

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

Appeal No. 01.49/2002; Appeal Target: CHF 6,004,344; budget revised to CHF 7,450,891 (USD 4,962,051 or EUR 5,071,175); Appeal coverage: 52%

Overall analysis of the programme w

In 2002, the Russian Red Cross (RRC) underwent significant structural changes, following its XIII Congress in November 2001. There was a considerable change in the RRC leadership and management, including the election of a new chairperson. The new chairperson initiated implementation of structural changes, reorganizing the society to be more in conformity with state structures.

From 13-15 February a partnership meeting was held in Moscow with the participation of the American, British, Canadian, Finnish, German, Norwegian, and Swedish Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation representatives from Geneva. The meeting highlighted the need to clarify the National Society's structure, its strategies and priorities.

Major programmes that have been ongoing with the Federation's financial and technical assistance during the reporting period include: Fight against Tuberculosis; HIV/AIDS youth peer education; Playrooms for child-migrants in Ingushetia; Reception points for forced migrants; and a number of programmes in the field of organizational development, including the creation of a 2010 strategic plan of development (SPD).

The concept of 'zonal partnerships' were carried out by the American Red Cross in East Siberia and British Red Cross in West Siberia. Nordic cooperation in the North-west zone had a largely bilateral character.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response w

Two projects were planned under this programme: population movement and food security. It was made possible to implement only one - population movement. The food security programme was not supported due to lack of donor interest. In the framework of the zonal cooperation, the American Red Cross also carried out and finalized a "Food for Progress" operation in East Siberia in the first half of the year.

- *Population Movement (PM) programme*

The RRC has been working in this sphere for four years, providing assistance to all categories of migrants: refugees, asylum seekers, forced migrants and internally displaced persons due to the Chechen conflict. Since its start, programme implementation involved 27 regions, including North Caucasus and South of Russia, providing services including humanitarian support, rehabilitation and adaptation, integration and protection of migrant groups' interests. In 2002, after a three-month gap due to changes in the RRC headquarters and decrease in funding, operational scale decreased to eight regions and Moscow city, including provision of legal, psychological, social and relief assistance to migrants and local vulnerable groups, as well as support to child-migrants through Red Cross playrooms in temporary settlements for forced migrants in Ingushetia.

- ***Bilateral***

In addition to the appeal, during the reporting period, RRC has been running a bilateral project with the Netherlands RC - Emergency Support Fund to refugees and forced migrants - that is designed to assist victims of local emergencies. Within the project, support was provided to migrants and refugees in Tver, Astrakhan, and Ingushetia at the beginning of 2002. In total, 15 projects were implemented since the start of the programme. *For more detailed information, please contact the Russian Red Cross programme coordinator - Larisa Matveenko.*

Objective 1: To facilitate integration of 12,000 forced migrants and refugees in the society.

This objective was implemented through activities within the following projects: RRC regional reception points for forced migrants; Urgent legal consultations at railway stations; and RRC headquarters' reception point.

Up until May 2002, RRC regional reception points for forced migrants were functioning in 11 regions: Kaliningrad, Veliki Novgorod, Voronezh, Kirov, Oryol, Tambov, Sochi, Belgorod, Kursk, Orenburg and Pskov. Since September 2002 the operations have been ongoing in eight regions: Kaliningrad, Veliki Novgorod, Voronezh, Kirov, Oryol, Belgorod, Kursk and Orenburg. The projects, supported by the Swedish Red Cross, will run out of funds in February 2003.

Reception of forced migrants was held in special rooms in regional RC committees and during field visits to the districts with the highest number of migrants. Of all who applied for consultations, nearly 70 per cent were forced migrants and 30 per cent included other categories of vulnerable people in the regions. The support to migrants was provided through legal, social or psychological consultations and relief assistance.

The main assistance concerning legal issues of the forced migrants includes: their legal status and means of achieving right to benefits; issues surrounding the restoration of their employment records and the right for employment; and migrants' rights for Russian citizenship, as well as the issues related to registration in the place of residence. In addition to consultations, RRC lawyers prepared and distributed informational materials on these questions to the beneficiaries.

Social consultations included answering questions of medical aid, low cost medicines, child benefits and other issues. As a result of the cooperation between social consultants and regional employment offices, it was made possible to provide employment opportunities to some of the forced migrants.

Psychological work has been effective. Many of the persons applying for this type of assistance received follow-up treatments. Psychologists noticed positive changes in their patients' health, including the remission of headaches and heart pain. Many of the treated patients increasingly became ready to solve their problems by themselves.

Local RRC branches managed to raise additional funds to distribute supplementary humanitarian aid to forced migrants and refugees in Kirov, Oryol, Belgorod, Orenburg, Tambov and Kaliningrad. This relief aid slightly differed in each of the regions, and on average consisted of food parcels, hygiene kits, second hand clothes and footwear.

Table 1: Regional reception points' activity data.

Regions	No. persons applied*	No. migrants among them	No. Social consultations	No. Psychological consultations	No. legal consultations	No. field consultations	No. people rec'd relief items
Kaliningrad	1'134	823	537	341	423	11	30
V. Novgorod	1'994	1'037	726	1'311	332	14	0
Voronezh	414	334	234	273	243	9	0
Kirov	1'106	923	411	405	423	15	750
Oryol	1'666	1'103	650	412	624	15	777
Belgorod	1'892	1'031	695	578	407	10	1'055
Kursk	1'178	878	734	354	380	14	0
Orenburg	2'894	1'538	1'923	774	604	12	1'150
Tambov	279	106	175	136	166	4	34
Sochi	413	288	184	148	119	3	16
Pskov	512	238	159	131	260	12	0
Total	13,482*	8'299	2 247	4'863	3'981	32	3'812

Sochi RRC committee held eleven training seminars for 9th-grade children, on promoting tolerance between migrants and host communities. Five migrant students from Oryol participated in a training seminar on HIV/AIDS awareness, conducted by RRC volunteers and local AIDS centre representatives.

The Urgent legal consultations at railway stations project was implemented in Orenburg region and the Privolzhskaya railway organization, where regional RC branches cooperated with local administrations and transport police forces. Overall, the number of persons applied for assistance since the start of the project in December 2001 was 1,544 people, including 854 migrants (both with and without legal status). The main subjects of consultations were: urgent restoration of lost documents, receiving Russian citizenship, registration in the place of residence, methods of obtaining Russian passport and status of forced migrants.

Objective 2: To strengthen the network of psycho-social counsellors in regional reception points for forced migrants and refugees.

Existing psycho-social counsellors continued to carry out their functions during the reporting period. Due to a lack of funds it was not possible to involve additional counsellors in the programme.

From 10-12 April 2002, nine regional psychologists received training on raising mutual tolerance awareness between migrants and local population.

In December 2002, two seminars were planned to be held within the programme - one each for psychologists and lawyers. Both were postponed until January 2003. Several Red Cross psychologists participated at the International Psychologists' Conference on Tolerance organized by Moscow State University in January 2003.

Objective 3: To promote socialization and integration of approximately 800 local residents, forced migrants and migrant children.

The project was implemented through the activities of the RRC headquarters' reception point in Moscow. Two social counsellors and one lawyer provided social and legal consultations. Reception of

forced migrants were held three times a week. The lawyer held consultations, made requests and applications to state organs and answered the incoming correspondence containing legal questions. The activities held resulted in a decrease of social tension in the Moscow region and improvement of the RRC image among the general population. Over 500 people applied for assistance.

