

# Appeal 2003-2004



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

### Appeal no. 01.84/2003

*Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget*

|                               | 2003<br>(In CHF)             | 2004 <sup>2</sup><br>(In CHF) |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Health and Care            | 4,151,361                    | 4,041,110                     |
| 2. Disaster Management        | 2,013,579                    | 1,831,867                     |
| 3. Organizational Development | 1,113,209                    | 958,932                       |
| 4. Humanitarian Values        | 745,573                      | 566,857                       |
| 5. Federation Coordination    | 107,291                      | 81,531                        |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>8,131,011<sup>1</sup></b> | <b>7,480,297</b>              |

### Introduction

Russia is the world's largest country, constituting one sixth of the world's land surface. It is home to over 145 million people, spread across 12 time zones. Its population is extremely heterogeneous, with over 200 ethnic groups, and with urban dwellers comprising 73 per cent of the total population in 2000.

Following the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Russian Federation embraced a policy of economic reform including price liberalization, privatization and currency convertibility. The sudden transition from a command to a market economy impacted the country's economic, social and infrastructural spheres, and has consequently had disastrous results for millions of Russia's people.

The shock of transition affected specific regions particularly hard, as well as specific groups of the population who are on fixed incomes or state workers who face salary arrears. Many of the problems associated with socio-economic development in Russia became even more critical with the 1998 devaluation of the rouble. This represented a new economic crisis, resulting in higher unemployment and lowered real wages at a time when the cost of living did not decrease.

The Russian Federation ranks 60th in the world on the UNDP Human Development Index, immediately following Belarus, Panama, Belize and Malaysia and preceding Dominica, Bulgaria and Romania. Russia has one of the world's widest income disparities between rich and poor. Nearly 45 million, (30.9 per cent of the population) live below the poverty line, with 53 million people (36.6 per cent of the population) surviving on just US\$ 4 per day. The problem is more acute for those on fixed incomes (i.e. elderly, disabled, large families, single parents, and orphans). Recent indicators are positive in at least two areas, with the unemployment rate falling steadily from 13.3 to 8.6 per cent between 1998 and 2001, and with the national GDP per capita rising from US\$ 7,473 to US\$ 8,377 between 1999 and 2000. It is worth noting, however, the national GDP per capita can be up to 4.5 times higher than for some regions in Russia.

### *Human Development Indicators in the Russian Federation at a Glance*

---

<sup>1</sup> USD 5,575,643 or EUR 5,520,347.

<sup>2</sup> These are preliminary budget figures for 2004, and are subject to revision.

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Life expectancy at birth (years)               | 66.1  |
| Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above), 2000 | 99.6  |
| GDP per capita (PPP\$), 2000                   | 8,377 |
| Life expectancy index, 2000                    | 0.68  |
| Education index, 2000                          | 0.92  |

Source: UNDP HDR 2002

## Country Strategy

Due to geopolitical reasons, the Soviet economy was based on development of northern regions and centrally-managed resource transfers to northern communities. A large population was attracted to the North by state subsidies, incentives and employment in state-supported industries. With the end of the Soviet era, nearly all commercial and state enterprises folded and a history of gross environmental mismanagement came to light. Those few remaining enterprises are faced with massive restructuring, which often result in factory closures and layoffs.

The country suffers from a health service lacking in resources and it is responding slowly to needed reforms in this sector. Against a background of negative demographic processes and a declining population, public health is deteriorating. Over the past six years, the overall morbidity level rose for virtually every disease category. Childhood and chronic illnesses are on the rise and tuberculosis is now thriving, with the highest mortality index in Europe. HIV/AIDS is rapidly growing in Russia, with estimates at 1.6 - 2.5 per cent of the adult population, a figure well above the 0.9 per cent confirmed by state authorities. About one-third of the population do not have access to essential drugs. From 1987 to 1999, the average life expectancy in Russia fell from 70 to 66.1 years.

Russia's socio-economic problems are aggravated by the occurrence of natural disasters (e.g. floods, earthquakes, etc.) and manmade disasters (e.g. war, forced migration). In 2000, the number of internally displaced persons in Russia grew to 491,000. Disasters typically threaten people's lives, destroy livelihoods and possessions, and cause severe damage to infrastructure, land and housing.

With governmental authorities severely stretched to find global solutions to the socio-economic crises in Russia, the need for humanitarian organizations to fill the gaps and provide vital support and hope to the most vulnerable still remains. The activities of the Russian Red Cross (RRC) are complementary to those of the state in these regards. The International Federation has supported the RRC in its efforts to provide assistance to Russia's most vulnerable. In this regard, the RRC supported by the Federation, plays a unique role in the humanitarian sector, providing services and support to the vulnerable throughout Russia, especially in the areas of health and care, social welfare, disaster preparedness and response.

While the 1998 rouble crisis affected people throughout Russia, the severe poverty that occurred in some of Russia's more remote regions became life-threatening. To address the high level of threat to livelihood, the RRS supported by the Federation and partner national societies provided humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable for several years. This included food and hygiene kits, distributed through branch distribution points, soup kitchens, and bulk distribution to social institutions.

At present the RRC favours a move from emergency assistance to well-targeted relief activities and innovative food security projects, recognizing the ongoing need to help address the social and economic implications for the most vulnerable. At the same time, the Federation will focus on supporting the Russian RC in organizational development and capacity-building, through technical and financial support, and coordinated interaction with partner national societies (PNSs).

While it remains the case that the Federation and partner national societies are providing major financial resources on behalf of the RRC, the long-term vision of the national society (NS) aims towards achieving a position of self-sustainability. This means the increasing focus of its financing will be sought locally, parallel with dedicating energies towards developing community-level volunteer-based services in such areas as disaster preparedness, health and care, as well as promoting integration between programme areas that are complementary to one another (i.e. volunteer development and organizational development).

Its sustainability relies on established partnerships with local municipalities, regional and national governmental authorities, non-governmental partners, and other International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners. The RRC has developed relations in particular spheres of activity (e.g. health and care), while complementary relationships have yet to be explored in other spheres of the RRC activity (e.g. humanitarian values). The Federation will provide support to the RRC as it increases its position in civil society and develops further its network of partnerships. It will ensure coordination of the efforts of partner national societies in assisting the RRC in attaining these ends.

### **National Society Priorities**

The RRC is comprised of 101 regional committees, 1,321 rayon-level committees and approximately 18,000 grassroots organizations. Programmes are implemented at both national, regional and local levels, with five million of Russia's most vulnerable people having received assistance in recent years through internationally-funded programmes.

In 1998, the RRC introduced a three-year strategic work plan (operative plan) and for the first time, incorporated a clear set of objectives and action plans aimed at setting the RRC on the path towards self-sustainability. It included a clear delineation of the critical objectives regarding the RRC reform process, legal status, regulatory documents, and decentralization of responsibility to better functioning regional and local RRC entities.

