

**UNITED NATIONS
CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY
APPEAL FOR THE**

**NORTHERN CAUCASUS
(RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

1 December 1999 – 31 December 2000

July 2000



UNITED NATIONS

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New York and Geneva, 2000**

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The hostilities that broke out in the autumn of 1999 in the Republic of Chechnya (Chechnya), after one month of heavy fighting in the Republic of Dagestan (Dagestan), have devastated the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. Over 280,000 persons have been forced to flee from Chechnya, mostly to the Republic of Ingushetia (Ingushetia), and some 150,000 are displaced inside Chechnya itself. Much of the resident population in Chechnya lives in towns and cities badly damaged during the 1994-6 conflict, and now further affected by nine months of heavy bombardment. Severe fighting continues in southern parts of the republic and 'hit and run' incidents abound throughout much of the region's centre. Extreme insecurity persists, threatening the civilian population as well as the staff of aid organisations working to alleviate the population's intense suffering. People in Chechnya are in desperate need of help.

The Russian Government has been and continues to be the main provider of humanitarian assistance in Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia. Tables in the food aid and shelter and relief sectors illustrate precise amounts of aid that the main governmental actors have provided during the past nine months. Sector summaries also cite the government's role. In addition, the government has provided considerable financial resources and in-kind contributions. These include: allocating 15 roubles per day per IDP in each camp to provide food rations; making public buildings and railroad cars available to house IDPs; and covering the costs of gas, electricity, and water in spontaneous settlements. The Government has, however, requested supplementary assistance from the international community.

In November 1999 and March 2000 the United Nations (UN) outlined its initial and follow-on response to alleviate the human misery. The UN aimed to provide assistance to avert the loss of life amongst the displaced population, and explore the extent to which work in Chechnya itself could begin. Thanks to support from the donor community and coupled with the relief effort of the Russian Government, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and its partners, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the UN helped to avert a human catastrophe amongst the displaced population in Ingushetia.

From 17 to 23 May the UN, with participants from the Russian Government and the NGO community, reviewed its programmes, re-assessed needs, and planned future action. The UN team concluded that the primary needs of food, shelter, health, and water and sanitation are, on the whole, being met in Ingushetia and must continue to be covered until the political situation improves, if significant suffering is to be avoided. The team noted also that needs inside Chechnya are vast. The international community has an obligation to provide humanitarian assistance to civilians caught inside the republic.

Over the next six months, the UN expects there to be no significant reduction of tension in Chechnya. The UN, therefore, holds that it is too early to encourage a return of the approximately 200,000 displaced persons from Ingushetia to Chechnya. It is likely, however, that there will be continuous population movements between Ingushetia and Chechnya as have occurred during the past four months. The number of displaced persons in Ingushetia will remain relatively steady. Displaced persons within Chechnya itself will continue to explore the extent to which they can return to their place of origin before the winter.

The UN hereby extends its humanitarian programme in the northern Caucasus until 31 December 2000. This extension of the *UN Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal for the Northern Caucasus: 1 December 1999 – 31 December 2000* (appeal) outlines the humanitarian situation and describes the emergency programmes required to sustain the population, as well as those addressing the critical needs for protection, and in the emergency education and psychosocial support and mine awareness sectors. UN humanitarian action aims to assist:

- Civilians in need in Chechnya;
- Vulnerable residents, including members of host families, in Dagestan and Ingushetia;
- IDPs in Dagestan and Ingushetia who remain there temporarily; and
- IDPs who wish to integrate in Ingushetia.

UN humanitarian action targets different numbers of people in each sector. For example, food aid aims to reach an average of 325,000 beneficiaries in Chechnya and Ingushetia while water and sanitation projects target 605,000 persons in Ingushetia. Mine awareness programmes target 200,000 displaced persons in Ingushetia, as well as 500,000 residents and displaced persons in Chechnya.

The UN wishes to highlight that humanitarian action inside Chechnya calls for programmes being based on assessed needs and all parties respecting the independence, impartiality, and neutrality of humanitarian programmes. All parties will have to work to ensure the safety and security of UN and associated staff. While the UN will continue its three-step approach, i.e. security assessment-needs assessment-delivery of aid via local authorities and NGOs, this will now be increasingly supplemented by two initiatives. First, the establishment of partnerships with experienced international NGOs, whereby the UN and NGOs work together on assessment, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Second, paying increased attention to capacity building of local staff so that the provision of assistance can continue if international staff has to step back from the region.

