

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

6 October, 2003

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal N° 01.84/2003, Appeal Target: CHF 8,131,011; budget revised to CHF 5,837,438

Programme Update N° 2; Period covered: 1 April – 31 June

IN BRIEF

Appeal coverage: 79% (against the revised appeal budget of CHF 5,837,438)

Related Appeals: N/A

Outstanding needs: CHF 1,221,759

Operational Developments •

During the reporting timeframe, the Federation Moscow delegation continued to support the Russian Red Cross (RRC) in accordance with the objectives outlined in the Annual Appeal 2003. The Strategic Plan of Development 2010 was adopted by the RRC in February 2003. Core activities remain the elements of the health and care programme, in particular TB. The Federation Delegation and Russian Red Cross continue to raise the profile of the Red Cross and to promote the humanitarian values and Fundamental Principles of the Movement.

Disaster Management •

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

The disaster preparedness component of this appeal has been reduced due to lack of funds received. RRC in cooperation with the International Federation will focus on the following projects during the remainder of 2003: Population Movement (funded by British and Swedish Red Cross); Children's Playrooms in Ingushetia (funded by British Red Cross); Food Security (funded by Japanese Red Cross); Disaster Preparedness (funded by British Red Cross). The RRC and International Federation continue to seek funding for all programmes within the framework of the annual appeal 2004.

Although disaster response and preparedness capacity remain minimal, RRC in cooperation with the Federation Delegation continues to manage and coordinate disaster response operations and assist vulnerable people affected by natural and manmade disasters throughout the Russian Federation. Ongoing activities in the regions maintain and build upon existing capacities, through training of staff and developing closer cooperation with RRC Headquarters and Federation Delegation Relief and Logistics experts. Efforts continue in the regions to sustain existing programmes while further funding is sought.

Children's playrooms in Ingushetia

Camps in the Republic of Ingushetia continue to provide the most basic shelter for people displaced as a result of the Chechen conflict. While living conditions are harsh, camp residents are very reluctant to follow government wishes and return home due to ongoing security issues in the Chechen Republic. To assist vulnerable children in the camps, Russian Red Cross together with the Federation operates playrooms in 2 camps in Ingushetia Republic providing the only psychological and educational support available to children of pre-school age (3-6 years). RRC operates two more playrooms in the region in coordination with ICRC.

The children's playrooms project was begun in December 2000 and was based on the knowledge of professional psychologists and specialists in children's education and upbringing. It takes into consideration that games are the most appropriate type of activity for pre-school children who are very receptive and flexible with regard to learning. The project is directed towards the following needs:

- Correction of behavioural problems
- Preparations for school entrance
- Development of humane and peaceful behavioural patterns
- Reducing psychological suffering

RRC psychologists and playroom educators continue to work in cooperation with the International Federation in playrooms in camps in Bella and Sputnik. Children are divided by age into groups of ten, each group held at regular fixed place and time. Group listings are put up inside playrooms and can be adjusted if necessary. Group classes last one and a half hours (a length of time negotiated between parents and psychologists) and are held twice a week. There are six playroom educators in total (not including psychologists), all of whom are camp residents themselves. The project employees receive continuous support and training from RRC trained psychologists.

Activities with pre-school children include games and psychological rehabilitation. In addition, RRC trained psychologists provide lectures to parents on bringing up children and psychological adaptation to new circumstances. RRC qualified psychologists continue to supervise playroom staff and work directly with children and parents in the camps. Their work is intended to encourage the rehabilitation process, decrease psychological suffering of migrants and reduce psychosomatic symptoms caused by harsh living conditions and the experience of living in an armed conflict area.

Education of the camp residents and prevention activities contribute to the growth of psychological competency, motivation to receive psychological aid and creation of situations of psychological comfort for both children and adults. RRC psychologists hold monthly seminars for playroom staff which include lectures on problems of communication with children and their preparation for school, emotional development and experience sharing. Current and potential difficulties and problems encountered in the playrooms are discussed and, if possible, resolved.

Psychologists also continue to provide consultations on educational and psychological problems to parents and educators. The Project Working Group ensures monitoring of the project and provides methodological assistance. The group also selects appropriate methodological materials to make the educational process more efficient and diverse.

The rehabilitation process of camp residents is recognised to be an extensive and lengthy one, although children tend to react more positively to psychological support. Continuous monitoring, psychological tests conducted by RRC staff and feedback from the programme have noted the following changes in the social and psychological status of children attending the playrooms:

- Increased levels of self-awareness and self-confidence: games introduce diversity and the sense of novelty into children's lives. As game skills grow, so do the children's skills.
- Increased levels of logical thinking, vocabulary expansion and decreased stress levels.
- Increased interpersonal skills: at the initial stages of interaction in playrooms children tend towards isolated activities and are suspicious of strangers and their peers. Children participating in playrooms project acquire skills in establishing interpersonal relationships and group interaction, and from friendships. Positive emotional contact between staff and children is also established.

- Understanding of moral norms and social responsibilities is formed, which is important for school preparation and life in society in general.

It goes without saying that proper formation of all the above-mentioned skills requires a long time, and appropriate conditions in which to practise these skills. Children who require additional attention are recognised and selected by psychologists and participate in extra curricular activities conducted by the psychologists.

In addition to this work, playrooms have an indirect positive effect on parents of the children attending. Regular parents' meetings are conducted by the RRC Ingush Republic Regional branch where problems related to the project are discussed and feedback given on how to improve the project. Parents have stated their satisfaction at the provision of a secure environment in which their children spend time, and the positive energy children receive when attending playrooms. In addition, children attending classes provides parents with free time during which household issues can be dealt with. Pressure on parents to provide an appropriate childhood is reduced.

Holidays organised by playrooms and staff also contributes to a positive atmosphere. Fairy tales are re-enacted by groups and celebrations held on special occasions, e.g. International Children's Day (*see activities specific to the reporting period for further details*).

Activities specific to the reporting period:

During the reporting period, project implementation continued to meet the established goals and objectives (as demonstrated by psychologist and playroom educator reports) in a timely and expedient manner. The model of psychological service activities with pre-school children living in the tent camps continues to be developed in response to feedback from children, parents, playroom staff and RRC psychologists. RRC accumulated experience of work with children from areas of armed conflict has been analysed and results show the Ingushetia playroom project to be a successful model for implementation in other regions.

- During the reporting period, all children attending playrooms in Bella and Sputnik camps were re-registered, and playroom attendance figures were recorded as below:

Table 1. Number of Children attending playrooms in “Sputnik” and “Bella” camps

2003	Number of children attending the playrooms		
	“Sputnik”	“Bella”	Total
April	1,941	4,450	6,391
May	1,683	3,639	5,322
June	1,860	3,748	5,608
Total	5,484	11,837	17,321

- Tender and procurement of toys for children attending the playrooms and equipment (toys and books) for the playrooms was completed. Necessary minor repairs of playroom buildings were due to be conducted during the reporting period, but have been delayed due to poor weather conditions.
- June 1st 2003 was International Children's Day. Children and RRC staff decorated playrooms and playgrounds, and children staged fairy tales and read verses, and received gifts (t-shirts and toys). Representatives of the local media were invited to attend the festivities, and promoted RRC work in the camps.
- Testing of pre-school children and their readiness to enter school was conducted in April- May 2003. Test results showed significant positive changes in intellectual and personal development of children. Furthermore, numbers of children due to begin school in September 2003 were recorded during re-registration of children attending playrooms- 75 children in Bella camp, and 79 in Sputnik camp. Tender, procurement and distribution of school sets for these children will take place in August 2003 in time for the new school year.

Disaster preparedness

The following activities took place during the reporting period to meet the programme objective and expected results as outlined in the annual appeal 2003. *Please refer to the International Federation website for further details: http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual03/018403.pdf*

- RRC prepared an instruction manual for regional branches on how to implement emergency humanitarian operations
- RRC conducted Disaster preparedness and response seminars in Western Siberia (with International Federation support) and North Caucasus (with ICRC support). Both RRC staff and Emercom employees attended the seminars.
- RRC conducted a seminar on First Aid in the Northern Caucasus for RRC first aid instructors.
- RRC conducted research and analysis of establishing potential emergency stocks in Western Siberia (funded by British Red Cross/ DFID)
- RRC conducted research and analysis via staff questionnaires of the RRC First Aid capacity in Western Siberia.
- RRC prepared two projects for funding: “ Support, strengthening and development of RRC rescue teams in the Northern Caucasus” and “ Urgent assistance in emergency situations”

Outside the appeal

In addition to the above programmes, RRC conducted activities that continued to strengthen RRC institutional experience in disaster management and assisted vulnerable people both at home and abroad. Experience gained from such activity implementation maximises RRC potential to react effectively in future crisis situations.

- RRC established a task force to react to the humanitarian situation resulting from the conflict in Iraq. A hot line was set up to receive cash donations for Red Cross operations in Iraq. RRC also collected clothes and relief items donated by the public. In cases where there was no capacity to transport these goods, they were distributed among local vulnerable people living in the Russian Federation.
- During the reporting period RRC completed operations to assist people affected by fires in schools in Dagestan and Yakutia on 7th and 10th April. The International Federation released 15 000 CHF DREF funds (Disaster Response Emergency Fund) to assist children in Yakutia, and American Red Cross funded operations in Dagestan. For further information please refer to the Annual Appeal 2003 programme update no. 1 and information bulletins on the response to the fires:
Programme update no. 1: http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual03/01840301.pdf
Information bulletins: http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts03/russianfedfires03a2.pdf;
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?rpts03/rufi1.pdf;
- RRC also set up an emergency stock of relief items (financed by American Red Cross) in the south of Russia, including blankets, bed linen, kitchen sets and hygienic sets for 1000 people.