The new leadership elected in 2002 is evaluating the priorities of the national society. The immediate priority, in terms of the RRC strategic planning is the completion of the strategic plan of development (SPD) for 2003-2005, on the basis of its Strategy 2010, planned to be completed by the end of 2003. On the basis of these two documents, the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) for the Russian Federation will be developed. Through this process commitment, a shared strategy can be developed strengthening the impact of the national society's work in improving the lives of vulnerable people. These documents should provide a framework for the activities of the RRC in the short and intermediate terms.

The Russian Red Cross plans to focus on building the capacity and legal foundation of the RRC, including the development of documents to establish the regulatory provisions for the RRC's reorganization, and other regulatory changes in response to changing federal legislation, as well as measures to improve the financial management of the RRC and fund-raising capacity of the organization at all levels. The focus for the short-term is to build the capacity of the regional committees of the RRC and to improve the sharing of best practices.

The RRC will focus on providing assistance to the regions through service delivery in the spheres of health and care (all projects), disaster management (including population movement, disaster preparedness and response), and organizational development (the RRC legal network). In addition, the focus will consider the existing strengths to build capacity in core programming areas. A foremost priority for the national society at all levels concerns its capacity to mobilize financial resources.

### **Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities**

During the period 1998-2001, in order to find the most effective way of supporting the Russian Red Cross work in the country, various concepts were laid out paving the way for greater cooperation with several different partner national societies and the Federation. This took into consideration the plans for support to both the headquarters level and regional levels. With the delineation of the Russian Federation into

eight districts, it was envisioned different PNSs could focus their support to different regions, with the coordination of the Federation's delegation in Russia, providing focused and effective direct support in terms of capacity-building and service delivery to both the headquarters and the respective regional branches.

To date, five of the existing eight regions have been identified by PNSs for partnership cooperation, and become the focus for their activities. Currently, the British Red Cross is active in Western Siberia, Canadian Red Cross in the Russian Far East, American Red Cross in Eastern Siberia and North Caucasus/Southern Russia (in cooperation with the ICRC), and the Nordic national societies (from Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Denmark) in the North-west region.

While it was originally envisioned that headquarters would establish a representative office in each district, the focus now is to strengthen the regional structures of the RRC. At this time, the PNSs are encouraged to support the service delivery and organizational, institutional and resource development of the RRC at the regional and local levels, while providing basic support to the RRC headquarters. Through improving the national society's organizational capacity, assistance programmes for Russia's most vulnerable population will be implemented more effectively and efficiently, as will work on communication and raising public awareness. The activities of the PNSs are complementing the work of the Federation, through its support to multilateral objectives of the Russian Red Cross, and at the same time, they continue to work bilaterally in some areas of support to the RRC.

The Canadian Red Cross is engaged in technical support, training and other capacity-building activities, focusing on the Far North-east region of Russia. This three-year programme provides assistance in a number of areas including disaster response (food security, small-scale community development projects, support/establishment of two community canteens) and preparedness (training, community-based volunteer activities), health and care (support for establishment of two social centres of the RRC, mother-baby child care pilot project, first aid training, small-scale youth and community based projects), and various facets of organizational development (training, consultancies, etc.).

At present and continuing until the end of 2004, the British Red Cross is implementing an integrated programme in Western Siberia including support and capacity-building activities in the areas of disaster preparedness and response (including population movement), health (including VNS, TB/HIV/AIDS, peer education) and various components of organizational development (including financial management improvement). Several funds, covering these core programme areas, were established under this programme. These funds provide support at the local level and will be operated by the RRC itself. Apart from this, the British Red Cross contributes towards the Federation's appeal, including support for children's playrooms in Ingushetia, and it is hoped that their support will be continued in the medium-term.

Recently, the American Red Cross programming focused on Eastern Siberia and North Caucasus/Southern Russia, especially concerning organizational development and food aid. The organizational development project in Eastern Siberia is now coming to an end, while the capacity-building project in the North Caucasus/Southern Russia will continue for several months into 2003. This project is carried out by a project delegation within the ICRC and focuses on providing support and training to the RRC regional committees and communities in the areas of organizational development, visiting nurses service, disaster planning and preparedness, youth programming, community mobilization and volunteerism. Another recently-introduced programme provides grants, by competition, to the committees of the RRC across Russia for projects assisting at-risk children. A three-year support programme for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families is commencing in Irkutsk.

The national societies from the Nordic countries have partnered together with the North-west region. Though they have agreed to cooperate with respect to this area, their regions and themes of programming tends to remain distinct from one another and accord with the areas of priority assistance for their respective partner committees of the RRC. However, a common link to these programmes is being

considered through plans for developing a range of capacity building initiatives, aimed at supporting the North-western branches. Of these PNS, it is primarily those from Sweden, Norway and Finland providing active support to the district. All three have active twinning arrangements with the RRC committees from six regions, covering such topics as organizational development, disaster preparedness, first aid and youth programming. The Finnish and Norwegians have bilateral partnerships with the RRC covering disaster preparedness, visiting nurses service HIV/AIDS prevention, relief, children and youth programming. The Swedish and Norwegians have contributed recently to the Federation's appeal in the areas of population movement, financial management and reform, TB/HIV/AIDS and other health programming. The Icelandic Red Cross supports a bilateral partnership focusing on VNS and youth programming in the Taimyr region, though not in the North-west district, as well as supporting the Federation's appeal in the recent past. The Federation will support these PNSs towards a more cohesive mechanism for the North-west district.

Over the next two years, the Federation will work with the PNSs 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. (For details, please refer to section five, *Federation Coordination*.)

### **Priority Programmes for Secretariat Assistance**

Between 2002 and 2004, the key areas of the programmes of the Russian Red Cross, supported by the Federation will concentrate on the four core areas, while the Federation will fulfil its role in the areas of international representation, as well as strengthening the coordination between the RRC, partner national societies and other partners of the Movement.

Programming in the field of disaster management (DM) will serve to strengthen the organizational and management capacity of the RRC in terms of all disaster management areas and at all levels, to complement governmental activities in this sphere. Building on the capacities of the RRC, the Federation's logistics and relief experience will be integrated with the RRC. This involves the transfer of the Federation's experience to the RRC, and fulfilment of projects entailing hands-on service delivery by the regional committees of the RRC and coordination by its headquarters. These projects include disaster management, food security, population movement, and children's playrooms in Ingushetia. The latter two projects focus on providing support to refugees, asylum-seekers, forced migrants and internally displaced persons, as well as public awareness campaigns on their behalf.

