

# 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

## *The CAUCASUS: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia*

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

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### *Operational Developments*

The dramatic economic decline in the early years of transition from a command to a market economy has not yet been reversed in the three countries of the south Caucasus. Vulnerable groups remain marginalised and with a continuing fiscal shortfall, little is being done to assist them. The situation in the region is dominated by crippling poverty, very high unemployment rates, rising prices and the collapse of the health and social services.

The most recent assessments of the most vulnerable conducted by the Federation in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia clearly confirm that the plight of 'traditional' groups of beneficiaries (the elderly living alone, IDPs, refugees, handicapped, patients with chronic diseases, female headed households) has not improved and, in many instances, has become even worse. Against this backdrop the role of the Red Cross/Red Crescent in the region, is crucial.

Each country in the region has similar, but not identical, priorities and varying degrees of experience in trying to solve problems. Thus, detail of Federation programmes in 2001 may vary but the general direction is the same, given the similarities between the needs identified. To support the three national societies in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia, the Federation's major objectives in 2001 focused on organizational development, health and social care initiatives, the continuation of population movement activities, coordination and direct support for vulnerable communities and the development of disaster preparedness structures supported by legal framework and regional cooperation mechanisms.

### *Objectives, Achievements and Constraints*

#### **Armenia**

**Objectives** The overall goal of the International Federation was to develop the capacity of the Armenian Red Cross Society (ARCS) to become a productive, self-sufficient, well-functioning national

society while effectively meeting the urgent needs of vulnerable people. To this end, Federation priorities focused on assistance in the areas of disaster response, disaster preparedness, health and care, humanitarian values and organizational development.

### ***Disaster Response***

#### **Achievements and Constraints**

With the help of various donors, social service centres (SSCs) were able to provide beneficiaries with different services such as consultation, training, information, medical care, distribution, etc. With the support of the American Red Cross, SSCs distributed kitchen supplies and second hand clothes to 10,128 refugees settled in 22 villages and 13 refugee communal centres in five regions. Bales of used clothes donated by the Finnish Red Cross were distributed to 11,149 beneficiaries. A total of 19,664 most vulnerable people received winter jackets donated by the American Red Cross. The ARCS also procured and distributed food and hygienic items to 3,500 lonely elderly people with the financial support of the American Red Cross. The ARCS tried to motivate SSCs to find self-sustainable solutions to their running costs, with the support of the Japanese Red Cross Society. Regional and community branches expanded cooperation and community involvement in SSC activities. The staff continued its efforts to increase the number of volunteers and youth supporting their activities and promote cooperation with local authorities, government agencies, and NGOs.

Within the framework of the **Population Movement** (PM) programme, the youth volunteers of the *Psycho-Social Services for Elderly Refugees* project provided individual care to 330 elderly refugees in selected communal centres in Yerevan, Kotayk and Armavir. They visited beneficiaries twice a week, held social and cultural events and organized visits to museums, churches, and historical places. The community room in Abovian was renovated and furnished with a TV set, heater and furniture. PM activities were covered by the local media. A TV show was broadcast by the Armenian TV and an article about the Red Cross volunteers involved in the project was posted on the Federation's web site.

2001 was the second year of the 18-month skills training project for refugee women. Fifteen refugee women aged 18-35 living in communal centres were selected and were trained in office work and work ethics. They were awarded with certificates and recommendation letters by the ARCS. In addition, the dissemination and youth departments of the ARCS gave dissemination sessions on the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and the Fundamental Principles. The training not only gave participants a better chance to compete for jobs but also raised the profile of the ARCS.

The Network Fund project enabled the ARCS PM coordinator to share experiences with counterparts in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and other countries, and to attend a relevant course to enlarge the PM department network. The PM coordinator and two volunteers visited the Georgian Red Cross, where they gained exposure to the GRCS PM and CD projects. In June, the coordinator attended a summer course on refugee issues held in Toronto, Canada.

Cooperation with other refugee agencies progressed well. An agreement was signed between the Department for Migration and Refugees (DMR) and the ARCS in March 2001 concerning the financial support to non-CIS refugees and asylum seekers. In August 2001 another agreement on an "Institution of Asylum" project was signed between the UNHCR and ARCS. Within the framework of the project the ARCS provided financial and medical assistance, distributed food and hygienic items, and organized language and vocational training for non-CIS refugees and asylum seekers. In addition, Armenian language courses for 160 refugees were held in the Syunik region.

The “Basic Medical and Hygienic Care for Non-CIS Refugees and Asylum Seekers” project is the continuation of one started the previous year. During the extended period the PM coordinator in cooperation with the First Aid Training Methodological Centre of the ARCS organized a basic FA training course for nine non-CIS persons from Sudan, Somali, and Iraq and gave them certificates and hygienic and medical parcels. Refugees and non-CIS asylum seekers were also advised by the ARCS on issues related to protection, legal issues and information and received medicine, hygienic items and warm clothes. Because of the lack of financial means it was decided to renovate only two rooms. The renovation of the second community room was delayed as an agreement had not yet been signed with the DMR regarding the use of the room.

## ***Disaster Preparedness***

### **Achievements and Constraints**

The ARCS organized two public awareness events - a press conference on a past devastating earthquake and a conference entitled “Information during Emergency Situations” - which were cosponsored with the Emergency Management Administration (EMA). These events were well attended by representatives of the mass media, governmental and non-governmental organizations. Nine training modules were prepared for publication, which include “Disaster Preparedness”, “Programme Planning and Implementation”, “Coordination of Actions in Disaster Preparedness and Response”, etc. A total of five training workshops, seven simulation exercises, and 12 evacuations were conducted in close collaboration with the EMA, the Crisis Management Institute (CMI), local authorities and other interested partners, in which 10,756 people participated (110 in training workshops, 396 in simulation exercises and 10,250 in evacuation exercises). A Young Rescuers’ Competition was organized in the Lore region jointly with the UNDP Office. A competition was also organized among regional response forces on the basis of the training modules translated and elaborated by the EM department in close collaboration with the CMI. DP staff learned and shared experiences at international forums such as the UN-CIMIC seminar in Geneva, the seminar on Organization and Implementation of International Rescue Work in Sweden, the 4<sup>th</sup> Conference for the setting up of a European System for Psychological Preparedness in Denmark, etc. The ARCS held a regular monthly meeting of DP and DR coordinators to sum up the work done and coordinate future activities. In November another meeting took place with the participation of the heads of regional and community branches in order to review the achievements of the programme. The rapid response teams of Syunik, Vayots Dzor and Ararat were provided with necessary rescue equipment. A total of 25 seminars and simulation exercises were organized by Ararat, Armavir, Shirak and six other regional branches with a view to strengthening regional DP structures. Close cooperation was maintained with the EMA, CMI, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Nuclear Power Station, embassies, UNDP, etc. Throughout the year the Lore and Spitak rescue teams carried out a total of 140 rescue operations. Reduced funding seriously affected the implementation of the whole programme, with the result that many planned activities had to be either scaled down or cancelled. The absence of a national law regulating the disaster preparedness and response sphere stood in the way of the efforts of the national society to strengthen its legal base in the field of DP.

## ***Health and Care***

### **Achievements and Constraints**

A total of 89 basic first-aid courses were conducted for 1,170 participants, of whom 973 of them were certified. Six training courses for FA instructors were organized and 51 out of 65 participants were certified as FA instructors. A total of 1,312 first aiders took part in 60 FA shows and games. FA competitions played an important role in improving the skills of FA teams. The 5th National Open Competition turned out to be an international event in which both Armenian and foreign FA teams and

observers (Germany, United States, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Switzerland, etc.) participated. A total of 150 persons from 12 FA teams competed in two regional competitions. The First Aid Training Methodological Centre also published and distributed more than 9,000 FA booklets, posters and manuals.