Population Movement 1.

International funding for this part of the population movement programme came to an end in April 2003. RRC and the International Federation continue to seek funding to ensure the continuation of this much needed project, although it is important to note that during the reporting period RRC used locally raised funds to sustain a number of project activities. The project aims to assist the integration of involuntary migrants into civil society through regional reception centres, legal counselling and emergency legal counselling points at railways stations. During the reporting period, the RRC completed the final report on population movement activities September 2002 – April 2003, sponsored by the Swedish Red Cross. The following projects were implemented within the programme during these months:

- a. Regional reception points for involuntary migrants (in 8 regions of the Russian Federation – Belgorod, Novgorod, Kaliningrad, Kursk, Orenburg, Kirov, Voronezh, Oryol oblasts – and at RRC headquarters in Moscow).
- b. Legal counselling points for involuntary migrants and vulnerable groups of the local population (in Nizhny Novgorod and Vologda oblasts)
- c. Emergency legal counselling points for involuntary migrants at railways stations (at railway stations in Orenburg and Saratov)

RRC regional branches work with involuntary migrants on the basis of a cooperation agreement between the RRC and the Federal migration service dated 11.08.1998.

The programme objectives are as follows:

1. Provide professional, legal, psychological and social support to involuntary migrants and vulnerable groups of local residents free of charge
2. Participate in implementation of the Russian Federation Federal programme “developing ways of tolerant perception and extremism prophylaxis in Russian society” by conducting tolerance training at schools.
3. Strengthen coordination between RRC and governmental structures working the migration sphere (Russian Federation Federal migration service; Ministry of Interior passport-visa service; Ministry of Labour and Social Development; Ministry of Health)
4. Attract attention of civil society to the problem of forced migration
5. Strengthen organizational capacities of RRC regional branches and clearly show action of RRC mandate as neutral and impartial organisation.

The 8 targeted regions were selected because of existing inter ethnic tensions and a high number of forced migrants. Targeted beneficiaries of the programme were: forced migrants; refugees; asylum seekers; internally displaced persons; labour and economic migrants; ecological migrants; migrants without documents. The majority of beneficiaries were migrants coming from internal unstable zones (e.g. Chechnya), and countries outside of the Russian Federation. Legal and psychological assistance was provided to beneficiaries at RRC regional branches and during regular field trips conducted together with representatives of the Russian Federation migration departments. Services provided at railway stations were conducted on premises provided free of charge by railway committees. RRC activities in the region were covered by local media, regional radio and television, raising awareness of the local population and promoting RRC work.

A total of 14,440 people (including 9,621 migrants) visited regional reception points from September 2002- April 2003 and received legal, psychological and social support. During the same period, 1,392 people (including 1,131 migrants) visited emergency reception points at railway stations.

Table 2. Number of people attending regional reception points September 2002- April 2003

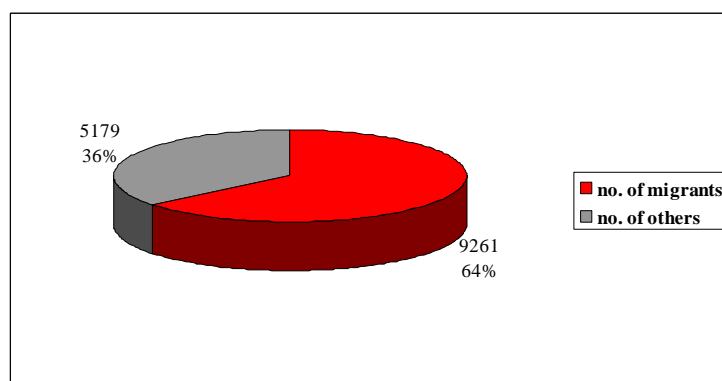
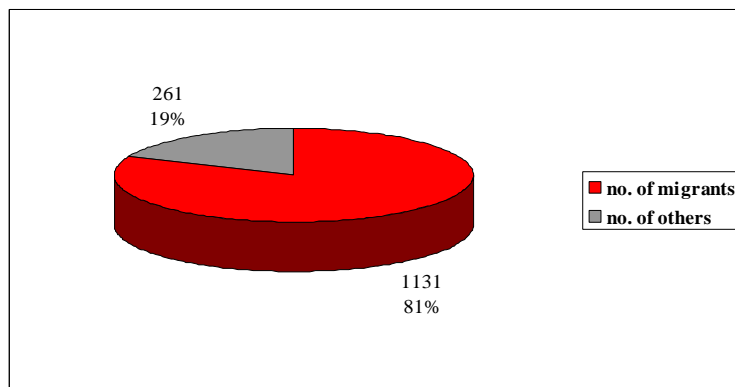


Table 3. Number of people attending emergency railway reception points September 2002- April 2003



Psychological support

The most important role of RRC and government agencies working with forced migrants is to assist their adaptation to new social-cultural circumstances. In addition to social and material assistance, professional psychological support is necessary. The majority of internally displaced people have experienced chronic stress and RRC psychologists provide assistance in coping with symptoms of post traumatic stress.

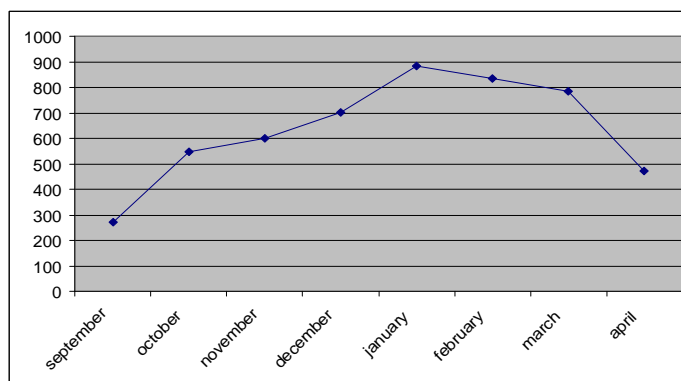
During the programme, 9 professional RRC psychologists conducted activities at 8 RRC reception points and on field trips conducted in 8 regions of the Russian Federation. Field trips were conducted due to the large numbers of forced migrants living in remote areas without access to psychological support. The project objectives were as follows:

- dissemination of information amongst forced migrants about possibility and importance of psychological assistance (via local mass media and at RRC regional reception points- information leaflets about RRC activities)
- discussion on basic psychological problems of forced migrants – lectures, discussions, seminars with forced migrants
- using different methods of psychological support aiming to provide psychological assistance to involuntary migrants to overcome crisis situations and enable easier social adaptation.

RRC psychologists counselled adults and children using different methods depending on specific problems:

- individual consultations
- family consultations
- group training sessions
- educational activities (used to implement the project “tolerance as a way of mutual adaptation of local residents and involuntary migrants”)

Table 4. Number of people receiving psychological consultations September 2002- April 2003



Psychologists maintained records of visits (consultation charts; registers of visits; questionnaires; psycho-diagnostical methods) and submitted statistical reports on a monthly basis to the programme coordinator. These records provided the following data:

- total number of people visiting RRC reception points was 4,448;
- total number of visits to reception points was 6364;
- total number of field trips conducted was 106;
- total number of people consulted during field trips was 1536
- majority of visitors throughout programme implementation were women;
- 35% of people paid more than one visit;
- individual consultations were most common method of counselling used at reception points;
- most frequented regional reception points are those in Novgorod, Oryol, Orenburg.
- Most effective field trips were conducted in Orenburg, Novgorod and Voronezh

RRC staff carried out analysis of client records and initial and final psycho-diagnostical examinations conducted. Results of this analysis indicate success in meeting the programme objectives – RRC psychological network in the region assisted forced migrants to adapt to their new social circumstances and cope with stress. Psychologist reports and beneficiaries themselves noted a reduction of psychosomatic symptoms; improvement of client's mood, sleep patterns, vitality, self confidence, and increased optimism following visits to RRC psychologists; increased client motivation to find a way out of current crisis situation. Furthermore, the increased numbers of visitors to reception points (as shown in table 4 above) indicates that the RRC psychological network disseminated information about the project among the beneficiary community and successfully convinced forced migrants of the benefits of psychological assistance. The increasing number of repeated visits enabled psychologists to monitor clients over a long period of time and note effectiveness of counselling received. The very fact that clients chose to revisit psychologists indicates beneficiary satisfaction with RRC services.

Psychologists also conducted educational activities within the framework of the project “tolerance as a way of mutual adaptation of local residents and involuntary migrants”, including lectures for teachers and parents, out of school activities, workshops, e.g. in March 2003 a conference on psychological assistance to refugees and forced migrants was held in Zvenigorod, near Moscow. A total of 1,500 people participated in events held within the framework of the “tolerance” project. Activities focused on developing knowledge of human rights and increasing tolerance towards all members of society. Project participants and RRC staff are confident that the project was effective and met the objectives.

Throughout the programme implementation the RRC worked in cooperation with Moscow State University faculty of psychology, scientific and practical centre of psychological assistance, social services, and the Russian Federation Ministry of Education and state migration service.