Objective 4: To provide rehabilitation and physical training for 1,500 pre-school children from IDP camps in Ingushetia.

The armed conflict in the Northern Caucasus has forced many people to be displaced. They received a formal status of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Northern Caucasus, and have settled in special IDP camps/settlements, initially intended to be temporary. However, many people are now living there for the fifth year - in tents, without basic facilities, clean water or heating during the winter months, when temperatures can drop to minus fifteen degrees celsius. Therefore, they continually experience adverse psychological conditions. In such circumstances children are the most vulnerable group among the IDPs. Many experience difficulties with social adaptation and some have mental disabilities. To relieve psychological suffering and to prepare 3-5 year olds for school, the RRC has started a project called 'Playrooms for child-migrants' in January 2000. Since then, six playrooms have been functioning in two IDP camps (Bella and Sputnik) in Ingushetia. The project is supported by the Federation and funding from the British Red Cross Society has been extended until March 2003.

From 9-12 September 2002, all IDP children currently living in both camps were registered. Now, 286 children of pre-school age attend the playrooms in the Bella camp, and 343 attend those in the Sputnik camp. Since last year, 55 children from both camps have left the programme due to limits in age criteria.

All children attending the playrooms are divided into groups of ten, spending an hour and a half in the playrooms two times a week. There are six trainers working with children (one in each playroom), who are IDPs themselves, living in the same tent camps, with high motivation and basic knowledge of child psychology. Two qualified psychologists were employed in January 2002 to assist the trainers and beneficiaries through monthly seminars for trainers, including lectures in psychological relief to war children. The trainers are regularly provided with training on themes such as communication, pre-school education, emotional development, and the changing experience of work in different playrooms. Trainers and the children's parents can also get psychological consultations if needed. Methodological literature for trainers and psychologists is updated regularly in cooperation with Moscow State University.

Children who regularly attended the playrooms improved their communication skills and vocabulary, while their stress levels have decreased. The children have developed friendly relations with other children and their trainers.

Table 2: The number of child's visits to the playrooms.

Month	Playrooms in Bella IDP camp (4)	Playrooms in Sputnik IDP camp (2)	Total
January	3'867	2'062	5'929
February	3'440	2'667	6'107
March	3'522	2'964	6'486
April	3'816	2'943	6'759
May	3'446	2'533	5'979
June	2'620	1'703	4'323
July	4'064	2'600	6'664
August	4'007	1'984	5'991

September	2'347	3'735	6'082
October	4'035	2'497	6'532
November	1'795	1'066	2'861
December	2'261	3'536	5'797
Total	39'220	30'290	69'510

Trainers also held educational and preventive health activities with children in the form of games. Children began to learn about moral norms, public duties, and social life, that are important steps in preparing for school life.

From 24-28 June 2002, a round table was held in Nalchik to discuss educational and psychological aspects in the work of the playrooms. The results and perspectives of the project were discussed as well. There are plans to launch a similar project in Saratov in a Chechen migrants' permanent settlement in order to help Chechen children adapt in a new place, as well as assist in developing tolerance among migrant and local children.

Proceeding from adverse conditions in the playrooms and surrounding territory, in the second half of the year, the programme started repair works of the premises and to prepare them for winter, to maintain walking paths and toilets, as well as repairing children's play equipment. On 15 October, a tender was conducted, and a local company was selected by the RRC to undertake these tasks.

Gifts comprising books and sweets were purchased for the children for Christmas and New Year celebrations.

Objective 5: To further strengthen the capacity of the national society.

Over the last four years of implementation and development, the programme has increased the capacity and image of the Russian Red Cross. In 1998, the RRC has found its own role in supporting forced migrants and refugees, as well as establishing a network of psychological and legal consultations to these categories of people for the first time in Russian practice. The experience of psychological and legal consultations was integrated into the TB/HIV/AIDS programme to provide better service to tuberculosis (TB) patients and former prisoners.

To strengthen capacity, the RRC cooperated with state institutions and participated in the state programme, called 'Formation of tolerant mentality and prevention of extremism in the Russian society', by conducting training on tolerance among youth.

Unfortunately, the changes in the RRC headquarters have affected programme staff and programme effectiveness, that has led to a reduction of donor interest.

- ***Food Security programme***

Objective 1: To assist 5,000 beneficiaries in targeted areas.

Objective 2: To provide hot meals for vulnerable people, mainly children, in Red Cross canteens.

Objective 3: To produce bread to the most vulnerable.

The programme did not attract donor interest and funding support. Food assistance is being provided to flood victims within the framework of the Emergency Appeal 20/2002 - Floods in the Northern Caucasus and South of Russia.

- ***Outside the Appeal***

In July, the American Red Cross completed the 'Food for progress' programme in East Siberia. Nearly 55,000 beneficiaries in Taimyr, Khakassia, Irkutsk and Krasnoyarsk were assisted with 2,600 tonnes of rice, beans, vegetable oil and flour during the final stage of the programme.

Disaster Preparedness w

The year was marked by several major disasters: explosion during Victory Day celebrations in Kaspiisk, Dagestan; May floods in Tumen; fires in Siberia; June floods in the North Caucasus and South of Russia; and the August avalanche in North Osetia, Caucasus. The disasters affected thousands of people and caused damage to infrastructure. Together with the Federation and ICRC, the Russian Red Cross mobilized resources to provide assistance to victims of the Kaspiisk explosion and North Caucasus floods.

The emergency appeal related to the floods in the Northern Caucasus and South of Russia was issued by the Federation on 19 July 2002. Regular operation updates are being published about the progress of operations and the situation's development. For more detailed information, please see the latest operations update for Appeal 20/2002.

Three programmes were proposed within the disaster preparedness section of the appeal. Unfortunately, none of the projects received donor support. Reorganization activities in the RRC have not settled yet, and the creation of the emergency situation unit within the National Society's headquarters is still under consideration.

- *Preparedness for emergency situations*

Objective 1: To establish the Red Cross disaster preparedness structure at national, zonal and regional levels.

Objective 2: To provide training for the national society staff.

Objective 3: To establish emergency stocks in selected warehouses.

Due to a lack of donor interest, the project budget was revised in June 2002 to fit two disaster preparedness centres - in East Siberia zone (Irkutsk) and Far East zone (Vladivostock), as well as two workshops at the beginning and the end of the project. The objective to establish emergency stocks was removed from the appeal. The renewed project proposal also did not attract donor interest due to a lack of relevant contact persons in the RRC headquarters.

In December 2002, a workshop on disaster preparedness was organized in Nalchick by the ICRC. The Russia delegation's relief and logistics manager, the Almaty delegation's regional DM officer, and the Kazakh RC head of DP department facilitated the workshop. Chairpersons and DP employees from all regions of Russia's South federal *okrug* took part in the workshop.

- *First Aid Training*

Objective 1: To improve the first aid skills of the Red Cross staff and the general public.

Objective 2: To improve the effectiveness of the first aid programme in the Russian regions prone to disasters.

Objective 3: To organize information campaigns in order to promote the first aid programme at national and local levels.

Despite a lack of a First Aid department/coordinator in the RRC headquarters and international donor response, the programme was ongoing on the initiative of RRC regional branches with the support of local resources and internal donors.

- *Lifeguard training*

Objective 1: To decrease the number of accidents, especially those in water during the summer season.

Objective 2: To provide lifeguard services on the Klyazma river in the city of Moscow and in Moscow region.