In the field of health and care, the goal of programming is to improve the quality of life and life expectancy of the most vulnerable groups of the population, and to complement the efforts of governmental authorities. Health and care of the most vulnerable is to improve through local and regional activities aimed at building capacity, especially among the regional committees and volunteer networks of the RRC, to provide basic health care and support within their communities. Projects included in this programme area include: visiting nurses service and the health strategy of the RRC, TB-HIV/AIDS/, HIV/AIDS peer education, support to people living with HIV/AIDS, and first aid training.

Humanitarian values are promoted in this appeal with the aim of improving the profile of the RRC in society and in policy circles through advocacy of humanitarian values, the Movement's fundamental principles, ideals, principles and values. These will contribute to the formation of a strong civil society in Russia, through initiatives encompassing training, effective dissemination of information, advocacy, the promotion of volunteerism, humanitarian values and fundamental principles. Projects include: raising the profile of the RRC, volunteer mobilization, and the magazine of the RRC.

The key goal of the organizational development programme area is to strengthen the organizational capacity of the RRC to better assist the most vulnerable population of the Russian Federation. This is to be done through joint planning, consultation, and coordination in a number of key areas, incorporating the following projects: strategic development, developing the legal-regulatory base of the RRC, financial management improvement, and financial resource mobilization.

With respect to the Federation's coordination, the Federation will promote effective cooperation in the best long-term strategic interest of the national society, by providing support and guidance in realizing the national society's priorities. Interaction with PNSs, donors and agencies will be coordinated and the Federation will support the RRC in realizing its development objectives in the core areas outlined in the Federation's Strategy 2010.

Finally, with respect to international representation, the Federation will promote the fundamental principles of the Movement among key actors in civil society and government in Russia, with an aim to advocate assistance to the most vulnerable population. The profile of the RRC will be raised by providing a forum with government, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and the UN with respect to active engagement in volunteer-based services to assist the most vulnerable.

## **1. Health and Care w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)**

### **Background and Achievements/ Lessons to Date**

Since its beginnings, the Russian Red Cross carried out activities in the health and care sector, which was considered a high priority for the national society during the Soviet era, through which valuable institutional and professional experience was gained. As an auxiliary to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Ministry of Social Welfare, the national society was highly recognized. The RRC visiting nurses provided social support and medical care to elderly and disabled individuals through medical-social rooms and through home care. Today, the problems of elderly and disabled individuals remain acute in the Russian Federation.

At present, there are 2,040 nurses working for the visiting nurses service of the RRC, covering 76 regional branches. They provide care to 500,000 patients in hospital wards of the Red Cross, and in 142 medical-social rooms, and through home care. As a result of the joint Russian Red Cross/American Red Cross "Basics of Home Care" programme, a unique methodology of providing home care was incorporated into the visiting nurses services. Initially, four training centres were established. In 1999-2001, eight additional training centres were established and equipped. At this time, the RRC has about 300 trained visiting nurses, 143 state social workers, 192 health staff, 840 community representatives and 57 visiting nurse trainers.

Today, visiting nurses address prevention and treatment of tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, and provide health education and psychological support. New realities in Russia necessitate a clear vision of the visiting nurses' role, modern management approaches, high level of professionalism, and a place for nurses in the national primary health care system. A comprehensive health strategy of the RRC is needed to identify the principles and priorities of its health and care activities based on the Federation's health strategy. The current appeal promotes programming aimed at improving the health strategy and development of the visiting nurses service of the RRC.

Since September 1999, the Federation and the RRC have implemented a TB/HIV/AIDS programme. Programme funding is provided by the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) for seven regions (Arkhangelsk, Astrakhan, Buryatia, Kemerovo, Murmansk, Pskov and Tomsk), by WHO/US Agency for International Development (USAID) for one region (Oryol), and by USAID for three regions (Pskov, Khakassia and Belgorod). The RRC works with national societies from Norway and the United Kingdom (and their respective donor governments), as well as from Singapore. USAID and the RRC work bilaterally within the programme to support ex-prisoners with TB in Ivanovo region.

The programme complements regional TB services, particularly in health education and promotion. It involves the visiting nurses service of the RRC in monitoring via the directly observed treatment system (DOTS), and uses social and nutritional support as treatment adherence incentives for the most vulnerable TB patients. The programme has strengthened diagnostic capacities by supporting trained staff, new laboratory equipment and procedures. New forms of treatment monitoring were introduced. This work advocates internationally approved guidelines for TB management and increased the federal

commitment to TB control, especially concerning the availability of TB drug supplies in the regions. The programme raised public awareness about TB and HIV, improved links between prison and civilian TB services, resulted in decreased rates of interrupted treatment among targeted patients, and increased the percentage of patients completing treatment.

The role of cooperation in TB care by the Red Cross was identified and accepted by the TB services and local authorities. In this respect, the advocacy process of the Federation and the RRC aimed at lobbying local authorities to provide funding support began, with some regional branches already achieving good results there.

The Berlin Conference acknowledged the results of the national society's activities within TB control programmes. The conference, where the Russian Red Cross played a significant influencing role, provided a platform for the development of the Federation's strategic approaches in TB control, as the need for long-term involvement of the national societies in curbing TB was recognized. During the conference, it was decided that better coordination of involvement of the Red Cross in TB control requires the organization of a subgroup on TB within the European Regional Network on AIDS (ERNA). At the last meeting of ERNA, the RRC chaired the meeting of the working group on TB.

The programme enhances collaboration with international partners, such as WHO, Medicines Sans Frontieres Merlin, Norwegian Heart and Lung Association, and Finnish Lung Health Association (FILHA), and raises the profile of the RRC at an important stage in its development on all levels. The Red Cross role must be understood and seen as vital within the TB control processes now unfolding. This assists the RRC in its discussions with local authorities with respect to funding and boosts the credibility of the technical specialists from the RRC in advocating changes or improving coordination. In October 2001, an evaluation of the TB programme took place by independent experts of the Federation. Key recommendations from the implemented evaluation concern work to combat stigmatization of TB/HIV/AIDS patients, stronger cooperation with prison TB services and regional HIV/AIDS centres, visiting nurses service training and programme monitoring, and volunteer recruitment.

The prevention of TB and HIV/AIDS is the key to the Federation's health strategy 2010, and a health priority of the Red Cross and Red Crescent agreed at the Berlin Conference. The RRC, as a member of the Federation, follows the main guidelines of the strategy, and commits itself to HIV/AIDS prevention in Russia. Youth activities are aimed at primary prevention of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and drug abuse, and addressing the problem's root cause of lacking values of healthy lifestyles and health education. The youth groups of the RRC within a number of its regional committees are implementing HIV/AIDS preventive activities together with regional state-run AIDS prevention centres.

The RRC has devoted attention to the prevention of HIV/AIDS since 1993, when the special training manual for youth on HIV/AIDS prevention and peer education "Action for Youth" was translated and adapted for Russia. Youth leaders were trained with UNICEF funding. Following the May 1997 Federation's evaluation mission, the HIV/AIDS prevention and peer education project of the RRC and the Federation was developed. This project commenced in December 1998 with the support of the Swedish and, subsequently, Norwegian Red Cross Societies.