Legal network

Within the population movement programme, RRC lawyers provided legal support to beneficiaries in the following ways:

- Individual and group counselling
- Drawing up requests and applications
- Answering telephone and written appeals of involuntary migrants and vulnerable groups of people

During the programme implementation, RRC lawyers advised **5,898** people during **6039** visits. **112** visits were repeat visits. The largest number of beneficiary visits was made to emergency legal counselling points at railway stations in Orenburg and Saratov. Regional RRC coordinators and lawyers were supported in all activities by Ministry of Interior and local transport departments, who instructed road police to direct forced migrants to reception points for assistance. In addition, RRC branches established good relations with local migration and social welfare institutions to ensure beneficiaries had access to legal support outside of the RRC.

Considerable changes within Russian legislature concerning legal status of foreign citizens and access to Russian citizenship have influenced the nature of RRC lawyers work. The most common queries posed to lawyers are as follows:

- Acquisition of refugee and forced migrant status in the Russian Federation and associated rights and responsibilities
- Application procedure for temporary residence permit
- Available shelter, and loans and subsidies for construction and purchase of living premises
- Job placement procedure for foreign citizens
- Residence permit procedure and associated regulations
- Pensions
- Restoration of lost documents, assisting relatives during resettlement and reunion of family members

In addition to offering legal consultation, RRC branches in 5 regions (Oryol, Belgorod, Voronezh, Kaliningrad, Kursk) published information materials for involuntary migrants and local population on regional activities and submitted detailed activity reports. Round table meetings were held at Vologda and Novgorod RRC regional branches for RRC lawyers working at reception centres in the eight regions. In addition to RRC staff, representatives from the following State organisations attended the meeting: regional migration department; Ministry of Interior passport-visa service; social policy committee. The participants discussed the content of RRC activity reports and RRC information materials distributed, and the methods of legal receptions and reporting formats. On the basis of these discussions, new reporting formats have been prepared and are currently in use.

Social assistance

One of the main programme objectives was providing targeted social assistance to vulnerable groups of involuntary migrants and the local population. Social assistance was provided in the following ways:

- consultations on social, medical, educational and job placement spheres; organisation
- organisation of social events for forced migrants and their families (e.g. at Christmas and New Year)
- material support (food and hygiene kits, second hand clothes and footwear, bedding, medicines)

Belgorod, Orenburg, Oryol and Novgorod oblasts conducted tender, procurement and distribution among beneficiaries of **3063** food kits and **1053** bedding kits. In total, **6045** persons received humanitarian aid within the programme implementation. In addition, RRC Oryol branch purchased and distributed food parcels, hygiene kits and medicines from its own resources, and supported RRC summer camps for children of forced migrants.

During the programme implementation, **7096** persons visited regional reception points with social problems. Social workers answered queries regarding the following issues:

- social protection (material support)
- assistance in providing medicines and accessing medical treatment
- children's education
- assistance in job placement
- housing problems
- tracing of relatives

In order to provide effective support to beneficiaries, RRC worked in close cooperation with the following regional State departments: social protection (regarding pensions, grants, accommodation in homes for the elderly and disabled); education (regarding children's education, pre-school education); health (regarding health issues and therapeutic-prophylactic process); labour and employment (regarding job placement, new skills training).

Programme implementation did experience the following problems:

- all contact with Russian Federation Ministry of Interior regional migration departments was in written form, resulting in delays in response to RRC requests. In addition, in many regions migration

department staff members supervising cooperation with RRC changed, resulting in a loss of institutional memory and the need to re-establish good relations between the two organisations.

- Reporting formats were criticised as being too complicated
- Not all RRC branches were able to conduct tender and procurement of goods in line with Federation requirements. As a result, RRC branches in Kursk, Kaliningrad, Voronezh, Kiriv oblasts and RRC headquarters reception points did not provide humanitarian aid to the target group.
- In many cases forced migrants were unable to visit psychologists on a regular basis due to financial constraints and other domestic issues. This reduced effectiveness of the psychological counselling, which relies on regular attendance to be of maximum benefit to clients
- RRC intended the ratio of migrant and local population beneficiaries of the programme to be 80:20. In some cases, proportion of local population was 35%. These results however are not wholly indicative of actual numbers attending the reception centres – due to difficulties in keeping client records, some visits were not recorded, and many repeat visits of migrants were not recorded. Furthermore, certain visitors had their “forced migrant” status terminated by the State.

Conclusions:

The population movement programme conducted in the eight regions provided RRC staff with experience in assessing and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable population. This experience has enabled RRC branches to continue running activities in most regions in spite of international donor funding ceasing in April 2003. Furthermore, staff dedication to the project is indicated by the continuing work on a voluntary basis of RRC lawyers and psychologists in Voronezh and Oryol.

Throughout programme implementation improvements were made in conducting social-legal counselling for forced migrants and alleviating pressures experienced by these groups, in particular during the first months after arrival in the Russian Federation. Analysis of the programme and beneficiary reports recorded by programme counsellors indicate success in meeting the programme objectives. Forced migrants themselves comment that their adaptation to new surroundings was speeded up due to support of RRC services, and RRC counsellors indicate their satisfaction with the awareness of the RRC support network in the eight regions. In addition, the attitude of the local population towards migrants has been positively influenced by information dissemination and RRC seminars and lectures on the problem of forced migration and associated discrimination and tolerance. This attitude change will improve forced migrants feeling of wellbeing and acceptance in their new communities.

The programme allowed RRC to strengthen links with State organisations working in the sphere of migration, and thus improve the professional level of services provided to migrants and the status of RRC in the region and throughout the Russian Federation. Programme implementation also had a positive impact on the organisational development of RRC regional branches, improving RRC material and technical bases (through new staff and training, and establishing of legal database and monthly reporting mechanisms). RRC image and authority in the sphere of assisting forced migrants has been improved through establishing contacts with State organisations, and widespread dissemination of information on RRC activities. The number of forced migrants entering the Russian Federation is steadily rising as are appeals for assistance from these migrants. RRC has established an effective network to support these people and assist their integration into civil society that continues to run at a minimal level without external donor support thanks to RRC volunteer dedication and successful local fundraising activities.

Population movement 2.

During the reporting period (April - June 2003), a population movement programme sponsored by British Red Cross was initiated in Omsk, Novosibirsk and Altai Krai. Projects within the programme follow the example of the population movement programme described above, with the same overall goal and objectives, targeted beneficiaries and project design:

- a. Regional reception points for involuntary migrants (in 3 regions of the Russian Federation – Omsk, Novosibirsk and Altai Krai oblasts).
- b. Emergency legal counselling points for involuntary migrants at railways stations (at railway station in Novosibirsk)

During the reporting period, **457** people (including **346** migrants) visited RRC regional reception points and were provided with legal, social and psychological counselling. During the same period, **133** persons (including **87** migrants) were visited and consulted by RRC legal staff at the railway reception point. **5** field visits took place. All activities were widely covered by local mass media, raising awareness of the local population and migrants of RRC activities in the region. Omsk branch conducted **3** field trips, Altai Krai and Novosibirsk railway branch conducted **1** field trip.

Psychological support

The project operated along the same lines as detailed in the population movement section 1 above. During the reporting period:

- **200** people visited RRC psychologists
- **227** visits in total

Legal network

The project operated along the same lines as detailed in the population movement section 1 above. During the reporting period:

- programme personnel were recruited and trained by RRC branches in Omsk, Novosibirsk and Altai Krai
- RRC headquarters programme coordinators met at Novosibirsk branch to discuss implementation of the programme and related issues, including reporting requirements and legal and methodological materials.
- **233** people visited the RRC legal advisers at regional reception centres during **233** visits
- **133** people (including **87** migrants) visited the RRC legal advisers at emergency legal counselling points at railway stations

Social assistance

The project operated along the same lines as detailed in the population movement section 1 above. However, in this instance the programme did not cover distribution of humanitarian aid. RRC branches sought funds locally to carry out distribution. Altai Krai branch collected clothes and shoes from the local population and distributed them among beneficiaries (**60** migrants and **20** local residents). In addition, Altai Krai branch completed agreements with chief doctors of Barnaul city hospitals to provide free of charge emergency medical treatment to 4 persons every month. During the reporting period **30** beneficiaries received in- and out- patient treatment.

In Omsk RRC branch free of charge stomatological assistance was provided to **10** persons during the reporting period. In addition, preparations were made for summer camps for migrant children.

The Novosibirsk railway RRC centre collected and distributed humanitarian aid to beneficiaries.

During the reporting period:

- **237** people visited RRC regional reception points
- a total of **249** visits were made to the RRC centres

RRC experienced several problems during programme implementation:

- in Altai Krai RRC branch, the lawyer and psychologists were recruited without approval of the programme coordinator and legal consultant
- in Altai Krai RRC branch one staff member acted as both accountant and social worker
- The RRC reception centre was not efficiently prepared for programme implementation. The branch computer was stolen, there was a lack of humanitarian aid required by migrants, counsellors experienced problems completing reports and field trips were not conducted on a regular basis.
- In Altai Krai some migrants live in regions up to 250km away from the regional reception centres, which prevents RRC counsellors from conducting field trips. Novosibirsk RRC branch did not conduct any field trips during the reporting period.