Objective 3: To involve new Red Cross members (youth and students) in lifeguard activities.

Objective 4: To promote the Red Cross lifeguard activities nationally and internationally.

Due to lack of donor interest this programme was removed from the appeal.

- *Additional to the Appeal*

From 21-29 October 2002, a Disaster Management and Coordination (DMC) workshop was held in Moscow with the participation of 29 representatives from the Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, and Moldovan National Societies and the Federation's delegation. The workshop was facilitated by colleagues from the Secretariat, as well as the Almaty and Russia delegations. Themes covered during the workshop related to relief and shelter, health and medical problems, water and sanitation, food and nutrition, media and information, logistics and purchasing, agriculture and construction.

Humanitarian Values w

- *Russian Red Cross Web-Site*

Objective 1: To establish the national society's web site.

Objective 2: To fill the web site with relevant information, including the social data base that already exists in the Federation delegation and to provide further information support.

Objective 3: To advertise the Red Cross web site and promote the Russian Red Cross/Federation activities.

No funding was received for this project.

- *Legal counselling*

Objective 1: To include other vulnerable groups onto the list for legal counselling and protection (up to 70 per cent of the beneficiaries).

Objective 2: To organize legal training for the Red Cross' lawyers.

Objective 3: To complete legal methodology for the Red Cross lawyers working at reception centres.

To address the needs of many groups in Russia who do not have access to legal literacy, and building on experiences from similar programme implemented under the population movement programme, the objectives of this project were implemented on a reduced scale. The activities supported by the Federation within the project continued during the reporting period in Nizhni Novgorod and Vologda regions. The lawyers in these regions provided consultations in the office and during field visits, as well as prepared packs of Federal and local legislative documents concerning the status of forced migrants and other categories of people, and distributed information leaflets. During the reporting period, over 400 people applied for assistance.

- *Additional to the Appeal*

In the first half of 2002, the British Red Cross provided three months funding for the RRC newsletter - an internal publication in Russian, that describes major RRC operations. The newsletter is being sent to RRC partners, state agencies and NGOs, as well as to the media. It serves as tool for raising the society's image, and is developed jointly by the Russian Red Cross and the Federation's delegation in Moscow.

The Russian-language summary of the *World Disasters Report* was translated and published for CIS countries with the financial support of the British Red Cross; 500 copies were secured for Russia and

most of them were distributed to the regions, including 100 to West Siberia. Regional RRC representatives were encouraged to distribute them to key government departments. According to the British RC Programme Manager in Russia, the role and potential of the Red Cross in disaster situations is not fully understood; therefore, the distribution of these professional Red Cross documents is intended to re-address this and to be a small step in fostering local agreements.

On November 15-16, the RRC marked its 135th anniversary with a series of round table discussions, as well as a celebratory ballet performance at the Bolshoi Theatre. The secretary general of the Federation participated in the celebrations, as well as state authorities and RRC regional branches representatives. The event drew the attention of Russian and international mass media.

A press conference was held on 28 November, devoted to World AIDS Day (1 December). Among those that took part in the conference were: the chief specialist of the HIV/AIDS prevention department of the Ministry of Health; chief scientist of the Federal scientific and methodological AIDS centre, vice-president of the European Red Cross Network on HIV/AIDS (ERNA); head of the RRC programme and methodological department; the national RRC HIV/AIDS programme coordinator and head of delegation in Russia. It was also attended by a famous theatre and cinema actor, who took part in a Red Cross video aimed at breaking stigmas of children born from HIV-infected mothers, as well as the popular author and creator of the cartoon character 'Masiania' used in Red Cross information booklets for youth on HIV/AIDS.

In total, 13 Russian and international media representatives were present at the conference. The Federation's informational materials on HIV/AIDS, including a joint statement by the alliance of youth chief executive officers on the occasion of World AIDS Day 2002, were translated and presented at the press conference. The delegation's information officer was interviewed live on a Russia-wide radio channel about Red Cross activities in the sphere of HIV/AIDS prevention and the fight against stigmatization.

During the reporting period, with the help of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) funded TB/HIV/AIDS programme, two videos were produced - on the stigmatization of children born from HIV-infected mothers and on young people living with HIV/AIDS. They are now being broadcast free of charge on six national TV channels. Negotiations are now underway to show these videos with the film previews in cinemas. A booklet was produced on HIV prevention among youth, using the image of a cartoon character - a young girl called 'Masiania' - and it has been extremely popular among youth. The author of the cartoon also helped to create an information booklet in a manner and language that is better perceived by youth. Also, a poster aimed at preventing drug abuse among teenagers and youth was produced in the framework of the HIV/AIDS youth peer education programme. The 'HIV prejudice test', developed by the English NGO National AIDS Trust, was translated into Russian, and then printed and distributed in universities, institutes, youth clubs and cinemas.

The *Guide for Movement Communicators* was translated into Russian, and will soon be ready for distribution on a CD-Rom. The delegation's information officer has been making preparations for ongoing work with the RRC in the areas of humanitarian values. Through participation in the information delegates' workshop in Geneva, issues concerning the Federation's corporate identity, English language style guide, RC/RC emblem, web writing and other issues of pertinence to the RRC may now be more effectively handled by the Russia delegation.

Health and Care w

Objective 1: To improve the national society's health strategy and the concept of the visiting nurses service (VNS) and to introduce new forms of medical, social and psychological assistance to the most vulnerable groups of the population.

Roundtable discussions with Russian TB specialists and international consultants were held at the end of 2001 to overview and discuss VNS participation in health protection and social support to the vulnerable groups. Preliminary informal notes on health strategy were prepared by a Swedish consultant, and are available from the delegation upon request.

The preliminary phase of the project commenced in the second half of 2002. The RRC health and social unit finalized the budget, developed a plan of action, and selected eight regions for implementation. The visiting nurses service was assessed in Novosibirsk, Moscow, Vologda, Kaluga, Samara and Belgorod, covering such aspects as its potential in home care, work in socio-medical rooms, the ability to cooperate with local authorities (e.g. healthcare, social welfare and education departments). Similar assessments commenced in Omsk on 16 December and Chelyabinsk in the beginning of January 2003. Assessment questionnaires were sent out to 60 per cent of the regions and analyzed in January 2003. On this basis, a concept for the RRC health strategy incorporating the VNS is being developed.

- ***Additional to the Appeal***

The American Red Cross, through a project delegation situated in the Moscow delegation of the ICRC, has been supporting the home visiting nurses (HVN) programme for nine RRC branches in the North Caucasus/Southern Russia. The full assessment of the VNS was held in August 2002 with a help of an external consultant, and a report was published. It showed that the HVN programme is extremely important and truly lifesaving for hundreds of bedridden elderly and suggested improvements to the existing training programme for nurses. This was achieved from September-December 2002 through eight seminars on home-based care and six seminars on first aid, benefiting over 180 new nurses and certified instructors.

Objective 2: To raise youth awareness through a system of preventive actions based on the principles of youth peer education.

Following a contribution from the Swedish Red Cross received in March 2002, an HIV/AIDS coordinator was employed in the RRC headquarters, and project activities were implemented through the programme 'Youth and AIDS: peer education', covering six regions - Kemerovo (Novokuznetsk and Yurga), Kaliningrad, Krasnodar, Moscow region, Nizny Novgorod and Tver for the period June-December 2002.