The health department concentrated mainly on public awareness campaigns against HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). A HIV/AIDS/STI guide book on STI/AIDS related issues was prepared and printed in 2,000 copies. The distribution of the book to young people started in Yerevan and all regions of Armenia. Six Red Cross youth volunteers who were medical university students were trained on STI/HIV/AIDS issues. They then organized seminars for volunteers of ARCS youth regional branches, conducted discussions and talks with students in non-medical universities, distributed brochures, leaflets and the book among youth, etc. Two seminars were held to brief 52 Red Cross youth leaders on how to enhance the awareness and knowledge of young people on STI/AIDS/drug abuse by using efficient mechanisms "equal to equal". The seminars were facilitated by specialists from the STD Medical Centre, the World Free of Drugs, and the Ministry of Science and Education. At the end of the seminar all participants were provided with leaflets "How to prevent HIV/AIDS", a book - "Sexual Health" as well as the book published within the framework of the project. Medications to treat syphilis and test-systems to diagnose HIV/AIDS and syphilis were distributed to the STI Medical Centre, the Haematological Institute and maternity hospitals. The programme coordinator gave interviews to various magazines and newspapers regarding the current STI/AIDS situation in Armenia and ARCS activities in this field. On the occasion of World AIDS Day, Red Cross youth leaders and volunteers participated in the march dedicated to the Day held on 1 December. An agreement was reached with the Jinishyan Foundation and UNICEF to receive from them books and leaflets for distribution among the youth in Yerevan and all other regions.

The lack of funding obliged the ARCS to concentrate health campaigns only on HIV/AIDS/STI. The medicine Procain Penicillin, which is so important for syphilis treatment, was not provided as it was not available in Armenia.

## ***Humanitarian Values***

### **Achievements and Constraints**

Four seminars were organized for dissemination officers of headquarters and regional and community branches, on the promotion of humanitarian values, communication and PR skills, etc. Four workshops were held to improve the skills of information officers. A total of 20 sets of flip-charts for dissemination at schools were produced by the dissemination department. Some 60,000 persons in 353 educational and 160 non-educational institutions were reached through dissemination activities by Red Cross volunteers. Additional dissemination materials were developed for dissemination among schoolchildren (crosswords, games etc.). A total of 21,714 copies of printed materials (booklets, leaflets, calendars, newsletters, annual reports) provided by the ICRC and the ARCS departments were distributed among the general public. Three contests were held for school children with themes such as "I am Ready to Serve", Red Cross knowledge and "Red Cross in My View" and winners were awarded with prizes and certificates. Various Red Cross events were effectively used for dissemination purposes, which included World Red Cross/Red Crescent Day, anniversaries of the ARCS and the Geneva Conventions, the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first Nobel Peace Prize to Henry Dunant, etc. These events and Red Cross activities were given wide coverage by local media. There were 90 TV broadcasts, 22 radio releases, 38 newspaper articles and four articles on the web site. Monthly newsletters from the headquarters and branches were published regularly and the Annual Report 2000 was distributed. The information department produced three video films on PM programmes, a video of the tuberculosis programme, video materials advertising FA trainings, and 32 series of FA films.

Although dissemination workshops were funded by the ICRC, other dissemination and information activities had to be financed by the national society itself. This obliged the ARCS to scale down its

planned activities. Trained volunteers were unable to use the skills they had obtained at regional levels due to the limited funds allocated for information.

## ***Organizational Development***

### **Achievements and Constraints**

A new Red Cross law was drafted and preliminary consultation was held at different levels to present it to the National Assembly for adoption. A package of documents on the ARCS standard operational procedures and regulations was developed and distributed to the regional and community branches. The branches also received assessment and planning tools for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analyses and development of short and long term plans. The ARCS and the Federation's delegation jointly finalized and printed the ARCS' *Strategy 2010* in Armenian and English and developed a Cooperation Agreement Strategy. An institutional assessment was made of eight regional branches (RBs). A total of 80 questionnaires was completed by headquarters staff, RBs and community branches (CBs), with the results summarized in reports. A national OD workshop was held to analyse the achievements and lessons learnt in the previous year, discuss the ARCS' *Strategy 2010* and evaluate the performance of RBs/CBs. Four seminars were organized for 11 RBs and 29 CBs with the participation of some 70 persons to discuss issues such as how best to target beneficiaries and make operations efficient both in terms of funding and services, and assistance provided. A management training workshop was conducted for the headquarters and RB staff with the support of the German Red Cross. Two workshops were held to discuss the themes of community development and evaluation of 2001 activities and working plans for 2002. Regular meetings were organized between RBs and CBs to plan the CB development process and steps were taken to develop key activity areas, including dissemination/information, FA, social services, DP, and youth. The RBs/CBs provided humanitarian assistance and services to 13,794 beneficiaries through relief programmes and 2,503 beneficiaries through socio-medical services, and reached 1,000 people through dissemination activities.

Follow-up actions were taken to resolve accounting problems identified in the previous audit. Thanks to the financial development programme funded by the British Red Cross, the ARCS began creating a new set of working procedures and developing a financial reporting and budgetary control system within the national society. The cashier and chief accountant attended a computer training course and one finance staff member participated in an English course. A training course on Federation standards and procedures was organized for 10 programme managers. New accounting software was installed on the three computers procured for the programme and finance staff received the relevant training. Both computerised and manual systems were used.

Close contacts were maintained with international organizations based in the country and efforts were made to improve the relationship with government agencies and local authorities. The image of the ARCS was enhanced through various public awareness campaigns (youth, AIDS, tuberculosis) and events such as World Red Cross/Red Cross Day, the 100th anniversary of the first Nobel Prize to Henry Dunant, etc.

The existence of the law on NGOs made it difficult to have the ARCS law passed by the National Assembly. Lack of funding limited the number of training workshops and resource development projects, and the production of an institutional development manual. Visits to RBs and CBs were restricted due to the limited funding, which also hampered the organization of enough training for financial staff in regional branches.

Within the *youth development* component of the organizational development programme, the director of the youth department visited regional and community branches to discuss and develop youth

activities. A manual - "Step by Step Approach" was published in Armenian and widely used in Red Cross youth leadership training. Five seminars were organized to train youth leaders and volunteers in regional and community branches. The youth department held an international summer camp called the "Clean Sevan" project, in which both Armenian and foreign children from Germany, the United States and other countries took part. The camp also provided a forum for various dissemination and information activities. Red Cross youth initiated and implemented a "Friendship Bridge" project aimed at building a bridge between refugee and host children. The director of the youth department participated in the European Youth Cooperation Conference held in Budapest and made a presentation on ARCS youth activities. Red Cross youth took an active part in the events marking various Red Cross anniversaries, as well as implementation of PM and other projects.

### ***Coordination and management***

The Federation's delegation in Armenia continued to support the ARCS with emphasis on capacity building efforts. Thorough follow up and advice was provided in relief operations, institutional and resource development along with other development programmes. Communication was maintained with the Federation Secretariat on the progress of relief operations, development programmes and resource needs. Efforts were made to ensure that the Federation's human, material and financial resources were efficiently and properly managed. To this end, three national staff members of the delegation were posted on missions: two went to India, and one went on a two-month mission to Panama.