Conclusions:

In spite of these problems, the programme was launched in all three regions. Written or oral cooperation agreements with local Ministry of Interior migration departments were confirmed and RRC branches established relations with the following State departments: social protection (regarding pensions, grants, accommodation in homes for the elderly and disabled); education (regarding children's education, pre-school education); health (regarding health issues and therapeutic-prophylactic process); labour and employment (regarding job placement, new skills training). These cooperation agreements and coordination with State departments increase the profile of RRC at governmental and regional level and improve the professional level of RRC services provided to migrants.

Organizational capacity of RRC in the regions has increased since programme implementation. New RRC staff will develop skills and gain valuable experience in assisting migrants as the support network becomes more widely publicised and attracts more beneficiaries.

Due to the increasing number of forced migrants in many regions of the Russian Federation, the existence of the RRC regional reception points and their activities remains highly necessary. Analysis of the programme implementation during the reporting period demonstrates the need to increase effectiveness of regional reception points through increasing capacity in the regions and supporting the branches to overcome problems noted above.

Food security

Further delays have been experienced in implementing the food security project. Tender of fishermen and seed sets is due to be completed in October 2003, and distribution of goods is expected to be completed by early next year.

Humanitarian Values •

Programme objective: The institutional capacity and public 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 and values are developed in order to assist in the formation of a strong civil society in Russia.

The humanitarian values section of the annual appeal has been revised. The Russian Red Cross (RRC) with the support of the International Federation will focus on raising the profile of the RRC and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement for the remainder of 2003 and has added a programme on reducing HIV/AIDS related stigma. Please see *reducing HIV/AIDS related stigma* below for further details. Although volunteer mobilisation and RRC magazine projects have been removed from the current appeal, the International Federation continues to seek funding to enable implementation of these projects within the framework of the annual appeal 2004.

Reducing HIV/AIDS related stigma

The project will complement other activities designed to meet the humanitarian values objective outlined above. It will be implemented in 15 regions of the Russian Federation as well as partly in Minsk and Kiev.

Expected result of the programme: General public in targeted regions of Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine changes perceptions, attitudes and behaviour towards people living with HIV/AIDS

Activities:

- General seminar on anti stigma for 15 participating regions in the Russian Federation who have experience in implementing youth peer education programme on HIV/AIDS.
- Reprinting and distribution in 15 participating regions in the Russian Federation of advocacy materials on HIV/AIDS prevention and stigma – a booklet and bookmark developed with participation of a very popular Russian cartoonist and illustrated with a nationally recognised cartoon character
- Posters using the same design as on “you cannot get AIDS by...” postcards will be printed for distribution on public transport in the 15 participating regions and on the Moscow metro and in schools, universities and colleges.

- 15 anti stigma billboard posters will be put up throughout Moscow. Billboard sites will be provided free of charge.
- Booklets about the Russian national network of people living with HIV/AIDS will be printed to support and spread awareness about the network's activities. The network will conduct distribution.
- Radio audio information spots will be broadcast free of charge on 2 Russia- wide radio stations based in Moscow. Each of 15 participating regions will receive a cd for rotation on local radio.
- A mass public and media event for 1st December World Aids day will take place in Moscow. RRC will provide funds for similar events in each of the regions.
- With permission of the British National AIDS Trust (NAT), RRC and the International Federation will print the NAT HIV/AIDS prejudice test - an awareness raising tool on HIV/AIDS related stigma – and distribute it in the 15 participating regions and in Moscow, Kiev and Minsk. Distribution will take place free of charge thanks to the involvement of the Moscow based FlyCards company.
- “You cannot get AIDS by...” postcards will be distributed in the 15 participating regions and in Moscow, Kiev and Minsk. Distribution will take place free of charge thanks to the involvement of the Moscow based FlyCards company. The company will advise RRC and the International Federation on which card designs are most popular, which are the most popular distribution sites and various other data in order to maximise impact of future card distributions.

During the reporting period, RRC and the Federation continued to promote humanitarian values and the public profile of the RRC, in particular with regard to the RRC role in improving health and reducing HIV/AIDS related stigma. Volunteers continue to support this work at branch level but ability to attract and keep new volunteers remains poor.

The key event during the reporting period was the Regional Partnership Meeting, organised by the International Federation from 7 to 9 April in Minsk for the National Red Cross Societies of Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. In keeping with the new approach to share resources between delegations in the region, the Russia delegation Information Officer travelled to Minsk beforehand to provide coverage for Belarus Red Cross programmes and technical assistance in meeting preparations, including development of briefing materials. This field trip lasted from 26 March to 10 April, during which time local visits were conducted to Chernobyl zones and a harm reduction site.

The output was three stories for the International Federation web site featuring the CHARP programme, and one focusing on a Harm Reduction initiative, that was also disseminated at the International Harm Reduction Conference in Chiang Mai, Thailand, that took place from 6 to 10 April with the participation of Russia delegation's Health Officer and Russian Red Cross Irkutsk committee HIV/AIDS co-ordinator. The Information Officer also contributed photographs illustrating the work of the Belarus Red Cross and the Partnership Meeting. *All news stories can be found on the International Federation website: <http://www.ifrc.org>; for further information on the CHARP programme please refer to website: http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual03/01820301.pdf*

In addition, the media list for the Minsk Delegation was updated and, and a press conference was organised during the partnership meeting. The event was covered by the Belarus National television, American Radio Liberty, Belarus and Russian news agencies.

The Information Officer also participated in various press events during the reporting period, including one on the Russian Red Cross stance on the humanitarian crisis in Iraq, and others devoted mainly to HIV/AIDS issues organised by UN, international and local agencies working in the field of HIV prevention in Russia. These events included the launch of a book on HIV in prisons translated into Russian by the ICRC and several public events for the remembrance day of people who have died from HIV/AIDS. The profile of the Russian Red Cross in the sphere of HIV/AIDS was promoted and new contacts were established. Close co-operation in the field of fighting stigma and discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) has started with the newly formed Russian national association of people living with HIV/AIDS.

Together with the Russian Red Cross TB programme co-ordinator, a presentation of information activities in the tuberculosis programme was created for the Russian National Congress of TB doctors. A photo

exhibition of current activities of the Russian Red Cross and the International Federation was put up at the entrance of the Red Cross building in Moscow in co-operation with the Russian Red Cross Museum. Photographs illustrating TB programme activities in Pskov, Khakasia and Belgorod were provided to USAID, the donor agency, for posters production.

In addition the following activities took place during the reporting period:

- On the request of the International Federation, a photographer visited Red Cross playrooms for child-migrants in temporary settlements in Ingushetia in the beginning of May.
- A story on crisis communications illustrated by the example from the Russian Red Cross Irkutsk committee was written for the web-based Guide for Movement Communicators during the reporting period.
- Inputs were made to the Federation's quarterly newsletter – on summer camps for child-migrants, organised by the Russian Red Cross; and to the electronic "Pass It On" forum tackling HIV/AIDS issues.
- From 22 to 25 April, the Information Officer participated in a Project Planning Process (PPP) seminar, organised in Moscow by the International Federation; and from 17 to 19 June – in a Financial Management workshop for programme managers, organised in Moscow by Finance Training Unit of the Federation's Secretariat.

Health and Care •

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.

The TB programme continues to run successfully in the pilot regions. Dropout rates of TB patients leaving the Directly Observed Treatment Strategy programme (DOTS) remained significantly low at the end of 2002, indicating the effectiveness of the DOTS strategy implementation. Work has begun to expand RRC activities in the sphere of HIV/AIDS. There are tentative plans to replicate existing HIV/AIDS outreach and awareness projects, depending on the outcome of an assessment to be conducted of the bilateral operation in Irkutsk (run by the RRC in cooperation with the Soros Foundation). Regarding cooperation with State institutions, the Visiting Nurses Service (VNS) Development Concept is encouraging recognition by the Ministry of Social Welfare of the role of the RRC VNS in providing social support. All health programmes continue to operate in cooperation with local, national and international organisations.

TB activities

Table 5. Donor support and implementation timeframe of TB activities

Regions	Donor Support	Implementing timeframe
Oryol	WHO	September 2001 - April 2003
Tomsk, Buryatia, Kemerovo	British Red Cross/ DFID	May 2001 - ongoing
Pskov, Belgorod, Khakassia	USAID	October 2001 - ongoing

The programme complements regional TB services, particularly in health education and promotion, involving the Visiting Nurses Services of the RRC in monitoring DOTS, and using social and nutritional support as treatment incentive for the most vulnerable patients. The programme continues to strengthen diagnostic capacities by supporting trained staff, new laboratory equipment and procedures. There is also a strong focus on raising public awareness of TB and HIV.

It is important to note that although external funding for the TB programme in Oryol oblast ceased in April 2003, the programme continues to support TB patients in the region. RRC has successfully transferred responsibility of TB treatment control to Russian Federation State organisations, as was originally intended, and the three remaining visiting nurses concentrate on tracing DOTS defaulters and distributing social support to TB patients meeting the beneficiary criteria. RRC hope to reflect this result in all regions where

the TB programme is operating and eventually allow RRC visiting nurses to concentrate solely on social support, providing care at home to traditional patients and disseminating information on healthy lifestyles.

Achievements and difficulties

During the reporting period all regional Red Cross branches continued the realisation of programme activities to meet programme objectives. In all regions the RRC efforts in TB control are highly appreciated by local authorities and TB services.

