pay salaries to eight Red Cross visiting nurses, and local welfare department to provide financial support to three visiting nurses. The

nurses assisted 2,337 lone elderly and invalids during the programme period. No constraints were observed in achieving this objective.

Objective 2: to train visiting nurses on the basics of homecare.

Achievements

One seminar was originally planned to take place through the programme, however due to the saving of funds, two seminars on the basics of homecare were held and 27 visiting nurses were trained. The seminars were covered in Sverdlovsk mass media and will allow the Red Cross nurses to provide better and more qualified medical and social assistance to their beneficiaries.

Objective 3: to procure and send six visiting nurse kits to the Sverdlovsk region.

Achievements

Due to the saving of funds, nine visiting nurse kits were procured and sent to the Red Cross committee in Sverdlovsk. The kits are designed to be used by one nurse for two years and include all necessary items to provide medical and social care to patients at home.

Objective 4: to equip three “rooms” for medical and social assistance in the region.

Achievements

Necessary equipment was purchased in the Sverdlovsk region, and two “rooms” for medical and social assistance in Pervouralsk and Ekaterinburg received it at their disposal. A department of a local hospital for seriously ill persons, containing two Red Cross wards, was also equipped.

Development of RRCS VNS Training Centres •

It was originally planned to start the programme in July 2000, however due to certain financial complications, the operation actually started in September 2000 with funds received from the Swedish Red Cross, and ended in February 2001. The objectives were met as follows:

Objective 1: to raise the quality of service and professional level of the VNS by training 80 visiting nurses (out of 1,025) on the basics of homecare and preparing 30 instructor-trainers and 15 instructors.

Achievements

In November 2000, 14 visiting nurses and three instructor-trainers were trained in the basics of home care in the Novosibirsk training centre. In the beginning of December, similar seminars were held for 19 visiting nurses and five instructor-trainers in Ulyanovsk and Nizhny Novgorod; and at the end of December a seminar for visiting nurses took place in Perm. Due to good tender prices, three, instead of two originally planned instructor kits, containing necessary stationary materials, educational overheads and tools for practical training were procured and distributed. Training centres in Novosibirsk and Ulyanovsk were equipped with TV sets, tape recorders, VTRs, projectors with screens, photo cameras, video tapes, educational posters and stationery.

Objective 2: to increase institutional and programme possibilities in the field of professional medical education among the general public and raise not only the image of the VNS, but of the Russian Red Cross Society as a whole.

Achievements

Three regional Red Cross committees to accommodate visiting nurse training centres were defined as follows: Perm in the Urals, Moscow south-western district in Central Russia, and Vladivostok in the Far East. The opening of VNS training centres in RRCS zonal divisions will ease the process of visiting nurse training and save money on transport expenses. No constraints were observed so far.

Objective 3: to strengthen VNS activities in providing assistance to elderly population, invalids and other vulnerable categories and increase the range of medical and social services provided.

Achievements

Three “rooms” of medical and social assistance were established and equipped in three Russian regions (Samara, Saratov and Sochi). With the Federation’s support, a tender was held to purchase equipment for the fourth “room” of medical and social assistance in Perm RC committee. The choice of regions was based on regional applications, describing population’s needs for medical, social, psychological and other assistance, and geographical factors, taking into consideration the remoteness from health centres providing care to elderly, invalids and other vulnerable.

Blood Donorship Programme •

The programme, funding by the Finnish Red Cross, started in October 1999 and ended in May 2000. It was implemented in five RRC regional committees of Moscow, Moscow region, Nizhny Novgorod, Tver and Belgorod.

Objective 1: to analyze the current situation with non-remunerated blood donorship in Russia and needs in education and information for blood donors and the general public.

Achievements

A working meeting for regional chairpersons and blood service leaders was held to study opportunities and experience of non-remunerated blood donorship promotion. A plan of preparing information/education materials on donorship was developed; a joint RRC/Blood Services resolution, “Suggestions on further development of non-remunerated donorship in Russia,” was accepted and submitted to the Russian Health Ministry.

Objective 2: to conduct a training workshop for regional programme co-ordinators.

Achievements

In March 2000, a workshop for programme participants was organized in Belgorod to study the committee’s experience of non-remunerated blood donor recruitment in co-operation with regional authorities, health department and the blood service. After the workshop over 150 training groups were organized in the regions, including over 500 teenagers. They organized poster competitions in schools, promoting the Red Cross’ blood programme and a healthy lifestyle in general.