At this time, six youth centres of the RRC involved in HIV/AIDS prevention were established and equipped (Moscow, Kaliningrad, Krasnodar, Sochi, Murmansk and Arkhangelsk). As of December 2001, project activities are continuing in Murmansk, Arkhangelsk and Karelia with Norwegian Red Cross support (these regions also participate in the national TB programme of the RRC). Elsewhere, youth activities on HIV prevention continue, mainly with local funding. Young Red Cross volunteers now train their peers in Nizhny Novgorod, Kaliningrad, Krasnodar, Tver, Novokuznetsk and Moscow Oblast with Swedish Red Cross support.

In April 2001, the Russian edition of the youth manual on HIV/AIDS peer education was printed. The Russian edition of the Federation's "Action for Youth Manual" (1995) was revised and updated with modern data on STDs, TB, drug abuse prevention, and practical recommendations on organizing peer

education activities, based on the programme experience of the RRC. The manual was revised and approved by the Ministry of Health and by UNAIDS, and it was recommended for youth peer education on HIV/AIDS in Russia.

The project support to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Russia calls for prompt action directed at reducing stigma and providing social guarantees to the rapidly increasing number of people living with HIV/AIDS. The RRC has developed a pilot project of support to PLWHA, to contribute to the reduction of discrimination and stigmatization in relation to it. The RRC will care for and assist PLWHA by creating support groups and raising awareness among people living with HIV on preventing opportunistic infections.

This summer, the regional committee of the RRC in Irkutsk Oblast initiated a pilot project concerned with harm reduction, with the support of a two-year grant from the Soros Foundation. Its main activity was the exchange of syringes. To date, results from this project were not analyzed and other committees of the RRC were not encouraged to become involved in such projects at this stage. However, the existing need for advocacy in this area of HIV/AIDS work needs to be further explored.

Through the first aid training programme of the RRC, which began in 1995 with financing from the Canadian Red Cross, sixteen-hour training courses and methodology were developed. The first aid programme was redesigned in 1995-97, to promote improved health and lifestyles. This programme enables first aid trainees to play a greater role in health and care in the community, complementing community health initiatives and preparing people for emergencies. Since 1997, trainers and trainers-of-trainers were prepared in 30 regions of Russia, with over 29,000 individuals receiving training in basic first aid. In November 1998, the sixteen-hour first aid course received an European certificate on first aid. The programming content outlined in the current appeal entails the expansion of first aid training to six new regions.

### Overall Goal

The quality of life and life expectancy of the most vulnerable groups of the population is improved and the Russian Red Cross activity complements the efforts of governmental authorities in these regards.

### Programme Objective

The Russian Red Cross is able to provide support to the most vulnerable in the area of basic health and care through activity aimed at strengthening the capacity of the regional committees and volunteer networks of the RRC.

### Expected Results

- New methods and technologies are introduced for providing medical, social and psychological support to the most vulnerable groups in Russia, as defined in the concept of visiting nurses service development.
- The visiting nurses service of the RRC and its institutional capacities are used effectively to complement the efforts of the state-run services towards improving public health especially regarding tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS in 12 regions.
- Youth awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention, drug addiction and other sexually transmitted diseases are improved through a system of preventive actions, based on the principles of youth peer education.
- Support is provided to people living with HIV/AIDS by creating groups for mutual aid and support.
- The capacity of the population to play a role in health and care in the community is improved by providing training on appropriate behaviour in emergency situations and on methods of providing first aid.

### Specific Results/Activities

| Health Strategy and VNS Development           | RRC Against TB and HIV/AIDS               | Youth and AIDS: Peer Education        | Support to People Living with HIV/AIDS        | First Aid Training                   |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| •Quality of professional care provided by VNS | •Awareness about TB, HIV/AIDS and healthy | •Informational-methodological work is | •Over the next 2 years, RRC capacity-building | •The information, methodological and |

|   |  |   |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <p>is improved over the next two-years through strategic analysis and planning, three basic home care training seminars for medical staff and junior visiting nurses;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•By end of 2003, the RRC capacity is built via new medical-social rooms, medical equipment rental centres for invalids, nursery rooms, and 1,500 VNS nursing kits;</li> <li>•Information/ educational work on disease prevention is carried out in 2003, through establishment of one new training centre, and the development of methodological materials for 12 existing centres.</li> </ul> | <p>lifestyles is raised among TB patients and at-risk groups through information campaigns;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•TB treatment compliance is improved through home care and directly observed treatment and social, legal and psychological support;</li> <li>•Strengthened capacities of the VNS of the RRC;</li> <li>•Impact on the public and regional administrations to strengthen TB, HIV/AIDS services;</li> <li>•Links between prison and civilian TB services are improved;</li> <li>•Regional authorities are assisted in developing an effective TB control system in three regions.</li> </ul> | <p>carried out to provide a foundation for HIV/AIDS peer education activities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Youth play a role in health prevention and RRC, through education workshops, targeted training, establishment of 8 RRC youth HIV/AIDS prevention centres;</li> <li>•Project sustainability is improved through capacity-building activities like developing a database on HIV/AIDS prevention, sharing information on project successes in an information bulletin, a final roundtable discussion and final project evaluation.</li> </ul> | <p>is supported through information sharing, creating groups of mutual aid and support for HIV/AIDS patients, organizing group meetings, developing information-methodological materials and programme guidelines;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•People living with HIV/AIDS are supported in training support group leaders, attracting volunteers, training instructor-volunteers for public health education, national AIDS prevention campaigns, and a final roundtable on programme implementation.</li> </ul> | <p>material bases for the RRC first aid training are achieved in six regions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Training materials are distributed in six regions and training is provided to instructors, instructor-methodologists and the public in basic first aid;</li> <li>•The capacity of four committees of the RRC is improved and the public plays a greater role in providing care in the community via two new social centres, pilot health promotion projects, provision of basic baby care kits, training of health specialists, first aid trainers and RRC regional managers.</li> </ul> |
|---|--|---|---|--|

## 2. Disaster Management w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

### Background and Achievements/ Lessons to Date

Russia is exposed to a wide array of natural and man-made disasters. Floods have become an increasing threat. In the past five years, the Russian Red Cross implemented three major flood response operations. Flooding continues to be a risk in the North Caucasus, Siberia and Far East regions. Earthquakes remain another threat in Russia, mainly in Siberia and the Far East, as demonstrated by the disastrous earthquake on Sakhalin island in 1995. Also, typhoons are a threat in the Far East region. The last few years demonstrated the increasing threat of forest fires and other small-scale emergencies linked to power outages throughout Russia. The recent wave of natural disasters in Russia demonstrates that preparedness at the local levels was minimal, thus augmenting the level of vulnerability to disasters.