According to the statistics of the Federal Scientific and Methodological Centre for AIDS Prevention over 220,000 people in Russia were living with HIV/AIDS as of November 2002. People aged 15-30 comprise over 80 per cent of all cases in Russia. It is for this reason that the national society's priority direction concerning HIV/AIDS is prevention of the infection among youth aged 14-25 years. At the state level, a coordination committee is being established between state departments and NGOs whose work concerns HIV/AIDS and other social diseases.

A normative basis for programme implementation was developed, including agreements between the RRC and Federation and between RRC headquarters and its regional branches. An assessment of HIV/AIDS data at federal and regional levels was made and an introductory workshop to prepare 19 instructors from six programme regions was held from 28 June to 2 July 2002. Trained RRC volunteers and the representatives of the 'PSI' AIDS prevention organization facilitated the seminar. As a result, a team of volunteers was prepared to hold HIV/AIDS peer education seminars in the six regions. The participants were introduced to such topics as voluntary service, HIV/AIDS, drug addiction, and preventive training. Group work was held to practice the acquired knowledge, while information and methodological materials were distributed among the participants.

All targeted regions established youth centres to carry out HIV/AIDS prevention activities according to the 'peer education' methodology. Over 300 training workshops were held with the help of 458 RRC active volunteers for 7,215 participants from schools, colleges, institutes and universities. Over 500 people became RRC members as a result of this programme's implementation. In total, 60 information meetings with parents and teachers were held for 567 people; and 17 informational/entertainment events for youth were held. Over 40,000 information materials were distributed. A poster on drug use prevention, an HIV/AIDS booklet and a bookmark on safe behaviour with a famous computer cartoon character were developed and printed.

Table 3: Statistical report on programme implementation.

Region	Novokusnetsk	Kalin- ingrad	Krasnodar	Moscow region	Nizhni Novgorod	Tver	Yurga	Total
No. seminars	20	53	55	49	14	133	31	355
Including - 1.5 hour	2	3	19	28	0	0	8	60
- 2-hour	13	45	21	10	0	123	15	227
- 4-hour	2	0	8	0	2	4	0	16
- 6-hour	3	2	0	10	10	5	7	37
- 2-day	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	5
- 3-day	0	3	4	1	0	1	1	10
No. participants	372	1'189	982	1'699	255	2'059	659	7'215
No. active volunteers	59	27	155	83	64	35	35	458
No. attracted members	70	64	10	64	188	52	55	503
No. informational meetings	9	9	7	12	15	5	3	60
No. participants info. meetings	61	112	161	60	73	70	30	567
No. Actions / events	4	5	3	1	2	1	1	17
No. of info. materials	2'232	500	2'303	33'000	669	2'050	370	41'124

• ***Additional to the Appeal***

In July, a meeting was held with a Canadian Embassy representative in Moscow to discuss inter-project coordination, as there is an additional bilateral RRC/Canadian government project on HIV prevention and peer education in Tver. During the reporting period, a new project of the RRC training centre - the development of fundraising and resource management skills of RRC and other NGOs' youth leaders' commenced. At the initial seminar on 21-25 August, three people from the HIV/AIDS youth peer education programme were trained. From 22-25 September, the head of the RRC health department and the HIV/AIDS national coordinator participated at the sixth ERNA meeting, exchanging experience with respect to work on HIV/AIDS with other national societies. From 15-16 October, the RRC HIV programme representatives from Irkutsk, Novosibirsk and RRC headquarters took part in the first inter-regional conference called 'The role of Siberian civil society in HIV prevention: resources and a strategy of development'. From 21-25 October, the head of the RRC health department and the HIV/AIDS national coordinator participated in a project planning process (PPP) workshop, organized within the framework of ERNA activities, in the Italian Red Cross' branch in Jesolo. On 29 November, the Moscow regional RRC branch organized a regional conference called 'cooperation of state and public organizations in the implementation of a national strategy on HIV/AIDS in the Moscow region'.

The American Red Cross secured funding for a three-year HIV/AIDS prevention and support programme in Irkutsk *oblast*, which commenced in early 2003. Programme priorities include prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, support of children born from HIV-infected mothers, and care for people living with HIV/AIDS. An expatriate health delegate was identified and started in January 2003 to work with the local RRC team and health authorities to implement the programme, with the delegation in Russia playing a supporting role in its fulfillment.

Objective 3: To promote non-remunerated blood donor recruitment among youth.

Due to a lack of funding, no activities were carried out to promote non-remunerated blood donor recruitment among youth.

Objective 4: To complement the efforts of TB services in eight Russian regions.

During the 1990s tuberculosis became one of the most serious public health problems in Russia. Some of the reasons for that include inadequate treatment, irregular drug supplies and poor treatment adherence of TB patients from the socially vulnerable groups, as well as decrease in socio-economic indicators.

The Russian Red Cross has been implementing a TB/HIV/VNS programme with the Federation's technical support since 1999, and in 2002 continued in ten regions (Murmansk, Arkhangelsk, Pskov, Khakassia, Belgorod, Oryol, Tomsk, Kemerovo, Buryatiya and Astrakhan), incorporating several major components focusing on TB as improving treatment compliance through social support of TB patients from the Red Cross target groups. The American Red Cross' support for the programme in Astrakhan ended in May awareness raising activities, directly observed treatment and care at home of vulnerable TB patients, as well 2002 and new external support has not yet been found. Since March 2003, the programme in Murmansk and Astrakhan will continue on a bilateral basis with the Norwegian Red Cross. Pskov, Khakassia and Belgorod TB activities are planned for 1.5 years with USAID support. The Oryol operation so far operates through a World Health Organization (WHO) grant (until April 2003). Tomsk, Kemerovo and Buryatia will go on with the British Red Cross/DFID funding for another year.

Objective 5: Raising public awareness about TB nature, diagnosis, treatment through providing the general public, TB patients and risk groups with health information on TB, HIV/AIDS and healthy life style.

Informational and educational activities were the most essential tasks of the programme for all RRC regional committees. Lectures with attraction of volunteers and nurses for children and working groups were conducted. Mass actions on fundraising for TB patients' needs were continued. cooperation with mass media on promotion of TB, HIV/AIDS problems and RRC activity was strengthened.

All regional RRC committees, the Moscow headquarters and the Federation's delegation took part in preparing events for the World TB Day on 24 March. As part of this, children's drawing contests under the slogan 'Fight TB, fight poverty' were organized. Within the 'White Camomile' action, local funds were raised for the programme in the regions. With the assistance of medical nurses and TB doctors many lectures on TB and HIV/AIDS prevention were held for the general public, especially for the young.

Within the framework of World TB Day, a press conference was held in Moscow on 23 March with the participation of the Director of the Research Institute of Phthysiopulmonology, WHO's director general, head of the medical department at the Russian Ministry of Justice, CTRI Director and representatives of NGOs working with TB. The press conference received good national and

international media attention. Three all-Russia radio stations and one Moscow TV channel broadcast special programmes about TB with Red Cross and other agencies' representatives speaking.

A media breakfast and a contest for the best article on TB were held for print journalists. A youth concert was held in one of Moscow's live music clubs to draw attention of young people to the problem of TB. An exhibition of paintings of one of the Red Cross' former TB patients was held in the Nikolai Ostrovski Museum in the centre of Moscow. As a follow-up to the World TB Day, medical students distributed booklets and leaflets about TB symptoms and preventive measures to the general public at metro stations.