Objective 3: to conduct a training seminar for blood donor recruiters, using national and international methodologies and experience.

Achievements

The seminar for regional RC committees’ chairpersons, involving the representatives of the blood department at the Federation’s Secretariat, took place in May 2000 on the theme “The role of RRCS staff and volunteers in non-remunerated blood donors recruitment”. The participants had an opportunity to learn more about international experiences in non-remunerated blood donor recruitment which will be used for programme development. It also demonstrated that the RRCS is in need of modern technologies and methods of non-remunerated blood donor recruitment.

Objective 4: to develop information materials on blood donorship as well as advocacy materials to be used in blood donor recruitment activities.

Achievements

Posters, leaflets, calendars, booklets, pens, stickers and badges were produced and sent to the participating Red Cross committees. Each region received a set of information materials to use for non-remunerated blood donor recruitment.

HIV/AIDS - Youth Programme •

The programme started in March 2000 with funding from the Norwegian Red Cross and was planned to end in March 2001, however funding was stopped in November 2000. The objectives were met as follows:

Objective 1: to involve youth in Russian Red Cross' public activities and prepare them to work on HIV/AIDS prevention.

Achievements

During programme implementation, four new youth centres were established and equipped in Arkhangelsk, Murmansk, Krasnodar and Sochi to hold information activities with youth on HIV/AIDS prevention issues. Moscow south-eastern district and Kaliningrad Red Cross youth centres, which were established in 1999, continued similar activities in the frames of the programme. Over 80 instructor volunteers were trained in six regions and held peer education information seminars on HIV/AIDS related issues.

Constraints

The main difficulty encountered was in attracting volunteers and keeping them interested. Red Cross practised individual work with each member of the team; assigning volunteers tasks according to his/her capacities and interest. A system of bonuses for volunteers was worked out.

Objective 2: to conduct information work with youth on HIV/AIDS prevention issues based on the peer education method.

Achievements

Information seminars were held regularly two times a week in schools, colleges, institutes and Red Cross youth centres and included role-play games, discussions, competitions, etc. During the eight months of the programme's implementation, 415 information meetings were held and 9,365 people were trained. The level of awareness about HIV/AIDS related issues was raised, and motivation for safe behaviour was created. This work also helped to form sensitive attitudes towards HIV-infected people. The effectiveness of information activities was assessed through questionnaires and tests, which showed that information was accepted and highly appreciated by the participants. For example, in Murmansk 47.8 per cent of students knew how HIV can be transmitted, but after the Red Cross seminar 98.5 per cent knew the proper reply. Three teenagers in Murmansk related that after the seminars they stopped smoking marijuana. Before conducting seminars in schools, the Red Cross presented its programme to parents and teachers and spoke about the objectives and information they want to share. Those parents and teachers who worried that sexual issues would be presented improperly were allowed to participate in the seminars. Each youth centre established a data base of frequently asked questions on HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted diseases and drugs to use in preparation of information seminars.

Constraints

It was rather complicated to organize seminars in summer, the time of vacations. Trying to overcome this difficulty the Red Cross decided to conduct seminars in summer camps. In Krasnodar, it took two months to receive the administration's permission to organize information activities in schools and colleges. Not so long ago there was a conflict with an organization working with youth on sexual education issues, which caused negative attitudes from the church and general public. In order to avoid any unpleasant situations, Red Cross workers were strictly controlled by the city department for

education, who insisted on separate seminars for boys and girls and some changes in terminology. After hard negotiations the Red Cross received approval from local authorities and the public.

Objective 3: to work out recommendations on effective organization of HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

Constraints

Funding was interrupted on 1 November 2000 before recommendations were finalized. The final seminar did not take place due to the lack of funds.

Humanitarian Values

Objective 1: to work in close co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in carrying out a nation-wide international humanitarian law (IHL) campaign through public schools.

Achievements

In co-operation with ICRC, regular seminars on IHL were held in the Russian Red Cross museum and in several other Red Cross centres in Moscow and in the regions.

Objective 2: to increase support to RRCS in promoting principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

Constraints

No financial resources were made available for these activities.

Institutional and Resource Development

Objective 1: to continue assisting the central committee and regional branches of the RRCS in gaining resource generation skills and experience.

Constraints

Due to the lack of a resource development department within the Russian Red Cross' central committee, and lack of a resource development delegate in the delegation, funds earmarked by the Swedish Red Cross for resource generation activities were reallocated for the reform process, and no activities were implemented under this objective.