The RRC aims to build on its past achievements in order to create a working model for a disaster preparedness system of the RRC. While some cooperation agreements were signed at the national and regional levels with the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Welfare, the current RRC capacity in disaster preparedness and response is inadequate.

Despite several years of experience gained in the area of logistics and relief, the capacities of the headquarters decreased following a reorganization of the national society. At present, the disaster preparedness capacity of the RRC is insufficient. At the same time, the logistics capacity has improved for those committees affected by flooding in 2002. There is a need for the logistical and organizational capacity of the RRC to be reestablished, with an aim of achieving an effective disaster response organization, with a clearly defined role in disaster response. Other challenges to the disaster management capacity of the RRC include its lack of disaster response personnel, technical capacity, relevant policies and guidelines and clear coordination strategy vis-a-vis different government partners.

The RRC has emphasized the need to shift from disaster response activities towards comprehensive disaster management, including placing increased emphasis on disaster preparedness and planning. Integration with other programmes is important in order to ensure rapid response in case of emergency. Development at the branch level involves training and, to a smaller degree, provision of some necessary

equipment to play an effective role in disaster response. Capacity-building and training with respect to field assessment is important, including the development of guidelines of the RRC and procedures in this area. Capacity must be increased at both national and committee levels, and especially for the most disaster-prone regions where disaster preparedness activities may be explored through activities entailing community involvement.

Providing food security to the vulnerable is a vital task of the RRC, typically carried out with the assistance and advice of the Federation's delegation relief/logistics staff and in close cooperation with regional social welfare departments and administrations. Since the Federation became active in Russia, food aid was provided in the following regions: Central Russia, Urals, Northwest, Siberia and Far East. In 2003, the appeal will focus on the most remote regions of Siberia and Far East. This project supports the moving away from response into long-term development-focused programming at the regional level, as it is being designed to allow beneficiaries to contribute back into the programmes of the RRC. It is aimed in assisting the vulnerable peoples towards achieving greater self-sustainability and food security and to support a mechanism whereby beneficiaries provide the RRC with a portion of their produce in support of other Red Cross and Red Crescent's activities (i.e. Canteens).

Special attention is paid to regions most affected by recent socio-economic crises. Over the last decade, the RRC has implemented their medical, educational, development and relief programmes in close cooperation with the Federation and gained valuable experience. This project builds on such programming, assisting the regional committees of the RRC to strengthen their skills in project implementation and logistics. Where regional committees were active in past programming, the image of the RRC was raised locally.

The population movement programme got underway in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Baltic countries in 1998. The RRC is working with numerous partners to implement this programme. An agreement of cooperation with the Federal Migration Service of Russia was signed which recognizes the subsidiary role of the RRC in assisting forced migrants. Other partners of the RRC include the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), International Organization on Migration (IOM), other national societies, donors and organizations. In November 1999, a supplementary agreement was signed regarding assistance of the RRC to forcibly displaced persons who are victims of the armed conflict in Chechnya. The RRC cooperates with the ICRC within the framework of the population movement's programme, supporting the work of psychologists and lawyers in 12 RRC regional committees in the North Caucasus. The RRC could improve its cooperation with other non-governmental organizations working in Russia with overlapping programme interests.

Through this project, the RRC provides assistance oriented to refugees, persons in need of shelters, internally displaced persons, persons who find themselves in a refugee situation, representatives of previously deported populations, forced migrants lacking appropriate documents, and ecological and economical migrants. The main activities are: legal defence of internal migrants; psycho-social rehabilitation and helping adaptation of the above-mentioned groups of vulnerable people; and capacity building of the headquarters of the RRC and local branches by training employees and volunteers.

Unlike the population movement programme as a whole, the project 'Children's Playrooms in Ingushetia' does not face the same complexity of problems. This project assists over 200,000 people who migrated to territories in the North Caucasus and Southern Russia as a result of the events in Chechnya during the autumn of 1999. This has led to serious social problems in the region. Hard living conditions in refugee camps, threat to life and the absence of a needed infrastructure for education and medical assistance caused some degree of psychological stress among children of school and pre-school age. This project involves the operation of children's playrooms in two tent camps, 'Sputnik' and 'Bella', with the Federation's support, and two separate playrooms supported by the ICRC. Psychological support is provided to preschool children (aged 3-6 years) and parents of migrant families.

The RRC is experienced in implementing this project due to the fact the staff at the headquarters and

local levels are trained and well-prepared to work with forced migrants and its local committees reached self-sustainability with respect to the human and organizational resources necessary to provide services to forced migrants. The financial support from the Federation remains necessary. As well, there is a possibility in the future that the existing net of reception points could spread across Russia.

### Overall Goal

The capacity of the Russian Red Cross is strengthened with respect to disaster management and the activity of the RRC complement those of the government in these regards.

### Programme Objective and Expected Results

#### Programme Objective

The organizational and management capacity of the Russian Red Cross at all levels is strengthened in all disaster management areas through closer integration of the Federation's logistics and relief experience. The transfer of the Federation's experience to the RRC in these regards and via the realization of projects entailing hands-on service delivery, are carried out by the regional committees of the RRC and coordinated by its headquarters.

#### Expected Results

- The approach of the Russian Red Cross to disaster preparedness and response is systematized through capacity building and planning at the national and regional levels.
- The Russian Red Cross is assisting communities achieve greater food security in specific targeted regions.
- Vulnerable groups of refugees, persons in need of shelter, forced migrants and IDPs receive legal, social and psychological support by the RRC to promote their adaptation and integration into civil society.
- The Russian Red Cross is promoting the principles of humanity and peacefulness in the face of turbulent changes in the living situation of migrant children, by working with children suffering hardships in Chechnya and now living in migrant camps.