The UN is now taking additional measures to strengthen monitoring. First, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator will chair a special monitoring group which will meet once per month to review this programme's overall goals. Second, the agencies, which are focal points for sectors (see 3.2.5 below), have assumed responsibility for monitoring the goals and objectives that are relevant to their sectors. Third, the UN will create a comprehensive database to manage output and beneficiary based information and the Humanitarian Coordinator will issue monthly 'UN Monitoring' reports. Fourth, UN Agencies aim to agree on a common approach to use indicators to measure the effectiveness of its programmes.

In Moscow, the donor community's involvement in humanitarian action has focussed mostly on policy discussions. The UN would like to see increased donor engagement at the operational level, for example by hosting donor delegations to help monitor programmes. Provision is made in this appeal to enable the UN to facilitate this process by hiring a full-time donor liaison officer. While this appeal lasts from 1 December 1999 to 31 December 2000, it highlights the UN Agencies' remaining requirements from 1 July until the end of the year. UN Agencies now seek a net figure of **US\$ 21,765,440**. The donor community has backed UN humanitarian action strongly to date. For the gains made to be sustained and to ensure that the international community continues to complement the Government's substantial efforts to provide aid, additional and swift commitments are hereby requested.

TABLE OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1 JULY – 31 DECEMBER 2000

Sector	UNDP	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNICEF	WFP	WHO	UN/ OCHA	Sector Totals
Food Aid	0	0	0	0	12,915,771	0	0	12,915,771
Shelter & Relief	0	0	2,082,628	0	0	0	0	2,082,628
Health & Nutrition	0	330,000	0	610,000	0	1,188,000	0	2,128,000
Psychosocial Support	0	38,000	0	95,000	0	220,000	0	353,000
Water & Sanitation	0	0	962,686	480,000	0	0	0	1,442,686
Emergency Education	0	0	0	345,000	0	0	0	345,000
Income Generation & Preparatory Rehabilitation	560,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	560,000
Mine Awareness	0	0	50,000	475,000	0	0	0	525,000
Protection	0	0	408,461	0	0	0	0	408,461
Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	509,613	509,613
Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	495,281	495,281
Agency Totals	560,000	368,000	3,503,775	2,005,000	12,915,771	1,408,000	1,004,894	21,765,440

2 REVIEW OF APPEAL UP TO 30 JUNE 2000

2.1 Financial Overview

The *United Nations Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal for the Northern Caucasus: 1 December 1999 – 30 June 2000* sought US\$ 32.9 million from the donor community to enable UN Agencies to complement the work of the Russian Government, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations in the following sectors: food aid, shelter and relief, health and nutrition, psychosocial rehabilitation, water and sanitation, emergency education, income generation and preparatory rehabilitation, protection, coordination, and security. As of 1 June 2000, the donor community had pledged some US \$28 million or 85 percent of the requirements. While the response has been generous, some contributions exist as verbal pledges and have yet to be realised.

2.2 Changes in the Humanitarian Situation and Progress Made

During the past seven months, United Nations Agencies have maintained a presence in Ingushetia and, more recently, conducted four rapid needs assessments and provided some assistance in Chechnya. Relations with governmental and non-governmental organisations in Ingushetia have been regular and contacts with authorities in Chechnya are becoming more routine. Information exchange between the region's authorities and the UN, and between it and NGOs, is now strong and UN Agencies have managed to gain a strong understanding of the humanitarian situation.

An inter-agency mission comprising the UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Population Fund (UNFPA), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the Office of the UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) visited Chechnya and Ingushetia from 17 to 23 May to review humanitarian programmes in the region, re-assess needs, and plan programmes until 31 December 2000. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) joined the mission, as did the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) which was representing the NGO community at large. Representatives of the Russian Government (EMERCOM and the Federal Migration Service) accompanied the team throughout the mission. Extensive consultations were held with local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Ingushetia and Chechnya. The team managed, also, to travel throughout Ingushetia. Insecurity constrained the team's ability to reach some cities in Chechnya although a visit to the Nadterechny and Naursky districts in northern Chechnya took place. Time did not allow for site visits to Dagestan.