Objective 2: to support the RRCS in carrying out a reform strategy aimed at restructuring the society.

Achievements

From 21 to 25 January an institutional development seminar was held for the chairpeople of the 15 branches in the Far East to discuss their problems in view of the present socio-economic situation and further Russian Red Cross development. A similar seminar was held on 1-3 February for the chairpeople of the 13 committees in the Northwest. Plans for a zonal division were discussed during the seminars.

On 21-22 March the national society's fourth Plenum was held with the participation of all regional chairpersons to discuss the implementation of the strategic work plan for 1998-2001. Heads of delegation from both the Federation and the ICRC addressed the Plenum. On 4 October, a meeting of the RRCS commission on the strategic work plan's implementation was conducted to analyze the current situation. First results were discussed at the RRCS presidium meeting on 12 October and

further during regular meetings. A plan of action for 2001 was designed and approved by the RRCS headquarters on 22 December.

On 5 October, a working meeting was held on strategic work plan 2010 development with the involvement of the head of delegation in Russia. Regular meetings of the society's central committee presidium bureau took place during the quarter to discuss current progress in the RRCS, its reform process and the state of regional committees and branches.

Two meetings of the RRCS commission on changes to the statutes were held in September. The Russian Red Cross submitted a proposal to the Danish Red Cross for assistance in rewriting the statutes. A draft of a revised statutes was written and should be approved at the RRCS Plenum meeting in November 2001. A detailed analysis of the implementation of the strategic work plan was held and presented to the central committee presidium of the RRCS. Draft job descriptions and a statement on zonal offices were developed by the central committee of the RRCS. From 8-10 November, the Russian Red Cross held a meeting, involving six zonal representatives and the central committee to discuss the statement on the zonal representative, his/her functional responsibilities, rights and duties. The RRCS Presidium was held at the end of November, when the headquarters formally agreed to the idea of the zonal division concept under which the country will be divided into eight zones - North West, Central, North Caucasus, Volga, Ural, Western Siberia, Eastern Siberia and Far East - based on the principle of redistribution and delegation of authority.

On 27-28 June a meeting was held in the central committee of the RRC with the participation of the American, Canadian, Danish, Icelandic, Netherlands, Norwegian, Swedish, British and Russian Red Cross Societies, ICRC and the Federation (Moscow and Geneva representatives) to discuss the strategic partnership opportunities (also known as the "adopt a zone" programme) and reform process of the RRCS. Contributions were made to a tripartite memorandum of understanding that will establish a uniform approach in the content and methodology for future partnership.

The Nordic Working group conducted a meeting immediately after the meeting to discuss its planning for support to the RRCS, and agreed upon supporting the Northwest zone.

With the support of a technical advisor from American Red Cross, a field assessment based on the open systems model was carried out in August. The assessment focused on four of 12 committees for 17 days of intense activities which included: analyzing 12 pre-assessment questionnaires, public image surveys, including interviews with 661 people, 328 pages of translated documents, and 284 interviews (including external stakeholders and partners in the Eastern Siberia zone and Moscow). The assessment team came to a consensus on several priorities for proceeding with the project.

Five priority decision management areas (objectives) directly affecting constituent satisfaction, internal process and goal attainment were identified. These are: 1) improve stakeholder involvement; 2) strengthen public image and information dissemination; 3) human resource development/professionalism; 4) improve internal communications; and, 5) participatory planning process. Addressing the above priorities would indirectly and positively affect financial resource development and diversification (resource acquisition), programme design and management and separation of governance and management. Activities in support of these recommendations began in the fourth quarter of 2000.

From 29 October to 1 November, the Federation's HoD, the director general of the RRCS, the British Red Cross' desk officer for Russia and the delegation's information assistant conducted a field trip to Kemerovo to discuss the establishment of a zonal office for the Western Siberia zone. They met with the governor of the Kemerovo region, local administration, regional Red Cross representatives and conducted a short visit to nearby Yurga to observe TB programme activities. The Kemerovo region governor welcomed the idea of establishing a zonal Red Cross office in this area.

Two Canadian delegates were working in the Vladivostok zonal office, one for three months, and another for nine.

On 28-29 August the “International Conference on Humanitarian Operations in the Northern and Far East Territories” was conducted by the RRCS/Federation in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. Governmental leaders and representatives of 18 Russian territories, chairpeople from the central and regional committees of the RRCS, representatives of the Federation, National Societies of Canada, Great Britain, USA, Iceland and Netherlands, government structures and NGOs participated. The aim of the conference was to find strategic partners for implementing humanitarian programmes of the RRCS in the Far East and Northern territories. A declaration was signed by the participants, which summed up the results of multi-fold discussions.