One of the priorities of the RRC TB programme is sharing of information and experience throughout all the TB programme implementation regions. The following activities during the reporting period demonstrate active coordination and cooperation between the regions and the importance of this interaction:

- A workshop was held in Pskov for social managers, finance managers and medical coordinators of the RRC TB programme in Buryatia, Tomsk, Kemerovo, Murmansk, Archangelsk, Buryatia, Tomsk and Kemerovo (representatives from Oryol RRC TB programme did not attend due to lack of funds). The workshop provided an excellent forum for information and knowledge exchange, analysis of problems, difficulties and mistakes, and the opportunity to define possible programme-wide solutions between the regional programme staff.
- At the Pskov workshop, all participants were introduced to a new format of quarterly report and current documentation under the programme improved by the staff of the International Federation (application, individual TB patient's card, agreement with a TB patient, patient's social card). A unified approach to social support model was developed, which will be disseminated among the regions after being revised by RRC Board members and International Federation staff members.
- Visiting nurses workshops held in the USAID funded programme region during the reporting period will be mirrored in other operational TB programme areas.



RRC visiting nurses provide an invaluable service within the framework of the TB programme.

Buryatia, Tomsk, Kemerovo

In the Republic of Buryatia following the recent visit of the RRC headquarters and the International Federation representatives a Decree was signed by the Republican Minister of Health which confirms the allocation of budget funds for the Red Cross programme needs. In Buryatia the Red Cross successfully fundraised 10,000 RUR from the local government. The money will be used to proceed with legal registration and passport acquisition for ex-prisoners.

Tomsk Red Cross branch will participate in the Global Fund appeal for financial support of TB control efforts.

Oryol

The programme has continued to run successfully without further external donor's support following the end of WHO funding in April 2003. This is due to particularly successful local fundraising efforts.

Some problems were experienced during the reporting period. Delays in extending the programme agreement and reduction of the budget influenced the programme implementation. Delays in cash transfers to the region resulted in visiting nurses salaries not being paid on time. Only three visiting nurses have been working for the RRC since February 2003, two of whom were covered by programme funds until April 2003 and one by Oryol local administration budget. All visiting nurses salaries are currently covered by Oryol local administration. Six visiting nurses had to apply to the employment centre and continued contributing to the RRC programme on a voluntary basis. At the same time the RRC psychologist and legal adviser started to provide volunteer services.

Objective 1. To raise public awareness about TB and HIV/AIDS through providing the general public, TB patients and risk groups with public health information on TB prevention and treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention and promotion of healthy life style.

Informational and educational activities are a particularly important component of the Health and Care objective. A number of awareness raising activities took place during the reporting period:

Buryatia

The RRC branch together with the medical department of the State penitentiary system developed and issued 500 copies of a leaflet «Instruction for TB patients», 100 copies a poster «TB should be controlled». Several articles about the programme activities in the Republic were published in the local newspaper "Buryatia".

Tomsk

During the reporting period 80,000 of the following information brochures and leaflets were distributed: «Early TB detection for parents», «All about TB», «What you have to know about TB», «Attention, TB» and «Early TB detection». Distribution of these information materials took place at public events celebrating Red Cross Day, and at seminars and lectures. A number of leaflets was forwarded to Tomsk City Prevention Centre. In addition, ten radio programmes about RRC work in Tomsk and its TB control programme were broadcast on local radio. A banner about the programme «Correct treatment is a guarantee of recovery» was hung in the city's main streets. A video clip on TB prevention was created together with Tomsk TB hospital and was broadcast on local TV channels.

Kemerovo

A workshop about the Red Cross TB control programme for 19 volunteers was conducted. Four health information bulletins have been developed and printed; 28 newspaper articles have been published; 15 TV and 29 radio spots about local Red Cross activities within the programme were locally broadcast.

In addition to conducting directly observed treatment and social support and medical prescriptions distribution, visiting nurses disseminate information about TB and HIV, healthy lifestyles and the history of the Red Cross Movement.

The target group for information dissemination was TB patients and members of their families as well as students. Red Cross professionals use pre- and post- lecture testing in order to evaluate the level of the audience awareness. Visiting nurses distributed printed educational and information materials during consultations, lectures and seminars.

Table 6. Information activities in Buryatia, Tomsk and Kemerovo

Region	Lecture topics	Audience characteristics	Number of lectures	Lecturers
Tomsk	TB prevention	Schoolchildren of 10-17 years, teachers, homeless (190 people)	12 lectures	Programme managers, volunteers
	TB patient in a family	TB patients (131 people)	188 lectures 370 talks	Programme coordinator, volunteers, visiting nurses
	TB and AIDS	TB patients (84 people)	159 lectures	Visiting nurses
Buryatia	TB prevention	Schoolchildren (77 people), staff of social protection bodies (43 people), workers of municipal services (97 people)	10 lectures 840 talks	Visiting nurses, programme managers
	TB patient rights and duties	TB patients (110 people)	2 lectures	Legal adviser, programme manager
	History of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	Medical and social workers of TB hospital	2 lectures	Medical coordinator
Kemerovo	TB prevention	Schoolchildren, TB patients and others (3,300 people)	15 lectures 1 163 talks	Visiting nurses, Programme managers
Total	-	4 122 people	388 lectures 2 373 talks	-

Oryol

The reporting period was characterised by a strengthened information and education activity:

- Distribution points successfully utilized available information, developed TB information notice boards and more effective ways of conveying information about TB through home-made posters and information sheets;
- Programme activities were highlighted in the local media: presentations on programme results were broadcast on radio "Russia", local TV channel, and printed in newspapers;
- Oryol Red Cross reported on programme achievements and experience at a workshop organized by the State regional TB dispensary;
- Since December 2002 radio "Express" has continued to broadcast programmes with the RRC psychologist's participation, advising on stress management and TB/HIV prevention issues;
- Information materials continued to be distributed within the region;
- Personnel involved in the programme are well trained and deliver appropriate messages on TB control and prevention for different target groups. Red Cross staff has been active in going into community and giving talks and lectures to schools, colleges, youth groups, enterprises, families of TB patients and other relevant groups. Many topics were covered: «Tuberculosis can be treated», «How to prevent an infection» etc.

Table 7. Information activities in Oryol Oblast

Number of lectures conducted by:						
Visiting nurses		Volunteers		RRC employees		Patients
talks	lectures	talks	lectures	talks	lectures	talks

156	9	73	5	81	10	9
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Objective 2. To improve treatment adherence among socially vulnerable TB patients through providing Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) and care at home during the ambulatory stage of treatment by the RRC Visiting nurses, combined with health education, legal and psychological counselling, nutritional and social support as incentives for patients and their families during the entire treatment period.

Buryatia, Tomsk and Kemerovo

Total number of TB patients covered by the RRC programme during the reporting was 1,064. The number of TB patients joining the project in April - June was 536, and 428 TB patients were transferred from previous stages of programme implementation.

In order to improve treatment adherence of TB patients and to decrease the number of non-observed medications intake, Tomsk Red Cross visiting nurses worked on Saturdays. All TB patients who get treatment on Saturdays receive social support procured with funds raised locally by the Red Cross.

Table 8. TB programme data for the reporting period

Regions		Buryatia		Tomsk		Kemerovo		Total	
Total number of patients	transferred from the previous stage	327	142	258	112	479	274	1064	428
	Included during the reporting period		185		146		205		536
Number of patients who received DOT and RRC social support	DOT under VNS observation		147		79		475		701
	DOT carried out by of TB service and Feltcher points staff	327	1	258	179	479	4	1064	363
Number of visiting nurses participating in the programme	funded by the programme		7		11*		6		24
	funded from other sources	9	2	14	3	15	9	38	14
Number of patients excluded from RRC social support in the reporting period	completed treatment		128		96		141		365
	interrupted treatment (defaulters) withdrawn from the programme	144	1	100	3	180	7	424	11
	died		1		1		1		3
	transferred to TB Dispensary		14		-		31		45
Number of TB patients visited in-home by RRC visiting nurses/ general number of home visits	Number of patients having problems with health / number of home visits	28/363	8/309	27/126	1/61	36/3050	2/1187	91/3539	11/1557
	Number of patients with problems of disciplinary character/ number of home visits		20/54		26/65		34/34		80/153

Number of traditional patients, visited by RRC visiting nurses	12	11	75	98
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*Five visiting nurses out of 11 involved in programme have additional payment from other sources.

In total 536 new TB patients joined the programme in three target territories during the reporting period, all of whom were treated in accordance with the recommended DOTS. 51% of the target group was socially vulnerable people (ex-prisoners, alcoholics, homeless), while in Tomsk Oblast 82.2% of all TB patients socially vulnerable people. In the three regions, TB patients participating in the RRC programme were: 85% - unemployed; 7-9% - disabled; 25% - low income; 7-9% - lonely elderly; 12% - from multi-child families. In general, treatment completion rate is high in all programme regions, while the number of defaulters is higher in Kemerovo Oblast.

Oryol

Newly registered smear-positive TB patients from the most vulnerable groups of society and with preserved sensitivity to main anti-TB drugs were included into the programme's target group.

In spite of some difficulties with financial support the RRC continued programme implementation in 19 of 24 districts of Oryol Oblast. During the reporting period there were 284 TB patients in the programme. 155 of them joined the programme in September 2002 – April 2003, and 129 patients were transferred from the previous stage. In total more than 79 % of all TB patients in Oryol Oblast receiving treatment in accordance with WHO recommendations were included into the programme target group. Rate of treatment completion among these patients remained at 85 – 100 %.