An increase was noticed in the number of Red Cross youth and volunteers and their contribution to various Red Cross projects which enhanced the national society's image and reputation among the general public, domestic and international institutions. Close cooperation was maintained with other Red Cross and Red Crescent partners, UN agencies, NGOs, as well as embassies and missions of donor governments.

### ***Conclusions***

The implementation of the projects progressed well as efforts shifted from relief to development. Nevertheless, there is still a long way to go before the ARCS can become a "Well-Functioning National Society" and there is a need for closer coordination among the parties concerned to get the national society ready to take over full operational and financial responsibilities for programmes. The sharp drop in funding had a big impact on ARCS activities as it was unable to implement projects as planned. Many workshops and activities had to be cancelled for financial reasons, further delaying the process of organizational development of the national society.

## **Azerbaijan**

***Objectives*** In cooperation with the Federation, the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society (AzRC) continued providing multi-sectoral assistance to the vulnerable in Azerbaijan with a special emphasis on developmental operations. The main programmes targeted by Federation support in 2001 included assistance to some 32,500 IDPs residing in the 'southern camps' and the vicinity, and support to the development of a well-functioning national society capable of responding to local vulnerabilities.

### ***Disaster Response***

### **Achievements and Constraints**

The Federation continued to provide support to the IDPs settled in the southern camps, and focused particularly on community-based programmes and activities within its shift from an emergency/relief to a development-oriented operation.

With a final round of distributions in May 2001, the *Food Relief to IDPs* project, funded by the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) through the Finnish Red Cross, came to an end. Within the framework of the operation, 290.7 tonnes of wheat flour, 12.9 tonnes of salt, 64.6 tonnes of chick peas and 64,610 litres of vegetable oil were supplied to some 32,500 displaced people. Each beneficiary received complementary food assistance provided by the Federation through monthly distributions. Small amounts of foodstuffs left over from the operation were distributed to the most vulnerable in the camps, particularly the lonely elderly and single-parent families. By year's end, food was being provided by the government with funds from the state oil company.

Under the southern camps operations, the *Water and Sanitation* component focused on the water supply and maintenance of the facilities in the IDP camps. The efforts of the sanitation team enabled beneficiaries in the camps to receive regular supplies of water (approximately 62 litres per person per day), despite some irregularities in the scheduled operation of water facilities caused by a shortage of water in the canals. To prevent the bacteriological and chemical contamination of water, the water tanks, as well as the main and distributing water lines were regularly flushed through. Water quality was also checked by the Republican Centre for Hygiene and Epidemiology on a monthly basis. Special efforts were made to repair water storage and distribution facilities, and replace old water pumps. Also, chlorine was procured in sufficient supplies till the end of the year. This ensured the proper maintenance of water treatment after the water provision services were handed over to local authorities by the end of the reporting year. Vandalisation of the water supply system remained a problem. The Federation together with committees of women in the camps continued education efforts to draw the IDP communities' attention to the use/abuse of treated water within the camps, through its community development programme.

Under the *community development programme in the southern camps* funded by the Swedish Red Cross and Exxon Azerbaijan Operating Company LLC (Exxon Azerbaijan), six small projects - 'Meals on Wheels', 'Children Support Project', 'Women Committees', 'Skills Training Centres', 'Special Assistance Project' and 'Training for the national society' were implemented in the seven IDP camps in Saatli, Bilasuvar and Sabirabad districts. Efforts focused on mobilizing women and children, and supporting and encouraging them to participate more actively in community-based programmes.

The *Children Support* component of the program implemented by the project activists/Red Cross volunteers, 120 in total, targeted some 2,205 children in all seven camps. Staff and volunteers of the project organized out-of-school activities for children by involving them in four main circles: drama, fine art, folklore and sport. Within the framework of the project, training was provided to the Red Crescent volunteers on the Fundamental Principles, psycho-social rehabilitation of IDP children, health promotion issues, etc. Training mainly focused on the ways and tools of involving the children in CSP activities through different games and plays.

Within the Federation/ARCS operated 'Health promotion and education in the southern camps' programme, regional Red Crescent CSP staff and activists/volunteers together with the health promoters organized a number of puppet and role-play performances for IDP children promoting healthy food and malaria awareness. CSP staff and the health promoters mobilized volunteers for an anti-malaria campaign.

During the reporting year, a similar project was launched in the newly rehabilitated village of Shukurbeyli, Fizuli district. The project started with the training of the Fizuli field office staff,

mobilization of activists/volunteers, and an assessment of their needs and capacities in relation to the Children Support project.

The *Meals on Wheels project* targeted the most vulnerable local population in Sabirabad, Alibayramli, Fizuli and Agjebedi districts. Twice a week the staff and the volunteers of four regional Red Crescent branches delivered hot meals to a total of 100 lone elderly. Four local branches of the Sabirabad regional Red Crescent centre (Sabirabad, Alibayramli, Fizuli and Agjebedi local Red Cross branches) were actively involved in the implementation of the project. As of September 2001, within the Federation's exit strategy, the scheduled 30 per cent reduction of donor/Federation support to the meals on wheels project started. This step marked the first phase of the overall project handover process targeting initially the Sabirabad and Alibayramli local Red Cross branches. The meals on wheels project had a positive impact on the image of the Red Crescent in the districts concerned.

During the year, three main rounds of training were organized for the *Women Committees*: 'Needs Assessment', 'Prioritizing and Proposal Writing' and 'Project Planning and Implementation'. For the newly elected committees some basic training was organized, covering topics such as 'Self-help', 'Effective Meeting and Role of the Chairlady in the Meeting', 'SWOT', etc. The Federation supported the women committees' initiative of organizing regular meetings between different community-based groups active in each camp. Continuous training provided to the women committees revealed a willingness and an ability of some of them to advocate for their communities.

By the end of the year 2001, a total of 358 young people from the camps graduated from different courses operating within the skills training centres project (STC), such as 'sewing', 'knitting', 'hairdresser', 'barber', 'female/male tailor', 'TV repair', 'shoe making', 'carpenter', 'mechanics' and 'blacksmith' courses. The centres were operated by 26 instructors and had the capacity to train 29 students during a specific time period.

A total of 126 of the most vulnerable IDPs in the southern camps (disabled, female-headed multichildren families, lone elderly, mentally challenged) benefited from the special assistance component of the community development programme. Beneficiaries were assisted through the supply of the most needed items, such as wheelchairs, beds, household items, electric heaters, incontinence diapers for adults, carpets and used clothes (Finnish Red Cross donation). Eight houses and two latrines were re-constructed for the most vulnerable project beneficiaries. One of the most important components of the project was encouraging the disabled IDPs to get back into community life. The beneficiaries provided with wheelchairs were able to go outside and participate in community-based events.

Women committees were actively involved in the implementation of the special assistance project through the identification of beneficiaries, conducting needs assessments, the distribution of relief items and mobilizing the community to re-construct houses for the most vulnerable project beneficiaries.

*Training for the national society* designed to develop the Red Crescent as a lead community-based organization was an essential component of the community development programme. The Azerbaijan Red Crescent as a whole was strengthened and developed through the capacity development assistance rendered by the Federation to the regional Red Crescent centres and their local branches. Through implementation of different projects activities, Red Crescent staff and volunteers were trained and improved their knowledge and skills, both theoretical and practical. Recruitment and training of volunteers from the local communities was intensified, encouraging broad community participation from different gender, age and vulnerable groups. The Federation also supported the regional centre in Lenkaran mainly through facilitation of regular meetings, visits, follows-up on their activities, providing modest funds to repair the new office, ensuring coordination among the Sabirabad and Lenkaran regional Red Cross centres and bringing them together under some joint activities, such as the Swedish

Red Cross funded “*Summer Camp*” *Pilot Project*, etc. The regional Red Cross centre in Lenkaran was also supported in the implementation of the small-scale “*Support to the Boarding School in Lenkaran*” project (May-November 2001). The funds provided by a group of private donors through the Federation covered purchase of supplementary food for children and firewood for the boarding school (heating, cooking, washing). The regional Red Cross centre staff implemented needs assessment, procurement, monitoring and reporting.