A number of awareness raising activities took place in each of the regions during the reporting period. Some of these are listed below:

- ***Oryol region***

- Programme implementation review at a TB doctors' meeting as well as medical conferences and seminars for the polyclinics' mid-level medical personnel on 'Early TB detection and prevention' took place in January 2002;
- Red Cross representatives presented their experience of work within the programme at a seminar on Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS), organized by the regional TB dispensary in February 2002;
- The local RRC branch undertook a big action in Shakhovskaya colony for teenagers, including humanitarian support, legal and psychological counselling and distribution of information on TB and HIV prevention;
- The Red Cross continued lecturing and other educational actions at schools and other educational institutions on TB prevention, healthy lifestyle, prevention of influenza and the harm of smoking;
- The RRC regional branch actively worked with the media, disseminating information about the national society's activities, the programme and prevention of TB and HIV/AIDS, healthy lifestyles, etc. Twice a month, local TV and radio channels broadcast programmes focusing on Red Cross TB programme activities in the region;
- New information materials on TB prevention and treatment were developed and produced locally for different target groups (i.e. booklets and memos concerning TB treatment, psychological assistance and the Red Cross anniversary);
- An action devoted to 135th anniversary of the Russian Red Cross took place in the region. All RRC staff members, visiting nurses and youth department played an active role in the organization of this event;
- The training workshop 'Youth serves the society' was attended by 25 RRC youth volunteers on prevention of TB/HIV/AIDS. The Red Cross organized the TV informational marathon on TB and HIV/AIDS; Red Cross psychologists took part in the work of the club for young families; social training was organized for teenagers living with HIV in the AIDS centre;
- The chair of Oryol *Oblast* Red Cross participated in and presented at many political and medical meetings, including the recent meeting of the interagency committee on TB control in the *oblast* where WHO and donors' representatives were present together with the chief TB specialist in Russia.

- ***Pskov region***

- Educational information and lectures were delivered in Pskov region;
- Two types of information materials about tuberculosis were published (one booklet about RC activities, and the other one about tuberculosis in general).
- General knowledge on tuberculosis among the local population was assessed in Pskov region (to examine the effects of the current programme). Data will be compared with previous and future results from similar actions during World TB Days.

- A drawing competition on TB-related themes was held among children in 26 schools.
 - One of the indicators for recognition of RC activities is an increased number of people ready to assist in the fight against tuberculosis on voluntary basis; 44 volunteers participated in different RC activities in the Pskov region.
 - Media coverage was very positive: 22 articles appeared in local media, and the web site 'Public news from the region' fully covered Red Cross anti-TB activities.
 - The first two training sessions about 'organizing the fight against TB at the regional level' were held for key doctors working with TB;
 - In September 2002, the seminar 'The role of RRC visiting nurses and volunteers in DOTS strategy implementation in Pskov *Oblast*' was held.
- ***Republic of Buryatia***
 - Using the best of children's drawings a booklet was created that contained basic information on TB symptoms and prevention. A brochure of youth poetry on the TB problem was published.
 - New education materials were issued: pocket calendar reproducing the best TB poster and a handbook on TB for former prisoners.
 - To determine the level of people's knowledge on TB, interviews were held in the streets. The assessment demonstrated increased public awareness of the TB problem (from 16 per cent in 1999, to 54 per cent in 2002).
 - In cooperation with the local administration and TB doctors a large-scale operation was held to identify TB patients among the population of Tarbagatai village. In the course of the operation, eight persons with TB were detected. Many inhabitants displayed their will to join Red Cross anti-TB activities.
 - A seminar on Red Cross organizational development was held for the visiting nurses and RC volunteers engaged in the programme.
 - With the assistance of the republican centre for AIDS a seminar on HIV/AIDS prevention was held for the most active volunteers of the RC youth department (using the peer education method).
 - Three types of booklets were developed and published locally: TB patients' rights and responsibilities, Psychological support to TB patients and Advice to TB patients and their relatives.
 - A three-day working meeting was organized to exchange experiences gained during the implementation of the programme for visiting nurses in three regions of Siberia and chairpersons of the Visiting Nurses Service in four regions of Europe. The most important questions of the meeting concerned legal assistance for visiting nurses, their rights and responsibilities within the programme.
- ***Murmansk region***
 - Three radio programmes on local RRC branch activities were broadcast at a local radio station.
 - Seminars on TB and HIV/AIDS prevention were held among personnel of educational institutions and medical nurses with the participation of TB doctors.
 - Leaflets on AIDS and TB were developed locally during the reporting period;
 - Information materials were distributed in city transport venues and shops;
 - Diaries for visiting nurses were developed to keep track of VNS capacities;
 - Children's paintings were arranged and an informational board for TB patients was reintroduced at three hot meal points for the children's art school.
- ***Kemerovo region***
 - The children's comic 'TB is a killer' was released and won high appraisal from regional specialists and teachers;

- RRC nurses' lecturing work continued, with 57 lectures and 1,881 meeting with TB patients and their families conducted;
- During the reporting period, 13 TV and radio broadcasts on the programme implementation were conducted, and 12 articles and notes were published in periodicals.

Objective 6: To provide directly observed treatment and care at home for socially vulnerable TB patients at the ambulatory stage of treatment by the Red Cross' Visiting Nurses Service.

The target group of the programme was composed of patients with medical indications of the first and second categories, as well as socially vulnerable people: lone elderly, disabled, poor, homeless and former prisoners. In total 6,319 were in the programme during the year, and received directly observed treatment and care at home.

Table 4: Consolidated data of VNS activities in the regions.

		Regions								Total
		Archangelsk	Astrakhan	Murmansk	Kemerovo	Tomsk	Buryatia	Oryol	Pskov	
No. of districts that took part in activities		10	8	4	11	12	9	18	11	83
No. of supported patients		508	148	276	1,153	1015	1,276	388	502	6,319
No. of soup kitchens/ Distribution points		3 6	3 4	1 4	8 5	- 10	4 11	- 3	- 9	19 52
No. of visiting nurses		12	5	7	20	14	11	9	11	89
- paid from programme funds		8	5	6	7	6	8	8	9	57
- paid from local administration budgets		4	-	1	13	8	3	1	2	32
Model of social support	Hot meals/ Protein kits	Daily/ Weekly (accumulated kits)	Daily/ Three times a week	Daily, except Saturday and Sunday	Daily	Daily/ Weekly (accumulated kits)	Daily/ Three times a week	Daily/ three times a week/ weekly (accumulated kits)	Daily	
	Food parcels	Twice/month	Monthly	-	Twice/month	Twice/month or monthly	Twice a month or monthly	Twice/month	Twice/month	
	Hygiene kits	-	Monthly	-	Once in two months	Monthly or once in two months	Twice a month or monthly	Once in two months	Monthly	
No. of hot meals/ protein kits distributed		3,317 28,804	2,073 10,098	9,369 14,615	49,650 23,293	8,734 37,763	24,215 12,353	- 9,467	- 24,877	97,358 161,270
Cost of hot meal/ protein kit (in RUR)		28	26	31.36 38.09	26.67 24.95	27	28 56	- 1/1.66/5 (USD)	- 31	
No. of food parcels/ hygiene kits		358 638	231 982	- 546	1,829 1,960	1,020 1,799	998 2,182	1,506 740	1,275 1,823	7217 10,670

The figures for Belgorod and Khakassia are not presented in the table above, since they were included in the programme at the end of the year, and were implementing administrative activities. Operations there started in the beginning of 2003.