Table 9. TB programme data for September 2002- April 2003 in Oryol oblast

Number of patients	transferred from previous stage	284	129
	included during the reporting period		155
Number of patients received RRC social support and DOT	DOT conducted by RRC visiting nurses	284	107
	DOT conducted by TB dispensary and Feltcher Points staff		177
Number of visiting nurses working under the programme	financed from programme funds (till February 2003)	8	7
	financed from other sources		1
Number of TB patients declined from RRC social support during the reporting period	treatment completed	204	204
	treatment interrupted (default) (were finally withdrawn from the programme)		-
	died		-
Number of TB patients visited at home by visiting nurses/general number of home visits	patients with health problems /number of visits	17/611	12/577
	patients with disciplinary problems/ number of visits		5/33
Number of traditional patients visited by RRC visiting nurses		28	2,279

The results of treatment for the third quarter of 2002 are as follows: treatment completion among II and III categories of TB patients was 100%; I category - 98 %; two TB patients continued treatment as they had been included into programme on intensive phase. There were no defaults during the reporting period.

Social support

Buryatia, Tomsk and Kemerovo

Social support of TB patients remains the main and most effective tool for improving treatment compliance of the programme beneficiaries. Assistance was provided in the form of hot meals in canteens and protein kits as well as food parcels and hygienic kits. During the reporting period the following distribution points were functioning in three Siberian territories: 7 canteens for hot meals distribution (Buryatia – 2; Kemerovo - 5) and 26 points of protein kits distribution (Buryatia – 8; Tomsk -11; Kemerovo – 7).

Table 10. Social support distribution in Buryatia, Tomsk and Kemerovo

Region		Buryatia		Tomsk		Kemerovo	
Number of patients receiving social support		327		258		479	
Number of patients receiving:	Hot meals	102		-		126	
	Protein kits	153		212		118	
	Food parcels	72		46		211	
	Hygienic kits	28		150		305	
	Payment of transport charges for patients / visiting nurses	36	6	-	9	85	
Number of distributed protein kits		2745		9150		7185	
Number of distributed food parcels		120		120		216	
Number of the distributed hygienic kits		28		150		305	

Total number of social support beneficiaries in three regions was 1,064. Average cost of a hot meal was 26.92 RUR per day in Kemerovo and 27 RUR per day in Buryatia. Average cost of a protein kit was 28.12 RUR in Kemerovo, 27 RUR in Tomsk, 54 RUR in Buryatia. The protein kits contained products rich in protein: cheese, yogurt, butter, cottage cheese, milk, canned fish and beef, noodles, etc. Content of kits were regularly changed. Variations in number of distributions per week can be explained by observing difference in treatment schedule. For example, in some areas patients are participating in the intermediate treatment scheme (medication every other day), therefore they receive social support every other day.

Hot meals:

Kemerovo– daily (except for Saturdays and Sundays)

Buryatia – daily (except for Saturdays and Sundays)

Protein kits

Kemerovo– daily (except for Saturdays and Sundays)

Buryatia – once every two days

Tomsk– daily (except for Saturdays and Sundays), in one district (Kolpashevsky) – weekly.

Hygienic kits

Kemerovo–monthly;

Buryatia – once during the treatment period;

Tomsk– quarterly

All items included into hygienic kits corresponded to standard state requirements and have corresponding expiry dates.

Food parcels

Kemerovo– twice in a month

Buryatia – once during the treatment period;

Tomsk– quarterly.

The food parcels contents: flour, grouts, sugar, condensed milk, canned beef and other products.

All distribution points are well furnished and equipped. All points have a daily menu and a list of products is included in protein kits. There are various informational and educational materials (posters, leaflets, booklets) on TB/HIV and healthy lifestyles in the distribution points, as well as the information about “RRC against TB and AIDS” programme and donors providing financial support.

Outside the appeal:

Tomsk Red Cross continues to provide social support in the form of hot meals to 150 children staying in a TB hospital. This support was made possible due to locally raised sponsor support of Gazprombank. As a result of funds raised from the local administration budget one more rayon – Molchanovsky (11 TB patients) was included into the programme in April 2003. 160 TB patients were transferred to a 6-day programme of directly observed treatment with an additional nutritional support on Saturdays at the cost of 23.80 RUR per day.

In Kemerovo Oblast city the Red Cross branch distributed second-hand clothes and footwear to TB patients and members of their families. Priority was given to the target group patients, ex- prisoners and homeless people.

These activities increase RRC capacity in the regions and provide the opportunity to develop a local funding network that will ensure programme sustainability once the external support has ceased.

Social support in Oryol

During this stage of programme implementation social support provided by the Red Cross remained extremely important for improving treatment compliance of TB patients.

Social support was provided in a form of protein kits, food parcels and hygienic kits.

- During the reporting period four points for protein kits distribution were functioning in Oryol Oblast (in cities Oryol, Lyvny and Mtsensk).
- TB patients were receiving protein kits only after intake of prescribed medicines on a daily basis or thrice weekly depending on treatment regimen.
- The average cost of protein kits was 28-29 RUR per day. The protein kit included products rich in protein: cheese, yogurt, cottage cheese, milk, canned meat and fish and other products. Contents kits were regularly changing.
- All distribution points were equipped with necessary furniture and equipment.
- During the reporting period 188 TB patients received food parcels and 311 TB patients received hygienic kits. 984 food parcels and 298 hygienic kits were distributed. Food parcels were distributed twice a month; hygienic kits – once every two months.

Table 11. Social support in Oryol oblast

Number of TB patients who received social support		284
Number of TB patients who received	Protein kits	124
	Food parcels	188 (28 of whom were previously receiving protein kits)
	Hygienic kits	311
Number of distributed protein kits		3 244
Number of distributed food parcels		984
Number of distributed hygienic kits		298

Protein kits

This type of social support is given to TB patient after he/she intakes daily dosage of drugs.

Models of distribution are the following:

Daily – at medical social points and Red Cross distribution points

Thrice a week – at TB dispensary and Feltcher points

Weekly – at Feltcher points and rayon hospitals

Food parcels and hygiene kits

Food parcels and hygiene kits are given to TB patient if

- He/she receives no other kind of social support;
- He/she receives protein kits but corresponds to the criteria of the most vulnerable (no income, multi-child family, single mothers, teenagers and other specific cases).

Legal and psychological support*Buryatia, Tomsk and Kemerovo*

The Red Cross specialists in all target regions continued to provide psychological and legal support to all needy people within the programme. There was no psychologist in Tomsk during the reporting period. Legal support was provided to 179 people, 117 of whom were TB patients (including 30 inmates), and psychological assistance was provided to 290 people (including 196 TB patients).

RRC legal advisers (one per region) conducted group and individual legal consultations, inquiries and lectures. For the most part legal issues concerned housing problems, residence registration, rights and duties of TB patients, pension legislation and allowance receipt, inheritance, extra payments to handicapped, labor legislation etc.

Together with the penitentiary system the Red Cross psychological and legal specialists worked with inmates with TB in two months prior to their release. Issues discussed concerned registration, housing disputes, rights and duties of TB patients. Quite often inmates with long terms of sentence applied to the Red Cross in a written form for psychological or legal assistance.

Table 12. Legal and psychological counseling in Buryatia, Tomsk and Kemerovo

Region	Received support	Total number of patients	Total number of TB patients receiving support		Number of non -TB patients
			Number of patients (civil society)	Number of patients (penitentiary system)	
Buryatia	Legal support	30	16	10	4
	Psychological support	29	15	9	9
Tomsk	Legal support	47	16	0	31
	Psychological support	-	-	-	-
Kemerovo	Legal support	102	55	20	27
	Psychological support	261	172	-	89
Total	Legal support	179	87	30	62
	Psychological support	290	187	9	98

Oryol

During the reporting period the legal adviser and the psychologist have continued to work with TB patients, their families and other Red Cross beneficiaries.

The Red Cross psychologist and legal adviser began working with TB patients in prisons one month prior to their release. TB patients were provided with proper information about the importance of treatment continuation, availability of social support and were given consultations on social and legal issues. The purpose of these activities was to ensure the consistency between the penitentiary and civilian TB service.

TB patients were advised to refer to TB Dispensary after being released, as this will make them eligible for inclusion into the Red Cross TB programme. Psychological and legal support was provided during the ambulatory stage of treatment in order to facilitate the process of reintegrating ex-prisoners into the society.

Legal advisers dealt with issues concerning labour legislation (seasonal work), how to recover alimony, living legislation (e.g. eviction of a TB patient from a hostel), real estate privatisation and pension. The specialists' task is not only to help the target group TB patients, but also to change their attitude to the community and vice versa. Members of a family may easily create comfortable environment that would motivate their relative to continue treatment.

The main problems psychologist worked with were the following: depression as a result of disease, family problems, stress. In addition, the psychologist conducted regularly trainings for visiting nurses in order to prevent the syndrome of "professional burn-out".

Table 13. Legal and Psychological support in Oryol oblast

Support	Total number of patients	Number of TB patients		Number of traditional RC beneficiaries
		Number of patients (civil community)	Number of patients (penitentiary system)	
Legal counselling	120	66	6	48
Psychological assistance	185	91	6	88

Objective 3. To strengthen institutionally the Russian Red Cross as part of civil society and its Visiting Nurses service as community-based, multifunctional primary health care service.