A total of 155.6 hectares of wheat was planted in autumn 2001, along with two hectares of onions under the *southern camps agriculture project* financed by Exxon Azerbaijan. An additional 33 hectares of land were ploughed and fertilised in readiness for the spring planting of vegetables and other commodity crops. In addition to the two *smallholder committees* formed in 2000, another seven smallholder committees were set up in 2001; they represented and coordinated the work of smallholders. Currently, 582 small holders produced supplementary food for 1,338 family members. By the end of 2001, the smallholder committees took over responsibilities related to negotiations with the local authorities regarding allocation of land, planning and supervision of the irrigation, distribution of seeds, fertilisers and tools, purchase of fuel, updating smallholder lists, reporting on progress and guarding the materials. The smallholder committees have gradually become more involved in planning and implementation of the project, and are now ready to assume full responsibility for it. Through community involvement, the agriculture project contributed to boost morale and motivation among the smallholders and their families. Although the agricultural project was initiated as a skills training and psycho-social support activity, greater emphasis will be put on making it commercially viable with the introduction of professional agronomists to advise the committees. This is not a traditional Federation core activity, but a necessary one in light of the end to food distributions and the need for the IDPs to become more self sufficient.

November 2001 marked the end of a ***Pilot Fizuli Rehabilitation and Repatriation Project*** started in March 1999 with funding support from TACIS, ECHO, the Japanese Red Cross, the Norwegian Government and Red Cross, and the Swiss Government through the Swiss Red Cross Society. The project facilitated the return of about 170 IDP families settled in the southern camps to their places of origin in the liberated Shukurbeyli village of Fizuli district. By the end of the reporting period, a total of 167 houses had been reconstructed, and some 160 families repatriated to Shukurbeyli. Within the *Income Generation* component of the programme, loans and credits were provided to offer some self-sustainability to the returnees. To date, a total of 112 loans were issued to support mainly agricultural activities, animal husbandry and other small-scale business activities. The average amount for loans granted was about \$1000. The German government through the German Red Cross secured funding for the reconstruction activities within the final phase of the Fizuli repatriation and rehabilitation programme. The Swedish government through the Swedish Red Cross funded the *community development* component of the programme (final phase) aimed at rehabilitation of community infrastructure in the village. Particular emphasis was put on *meals on wheels*, *women committees* and *children support* activities, which brought in a sense of community spirit amongst the returnees.

As of October 2001, a similar rehabilitation/repatriation project funded by the Norwegian government through the Norwegian Red Cross, SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) and the Swedish government through the Swedish Red Cross was launched in another ‘liberated’ village of Fizuli district. The new project is designed to facilitate the return of some 140 IDP families originating from the village of Alkhanli, who currently live in the southern camps.

The ***Population Movement (PM)*** programme continued to develop a capacity within the AzRCS to implement projects aimed at providing assistance and social or legal counselling to the displaced. Through the educational process targeting some 30 IDP women aged between 18-23 years, the *skills development courses for IDP women* component of the programme was fulfilled (March-June 2001).

A total of 21 successful students were awarded with certificates and 10 IDP students became AzRCS volunteers.

Within the framework of the PM programme, the *psycho-social rehabilitation of IDPs* project was designed in close cooperation with UNHCR and IOM. Art therapy was a key method applied to help traumatised people living in IDP collective centres to resolve problems of a mental and emotional nature as well as to facilitate their psychological rehabilitation. The project provided material assistance to the development of community activities such as knitting, sewing and art exhibitions in refurbished community rooms in five collective centres located in Binagadi, Azizbekov, Yasamal, Nasimi and Binagadi districts of Baku. The IDPs were supplied with required knitting materials. Approximately 240 IDPs (195 children and 45 adults) were involved in this project. Some 30 IDP children benefited from four-month computer courses. IDP communities were encouraged to organize cultural and other communal activities in conformity with the specific conditions of their areas.

### ***Disaster Preparedness***

#### **Achievements and Constraints**

Within the Dutch government/Netherlands Red Cross funded *Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment* (VCA), high-risk areas and the population's vulnerability to disasters were identified. A survey was conducted by all seven Red Cross regional centres and 83 branches in their geographical regions. Each branch interviewed 10 families as well as the respective local authorities regarding disaster and health risks, vulnerabilities and capacities. Following up on the VCA findings, five small-scale projects - *prevention of forest fire, prevention of malaria, anti-smoking, immunisation and HIV/AIDS awareness* were implemented by the AzRCS regional centres.

Through its membership in the governmental disaster committee in charge of planning and coordination of disaster response, and representation at local committees with the same functions, the AzRCS has established a good cooperation network with authorities responsible for the disaster preparedness/response issues on the countrywide level. Within a regional cooperation programme, progress was achieved in cooperation among the DP departments of the three national societies in the south Caucasus.

Funds secured by Exxon Azerbaijan Operating Company LLC and the Norwegian government/Norwegian Red Cross supported AzRCS initiatives to build up a network of trained volunteers throughout the country capable of interventions in times of disaster. Some small-scale natural disasters such as the flood in Guba and Zagatala districts, forest fire in Sheki and Devechi districts were responded to by the newly established *Mobile Volunteer Teams* (MVT), which were set up in all seven regional centres and provided with first-aid training. The *Guidelines for the MVTs* were drawn up and distributed to the regional centres. '*Earthquake Awareness*' - a documentary film and 100,000 booklets targeting the general public were produced. All activities within the disaster preparedness programme during the year 2001 were implemented with limited financial resources.

### ***Health and Care***

#### **Achievements and Constraints**

Health promotion was the focus of the AzRCS' activities in the southern camps, targeting some 32,500 internally displaced persons. The *southern camps public health promotion and health education programme* funded by the Dutch government/the Netherlands Red Cross strengthened the national society's capacity to manage community-based activities within the preventive health care context. Through health education tutorials and health awareness campaigns relating to *family planning*,

*maternal and child health, nutrition, sanitation, immunisation and malaria*, the programme continued to support participatory health promotion in all seven camps. It should be noted that the initial phase of the programme was slow due to constraints related to the shift in the health programmes from curative to preventive operations.

Through implementation of the Exxon Azerbaijan funded ***First Aid*** project, the AzRCS' first-aid instructors continued to disseminate first-aid knowledge and life saving skills through training in basic first aid. Within the framework of the project, aimed at increasing the availability of first-aid training and the number of first-aid instructors, a total of 261 first-aid training sessions were organized for some 2,389 people (IDPs, nurses, volunteers, university students and teachers, youth and the general public). Training sessions were conducted throughout Azerbaijan by the national society's first-aid instructors based in each of the seven regional centres of the Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society. To raise funds to ensure future self-sustainability of the nationwide FA programme, certain steps were taken to commercialise the FA training services of the AzRCS. In this regard, the major constraint faced by the AzRCS and Federation staff was lack of demand for paid/chargeable first-aid courses.