#### Specific Results/Activities

| Disaster Preparedness   | Food Security   | Population Movement  | Playrooms in Ingushetia   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The capacity of the RRC rescue service to play a role in the overall RRC system of disaster preparedness and response is advanced through training, closer cooperation with the society's HQ in disaster preparedness and planning, and limited purchasing and pre-positioning of disaster response equipment in 2-4 regions.</li> <li>•RRC capacity in disaster management and planning is improved through closer integration of the Federation's logistics and relief experience with the RRC and transfer of the Federation's experience to the RRC via effective training, at the national and regional levels, and assistance with respect to task force development of the RRC, needs assessments, definition of the role of the RRC, as well as the development of clear</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Fishing equipment is distributed to vulnerable rural residents in seven regions who, in return, provide a portion of the catch for local humanitarian purposes.</li> <li>•Seeds and food preservation sets are distributed to the most needy in eight regions, to promote beneficiary involvement in relief activities.</li> <li>•The RRC own and operate canteens in three regions, to provide hot meals to vulnerable children, and to form the basis for income generation.</li> <li>•A mini-bakery is established in the canteens of two regional committees of the RRC, to facilitate service delivery to the vulnerable and for income generation of the RRC. Micro-financing is provided to community groups via RRC committees in four regions for community-based</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The RRC is supporting the integration of 12,000 forced migrants and refugees through social, legal and psychological support at reception rooms of the RRC for forced migrants in 14 regions.</li> <li>•The RRC is providing medical and social support to 1,500 of the most vulnerable forced migrants and refugees in two regions.</li> <li>•A total of 700 migrant children are integrated through organization of summer camps in six regions.</li> <li>•The RRC is providing legal support to 13,000 forced migrants through legal counselling points on railway stations and through RRC committees in ten regions.</li> <li>•The headquarters of the RRC is better prepared for a potential increase in the flow of forced migrants to Russia from Central Asia.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Support is provided to vulnerable migrant families in two migrant tent camps in Ingushetia through the operation of children's playrooms, dissemination of information, carrying out of psychological consultations for migrant families, and rendering of psychological support for migrant children.</li> <li>•The management capacity of the RRC is improved through training of new employees for this project, organization of a system of continuous feedback with the psychologists of the RRC working on this project, and improved coordination, information sharing and monitoring by the headquarters of the RRC.</li> </ul> |

|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| policies, operational guidelines and procedures by the RRC in the area of disaster management. | self-designed development projects that are economically-sustainable beyond the life of this project. | •Organizational and programme management capacity of the headquarters and regional committees of the RRC are improved. |  |
|--|---|--|--|

### 3. Organizational Development w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

#### Background and Achievements/ Lessons to Date

A key problem identified by the RRC is achieving a self-sustainable structure, as well as the need to keep pace with changes occurring in the society at large. The current challenges of the RRC concern its general strategic direction, legal-regulatory framework, systems of financial management, financial resource generation, and strengthening of its capacity in the area of human resource mobilization and management. All of these are important areas that need to be addressed to improve the capacity of the national society and to improve the lives of the most vulnerable.

In order to address the identified problems and transitional changes taking place within the external environment and the national society, a clear plan of action defining vision, goal and objectives is required.

The developmental project of the RRC allows it to build on the ‘Strategic plan of development 2010’, the completion of which is expected by the beginning of 2003. The next step entails developing the operative plan of development for 2003-2005, which entails a short-term detailed work plan at central and regional levels. Subsequently, the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS), an essential framework of partnerships, as well as strategic development and planning activities supporting the Russian Red Cross will be developed by the end of 2003.

The participatory processes entailed in planning are aimed at assisting the RRC with respect to its needs identification and supporting its organizational development. As such, the planning process will support the RRC sustainability through strengthened foundations of programming and is more effective and efficient, and in conformity with the Federation’s standards.

The Federation’s initiative in providing support to the national society’s leadership continues. On the basis of the former Henry Dunant Institute and the recently evaluated three-modular course piloted for training of national society leadership, the Federation is planning to provide training to leadership from the Russian Red Cross, as well as to the national societies of Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova. This would occur over the next two years and would be managed by the Federation’s delegation in Russia, with technical support from the Secretariat in Geneva.

Another integral part of the reform entails improving financial management capacity, accountability and transparency, and this will be accomplished through the financial management improvement project. The RRC faces a number of problems, some technical in nature while others are a matter of systematizing financial management procedures. In accordance with the decision of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation, as of 2002, bookkeeping must be converted to a new chart of accounts bringing accounting practices in Russia nearer to the international accounting standards (IAS). In order to ensure that the financial management and reporting of the RRC is in accord with the Russian legislation and with international principals of accountancy (GAAP), the national society intends to train specialists in IAS/GAAP and to adapt existing accounting software to comply with legislation and donor reporting requirements.

The financial sustainability of the RRC in the near future is one of the highest priorities of the Federation’s support. There is a need for the headquarters of the RRC and regional committees to explore funding opportunities from domestic and international funding sources, for support of continued programmes for the most vulnerable. In keeping pace with changes that occurred in the Russian society in the past decade, the RRC recognizes the need to adapt to new ways of financing its activities. Funding

options to be explored in the financial resource mobilization project include regular financing from local administrations, contributions from the private sector, other NGOs, individuals, and membership fees.

The programme content included in this appeal addresses the current RRC needs to not only train fundraising specialists from RRC regional committees, but to create effective work systems for mobilizing financial resources by developing a mechanism and incentives for fundraising, as well as an overall strategy for financial resource mobilization at both national and regional committee levels.

### Overall Goal

To strengthen the organizational capacity of the Russian Red Cross to better assist the most vulnerable population of the Russian Federation.

### Programme Objective and Expected Results

To assist the Russian Red Cross in developing its organizational capacity through joint planning, consultation, and coordination in the areas of strategic, legal-normative, financial management, fund-raising development, and strengthening of its existing legal network.

### Expected Results

The foundation for the strategic development of the RRC is established through the development and adoption of the operative plan of development for the years 2003-2005, the cooperation agreement strategy for the Russian Federation, and training of national society leadership.

- A regulatory framework is established and the legal basis of the RRC is strengthened to ensure the most effective development of the national society.
- The effectiveness of the financial management system of the RRC is improved through: training and mentoring; transferring knowledge and experience about fundraising to the RRC at different levels; pilot projects aimed at intensive training and mentoring for committees in selected regions; internet-based conferences to exchange 'best practices'; and fundraising strategy development at national and regional levels. The approach to training is outward looking and would improve the national society's capacity in the area of public networking. Training and planning would be reinforced by fundraising strategies to be developed at the regional and central levels.

### Specific Results/Activities

| RRC Strategic Development   | Strengthening RRC Legal-Normative Base  | Financial Management Improvement  | Financial Resource Mobilization  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2003, an operative plan of development (OPD) for 2003-2005 is developed, based on the strategic plan of development (SPD) 2010, 3 workshops on OPD, in cooperation with the Federation; In 2003-2004, a cooperation agreement strategy for the Russian Federation is developed, based on the SPD 2010, the OPD, four planning workshops for CAS, and through an intensive process of drafting, scrutinization, discussion, and revision involving headquarters of the RRC and regional committees, Federation, partner national societies and other Movement partners.</li> <li>• National Society leadership is trained over three modules in over two years.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the end of 2004, the draft federal law "Concerning the All-Russian Public Organization Russian Red Cross" is drafted and submitted for consideration;</li> <li>• By the end of 2004, the legislative and regulatory basis of the RRC is strengthened by drafting the necessary documents on all aspects of RRC activity, management and cooperation.</li> <li>• The completeness and effectiveness of the legislative and regulatory documents aimed at strengthening the RRC organizational capacity is evaluated six months after the new legislative-normative documents are initiated.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2003, local personnel are trained in accordance with international accounting standards.</li> <li>• In 2003, the financial procedures of the RRC are examined and systematized; Over the next two years, financial reporting to donors is improved.</li> <li>• In 2003, a handbook on financial management and instructions on the configuration of the "1C" programme for the RRC is prepared and published.</li> <li>• By the end of 2004, the professional skills and capacities of the RRC regional branch personnel are improved.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2003-2004, the base is laid for developing the RRC financial resource mobilization capacity.</li> <li>• In 2003, the RRC specialists are trained in fundraising;</li> <li>• Trained specialists are used to attract funding from public and private sources, and the enterprising activity of the RRC.</li> <li>• Over the next two years, a pilot project for training and mentoring in small business development activities will be carried out. In 2003-2004, project results and fundraising best practices are shared.</li> <li>• In 2004, ideas and capacities for the national society are advanced through advice, training, small grants, study visits and exchanges for RRC representatives.</li> </ul> |