Buryatia, Tomsk, Kemerovo

During the reporting period 38 visiting nurses were working within the programme, 24 of whom received full salary from the programme budget, while 14 were paid from locally raised funds. 98 traditional Red Cross beneficiaries continued to receive care at home rendered by these visiting nurses. The majority of these people are lonely elderly or critical patients requiring obligatory extraneous care. Visiting nurses provided sanitary and hygienic care, supervised fulfillment of all medical prescriptions, insured bandaging and feeding of the patients. In some cases, they carried out functions of social workers (buying food, cooking, cleaning an apartment, etc.).

In addition, Red Cross visiting nurses provided services in medical-social rooms (MSR), where they conducted both reception of TB patients and members of their families, and of other beneficiaries requiring assistance.

RRC cooperation with governmental and non-governmental partners continues to develop within the programme implementation at regional and at central level. The RRC specialists actively participate in the work of High Level Working Group (HLWG) run by the Russian Federation Ministry of Health and WHO. During the reporting period one thematic working group session on social support to socially vulnerable TB patients aiming to improve their treatment adherence was carried out. The Russian Red Cross participated in HLWG Secretariat meeting. At the local level, Red Cross representatives participate in regular regional coordination sessions on TB problems. Medical coordinators closely collaborate with corresponding partners in TB services verifying programme results and TB patients' data on weekly basis.

In 2002 more than 657,178 RUR was fundraised locally for programme needs in the three Siberian territories (Tomsk – 187,000 RUR, Kemerovo – 231,030 RUR, Buryatia – 239,178 RUR). RRC has commitment from local authorities to continue partial funding of the programme in 2003.

Oryol

Local fundraising met with great success. There were negotiations with local authorities on allocating regional budget funds in order to continue the programme after the donor's financial support comes to an end. In April 2003 RRC headquarters, IFRC, WHO and donor representatives were promised 500,000 RUR from the regional budget to the RRC TB control programme by the vice-governor of Oryol Oblast. In 2003, RRC Oryol branch has so far received 100,000 of this 500,000 RUR grant.

Conclusions and recommendations

Buryatia, Tomsk and Kemerovo

During the reporting period local Red Cross branches considerably extended TB programme activities, expanded into new rayons, became more efficient and well coordinated, managed to strengthen cooperation with TB services and increased number of target group beneficiaries through more effective utilization of programme funds and local fundraising efforts.

Oryol

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies along with the Russian Red Cross wish to thank the donor for the support it has provided to this programme during the past 32 months, a period that has seen the programme move from concept to reality. Mistakes have inevitably been made during this period but that should not deter from the generally positive progress that has been made against the core objectives.

The programme has become a major component of the Russian Red Cross health strategy with a lot of lessons learned. The RRC visiting nurses service has been restored to a relevant community role in the territory and is now engaged in providing assistance and service to vulnerable sections of the community.

The programme continues to perform well building on the experience of the previous stages of the programme and experience gained from other territories involved in TB control. In spite of financial difficulties Oryol Red Cross branch managed to keep TB patients within the programme and succeeded in attracting local funds to programme needs and its continuation.

Outside the appeal: The American Red Cross secured funding for a 3-year care and support programme for 11,500 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Irkutsk oblast. The programme was launched in January 2003 by the local RRC branch with management and technical support from American Red Cross delegation staff in Moscow and Irkutsk. The objectives are as follows:

- improved community support to children affected by HIV/AIDS
- improved access by HIV + mothers to interventions to reduce mother to child transmission
- improved sustainability of community based care for PLWHA
- increased access of PLWHA to appropriate care and support

Outside the Appeal:

USAID granted the Federation three- year funding to support the Federation and RRC activities in the Russian Federation. The grant supports a programme that aims to develop an effective, comprehensive, sustainable and replicable model of TB control in three regions (Pskov, Khakasia and Belgorod) in partnership with the regional authorities.

The project has five objectives:

- a) Assisting regional authorities to develop an effective TB control system;
- b) Assuring access to care and follow-up for the most vulnerable TB patients, using social/nutritional support as incentives to increase adherence to treatment;
- c) Facilitating improved links between prison and civilian TB services;
- d) Increasing preventive awareness among the general population of TB, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections and promotion of healthy lifestyles;

- e) Strengthening the institutional capacity of Russian Red Cross (RRC) and its Visiting Nurses Service.

The programme complements the Appeal objective, working in cooperation with regional TB services to provide TB programming support to the most vulnerable people in the region.

Table 14. TB activities in Khakasia, Pskov and Belgorod

Regions		Khakasia		Pskov		Belgorod		Total	
Total number of patients	Transferred from the previous stage	156	43	163	76	68	21	387	140
	Included in the reporting period		113		87		47		247
Number of patients, receiving DOT and RRC social support	DOT provided by VNS	153*	81*	163	55	68	21	384	157
	DOT provided by TB dispensary staff and Feltcher points (FAPS) staff		72		108		47		227
Number of VNSs under the programme	Paid from the Programme funds	20	10	13	11	8	8	41	29
	Paid from other sources		10		2		0		12
Number of patients, who have been excluded from RRC social support during the reporting period	Completed treatment	39	39	71	61	11	8	121	
	Defaulters (finally withdrawn from the program)		0		9		0		
	Died		0		1		1		
	Transferred to TB Dispensary		0		0		2		
Number of TB patients visited in-home by RRC visiting nurses/ general number of home visits	Number of patients with health problems / number of home visits	37/163	21/92	18/590	8/515	30/237	19/222	85/990	48/829
	Number of patients with disciplinary problems / number of home visits		16/71		10/75		11/15		37/161
Number of traditional patients, visited by RRC visiting nurses		66		26		48		140	

During the reporting period the following activities took place:

- Workshops for managers and heads of the TB programme from 10 Russian Federation regions took place in Pskov in June. Regions' representatives had an opportunity for experience exchange, mistakes analysis, to discuss difficulties and drawbacks in programme implementation and to define jointly possible solutions.
- At the Pskov workshop, all participants were introduced to a new format of quarterly report and current documentation under the programme improved by the staff of IFRC (application, individual TB patient's card, agreement with a TB patient, patient's social card). A unified approach to social support model was developed, which will be disseminated among the regions after being revised by RRC Board members and IFRC staff members.
- In total, 109 lectures and 2514 talks on various subjects related to TB prevention and control and the history of the Red Cross Red Crescent movement were held during the reporting period.
- A three day workshop was conducted for visiting nurses in Pskov, to allow information and experience exchange.
- Further workshops for visiting nurses and RRC regional branch chairmen were held during the reporting period- 5 in Belgorod, and 2 in Khakasia Republic.
- International Federation staff was invited to accompany WHO and USAID on a monitoring trip to visit TB programmes in the field. This field trip provided the opportunity to discuss sustainability of TB programmes in the Russian Federation and identify potential funding sources. Who and USAID representatives are expected to accompany RRC and International Federation staff on a monitoring trip to regions of programme implementation in the near future. This

- International Federation representatives participated in a TB symposium held in Moscow by the Ministry of Health with WHO support on 3-5 June, and gave a speech on RRC activities in the Russian Federation.

For further information on information activities, legal, psychological and social support and logistical operations, including distribution of social support in the form of food parcels and protein kits, and tender for laboratories equipment, please contact the Moscow delegation at Moscow@ifrc.org.

Organizational Development •

Programme objective: 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, fundraising development, and strengthening of its existing legal network.

Projects designed to meet the objective are: Russian Red Cross (RRC) Strategic Development; Legal-Normative documents; Financial Management Improvement; Financial Resource Mobilisation; Strengthening of the RRC Legal Network.

On May 13 Russian Red Cross headquarters adopted a new structure that divided programme and regional development departments. The total number of staff was reduced, while many staff members were re-positioned. The process of internal restructuring within respective departments is still in progress, with a number of vacant positions still to be filled.

In order to support the new RRC structure, the Federation is participating in ongoing discussions regarding secondment of organisational development and health officers to respective departments within RRC. The organisational officer will endorse implementation of the Russian Red Cross development strategy 2010 by planning and carrying out a set of measures aimed at overall and consistent institutional development and capacity building of Russian Red Cross. The health officer will support effective functioning of the health department and further development at programmes level. In addition, RRC and the Federation have recognised the need to support effective implementation of disaster management initiatives and are discussing more active involvement of the Federation Delegation in RRC programmes, either through a staff secondment to Russian Red Cross or via reinforcement of the Delegation's structure. Within the reporting period, job descriptions were finalised and the recruitment process is to commence shortly.

Further funding is sought to support other aspects of organisational development, however, due to limited resources and timing constraints outstanding priorities shall be narrowed to Russian Red Cross strategic development and improvement of the financial management system.

Coordination and Management •

Programme objective: 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 objectives in the core areas of the Federation's strategy 2010.