To address HIV/AIDS prevention through creating awareness in the general public about HIV/AIDS, a four-month ***Pilot Peer HIV/AIDS Educational Project*** was launched in September 2001 under the basic health promotion programme funded by the Dutch government/Netherlands Red Cross. The project aimed to provide age-appropriate HIV/AIDS education, which would help young people to make smart decisions and develop healthy behaviour to prevent HIV/AIDS, and utilized a peer education approach to train the AzRCS young volunteers as peer educators/instructors. The national society through its branches identified youth volunteers (teenage students of mixed gender from local high schools and colleges) as peer leaders for the project in Baku city area. Two "*Teenager to Teenager*" sessions, each of them targeting the 15 selected teen volunteers, trained the participants on HIV/AIDS peer education techniques. Initial and follow-up *knowledge attitude and practice* (KAP) surveys were conducted during and after the project implementation with the aim of testing and monitoring HIV/AIDS awareness levels among teenagers. HIV/AIDS information/education materials targeting the general public, particularly teen-agers, IV-drug users and personnel working at health facilities were developed. Most of the information material was distributed on 1 December 2001, World's AIDS Day, by Red Crescent volunteers to pedestrians in the city streets, to teenagers in public places, cafes, clubs, concert halls. Small-scale *harm-reduction* activities among HIV-infected patients (free distribution of condoms and disposable syringes) were carried out. Efforts were made to further expand the project to other regions throughout Azerbaijan.

## ***Humanitarian Values***

### **Achievements and Constraints**

With financial assistance from the British Red Cross and the government of Norway through the Norwegian Red Cross, the information departments of the Federation's delegation and AzRCS continued to focus on building awareness of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, the Fundamental Principles, tracing and dissemination. Through regularly issued bulletins, press/news releases and fact sheets, the AzRCS' and Federation's operations were extensively covered by the local media published in Azeri, Russian and English. The information department of the AzRCS developed a leaflet on the activities of the national society, while the delegation's information department produced an "*IFRC in Azerbaijan*" leaflet. Two posters on Red Cross volunteers were printed and distributed through the AzRCS regional centres. Both English and Azeri versions of the national society's *Annual Report 2000* were printed and distributed to various NGOs operating in the country. Two short documentary films, namely "*How to behave during and after the Earthquake*" (Earthquake Awareness campaign, DP programme) and "*Take care!*" (HIV/AIDS awareness campaign, health programme) were produced with the active involvement of the AzRCS information department. Cooperation with

the ICRC delegation made it possible to improve the skills of the information/ dissemination officers in the Red Cross regional centres.

### ***Organizational Development***

#### **Achievements and Constraints**

The ***Organizational Development Programme*** designed to support the development of AzRCS as a well functioning national society, focused on capacity building activities with a particular emphasis on improving the *financial management* system, increasing competence and skills of the AzRCS regional centres and headquarters staff in *programme and resource management*, improving the national society's *fundraising* skills, and establishing *good governance* practices within the AzRCS leadership.

Implementation of the British Red Cross funded *Financial Management* project ensured development of financial reporting and budgetary control systems within the national society. After the identification, purchase and installation of an adequate software programme, training in the use of the newly installed computerised accounting system was conducted for the AzRCS financial department staff at headquarters. This contributed to improved timeliness, quality and transparency of financial and management information within the AzRCS.

Efforts were made to direct the AzRCS regional centres' work in order to support local branches to respond to their own communities, including developing programmes addressing local needs and achieving long-term financial sustainability of the centres. The new guidelines and code of conduct for volunteers drawn up by the national society in cooperation with the Federation were instrumental in conducting training courses for the AzRCS regional centres' coordinators and youth officers in programme planning and volunteer management. Training on fund-raising, business planning, budgeting and accounting conducted for the national society's headquarters' and regional centres' staff involved in income generating projects was the other core area of the programme. The Federation assisted the AzRCS in reviewing its *Strategic Work Plan*, which was finalized by August 2001. Further efforts were made to create an awareness of *good governance* through consultation and discussion with the AzRCS leadership about governance issues, including the division of roles and responsibilities between governance and management.

#### ***Coordination and Management***

The Federation's delegation in Azerbaijan continued to assist and advise the national society in its *relief* operations, *capacity building*, *organizational development* and other development programmes. After the end of a long-term food distribution programme in the southern camps, the Sabirabad sub-delegation became a field office responsible for community development and agricultural programmes in the camps as well as assistance to the regional Red Crescent centre. New national staff to match the needs of the field office were recruited.

Communication was maintained with the Federation Secretariat on the progress of ongoing operations, programme development and resource needs. Relations were maintained with the other Red Cross and Red Crescent partners in-country, the UN, NGOs, as well as the embassies and missions of donor governments in order to raise programme funds and coordinate Federation activities with the programmes of other agencies, and to raise the profile of the national society with the international community, the media, the government and the people of Azerbaijan.

#### ***Conclusions***

The Federation's delegation in Azerbaijan attempted to shift from an emergency relief to development oriented operations. Lack of understanding in the IDP communities and to some extent from the local authorities, was the main constraint faced by the Federation with the implementation of programmes in the country during the year 2001. Gradual and sometimes sharp declines in the level of funding for various programmes diminishes the pace of development, which cannot be conducted in a short span of time. Long term commitment both in terms of funding and human resources is still required.

## **Georgia**

***Objectives*** The overall objective of the Federation was to continue to support the formation of an active, financially sound Georgian Red Cross Society (GRCS), while at the same time ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable were covered. In order to achieve the general objectives, the Federation encouraged the development of a strong member and volunteer-based Red Cross network motivated by and based around a respected and shared set of principles and a desire to assist the most vulnerable.

**Constraints:** A conflict developed within the GRCS between the national society's leadership and part of its staff. In May this crisis culminated in the collective resignation of 37 GRCS staff members. As most of them were actively involved in programmes supported by the Federation, the latter found itself unable to continue working according to its initial objective. Some of the GRCS key staff for the ongoing major relief operations were given short-term contracts so that the Federation could implement its contractual obligations towards donors. All the programmes related to the development of the national society, however, were suspended. As the internal situation of the GRCS became more confused, the Federation decided to temporarily cease its activities and downsize its delegation until the Georgian Red Cross found a resolution to the internal conflict. The Federation's delegation was reduced to two national staff in December 2001. They monitored the situation and informed the Secretariat on the developments in the Georgian Red Cross Society.

## ***Disaster Response***

### **Achievements and Constraints**

The *Community Development for IDPs in Collective Accommodation* project funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) continued to encourage the IDP community in 30 collective centres (approximately 49,000 beneficiaries) to help itself by promoting socialisation within the collective centres, motivating the beneficiary IDPs to take a more active part in their future and become less dependent on humanitarian assistance via relevant, productive training and kitchen garden supplies. Under the *kitchen garden* component, procurement of seeds, pesticides/fertilizers and agricultural equipment for spring planting was carried out based on the results of the survey conducted among IDP families by the Federation. A standard agricultural package was distributed to 4,985 kitchen garden holders; other beneficiaries (1,973 IDP households) were provided with irrigation pipes, metal fence and metal bucket according to their requests. A total of 6,949 families cultivated approximately 556 hectares of land around the collective centres.