- The mission confirmed that the emergency requirements of displaced persons in Ingushetia are on the whole being met. This must continue to avoid a deterioration of basic living conditions. Pressure on host families, however, is mounting and tensions between them and IDPs are increasing.
- In Ingushetia, the provision of food aid by the Russian Government, UNHCR, WFP, ICRC, and international NGOs has halted the threat of malnutrition. The same does not hold true for the situation in parts of Chechnya, in particular the city of Grozny, where the extreme shortage of basic foodstuffs threatens the population's existence.
- While most IDPs in Ingushetia have adequate shelter and clothing to see them through the summer, gaps still exist and need to be addressed. There are severe shortages of shelter and basic relief items amongst the displaced population in Chechnya, however.

- Access to free health services and drugs for displaced populations continues to be an official policy but the extent to which it is being implemented is unclear. Reproductive health needs are enormous, both in Ingushetia and Chechnya.
- The psychosocial support needs of displaced populations, both in Chechnya and Ingushetia, remain largely unmet. This is now considered to be one of the main priorities in order to avoid long-term mental health issues.
- Thanks to ongoing work in Ingushetia to provide IDPs adequate potable water and sanitary and bathing facilities, progress has been made. This has to be consolidated, including urgent repairs to the Ingush water system. In Chechnya, many communities live in squalid conditions, lacking access to potable water and sanitary facilities.
- Emergency educational facilities for displaced children in Ingushetia and for children in Chechnya continue to be inadequate. The consequences of this for the long-term welfare and development of both republics is cause for alarm.
- The threat of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) in Chechnya is severe. Hundreds of children and adults reportedly have been maimed for life and the international community needs to support civilians with a mine awareness campaign, immediately.
- The UN has on several occasions advocated on behalf of and protected the displaced population. For example, the UN has worked to ensure IDPs' access to humanitarian aid and safeguard the voluntary nature of return to Chechnya for those people who have decided to go home. Continued concerns regarding the preservation of alternate areas of safety and related issues, are addressed through protection monitoring and activities advocating return in safety and dignity such as support for provision of legal documentation. Such advocacy and protection has become a key component of the UN's rights-based approach to humanitarian action in the region.

UN, ICRC, AND NGO PROGRAMME MAP

INGUSHETIA AND CHECHNYA



This map provides an indication of where organisations have conducted needs assessments or are already working. For details on programmes, please see section 3.3 below or the annexes.

2.3 Lessons Learned

In addition to the lessons learned cited in the appeal issued on 15 March, the UN has been able to reflect on additional aspects of its operation and highlights the following issues.

- While it is difficult to focus on capacity building for local staff and NGOs during the initial phase of operations, such matters need to be included as soon as possible, especially in volatile environments where local staff and organisations could have to become the backbone of operations should expatriate staff be unable to operate for security reasons.
- A UN inter-agency approach to humanitarian action depends largely on the full commitment of all UN Agencies, including the deployment of adequate staff, throughout the programme.
- In sectors where the lead agency could not provide the expected inputs, other participating agencies filled the gap in the interim.
- The UN should have made earlier provision for the coordination of information, including socio-economic and employment data. While databases now exist for the food aid and shelter and relief sectors, these should have been established from the programme's outset.
- Due to the situation's volatility, the UN formulated short-term emergency programmes i.e. the flash appeal and the appeal. In each instance, however, it was very likely that further humanitarian action would be required. Agencies should take this into account when formulating programme and operational management plans for relief efforts.
- For some relief agencies, donor contributions were tied to the implementation period defined in the UN flash appeal. Carrying over this funding to the subsequent implementation period involved delays in obtaining donor agreement for an extension of the funding period. Agency headquarters and donors should consult on this issue in order to work out a mutually acceptable and flexible formula.
- More work needs to be done at the field level in order to establish a concerted multi-sectoral approach to meet the requirements of vulnerable groups. Given the constraints facing relief agencies, UN Agency and NGO expertise and resources must complement each other. Coordination mechanisms for all programme areas, while established in Moscow, were not established at the field level early enough.
- Effective humanitarian action depends largely on the will of the Russian Government to resolve key issues such as expeditious customs procedures and value-added tax exemption.
- Well-coordinated donor liaison between UN Agency headquarters and UN Agency offices in Moscow enhanced donor involvement in all aspects of the aid operation, ranging from political support for operations to policy discussions on implementation. This active engagement of donors in humanitarian action influenced the extent to which financial contributions were forthcoming.

3 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 Humanitarian Context

The humanitarian context for this consolidated appeal is based on information gathered from relevant government ministries, donors, UN Agencies, international organisations, local and international NGOs, and beneficiary groups. Data gathering has been substantially enhanced during the past three months and consultation between the various constituents in humanitarian action has become an ongoing process.