The Partnership Meeting for Operating National Societies of Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and Moldova (BRUM), Partner National Societies, ICRC and Federation Delegations took place in Minsk, Belarus in April 2003. The National Societies present were: Belarus RC, Moldova RC, Ukrainian RC, Russian RC, American RC, Austrian RC, British RC, Danish RC, German RC, Norwegian RC, Swedish RC, Swiss RC, representatives from Minsk, Moscow and Budapest Federation Delegations, Federation Secretariat and ICRC Kiev Office, as well as external representatives of United Nations and World Bank. The main purpose of the meeting was to explore challenges of the National Societies functioning within the context of difficult humanitarian situations, widespread poverty, growing health-related problems (TB, HIV/AIDs) and decreasing funding. The meeting addressed recent developments and strategic priorities within the region, possible partnership patterns, including both international and regional cooperation, as well as the

Federation's role in endorsing and coordinating such partnerships. One day of the meeting was devoted to specific discussions on main organisational development, health and disaster management trends within Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, presented by Federation Secretariat representatives. The importance of sharing common objectives, development of effective and efficient relations, transparency of programmes and budgets, reduced bureaucracy and strengthening the regional technical support and expertise were recorded as an outcome of discussions. *For more details, please refer to Partnership Meeting minutes available from the Federation Secretariat, Geneva. For contact details please refer to the end of this programme update.*

At the request of the Netherlands Red Cross an evaluation of International Federation support to Chernobyl Humanitarian Assistance and Rehabilitation Programme (CHARP) took place during April-May 2003. The evaluation focused on programme organisation and management, RRC position within the institutional setting of the health care services and future sustainability of programme activities. Assessment recommendations included the following:

- the need to develop a more concrete strategy addressing effectiveness and efficiency of programme activities
- the need to gradually decrease the commitment of the government health care system on VNS services
- the need to transfer the responsibility of treatment control currently held by VNS to the government health care system and formalise this transfer by agreement between the parties involved at various levels. *For more details, please refer to evaluation report available from the Federation Secretariat, Geneva.*
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The chief doctor of the Zhitomit mobile laboratory is scanning Yuliya for thyroid gland pathologies. She falls into the risk group category - people who were born between 1968 and 1987.

In April, a Project Planning Process (PPP) workshop was held for core staff of the Federation Delegation and English-speaking RRC headquarters representatives. This course trained participants in programme design and reporting methods, topics which found practical application during the process of compilation of the Annual Appeal document. A second PPP workshop will be conducted in Russian language for core RRC staff.

The Federation Delegation held discussions with RRC regarding its 2+2 plan outlining implementation of Europe Strategy in Russia. The Federation will finalise this plan in the coming months. The process is based on RRC Strategic Plan of Development 2010 and focuses on future relationships between RRC, providing adequate support to strategic priorities and the Federation delegation's infrastructure required to ensure such support. *For further details, please refer to the Russian delegation long-term Plan 2+2 years report available from the Federation Secretariat, Geneva.*

In June, the delegation's finance department underwent on-the-job training on application of the Federation online finance system (CODA). Representatives of Regional Finance Unit conducted this training and an internal Federation audit. In addition, a finance development workshop was organised for budget holders of Russia and Minsk Delegations that introduced recent trends within the Federation in financial management and accounting.

The Federation Delegation continues its involvement in the British Red Cross-funded project activities in Western Siberia ensuring sufficient technical and operational support is provided to the RRC project coordinator. After the recent departure of the Head of American Red Cross (AmRC) delegation in Russia, terms and conditions for renewal of cooperation agreement between the AmRC, the Federation and RRC are currently under discussion. In the meantime, further cohesion and integration between programme activities is being promoted through involving the AmRC project manager in delegation planning, as well as joint activities. Preparation of core set of documents outlining RRC cooperation with Nordic National Societies is underway, to be discussed at the forthcoming partnership meeting in September. One of the key meeting objectives is to discuss and renew the general cooperation agreement 2004-2008.

Regular meetings on general issues and broader interventions between Federation and ICRC delegation representatives took place during the reporting period, with a specific focus on tri-lateral (RRC, Federation and ICRC) projects in the Northern Caucasus regions. During the reporting period newly appointed Head of ICRC delegation arrived and continued to pursue traditional cooperation with the Federation delegation.

In June, the RRC vice-president visited International Federation and ICRC Secretariats in Geneva for a short induction course. In the same month, the head of the Russia delegation attended the annual Head of Regional Delegation meeting, to join the discussions on long-term planning, management roles and responsibilities, ongoing implementation of regional support units (finance, reporting, ACE and human resources), objectives for the regional departments and performance development review (PDR) objectives. Specific emphasis paid to future support of disaster management activities, human resource issues and regionalisation.

The Federation Delegation pursued co-operation with other international organisations through meetings with ECHO, WHO and USAID on disaster response and health-related issues. Federation Delegation and RRC representatives participated in presentations and discussions by USAID-funded NGO "Healthy Russia". Discussions on HIV/AIDs-related issues took place within the forum lead by UNAIDS, where contacts with people living with HIV/AIDs have been established and followed-up through joint initiatives. *Please refer to the **humanitarian values and health and care** sections of this programme update for further details on cooperation.*

International Representation/Advocacy/Public Information •

The Federation Delegation continued to raise the profile of the RRC through joint involvement in coordinating inter-agency cooperation. During the reporting period, meetings with the following agencies were held: World Bank, Swiss Development and Cooperation, Danish Refugee Council, UNAIDS, ECHO and WHO. Further joint involvement in international and public events is foreseen to advocate for emerging needs of the country's population and promote the role of the National Society with regard to the government and non-governmental national and international organisations. *Please refer to the **humanitarian values and health and care** sections of this programme update for further details on international representation.*

For further details please contact :

- *Russian Red Cross: Phone 7 095 126 5731; Fax 7 095 230 2868; email mail@redcross.ru*
- *Russia Delegation: Phone 7 095 937 5267; Fax 7 095 937 5263; email Moscow@ifrc.org*
- *Miro Modrusan, Desk officer, Secretariat. Phone 41 22 730 4324; Fax 41 22 733 0395; email miro.modrusan@ifrc.org*

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

BUDGET SUMMARY

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.(s) selected: 01.84/03

Delegation code(s) selected: RU

PROGRAMME:

	Organisational Development	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Federation Coordination	International Representation	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	10,318	7,500	0	0	0	17,818
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	8,400	456,445	68,040	0	0	0	532,885
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	2,250	0	0	0	2,250
Medical & first aid	0	584,166	5,880	0	0	0	590,046
Teaching materials	4,350	11,922	5,520	0	0	0	21,792
Utensils & tools	0	16,934	3,275	0	0	0	20,208
Other relief supplies	0	12,844	5,810	0	0	0	18,654
SUPPLIES	12,750	1,092,629	98,275	0	0	0	1,203,653
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	10,715	80,307	12,000	0	0	0	103,022
Computers & telecom	20,975	38,196	25,140	3,700	0	0	88,011
Medical equipment	0	27,259	0	0	0	0	27,259
Other capital exp.	0	5,896	6,750	1,500	0	0	14,146
CAPITAL EXPENSES	31,690	151,658	43,890	5,200	0	0	232,438
Warehouse & Distribution	1,846	31,915	5,941	4,334	0	0	44,035
Transport & Vehicules	8,896	96,838	17,150	292	0	0	123,175
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	10,742	128,753	23,091	4,626	0	0	167,211
Program Support Recharges	67,531	227,120	56,993	22,387	5,381	0	379,411
PSR	67,531	227,120	56,993	22,387	5,381	0	379,411
Personnel-delegates	0	159,192	0	0	1,800	0	160,992
Personnel-national staff	214,560	862,670	373,841	51,087	1,800	0	1,503,958
Consultants	27,750	203,236	38,000	0	0	0	268,986
PERSONNEL	242,310	1,225,098	411,841	51,087	3,600	0	1,933,936
W/shops & Training	83,789	261,831	74,500	63,100	58,000	0	541,220
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	83,789	261,831	74,500	63,100	58,000	0	541,220
Travel & related expenses	4,707	42,903	24,221	9,747	15,000	0	96,578
Information	12,800	136,773	21,500	177,990	800	0	349,862
Other General costs	572,620	227,735	122,497	10,274	0	0	933,126
GENERAL EXPENSES	590,127	407,411	168,218	198,011	15,800	0	1,379,566
TOTAL BUDGET:	1,038,939	3,494,500	876,808	344,411	82,781	0	5,837,438

Russian Federation

ANNEX 2

APPEAL No. 01.84/2003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

06.10.2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				5'837'438	TOTAL COVERAGE 79.1%	
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				260'277		
AMERICAN - GOVT/USAID		2'350'000	USD	3'174'850	08.12.2002	INFECTIOUS DISEASES
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		157'500	GBP	363'558	10.12.2002	WEST SIBERIA - TB PROGRAMME
BRITISH - RC		40'000	GBP	85'920	05.03.03	PLAYROOMS INGUSHETIA
BRITISH - RC		7'000	GBP	15'036	05.03.03	REPORTING OFFICER MOSCOW
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		96'331	GBP	206'919	12.03.03	EASTERN SIBERIA, PHASE II
BRITISH - PRIVATE/RC		33'269	GBP	73'308	08.08.03	TB PROJECTS WESTERN SIBERIA
BRITISH - RC		1'450	GBP	3'195	13.08.03	WDR PRINTING COSTS
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD		3'000	GBP	6'629	24.09.03	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD		23'000	GBP	50'819	22.09.03	DISASTER MANAGEMENT
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD		92'647	GBP	204'704	01.10.03	WESTERN SIBERIA, PHASE II
NORWEGIAN - RC				26'952	27.01.2003	TB MURMANSK/ARKHANGELSK
SWEDISH - RC		450'000	SEK	72'000	06.05.03	POPULATION MOVEMENT, HEALTH HIV/AIDS
WHO		41'990	USD	56'728	25.06.03	TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN ORYOL OBLAST
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				4'600'895	CHF	78.8%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
JAPAN	DELEGATE(S)			14'784		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				14'784	CHF	0.3%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	