The VNS programme experienced financial difficulties connected to payment of salaries to the nurses. Due to an increase in nurses' salaries at state hospitals, many RRC nurses decided to leave the National Society. To avoid losing skilled staff, some regional RC committees (in Astrakhan, Pskov, Kemerovo, Tomsk and Arkhangelsk) managed to provide additional payments to nurses. In other regions such a possibility could not be exercised. For example, the RC committee in Buryatia had to dismiss one nurse to increase the salaries of others.

Objective 7: To improve treatment compliance of TB patients from the Red Cross target group through providing social support as incentives during the treatment period.

During the reporting period, the RRC continued to support TB patients with food parcels, supplementary nutritional kits and hygiene kits. Hot meals were also provided to TB patients in several regions. In the beginning of the year each patient received nutritional support with no less than 4,000 kcal. a day, then due to a decrease in funding, the calories were not considered, and the provision of food and supplementary nutritional kits was identified in accordance with economic factors in each of the regions' urban and rural areas, and obtained a purely motivational role. Most of the distribution points were equipped with necessary furniture. These points also distributed information materials on TB.

In Oryol, Pskov and Tomsk regions no hot meals were provided to TB patients. Instead, only nutritional kits, consisting of cheese, yoghurt, butter, curds, milk, tinned meat, fish and other products were provided. The composition of these kits was regularly renewed. In Murmansk region, along with hot meals and nutritional kits, TB patients also received vitamins. Apart from the mentioned support, additional measures were undertaken: supplementary food parcels (containing flour, rice, buckwheat, lentils, peas and oil), and second hand clothes and footwear were distributed to extremely vulnerable patients.

Objective 8: To improve capacity of the RRC local branches to deliver high impact public health services.

Strengthening the Visiting Nurses Service is one of the core tasks of the programme as it contributes to the establishment of locally-rooted community-based primary health care systems capable of fulfilling different public health tasks.

In all regions, this programme served to improve the image of the Red Cross among the public and to increase patients' satisfaction with the quality of assistance provided to them, as is demonstrated by the public response to programme activities and level of satisfaction surveys.

In most regions, RRC social workers and legal advisers provided free of charge counselling services (legal and psychological) to TB patients and other socially vulnerable groups upon request. From the consultations held by legal advisers for this reporting period, the main practical problems arising in consultations were related to housing, registration, insurance, social support, obtaining citizenship of the Russian Federation, and questions concerning labour law, inheritance, guardianship, disability and other allowances. Such consultations were available in person at the office and over the telephone, by written correspondence, and at the beneficiary's place of residence. Apart from TB patients, IDPs and other vulnerable people applied for consultations, which took place both in the form of individual consultations and group work.

In some regions, beneficiaries were informed about the possibility of having consultations through information posted on bulletin boards in regional TB dispensaries, kindergartens, health sanatoriums and polyclinics.

To help in relieving people's psychological problems, special rooms used for providing medical and social assistance began operation in the Pskov region. Patients could also meet there and celebrate holidays, birthdays and other events. A library of 778 books and 89 magazines was also established there. Similar rooms exist in all other regions as well.

• ***TB work in prisons***

In prisons in Oryol and Pskov, the psychologist and legal adviser started health education activities with TB patients one month prior to their release back into society. Patients were provided with

information on treatment continuation, social support available and advice on social and legal aspects. The purpose of these activities was to ensure the consistency between the penitentiary and civilian TB service. The TB patients were advised to refer to the TB dispensary after being released, as this makes them eligible for inclusion in the Red Cross' TB programme.

Psychological and legal support was provided to TB patients during the ambulatory treatment in order to facilitate the process of reintegrating ex-prisoners into the society.

In addition to the above-mentioned forms of support rendered to TB patients, a special programme was launched to provide assistance to prisoners. With the aim of facilitating improved links between prison and civilian TB services, an agreement was signed between the RRC Pskov regional branch and the Russian Ministry of Justice's penal structure for Pskov region, which describes the terms and conditions of visits and consultations by RRC lawyers and psychologists within prisons. The first contact with a prisoner is usually made two months before his/her release. During prison visits RRC psychological and legal personnel distribute information materials (including address and telephone lists of TB services in the region) to the prisoners. They emphasize the necessity to continue treatment after their release. Together with the prison personnel, the RRC provided psychological-legal counselling to prisoners who are going to be released.

Other efforts were made to improve links between authorities providing TB services. The prisons' medical staff, working in the fight against tuberculosis, actively participated at all the workshops organized during the reporting period. As well, representatives of the Ministry of Justice's medical department took part as team members each time an assessment visit was carried out.

- ***Bilateral***

Since spring 2002, the RRC was implementing a bilateral TB project in Ivanovo region with USAID financing. The project model is very similar to what was described above. However, the focus group is purely former prisoners (released recently or some time ago). During the year, social support was provided to 1,105 beneficiaries, psychological counselling to 473 people, legal consultations to 366 individuals, and approximately 3,000 people received information materials on TB and HIV/AIDS within the project.

Organizational Development w

Provide a detailed description of the key activities achieved against the established objectives (during this period as well as over the course of the entire operation); specify constraints and the steps taken to overcome these

- ***The 2010 Strategic Plan of Development (SPD)***

Objective 1: To prepare a plan of action for SPD 2010 for the period 2002-2004.

Objective 2: To ensure that objectives of the plan of action are communicated to all levels of the national society.

Funding was secured for work on the strategic development of the RRC through the Federation Capacity-Building Fund. This process began in October 2002, with the drafting of a concept paper for the Strategic Plan of Development 2010 (SPD 2010), which was subsequently distributed to RRC regional branches for their input. A project consultant was hired and began to develop the initial draft based on the commentary collected, compiled and analyzed from RRC organizations. In mid-November, representatives of 13 RRC regional branches participated in a working meeting aimed at improving the concept paper. This meeting produced a preliminary draft SPD 2010. On 15 November, this document was adopted at the Board of Directors meeting, meaning that approval was received of the process itself and that this draft document was a starting point in a process they decided should continue. A new draft is currently being prepared for review by RRC representatives at all levels.

On the basis of the SPD 2010, an operative plan of development (OPD) will be prepared for the years 2003-2005. This will be more detailed than the SPD 2010, which involves a review of National Society priorities and directions. Once this work has been achieved, the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) for Russia may then be developed.

- *Legal-normative status*

Objective 1: To collect information about the needed legal documents.

Objective 2: To prepare legal documents in the identified areas.

Objective 3: To provide a handbook for chairpersons.

The new statutes which were adopted by the RRC XIII Congress on 28 November 2001 were approved at the Ministry of Justice on 24 January 2002. The purpose of this was to maintain the basic articles of the statutes, but make major changes to articles 'RRC Structure' and 'Bodies of Governance', reflecting the planned reforms on governance and management, establishment of zonal departments, and the role of regional and local committees. However, this was not achieved due to a revision in the process of reform endorsed by the new RRC leadership.

Upon adoption of the new statutes, Russian Red Cross zonal and regional branches are involved in the legal notarization of the statutes in their territories. The new statutes allow for the establishment of an executive body within the new structure of the RRC, and work on legal documentation to forward this process needs to be prepared and disseminated across the branches. The RRC headquarters intends to create a legal database, for the accessing and archiving of relevant documentation on the federal law.