Constraints

Insufficient funding to implement the reform process project within the Russian Red Cross, created a lack of human resources to work under the programme, and the few people working were overloaded.

Conclusions

According to the director general of the RRCS, the transition period to turn it into a strong national society was supposed to last for three years up to 2001, but with only 34 per cent of this work done, 22 per cent in process and 44 per cent unstarted as of mid-2000, it was necessary to prolong it. Also highlighted were five main problems within the Russian Red Cross discussed at the meeting in July: weakness of legal base; lack of resources; weakness of the executive branch of power; improper volume of assistance to beneficiaries; and a decline of the image of the RRCS. Some programmes were not implemented as planned due to various constraints and lack of funding. The only programmes that can be regarded as active were those in the health sector.

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

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

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Annual Financial Reports 2000

- Explanatory Note -

1. Consolidated Response to the Appeal

- This report provides a global picture on the funding situation of a specific appeal at a specific time.
- The cash column indicates all cash contributions channelled through the Federation, together with the balance carried forward from the previous year. Financial statements in support of the reported income are available upon request.
- The in-kind contributions (goods and services provided in response to the appeal objectives) are registered in a stand-alone system, based on the information provided by the respective donor. The values of these donations are based on information received from donors, and will be reported as such in the income and expenditure part of the consolidated report.
- Direct cash or in kind contributions made to Operating National Societies or in kind donations made to the Federation Delegations in response to the appeal are recorded as in-kind contributions in the report.

2. Balance of Funds - Cash Only

This report is a summary cash statement, providing the information on the balance carried forward from the previous year, cash income (including reallocations), cash expenditure (including reallocations - ref. part III of the consolidated report), and the closing balance at the end of the year.

3. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditures

This section of the report provides a comparative analysis of the total expenditures (cash and in-kind) versus the last approved budget of the appeal.

- The cash column reports on all expenditures booked against the Federation projects and cost centres . It relates only to the use of cash contributions received by the Secretariat for the specific appeal. Financial statements in support of the reported expenditure are available upon request.
- The in-kind columns (goods/services and personnel) report on the in-kind contributions donated in response to appeals, as per the information received from donors. This information is shown both as contribution and as expenditure against the specific appeal, and is consolidated, together with the cash expenses, against the appeal budget. As financial information is not always available from PNS, and for consistency reasons, a flat rate is applied for the calculation of personnel costs.
- The consumption rate represents the level of total expenditures (cash and in-kind) compared to the total income available (opening balance, cash and in-kind contributions),

4. Pledges vs. Contributions

Attached to this financial report is the list of pledges against the respective appeal.

- The comparative analysis of the list of pledges and the list of actual contributions provides a clear insight into any outstanding pledges in response to the appeal.
- Any differences in values between the two reports are due to fluctuations in exchange rates at the time of booking and the time of reception of the contribution.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES					
				Interim report	
				Annual report	x
				Final report	
Appeal No & title: 01.32/2000 Russian Federation					
Period: year 2000					
Project(s): 67902, 67509, RU001, 005, 006, 007, 015, 020, 022, 024, 160, 161, 513, 514, 524, 525, 527, 530, 534, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548					
Currency: CHF					
I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL					
FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	INCOME
Appeal budget	9'454'348				
less					
Cash brought forward	1'171'940				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	8'282'408				
Contributions from Donors					
Other income	116'122				116'122
American RC (DNUS)	44'413				44'413
British RC Private donors (D	38'055				38'055
British RC (DNGB)	38'693				38'693
British RC (DNGB)	13'204				13'204
Canadian RC #2 (DNCA2)	15'639				15'639
Canadian RC (DNCA)	42'213				42'213
German RC (DNDE)	16'835				16'835
Great Britain - Private Dono	653				653
Icelandic RC (DNIS)	2'138				2'138
Icelandic RC (DNIS)	8'850				8'850
Icelandic RC (DNIS)	7'050				7'050
Swedish Govt. via RC (DGN)	307'249				307'249
Swedish RC (DNSE)	181'393				181'393