3.1.1 Population Figures

Population figures for the republics of Chechnya and Ingushetia are very difficult to estimate. During the past months, the UN has received information from several sources indicating the number of residents and IDPs in Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia. The range has been wide. In the case of Chechnya, for example, one government source indicated that there were 240,000 persons while another cited 700,000. The Danish Refugee Council has carried out a registration in most parts of Chechnya and considers it possible that there are 700,000 persons there. The UN has compared the various sources with data from the last official census taken in 1989, and considered the number of people who have reportedly emigrated from the region, as well as casualties, and morbidity and birth rates since 1989. As a consequence of this exercise, the UN considers the figures below a 'bestimate'.

Population	Number
Residents in Ingushetia	320,000
IDPs in Ingushetia	200,000
Residents in Chechnya	350,000
IDPs in Chechnya	150,000
IDPs from Chechnya in Dagestan	6,000
IDPs from Dagestan in Dagestan	6,000

3.1.2 Problem Analysis

This programme addresses the needs of four groups of affected populations:

- Civilians in need in Chechnya;
- Vulnerable residents, including members of host families, in Dagestan and Ingushetia;
- IDPs in Dagestan and Ingushetia who remain there temporarily; and
- IDPs who wish to integrate in Ingushetia.

The central problem for civilians in Chechnya and the displaced population in Ingushetia is that they subsist in an unsafe environment, where the prospects for peace and prosperity remain unclear and fear is deep-rooted. The Russian Government has indicated that it is endeavouring to restore normalcy inside Chechnya and enhance conditions (for example by providing gas, electricity, and water) so that displaced populations can return home. However, displaced persons from some parts of Chechnya, in particular the most heavily damaged towns such as Alkhan-Yurt, Grozny, and Komsomolskoye, would be unlikely to find shelter available if they were to move home. While some 20 percent of host families charge rent for space accommodated by IDPs, most host families in Ingushetia have been under strain during the past nine months and their ability to continue to help displaced persons is in

question. An estimated 50,000 displaced persons are expected to stay in Ingushetia and integrate into society there. While ethnic and religious factors should facilitate this process, Ingushetia is itself an economically deprived region unable to absorb such a population and provide them standard services.

The challenge for the UN, therefore, is to complement the efforts of the Russian Government in providing relief and, eventually, other types of programmes to support people's survival and welfare. The Government, it is to be underlined, must bear the primary responsibility for meeting the relief and rehabilitation needs of its population.

3.1.3 Possible Scenarios

The UN sent a contingency planning team to Russia during April and after consultations with government officials, staff in several embassies, members of UN Agencies, the ICRC, and NGO representatives, the team indicated some possible scenarios for the region. The UN inter-agency team in Russia has now considered these and others and holds the following scenarios as the most likely.

Scenario 1

No significant reduction of tension in Chechnya. This will be accompanied by continuous population movements between Ingushetia and Chechnya as have occurred during the past four months. The number of displaced persons in Ingushetia will remain relatively steady. Displaced persons in Chechnya will continue to explore the extent to which they can return to their place of origin before the winter.

This scenario indicates that it is simplistic to speak of each of the republics of Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia, or even of neighbouring regions, as mutually exclusive entities. There is an increased blurring of population groups and of geographic boundaries across which hundreds of people migrate daily. As such, the UN prefers to approach this crisis with a 'situation analysis', i.e. trying to find the best humanitarian response to the consequence of hostilities wherever civilians in need are located.

Scenario 2

A reduction of tension in Chechnya. This could lead to a voluntary return of some 50,000 persons from Ingushetia to Chechnya, as well as substantial returns of IDPs displaced in Chechnya itself. Any return to Chechnya, however, is likely to be coupled with the desire of some 50,000 displaced persons to choose to remain in Ingushetia and integrate into society there permanently. The remaining 100,000 IDPs would stay in Ingushetia, at least until next spring or until conditions are conducive for voluntary return.

While the humanitarian programme described in this appeal can accommodate both scenarios, the first is considered the most likely and provides the programme's base. As the situation of the displaced population in Ingushetia becomes more 'stable' and protracted, governmental, UN, and NGO relief should continue to meet their primary requirements and, increasingly, address the pressing needs of civilians inside Chechnya.