#### **4. Humanitarian Values w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)**

##### **Background and Achievements/ Lessons to Date**

In the wake of the Soviet Union's dissolution, a number of tendencies unfolding within Russia impacted the work of humanitarian organizations, such as the successor of the Soviet Red Cross. Another challenge was the need for organizations to adapt to the changing realities of the free-market society developing in Russia. At the same time, the RRC was there to promote the revival of humanitarian principles and charitable traditions within Russia. Since the early 1990s, Russia's delegations of the International Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided assistance to the RRC in fulfilling its mandate.

In accordance with the Federation's Strategy 2010, the Russian Red Cross identified raising the public profile of the RRC as one of its main priorities. In 2001, the conception of the information policy was elaborated by the headquarters and approved by the national society's presidium. It states the necessity to extend knowledge and information about the fundamental principles of the Movement, international humanitarian law, as well as the history, major achievements and current activity within the Movement.

Over the past few years, the information department of the RRC established working contacts with representatives of major information agencies, mainly print media, in relation to social issues. The delegation provided assistance in liaising with the international media. In cooperation with the ICRC, seminars on humanitarian values were held for school and college students by the museum's and information department's personnel of the RRC. The national society's regional committees with relevant capacity and enthusiasm have carried out similar activities in the regions.

The aims highlighted above are being pursued through the publication of the RRC magazine. A new team came to work on this magazine, the publication of which began in 1923. It aims to cover the activities of the RRC, the Federation, the ICRC and national societies elsewhere. The magazine began to take a more active role in dissemination of information aimed at combating discrimination against migrants, patients with HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and other vulnerable groups assisted by the RRC in Russia. This is important at this time within Russia, as it aims to encourage tolerance between migrant and host communities.

Like many non-governmental organizations, the RRC organizes its activities not only through staff employees, but also through people who donate their time and effort in assisting the RRC in fulfilling its duties: volunteers. At the time the UN General Assembly proclaimed 2001 to be the year of volunteers, the RRC was working with 72,532 regular volunteers, and those persons who volunteered on an ad-hoc basis. The volunteers of the RRC were involved in the implementation of federal, regional and grassroots programmes, including the dissemination of information on the Movement, humanitarian values and the fundamental principles, international humanitarian law, and the history of the RRC. Volunteers continue to play an active role in the HIV/AIDS youth peer education project of the RRC, and provided assistance in cases of natural disasters.

Over the last few years, the humanitarian values programme included in the Red Cross annual appeals for the Russian Federation has not attracted external support. The RRC was challenged but has, with the help of the Russian Federation's delegation, managed to cope with limited human and material resources in carrying out its work. The RRC holds major events in the field of humanitarian values and advocacy (i.e. Red Cross Day, World TB Day, World AIDS Day), provides coverage for disaster relief and other RRC activities, and disseminates information. This was done on the basis of funding allocated through other programmes of the RRC.

The changes that occurred over the past decade in Russia necessitated the use of effective methods of communication, public relations and advocacy in promoting the RRC and the Movement. The programme content included within this appeal entails the introduction of such methods to the communicators of the RRC at national and regional levels. There is a need to attract volunteers, members and donors to the

work of the RRC. In this regard, special emphasis is placed on attracting the youth, since they are often less familiar with the work of the RRC than people who lived through the Soviet period. Attracting public attention to the RRC is important, and especially challenging in Moscow, where the competition for public attention is high. The delegation finds it vital to provide professional training to communicators of the RRC at the headquarters and regional committee levels in knowledge and humanitarian values dissemination, based on the experiences, best practices and methods used in this sphere.

There is a high unemployment rate in Russia, including many youth and middle-aged people aged 40-55 years, who were not able to apply themselves in the market conditions. Through the project on volunteer mobilization and management, the RRC aims to attract people into voluntary service, to create a stable foundation for volunteerism and to increase possibilities of using voluntary human resources in serving the vulnerable. Youth involvement in voluntary activities will assist in developing the RRC youth movement, and also provide interesting work experience to young people and interns, as well as expanding their career possibilities in the future.

In accordance with the Movement's fundamental principles, the humanitarian values component of the 2003 Appeal aims to assist the RRC in advocating for unified principles of humanity and volunteerism, using new methods of communication better suited to the current realities in post-Soviet Russia.

### Overall Goal

The profile of the Russian Red Cross in society and in governmental circles is improved through advocacy in the areas of humanitarian values, and the Movement's fundamental principles, ideals, principles and values are developed in order to assist in the formation of a strong civil society in Russia.

### Programme Objective and Expected Results

The institutional capacity and public profile of the Russian Red Cross and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement is strengthened through training, effective dissemination of information, advocacy, and the promotion of volunteerism, humanitarian values and the fundamental principles.

### Expected Results

- The profile of the RRC and the Movement is raised through the training of the communicators of the RRC on targeted information campaigns and through the RRC web site.
- The capacity of the RRC is strengthened in the areas of volunteer mobilization and management, methods of communication with existing volunteers, and systematization of voluntary service within the national society in order to use it with maximum effect.
- The quality and depth of coverage of the activities of the Russian Red Cross, international humanitarian law, and others issued in the RRC Magazine is improved and the magazine is used towards national society income generation.