The National Society's name in the Russian Federation legally changed from Russian Red Cross Society to Russian Red Cross. In effect, this means that it is mandatory for all RRC organizations to reregister themselves as legal entities in accordance with the RRC name change made at the national level. The RRC experienced a number of obstacles in this process, including difficulty in registering the RRC railroad committees. With respect to re-registration, support is being provided to the regional and local organizations of the RRC by the regional policy department at the RRC headquarters.

- *Financial Management*

Objective 1: To undertake a review of the Russian Red Cross' current business processes and systems environment.

Objective 2: To develop an information systems plan and a set of revised business processes.

Objective 3: To develop a set of technical and functional requirements for key software solutions.

Objective 4: To develop a 'request for quotation' for software suppliers.

Objective 5: Evaluate and implement software solutions.

No progress was achieved for this component of the programme. The current programme was analyzed and considered to be overwhelming given the limited capacity of the RRC headquarters at the moment. In autumn of 2002, a more simplified programme was outlined for the Appeal 2003-2004, which would focus on financial management improvement through a series of more simplified measures (see Appeal 01.84/2003 for the Russian Federation). The focus would still be to improve the accountability, efficiency and transparency of the RRC in its work, especially as it concerns external donor partners.

From 18-20 November, a financial management seminar was held in the Komi Republic, with financial support from the Swedish Red Cross. Training was provided to financial managers from all RRC regional branches in north-western Russia. It included such themes as chart of accounts, accounting systems, taxation, preparing field reports, Federation and key donor financial reporting requirements. This seminar also provided an opportunity for participants to brainstorm about future RRC policy and accounting handbooks, as well as parallel accounting systems.

- ***Resource development - First aid marketing***

Between 18 and 29 March 2002, an external evaluation was carried out of the Canadian International Development Agency-funded programme, which focused on strengthening the management development of RRC first aid training, as well as developing its funding base through introducing the FA-linked cost-recovery systems. The results of the evaluation pointed out some weaknesses in defining the roles and responsibilities of programme partners, planning and implementation, as well as other institutional weaknesses. The 2002 programme component received no funding support. As there was no further donor interest forthcoming, this OD section was removed from the appeal.

- ***British Red Cross support to West Siberia***

The introductory stage of the British Red Cross' project concluded at the end of August. The British Red Cross received approval from its donor, the Department for International Development (DFID), in November 2002 for the implementation and consolidation stages of the project. This entails a funding commitment for an integrated package of support to the Western Siberia district until late 2004. A significant part of the project funding benefits the federal TB programme (referred to in the Health and Care section), while other elements of this programme focus on supporting the development of national DP strategies and systems. The objectives of the programme also include federal programme development, increasing of disaster management capacity in the region, encouraging organizational development (e.g. strategic planning, financial management improvement) among RRC branches in this region, establishing sustainable core structures at the branch level, as well as increasing the image of RRC in the region, as a reliable and effective humanitarian actor. Several funds, covering these core programme areas, are to be established through this programme. Intended to provide support at the local level, these funds will eventually be fully administered by the RRC itself.

The following one-off inputs were made during the period all of which were made on the basis of real need and to prepare the ground for the Implementation phase. These included the procurement of a computer and printer for each RRC regional branch in the West Siberia district. With only half of all the branches having electronic mail or Internet access, it is also aimed to make e-mail the principal means of communication within the district. The branches are now preparing a breakdown of their Information Technology training needs, in collaboration with local firms. More advanced training will follow as additional needs become apparent.

Funds were allocated through this project for reparations to RRC branch offices in Barnaul and Novosibirsk. A tender was conducted for appropriate service providers and the company selected. Given the importance of acquiring and maintaining secure, adequate office space for RRC branches, the project aims to help local administrations to see the value of their local RRC branches and, in return, make rent-free and appropriate offices available to them.

Through this programme, two persons were identified by the Kemerovo branch to attend a Red Cross youth camp in the Caucasus at the end of August. The programme sponsored their travel and accommodation. One participant was the director of the Yurga youth centre and the other a youth volunteer with the Kemerovo committee. The British Red Cross also invested in youth by supporting the establishment and equipment of the Yurga youth centre, which was an initiative of the Kemerovo regional branch and can be seen as a model for other regional branches. Established at the beginning of the year and using locally raised funds, the branch has found further fund-raising to be a challenge. A one-off grant from the project allowed the further equipping of the centre, with a computer, fax, projector, white boards, and TV/video unit.

In November 2002, a new project manager was named, whose position would represent an amalgamation of both the Federation's project manager and the interim RRC zonal director. He has undergone training visits to several National Societies in Central Asia. The new project manager is

under contract with the RRC and engages in regular contact between Moscow, Novosibirsk and other regions.

- ***American Red Cross support to the RRC***

The organizational development project in Eastern Siberia - which involved training activities in capacity building, needs assessment, project planning, youth mini-grant projects (including HIV/AIDS awareness) - has come to an end. During the reporting period, a final evaluation of this OD project was conducted by the American Red Cross, with financial support from the Capacity Building Fund. This entailed the collection of data, a final summary workshop held on 13 December with external facilitators, in order to assess the impact of the programme on service delivery.

The American RC introduced a mini-grant programme aimed at reducing the risks facing certain groups of vulnerable children (including projects aiming to prevent the institutionalization of children, assisting at-risk or disabled children, etc.). As this programme is not geographically limited, all RRC branches were eligible to submit project proposals in response to the original request for proposals. In total, 28 RRC branches participated in the competition in the last round of grant awards. Grants were awarded for a one-year term to the following RRC branches: Irkutsk, Pskov, Velikiy Novgorod, Zhukovski, Oryol and Krasnodar Krai.

The capacity-building project in the North Caucasus/Southern Russia continued through January 2003. This project is headed by an organizational development delegate and is carried out through a project delegation within the ICRC Russia Delegation. The focus of this programme was to provide support and training to RRC regional committees and communities in the areas of organizational development, visiting nurses service, disaster planning and preparedness, youth programming, community mobilization and volunteerism. Although this is a geographic area falling under the auspices of the ICRC, it is worth noting that all 13 RRC regional branches in the region benefited from training in strategic planning, project design, management and fund-raising, social marketing and public relations. RRC youth movement was advanced through the organization of a youth camp with wide representation from the branches and the creation of a RRC youth forum. Hands-on project implementation was encouraged among RRC branches through a mini-grant competition covering: community mobilization and youth involvement in RRC activities; volunteer management; improvement of the RC image; and disaster prevention/preparedness measures.

Coordination and Management w

*Provide a detailed description of the key activities achieved against the established objectives (during this period as well as over the course of the entire operation); specify constraints and the steps taken to overcome these***Objective 1: To provide timely, consistent and competent support to the Russian Red Cross.**

Following the XIII RRC Congress, with the appointment of a new chairperson, and subsequent reorganizations of personnel and functions at headquarters, the delegation arranged a visit to Moscow by the Federation's director of Europe region, and the senior officer in charge of the Russia Desk in Geneva, where acquaintance was made with the new RRC management. This was followed by a visit of the new chairperson and her deputy executive director in charge of international relations to the Federation's Secretariat in Geneva, where they had the chance to meet all senior figures and heads of division, and to make acquaintance with the new President of the Federation. This visit included an introduction to ICRC headquarters, and senior managers there, as well as to the International Red Cross/Red Crescent museum.

Intensive consultations between the delegation and Europe department took place to determine the best way forward in reinitiating the NS Strategic Plan of Development, and other organizational development strategies.