Under the *Skills Development* component, courses in English, computers, massage, hairdressing and cosmetology, as well as driving and accounting, progressed satisfactorily for IDPs living in collective centres. The Federation continued to monitor loans given to beneficiaries within the *Income Generation* component. Under the *Social Activities*' component, community rooms, 30 in all, were used as centres for information, educational and recreational activities, and as meeting halls, nurseries

and kindergartens. IDP communities were encouraged to organize sports, cultural and other communal activities in conformity with the specific conditions of their areas. Thus, for example, with the support of a local NGO, a library was established in a collective centre in Bagebi. Another library for IDPs was opened in Tskneti. Also, various competitions, such as drawing, football, etc., were held among IDP children. Winners were awarded with small presents. Over the reporting period, the Federation carried out a community participatory appraisal among its beneficiaries. The analysis indicated a high interest of IDPs in gender related issues and basic health care.

Under the *Emergency Rehabilitation of Collective Centres Accommodating Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)* project funded by USAID and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, a construction assessment was carried out by the Federation in cooperation with the Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia (MoRA) to select 27 medium or large IDP collective centres which most urgently required repair in order to refurbish significantly substandard living conditions as per the Sphere Project's minimum standards for shelter. The scope of work and bill of quantities were then prepared for each of these collective centres specifying work according to priorities, volume of works, timetable and budget for each site. Repair works were detailed by the Federation's construction team in consultation with MoRA and the IDP committee representatives in the buildings. Following standard Federation procedures, a tender was launched and three general contractors were identified to carry out the repair work. The rehabilitation of all sites was completed. Rehabilitation work included: improving insulation through roofing repair; replacement of windows and doors; adequate and safe electrical installations; and improvement of hygiene and sanitation facilities. At the same time, community development coordinators organized mobilization meetings with IDPs. In the course of the discussions, IDPs prioritised their concerns and identified their contributions to the project. Community participation was further promoted in order to develop a sense of ownership among the beneficiaries, which ultimately will have a more positive effect on maintenance and preservation of the work implemented.

2001 marked the end of current funding for *the Emergency Assistance Programme to Chechen Refugees, Other Displaced and Local Population in the Pankisi valley, Georgia*, implemented by the Federation in cooperation with the GRCS, the relevant government structures of Georgia and international organizations since December 1999. As a result of the activities undertaken by the Federation with financial support from ECHO, approximately 17,000 persons were provided with basic health care. The health and nutrition surveillance system enabled collection of information on specific topics and health problems, and allowed the Federation to take adequate measures in a timely manner. The Federation's Health Department successfully implemented evidence-based knowledge through clinical and health promotion activities. Also, the refugees and the vulnerable local population were provided with emergency medical service, transportation and intensive medical care in appropriate hospitals in Akhmeta, Telavi and Tbilisi. Home visits of an emergency nature were made by Pankisi valley medical staff every month using the ambulance service supported by the Federation. A total of 2,500 most vulnerable refugees and local population were provided with winter jackets and boots. Some 3,000 refugees and vulnerable local families (approximately 12,000 beneficiaries) received hygiene parcels on a bimonthly basis for an eight-month period. Efforts were made to further improve the quality of clinical practice. By providing health education and health promotion activities for the community at large, the Federation has helped the population to become more independent and self sufficient with regard to their health and in responding to day-to-day health problems and accidents. The need for assistance, however, persists. As the return of Chechen refugees to their homes in Chechnya is to be determined, both the Chechen refugees and the local population in the Pankisi valley remain vulnerable to disease due to overcrowding, poor diets and unsanitary conditions.

Under the *Population Movement (PM)* programme supported by the United States Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (US BPRM), the Federation continued to provide assistance to

IDPs, refugees, forced migrants and other displaced people through projects and advocacy. *The Integration of Formerly Deported Meskhetians* component of the programme provided all necessary equipment and teaching materials to the social rooms in Tbilisi and Akhaltsikhe. Educational process progressed satisfactorily. The formerly deported Meskhetians were joined by local persons taking Georgian language classes within the framework of the operation. The language courses were provided by IDP teachers living in the same collective centres. The involvement of the local population in the educational process is a meaningful element of the operation which aimed to facilitate the integration process. Along with the language courses, various cultural and social activities were organized for the formerly deported Meskhetians and IDP children.

IDP social assistants continued work with IDP women and children under the *Psycho-social Rehabilitation to IDP Women and Children* co-implemented by the local NGO “NDOBA”. Art therapy was one of the key methods applied. The consultations revealed the following psychological problems suffered by the children: feelings of isolation, low self-esteem, the feeling of being a victim, as well as stressful emotions associated with their traumatic experiences.

The third grassroots PM seminar took place on 3-4 April 2001 in Tbilisi. The purpose of the seminar was to train the GRCS network on issues pertinent to displacement as well as to forge concrete cooperation mechanisms with the local authorities. Participants of the seminar (32 persons) included representatives of local authorities and GRCS branch organizations in the Imereti and Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti regions. Representatives of the MoRA, ICRC, UNHCR and IOM were also present.

*The Mobile Technical Teams (MTTs)* operation supported by the US BPRM and the British Red Cross provided assistance to IDP families in small collective centres and private accommodation, lone elderly, and other vulnerable groups in South Ossetia (Tskhinvali) and West Georgia (Zugdidi, Senaki and Batumi) in the form of minor construction and repairs. Priority was given to destitute households headed by elderly people, female headed households with young children, lone elderly and disabled people without family support.

### ***Disaster Preparedness***

#### **Achievements and Constraints**

At the beginning of the year efforts were made to maintain the momentum of key elements of *Disaster Preparedness (DP)* including the formulation of policies, risk assessment, and establishing structures, systems and procedures. A number of training sessions were organized and delivered to the staff and volunteers at headquarters, branch and sub-branch levels on DP-related disciplines: DP planning, rapid assessment, risk reduction, first aid, basic rescue, camp set-up, water and sanitation, and relief/logistics. Over 150 disaster response (Red Cross staff/volunteers) were trained. Attention was directed towards the improvement and strengthening of existing facilities (communications radios, e-mail, transport) and structures to maximize use of these resources as part of the planned programme.

### ***Health and Care***

#### **Achievements and Constraints**

The project of *Basic Health Care for IDPs Accommodated in Collective Centres in Samegrelo* funded by the Dutch government through the Netherlands Red Cross, provided assistance to approximately 56,000 IDPs accommodated in collective centres in west Georgia through the provision of medicines and medical supplies based on morbidity data and drug consumption; developing the current surveillance system so that there was a comprehensive registration system and a reliable record of the morbidity and mortality experienced by the population; conducting a series of technical

workshops for the medical personnel (doctors, nurses, health educators) addressing rational drug use, prevalent health problems and ways of meeting the needs identified; providing health education and health promotion activities for the community at large; ensuring an appropriate maternal and child health programme, and including reproductive health activities and ante natal care. The monthly tutorials for staff at polyclinics were attended by up to 70 doctors. The subjects covered were diagnosis and treatment of ischemic heart disease, stroke, upper and lower respiratory system diseases and acute abdominal conditions.

### ***Humanitarian Values***

#### **Achievements and Constraints**

The Federation provided information coverage on the ongoing Red Cross operations in Georgia through the local mass media. The information department of the Federation's delegation actively participated in the preparation of the first-aid manual in Georgian (based on manuals in Asia and Africa). However, due to the downsizing of the delegation, the manual was not published. Over the year, the public's attention was mainly focused on the conflict situation in the national society. The GRCS staff who resigned organized a press conference in this regard, which was followed by a number of articles in national newspapers. The Georgian mass media actively covered the General Assembly of the national society in September 2001 as well as the two Extraordinary General Assemblies in November and December. The Federation's head of delegation and programme coordinator were interviewed on several occasions on the processes under way in the GRCS.