Appeal No & title: 01.32/2000 Russian Federation						
Period: year 2000						
Project(s): 67902, 67509, RU001, 005, 006, 007, 015, 020, 022, 024, 160, 161, 513, 514, 524, 525, 527, 530, 534, 541, 542, 543						
Currency: CHF						
III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures						
III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures						
III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures						
Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel	Expenditures	
SUPPLIES						
Shelter & Construction	900	116			116	784
Clothing & Textiles	128'070	99'649			99'649	28'421
Food/Seeds	1'927'360	57'382			57'382	1'869'978
Water		88'658			88'658	-88'658
Medical & First Aid	390'446	188'679			188'679	201'767
Teaching materials	27'300	2'828			2'828	24'472
Utensils & Tools	405'740	168			168	405'572
Other relief supplies		72'105			72'105	-72'105
Sub-Total	2'879'816	509'586			509'586	2'370'230
CAPITAL EXPENSES						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	18'000	6'372			6'372	11'628
Computers & Telecom equip.	111'540	94'879			94'879	16'661
Medical equipment	240'000	32'462			32'462	207'538
Other capital expenditures	115'225	61'350			61'350	53'875
Sub-Total	484'765	195'063			195'063	289'702
TRANSPORT & STORAGE						
	312'828	108'152			108'152	204'677
Sub-Total	312'828	108'152			108'152	204'677
PERSONNEL						
Personnel (delegates)	365'620	617'112		194'495	811'607	-445'987
Personnel (local staff)	2'454'868	805'802			805'802	1'649'066
Training						
Sub-Total	2'820'488	1'422'914		194'495	1'617'409	1'203'079
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts		66'150			66'150	-66'150
Travel & related expenses	230'210	180'462			180'462	49'748
Information expenses	172'300	89'807			89'807	82'493
Administrative expenses	1'513'963	133'948			133'948	1'380'015
External workshops & Seminars						
Sub-Total	1'916'473	470'367			470'367	1'446'106
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	1'039'978	346'472			346'472	693'506
OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS						
Transfer to National Societies		-40'111			-40'111	40'111
TOTAL BUDGET	9'454'348	3'012'444		194'495	3'206'939	6'247'410
Consumption rate:	Expenditures versus income		155%			
	Expenditures versus budget		34%			

Russian Federation						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.32/2000		PLEDGES RECEIVED			22.05.2001	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				9'454'000		TOTAL COVERAGE 27.6%
Balance carried forward from 1999				632'459		
AMERICAN - GOVT PRM		420'970	USD	746'590	18.05.00	POPULATION MOVEMENTS
AMERICAN - RC		25'000	USD	44'413	20.09.00	REGIONAL DELEGATION SUPPORT
BRITISH - RC		15'000	GBP	38'550	11.07.00	
BRITISH - PRIVATE/RC		15'000	GBP	37'800	08.09.00	SUPPORT TO DELEGATION
BRITISH - PRIVATE				653	19.04.00	
BRITISH - RC				13'204	16.11.00	INFORMATION DELEGATE
CANADIAN - RC		25'000	USD	42'213	25.07.00	INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
GERMAN - RC		9'970	USD	16'835	23.08.00	VISITING NURSES
ICELANDIC - RC		4'000	USD	6'850	25.09.00	KAMCHATKA CONFERENCE
ICELANDIC - RC		5'000	USD	8'850	01.11.00	INFORMATION ACTIVITIES
NETHERLANDS - RC				33'071	08.12.00	COVER MISSION EXPENSES DEL.
NETHERLANDS - RC				40'200	25.01.01	MISSION COSTS DELEGATE
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		650'000	SEK	122'395	30.05.00	RESOURCE DEV.
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		475'000	SEK	89'443	30.05.00	POPULATION MOVEMENT PROG.
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		625'000	SEK	117'688	30.05.00	HEALTH: VN ACTIVITIES & TRAINING
SWEDISH - RC		750'000	SEK	141'225	29.05.00	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
SWEDISH - GOVT		310'000	SEK	54'591	12.12.00	REFORM PROCESS
TURKISH - RC		5'000	DEM	3'906	12.10.00	PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT
WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION		133'000	USD	224'571	25.08.00	ORYOL TB PROGRAMME
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2'415'507	CHF	25.6%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Netherlands	Delegate(s)			89'691		
Sweden	Delegate(s)			59'630		
Great Britain	Delegate(s)			44'517		
USA	Delegate(s)			657		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				194'495	CHF	2.1%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	
THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE LINKED TO THIS APPEAL:						
P67509, PRU001, PRU005, PRU006, PR007, PRU020, PRU160, PRU161, PRU513, PRU514, PRU524, PRU530						