The delegation supported the Russian Red Cross with translations of major documents such as Volunteers Report, RRC Statutes, RRC Statutes guidelines, CAS guidelines, Red Cross emblem documents, Federation's Governance Board decisions, *World Disasters Report*, etc. The database project was suspended during the reporting period, pending an agreement for its adoption within the new RRC headquarters structure.

From August to November 2002, the delegation was engaged in drafting and editing the 2003-2004 Appeal, in addition to the emergency floods appeal. This presented an opportunity for the delegation and RRC representatives to jointly undertake work in developing the main set of activities for the next two years. Some of the principles involved in project planning process methodology were introduced to the delegation and RRC through this process.

In September 2002, the delegation arranged the visit to Moscow and Saint Petersburg for the new desk officer from the Secretariat. This was useful, given the ongoing reorganization of the RRC headquarters' personnel and structure, as well as the opportunity to partake in the Northwest Russia partnership meeting (with RRC regional branches and Nordic National Societies).

During the reporting period, there was a changeover from the outgoing head of delegation to the new HoD. The delegation arranged a preliminary visit by the new HoD, prior to assuming his position, to ensure adequate time to become familiar with the work of the delegation and the RRC. Acquaintance was made with the RRC management, ICRC, other UN agencies and partner National Societies.

Objective 2: To establish productive cooperation with external partners.

Contacts with external partners in the health sphere were effectively maintained. The Delegation participated in regular health interagency meetings organized by WHO and TB interagency meetings. The health department continued close collaboration with WHO under TB projects. Regular contacts are maintained by the HoD and other delegates with the UN agencies, the European Community, ICRC and other organizations concerning programme implementation, future planning and information sharing.

A meeting with all International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners for Russia was arranged and hosted by the delegation in Moscow on 14 and 15 February 2002. Results were reproduced in the minutes of the meeting, and defined in a revised position paper. Procedures to start a cooperation agreement strategy were agreed. However, no follow-up to this has been made, largely due to the continued lack of definition and confirmed appointment of senior managers within the RRC.

However, formal contacts with the Movement partners continued throughout the period through participation in meetings which included: Nordic-Russian meeting in Archangelsk on 6 and 7 June 2002, and ICRC seminars on International Humanitarian Law, among others.

Using shared experiences of the PNS project delegations in Russia, the delegation formed an internal study group to push forward the formulation of a concept of agreed standard procedures across the zones. In coordination with the desk in Geneva, the aim will be to ensure a regular forum for communication on zonal issues across partner NS desks, and with the Federation's Europe department.

The Russian Red Cross/Nordic National Society partnership meeting was held in September in Saint Petersburg, with representatives of the RRC headquarters, its regional branches, the Nordic National Societies, the Federation's Secretariat and delegation in Russia. The Nordic National Societies have yet to formalize a standardized approach to the North-western region, using a model similar to the British Red Cross-coordinated partnership in Western Siberia. While the Canadian Red Cross'

proposal would follow a similar pattern, the proposed project for integrated assistance to Russia's Far North East region is currently awaiting results of an assessment mission to the Far East by CIDA representatives in late January, before any decision is to be taken concerning the project's approval.

The delegation continued to provide support to the British Red Cross' project delegation throughout the reporting period, as in previous reporting periods, including the induction of the new project manager to the delegation and pertinent PNSs. Close collaboration also continued with the American Red Cross' project delegation in Moscow, in support of delegated projects, and in provision of resources to bilateral activities. The delegation will continue to provide support for the upcoming HIV/AIDS related project in Irkutsk *oblast* and other programming, as appropriate.

With the process underway in developing the Strategic Plan of Development 2010 for the RRC, the Federation will call on its technical experts in the Secretariat and PNSs who are active in Russia to determine how their activities may be better integrated with the strategic priorities of the RRC, and to see how they could better support capacity-building activities at headquarters and branch levels. The participation of several RRC personnel in the counterparts workshop in November was one example of how the Federation is supporting larger cooperation initiatives with National Societies.

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>.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.49/2002 Russian Federation

Period: year 2002

Project(s): P67902, RU026, 028, 029, 162, 401, 516, 529, 535, 537, 538, 550, 580, 581

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	7,450,893				
less					
Cash brought forward	-213,282				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	7,664,175				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Government PRM (DGUSPRM)	140,732				140,732
American Government USAID (DGUSAID)	1,099,315				1,099,315
American Red Cross (DNUS)	172,618				172,618
British Govt.via British Red Cross (DGNGB)	708,983				708,983
British Red Cross Private donors (DPNGB)	70,095				70,095
British Red Cross (DNGB)	306,484				306,484
Canadian Red Cross (DNCA)	1,310				1,310
DFID - British Government (DFID)	394,753				394,753
DFID 3- British Government (DFID03)	19,363				19,363
Donor - Capacity Building Fund (DCBF)	80,000				80,000
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	4				4
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	1,000				1,000
German Red Cross (DNDE)	832				832
Icelandic Red Cross (DNIS)	6,953				6,953
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	178,559				178,559
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	97,028				97,028
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	121,885				121,885
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	28,405				28,405
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	251,081				251,081
Swiss Red Cross (DNCH)	2,076				2,076
USA PRM - PM Grant 2000 (DGUS00)	1,193				1,193
GREAT BRITAIN				93,141	93,141
JAPAN				59,959	59,959
SWEDEN				43,696	43,696
TOTAL	3,682,669			196,796	3,879,465

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	-213,282
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	3,682,669
CASH EXPENDITURE	-2,993,126

CASH BALANCE	476,262

Appeal No & title: 01.49/2002 Russian Federation

Period: year 2002

Project(s): P67902, RU026, 028, 029, 162, 401, 516, 529, 535, 537, 538, 550, 580, 581

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	32,792	5,276			5,276	27,516
Clothing & Textiles	8,932					8,932
Food & Seeds	829,870	453,900			453,900	375,970
Water & sanitation	11,227	855			855	10,372
Medical & First Aid	602,587	84,399			84,399	518,188
Teaching materials	113,238	6,731			6,731	106,507
Utensils & Tools	2,888	3,453			3,453	-565
Other relief supplies	115,396	39,901			39,901	75,495
Sub-Total	1,716,930	594,516			594,516	1,122,414
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	33,744	73,562			73,562	-39,818
Computers & Telecom equip.	101,684	63,482			63,482	38,202
Medical equipment	2,625	61,594			61,594	-58,969
Other capital expenditures	207,767	18,830			18,830	188,937
Sub-Total	345,820	217,467			217,467	128,353
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>						
	309,085	102,376			102,376	206,709
Sub-Total	309,085	102,376			102,376	206,709
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	409,252	421,085		196,796	617,881	-208,629
Personnel (national staff)	1,731,296	814,429			814,429	916,867
Sub-Total	2,140,548	1,235,514		196,796	1,432,310	708,238
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	101,853	-81,763			-81,763	183,616
Travel & related expenses	167,937	113,712			113,712	54,225
Information expenses	300,655	97,199			97,199	203,456
Admin./general expenses	1,156,023	337,931			337,931	818,092
External workshops & Seminars	392,444	112,398			112,398	280,046
Sub-Total	2,118,912	579,476			579,476	1,539,436
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	502,414	173,720			173,720	328,694
Technical services	150,396	52,012			52,012	98,384
Professional services	166,788	57,698			57,698	109,090
Sub-Total	819,598	283,429			283,429	536,169
Operational provisions		-19,653			-19,653	19,653
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	7,450,893	2,993,126		196,796	3,189,922	4,260,971