### ***Organizational Development***

#### **Achievements and Constraints**

During the first months of the year, the Federation continued its efforts to assist the GRCS in the field of organizational development and capacity building through continuation of the previous year's programmes. However, after the events of May 2001, when 37 staff members resigned, the Federation found it impossible to further assist in the development of the GRCS as various departments of the national society were left without staff.

### ***Coordination and Management***

The Federation's delegation in Georgia supported and ensured the efficient implementation of its programmes in the country. Communication was maintained with the Federation Secretariat on the progress of ongoing operations and resource needs. Relations were maintained with the other Red Cross and Red Crescent partners in-country, the UN, NGOs, as well as the embassies and missions of donor governments in order to raise programme funds and coordinate Federation activities with programmes of other agencies, and to raise the profile of the Federation with the international community, the media, the government and the people of Georgia. Despite the difficult situation, all contracts with donors related to relief operations were implemented and finalized according to plan.

### ***Conclusions***

This year's projects encouraged self-sufficiency among the vulnerable groups. However, downsizing of the Federation delegation and no appeal for projects in 2002 will worsen the plight of the group of beneficiaries in the country that rely heavily on assistance from the Movement. The image of the

Georgian Red Cross in the country is very low due to the situation within the national society as well as its lack of capacity to carry out projects independently.

### ***Regional Cooperation***

A capacity building fund allocation was granted to the Caucasus ***regional knowledge sharing*** project. It seeks to expand and enhance each of the three national societies' abilities to serve the most vulnerable by sharing the experience, procedures, skills and techniques, that have been learnt and/or developed by other national societies. Common issues were identified for the national societies within the areas of community development, disaster preparedness, information, and health. These issues were discussed in workshops/meetings aiming at sharing experiences, identifying gaps within programmes and finding solutions by learning from each other. Common training modules and material were developed.

A cooperation meeting was held in Armenia on the *disaster preparedness* programmes.

A workshop aimed at building greater understanding of *community development* activities within a Red Cross and Red Crescent setting, and identifying entry points for introducing or developing a community development approach in Red Cross and Red Crescent programmes, was hosted by the Federation Azerbaijan delegation and AzRCS.

Based on the Federation's *Strategy 2010* and specific needs in the region, a *Regional Health Strategy 2001-2006* was adopted by the national societies and other stakeholders (donors and cooperation partners) during a regional *Health Meeting* held in Tbilisi, Georgia.

Two workshops were held for the national societies to develop health promotion skills and *first aid* programme implementation methods. Observers from Azerbaijan and Georgia joined the FA teams from Germany, the United States and other countries, in participating in a FA competition organized in July 2001 in Yerevan, sharing their knowledge and experience in the field of FA.

Common issues were identified for the national societies within the area of *information, communication and marketing* through a questionnaire developed and filled in by each national society. Following up on the findings of this small-scale survey, a regional *Information Meeting* was organized in September 2001 in Yerevan. The counterparts came up with an initiative to begin issuing a newsletter, which would enable the national societies to regularly exchange information and share experience.

The AzRCS hosted the second regional health meeting held in Baku, Azerbaijan, in December 2001. The participants from Armenia and Azerbaijan introduced their health and FA programmes and activities, discussed ways and means of improving national societies' activities in the field of health and care, and explored methods of developing cooperation in resolving specific regional health issues.

Under the regional recruitment and training programme, 12 candidates from the Federation's delegations and national societies of the Caucasus region participated in basic training courses for future delegates held in Turkey and Norway. The candidates were identified through formal interviews based on the Federation's Standard Interview Module (standard position description, language test, interview questionnaire and assessment form) to ensure that the most qualified candidates were recruited. A total of seven Federation delegates from the south Caucasus were sent to various international missions throughout the world during the year 2001.

The impacts of regional cooperation were already tangible: the national societies have established good contacts with their colleagues in the neighbouring countries. The process of sharing experiences and skills was successfully launched. The national societies begin to clearly see areas that required further development. There are concrete instances in which the national societies have learnt and been challenged by the success of their colleagues in the region; the first aid and disaster preparedness programmes are good models here. The regional health strategy adopted by the national societies has

provided a new pattern for cooperation and was used in programme planning and implementation. Interest and understanding of the value of sharing and learning from each other have increased within each national society.

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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>.*

John Horekens  
Head  
Relationship Management Department

Lynette Lowndes  
Head  
Europe Department

**INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES**

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Interim report |   |
| Annual report  | X |
| Final report   |   |

**Appeal No & title: 01.58/2001 The Caucasus**

Period: year 2001

Project(s): AM001, 006, 007, 008, 009, 012, 013, 014, 161, 162, 163, 503, 504, 510, 521, 527, 528, 529, 531, 532, AM533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 580, 581, 582, AZ001, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 012, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 160, 301, 501, 507, 538, 540, 541, 542, 543, 545, AZ546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, AZ572, 573, 580

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GE001, 006, 009, 012, 161, 501, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 551, GE552, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 562, 565, 567, 569, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595

Currency: CHF

**I - CONSOLIDATED INCOME 2001, CASH, KIND, SERVICES**

| FUNDING                                        | CASH              |               | KIND & SERVICES |                | TOTAL INCOME     |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
|                                                | Contributions     | Reallocations | Goods/Services  | Personnel      |                  |
| Appeal budget                                  | 16,851,010        |               |                 |                |                  |
| less                                           |                   |               |                 |                |                  |
| Cash brought forward                           | 533,538           |               |                 |                |                  |
| <b>TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT</b>                 | <b>16,317,472</b> |               |                 |                |                  |
| <i>Contributions from Donors</i>               |                   |               |                 |                |                  |
| American Government grant 3 (DGUS03)           | 1,556             |               |                 |                | 1,556            |
| American Government (DGUS)                     | 2,311,673         |               |                 |                | 2,311,673        |
| Australian Red Cross (DNAU)                    | 12,167            |               |                 |                | 12,167           |
| AZERBAIJAN ECHO /TPS/215/1999/0104 (DEAZ0)     | 42,670            |               |                 |                | 42,670           |
| British Red Cross (DNGB)                       | 189,912           |               |                 |                | 189,912          |
| Capacity Building Fund (DCBF2)                 | 97,600            |               |                 |                | 97,600           |
| Capacity Building Fund (DCBF2)                 | 97,575            |               |                 |                | 97,575           |
| Donor - Unidentified (D000)                    | 20,880            |               |                 |                | 20,880           |
| ECHO-GE Chechnya Refugees (DE1019)             | 61,435            |               |                 |                | 61,435           |
| ECHO - AZ SOUTHERN CAMPS/Fin RC/1018 (DE       | 107,872           |               |                 |                | 107,872          |
| ECHO - AZ SOUTHERN CAMPS/FinRC DE200 (D        | 209,668           |               |                 |                | 209,668          |
| ECHO - AZERBAIJ FOOD SOCIALLY VULN (DE10       | -2,362            |               |                 |                | -2,362           |
| ECHO - Georgia 1999 Psychiatric Decs (DE2012)  | 58,145            |               |                 |                | 58,145           |
| ECHO - GEORGIA Homecare/VNP (DEGE03)           | 363,720           |               |                 |                | 363,720          |
| ECHO - TPS-215-1999-01004 (DEAZ04)             | 91,522            |               |                 |                | 91,522           |
| Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)                       | 43,600            |               |                 |                | 43,600           |
| German Govt.via German Red Cross (DGND E)      | -153,797          |               |                 |                | -153,797         |
| German Red Cross (DNDE)                        | 111,354           |               |                 |                | 111,354          |
| Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)                      | 440               |               |                 |                | 440              |
| Netherlands Govt.via Netherlands RC (DGNNL)    | 458,844           |               |                 |                | 458,844          |
| Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNN O2) | 5,388             |               |                 |                | 5,388            |
| Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNN O)  | 617,941           |               |                 |                | 617,941          |
| Norwegian Red Cross - Ex Yugo (DNNO2)          | 599               |               |                 |                | 599              |
| Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)                     | 65,711            |               |                 |                | 65,711           |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)     | 277,714           |               |                 |                | 277,714          |
| Swedish Red Cross Grant No.3-HR (DNSE3)        | 69,050            |               |                 |                | 69,050           |
| Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)                       | 92,675            |               |                 |                | 92,675           |
| Swiss Government (DGCH)                        | 486,470           |               |                 |                | 486,470          |
| UNDP (DH07)                                    | 1,554             |               |                 |                | 1,554            |
| United States - Private Donor (DPUS08)         | 522,385           |               |                 |                | 522,385          |
| USA GVT- Grant 4 (DGUS04)                      | 2,087             |               |                 |                | 2,087            |
| Finland                                        |                   |               | 61,909          |                | 61,909           |
| Finland                                        |                   |               | 97,405          |                | 97,405           |
| Finland                                        |                   |               | 93,551          |                | 93,551           |
| Sweden                                         |                   |               | 24,476          |                | 24,476           |
| Sweden                                         |                   |               | 24,476          |                | 24,476           |
| Switzerland                                    |                   |               | 44,000          |                | 44,000           |
| Australia                                      |                   |               |                 | 27,269         | 27,269           |
| Finland                                        |                   |               |                 | 18,727         | 18,727           |
| Great Britain                                  |                   |               |                 | 25,790         | 25,790           |
| Japan                                          |                   |               |                 | 78,685         | 78,685           |
| Netherlands                                    |                   |               |                 | 17,577         | 17,577           |
| Norway                                         |                   |               |                 | 59,959         | 59,959           |
| Sweden                                         |                   |               |                 | 119,917        | 119,917          |
| Switzerland                                    |                   |               |                 | 5,092          | 5,092            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                   | <b>6,266,049</b>  |               | <b>345,817</b>  | <b>353,016</b> | <b>6,964,882</b> |