### Specific Results/Activities

| Raising the RRC's Profile  | Volunteer Mobilisation   | • RRC Magazine  |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge about the RRC and humanitarian values is greater through improved relations with the RRC through mass media, the general public, existing and potential donors, government agencies, non-governmental organizations and commercial structures.</li> <li>• The skills and capacity of the national and regional personnel of the RRC are improved through training in communication and advocacy, development of a media strategy, and hands-on experience in project management.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A stronger commitment is demonstrated by the RRC concerning the role of volunteers in fulfilling its mandate and activities.</li> <li>• Tools (including a database) are developed for information gathering with respect to volunteers and capacities.</li> <li>• The 'volunteer expert network' of the RRC is developed upon the basis of five pilot regions, in line with the Federation's 'Volunteer 2005' plan.</li> <li>• The committees of the RRC are better able to attract and retain volunteers in service delivery and programme implementation.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quality of publication of the RRC Magazine is improved in terms of its appearance and advocacy-building content.</li> <li>• Means of income generation are identified and pursued, in order to bring the RRC closer to financial self-sustainability.</li> </ul> |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The interest and participation of volunteers is increased and the organizational capacity of the RRC is strengthened through pilot projects aimed at promoting volunteer-based activities.</li> <li>• The RRC is attractive to youth and other volunteers through clearer programming of volunteer resources in fulfilling local needs and through training.</li> </ul> |  |
|--|--|--|

## 5. Federation Coordination w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

### Background and Achievements/ Lessons to Date

Over the past several years intensive discussions were ongoing between the Russian Red Cross, the Federation and all Red Cross partners in identifying the most appropriate and effective way to provide resources and programme support to the RRC, both at the headquarters and regional levels, taking into consideration humanitarian challenges brought about by the post-Soviet era, as well as the size of the Russian Federation territory (stretching over twelve time-zones).

As part of this process, the Russian Red Cross, the Federation and partner national societies identified as priority assistance to RRC branches in eight regions: North West, Central, North Caucasus, Volga, Ural, West Siberia, East Siberia and Far East. While the strategic plan of development for 1998-2001 defined the need for decentralizing the management of the society and of changing it into an efficient and dynamic organization, by assisting the most vulnerable at a community level, there are structural barriers to overcome.

Moreover, the RRC leadership supported some key steps towards locally-based and region-specific service delivery and management, and is working together with the partners in different regions (*For more details, please refer to Red Cross and Red Crescent priorities*).

A number of PNSs are involved in and developed a more direct communication link to particular regions. At present, these PNS remain committed to the development of these regions and capacity-building of the RRC regional committees there. At the same time, the Federation and its Russian delegation will assume a proactive coordinating role in facilitating support of coordinated partnerships and PNS activities in the Russian Federation.

In light of the above-mentioned developments, the role of the Russia delegation will increasingly move away from implementation of relief programmes towards providing support to the RRC both in organizational development, particularly with respect to coordinating interaction with PNS partners and other donors, and to providing integrated assistance in coordination. Also, the RRC will be supported in realizing its development objectives in the core areas of the Federation's Strategy 2010.

This will include establishing agreements, defining roles and responsibilities, ensuring the knowledge sharing and analysis of situations with partners, facilitating the organization, content, and follow-up of partnership meetings, promoting and encouraging regional cooperation, providing a lead on disaster-response contingency planning with PNSs and the ICRC for disasters in the region, promoting the Federation's standards, policies, resolutions with the regional national societies and regionally-based PNSs, as well as other activities leading to a well coordinated approach in supporting the Movement's assistance in the Russian Federation.

Presently, the Federation's delegation in Russia is providing support to the RRC in developing its Strategic plan of development and will continue to provide support in developing the operative plan of development in 2003. These plans will form the basis for the development of the cooperation agreement strategy which will be a priority during 2003.

## Overall Goal

Effective cooperation is promoted to be in the long-term strategic interest of the national society by providing it support and guidance in realizing its priority of supporting the most vulnerable.

## Programme Objective and Expected Results

Support is provided to the Russian Red Cross in its development, particularly with respect to coordinating interaction with partner national societies, other donors and agencies and to providing support to the Russian Red Cross in realization of its development objectives in the core areas of the Federation's Strategy 2010.

## Expected Results

- Coordinated support is provided in terms of national society and Federation relations with PNSs, other Movement partners, external partners, governments and donor organizations.
- The strategic and operative directions of the RRC are clarified through a process whereby the Federation provides coordination, direction and guidance in developing a cooperation agreement strategy to provide a three to five-year framework for partner cooperation in Russia.
- Integrated support is provided to the RRC to promote its participation and programme ownership by building on the national society's priorities for assistance to the most vulnerable.

## Specific results

| Federation Support to partner National Societies  | Facilitating Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS)   | Integrated Assistance in Coordination  |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over the next two years, one partnership meeting is organized annually to facilitate productive relations between the RRC, Federation, partner national societies, and other Movement partners.</li> <li>• Relations, both external and internal to the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, are strengthened over the next two years, both for the RRC and the Federation.</li> <li>• Existing and potential partners of the RRC have a greater understanding of its priorities in assisting the needs of the most vulnerable.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2004, two meetings are organized to prepare the CAS and attain input from the partner national societies, Federation Secretariat, the Russian delegation, Movement partners, and other donors and organizations.</li> <li>• The CAS is developed and translated, for distribution to all interested parties.</li> <li>• Assistance and guidance is provided to the RRC in 2003 and 2004 with respect to the CAS process.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The overall organizational capacity of the RRC is improved through integrated work with the Federation.</li> <li>• The confidence of the RRC in working as a member of the Federation is strengthened.</li> </ul> |

## 6. International Representation w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

### Background and Achievements/ Lessons to Date

The Federation is present in the Russian Federation since 1991. Its initial focus was in supporting the Russian Red Cross' emergency relief operations, which were implemented following the wave of crises in the Russian economy in the 1990s. Since then, the role of the delegation has moved towards supporting the RRC in its development and coordinating interaction with partner national societies. With the high profile and recognition of the national society in its current work with TB control, and the aim for an increasing profile in HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention among vulnerable groups, the Russia delegation's role in promoting the work and advocacy initiatives will become important over the coming year. The national society's values have had an influence on civil society and at regional and municipal levels across the country. One of the key aims of the Federation in its international representation will be to further promote the image and reputation of the Russian Red Cross, in its work as a volunteer-based organization delivering vital services at the community level, in the fields of health, social welfare, and response to natural disasters.

**Overall Goal**

The fundamental principles of the Movement are promoted among key actors in civil society and the Russian government, and aim to advocate the assistance to the most vulnerable population.

**Programme Objective and Expected Results**

To increase the position and profile of the Russian Red Cross by providing a forum for dialogue with the government, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and the UN with respect to active engagement in volunteer-based services to assist the most vulnerable.

**Expected Results**

- The role of the RRC in international representation and advocacy is strengthened through the Federation's support and its public profile is raised among government and civil society actors, both within and beyond Russia.
- The Federation is represented in Russia in achieving as objectives of international representation and advocacy by representing the Secretariat's interests in international meetings, lobbying at regional and international levels, networking with major international players, and working with materials provided by Geneva. The stability of the RRC is improved through the balance of resources from the Federation with governments and international donors.

*<Budget below - [Click here to return to the title page](#)>*