**II - Balance of funds**

|                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| Opening balance   | 533,538    |
| CASH INCOME Rcv'd | 6,266,049  |
| CASH EXPENDITURE  | -5,836,625 |
|                   | -----      |
| CASH BALANCE      | 962,963    |

## Appeal No & title: 01.58/2001 The Caucasus

Period: year 2001

Project(s): AM001, 006, 007, 008, 009, 012, 013, 014, 161, 162, 163, 503, 504, 510, 521, 527, 528, 529, 531, 532,

AM533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 580, 581, 582,

AZ001, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 012, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 160, 301, 501, 507, 538, 540, 541, 542, 543, 545,

AZ546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569,

AZ572, 573, 580

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GE001, 006, 009, 012, 161, 501, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 541, 542, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 551,

GE552, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 562, 565, 567, 569, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595

Currency: CHF

### III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

| Description                         | Appeal Budget     | CASH Expenditures | KIND & SERVICES |                | TOTAL Expenditures | Variance          |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
|                                     |                   |                   | Goods/services  | Personnel      |                    |                   |
| <u>SUPPLIES</u>                     |                   |                   |                 |                |                    |                   |
| Shelter & Construction              | 1,555,088         | 1,020,924         |                 |                | 1,020,924          | 534,164           |
| Clothing & Textiles                 | 277,598           | 110,752           | 301,817         |                | 412,569            | -134,971          |
| Food/Seeds                          | 2,197,548         | 174,361           |                 |                | 174,361            | 2,023,187         |
| Water                               | 33,300            | 1,736             |                 |                | 1,736              | 31,564            |
| Medical & First Aid                 | 768,707           | 174,221           |                 |                | 174,221            | 594,486           |
| Teaching materials                  | 176,201           | 44,104            |                 |                | 44,104             | 132,097           |
| Utensils & Tools                    | 335,306           | 127,832           |                 |                | 127,832            | 207,474           |
| Other relief supplies               | 896,176           | 107,509           |                 |                | 107,509            | 788,667           |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                    | <b>6,239,924</b>  | <b>1,761,439</b>  | <b>301,817</b>  |                | <b>2,063,256</b>   | <b>4,176,668</b>  |
| <u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>             |                   |                   |                 |                |                    |                   |
| Land & Buildings                    |                   |                   |                 |                |                    |                   |
| Vehicles                            | 112,245           | 4,047             |                 |                | 4,047              | 108,198           |
| Computers & Telecom equip.          | 260,228           | 30,911            |                 |                | 30,911             | 229,317           |
| Medical equipment                   | 54,950            |                   |                 |                |                    | 54,950            |
| Other capital expenditures          | 93,485            | 10,910            |                 |                | 10,910             | 82,575            |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                    | <b>520,908</b>    | <b>45,869</b>     |                 |                | <b>45,869</b>      | <b>475,040</b>    |
| <u>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</u>      |                   |                   |                 |                |                    |                   |
|                                     | 1,550,080         | 458,263           |                 |                | 458,263            | 1,091,817         |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                    | <b>1,550,080</b>  | <b>458,263</b>    |                 |                | <b>458,263</b>     | <b>1,091,817</b>  |
| <u>PERSONNEL</u>                    |                   |                   |                 |                |                    |                   |
| Personnel (delegates)               | 2,147,734         | 912,373           |                 | 397,016        | 1,309,389          | 838,345           |
| Personnel (local staff)             | 3,240,940         | 1,325,621         |                 |                | 1,325,621          | 1,915,319         |
| Training                            |                   |                   |                 |                |                    |                   |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                    | <b>5,388,674</b>  | <b>2,237,994</b>  |                 | <b>397,016</b> | <b>2,635,010</b>   | <b>2,753,664</b>  |
| <u>GENERAL &amp; ADMINISTRATION</u> |                   |                   |                 |                |                    |                   |
| Assessment/Monitoring/experts       | -425,936          | 49,694            |                 |                | 49,694             | -475,630          |
| Travel & related expenses           | 194,782           | 86,220            |                 |                | 86,220             | 108,562           |
| Information expenses                | 563,830           | 166,456           |                 |                | 166,456            | 397,375           |
| Administrative expenses             | 961,857           | 413,634           |                 |                | 413,634            | 548,222           |
| External workshops & Seminars       | 3,280             | 733               |                 |                | 733                | 2,547             |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                    | <b>1,297,812</b>  | <b>716,736</b>    |                 |                | <b>716,736</b>     | <b>581,076</b>    |
| <u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>            |                   |                   |                 |                |                    |                   |
| Programme management                | 1,136,264         | 371,848           |                 |                | 371,848            | 764,415           |
| Technical services                  | 340,138           | 111,333           |                 |                | 111,333            | 228,805           |
| Professional services               | 377,210           | 123,502           |                 |                | 123,502            | 253,707           |
| <b>Sub-Total</b>                    | <b>1,853,611</b>  | <b>606,683</b>    |                 |                | <b>606,683</b>     | <b>1,246,928</b>  |
| Operational provisions              |                   | 4,380             |                 |                | 4,380              | -4,380            |
| Transfers to National Societies     |                   | 5,261             |                 |                | 5,261              | -5,261            |
| <b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>                 | <b>16,851,010</b> | <b>5,836,625</b>  | <b>301,817</b>  | <b>397,016</b> | <b>6,535,458</b>   | <b>10,315,552</b> |