The UN wishes to highlight that humanitarian action inside Chechnya calls for programmes being based on assessed needs and all parties respecting the independence, impartiality, and neutrality of humanitarian programmes. While the UN will continue its three-step approach, i.e. security assessment - needs assessment - delivery of aid via local authorities and NGOs, this will now be increasingly supplemented by two initiatives. First, the establishment of partnerships with experienced international NGOs, whereby the UN and NGOs work together on assessment, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Second, paying increased attention to capacity building of local staff so that the provision of assistance can continue if international staff has to step back from the region.

3.2. Strategic Components

The situation continues to be very volatile in the region and the programme herein described includes elements for utmost programming flexibility.

3.2.1 Competencies and Capacity Analysis

UN humanitarian action has increased substantially since November 1999, despite insecurity, which has limited the number of UN international staff stationed in the area to eight. National staff of UN Agencies now number over 200, including those currently employed under the UNHCR-WFP-DRC logistics operation and under WHO's health surveillance initiative. The overwhelming majority of staff is based in Nazran (Ingushetia) and Vladikavkaz (North Ossetia). The ICRC has five international staff in the region, and, combined with its partner the Russian Red Cross, has over 400 volunteers throughout the northern Caucasus. In addition to the presence of UN Agencies and ICRC, over 20 international NGOs now work in Ingushetia. Some one dozen of these carry out programmes in Chechnya. Organisations have few international staff, relying mostly on national staff to implement programmes. While the operation has shifted away from 'remote control' to a more active international presence at the field level, this could change very quickly if the security situation worsens. As such, one of this UN programme's overall goals (see 3.2.3. below) is to boost the capacity of local staff to become emergency relief 'managers'.

The recent inter-agency mission confirmed that efforts of federal, regional, and local authorities coupled with those of international organisations largely meet requirements in Ingushetia. The situation in Chechnya differs: most aid agencies working in the republic have been able to begin to address the needs there only during the past three months because of insecurity and agencies' own capacity to extend programmes. Agencies working on the ground can address incremental needs, assuming that the resources are made available to them and that the security situation permits. To that effect, UN Agencies will continue to strengthen partnerships with NGOs already working in the emergency operation to ensure more effective implementation of the emergency response. Should new organisations choose to engage in the region, it is essential that they work in coordination with the existing structures.

Each agency seeking funds in this appeal has pledged that its projects:

- flow from the overall strategy presented and follow logically from the overall goals;
- emanate from each particular agency's mandate;
- cover a gap in a sector relevant to the agency's mandate;
- can be carried out by the office in Moscow or *in situ*; and
- have a realistic chance of receiving financial backing either from the concerned agency's core budget or from a donor.

3.2.2 Criteria for Making Priorities

The main criteria guiding activities in this appeal are that they: save lives; have achievable goals; can be monitored; complement programmes of the Russian Government and local authorities, the ICRC and its partners, and NGOs; build local capacities; and reduce existing tensions between local communities.

3.2.3 Overall Goals

Given the most likely scenario outlined in section 3.1.3 above, the focus of the next six months will be to:

- implement a rights-based approach to assistance, strengthening the commonality of purpose between protection and assistance;
- help relieve suffering by continuing to provide emergency assistance;
- pay increased attention to gender issues during assessment, programme implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- build the capacity of local staff to assess needs; and plan, implement, and monitor programmes.

Regardless of the location of UN humanitarian action, the UN will complement the work of other structures and organisations to help ensure:

- protecting the rights of civilians;
- food security by providing a regular food basket;
- appropriate and adequate shelter;
- access to quality health care;
- access to potable water and appropriate sanitary facilities;
- psychosocial support for traumatised persons, in particular children;
- access to emergency education for displaced school-age children;
- integration into society for those displaced persons wishing to stay in Ingushetia;
- increased awareness amongst the population of the threat of mines and unexploded ordnance; and
- enhanced living conditions, through employment opportunities.

3.2.4 Monitoring

Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of activities is of fundamental importance to the UN as it helps to ensure the appropriate use of resources. It also ensures UN accountability to beneficiaries and donor governments. Much has been achieved during the first seven months of this operation to improve monitoring. The UN increased the number of its international and local staff *in situ* and created several partnerships with experienced local and international NGOs. The operation has continued to shift from a 'remote control' mode to one of a more active presence. Strategic monitoring of the overall context and programme, mostly undertaken at the Moscow level via the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and agency country representatives, has become a regular feature. Together these efforts ensure a better understanding of the evolving situation's effects on vulnerable populations, including IDPs and host families, as well as of the coverage and effectiveness of the humanitarian response. The quality, number, and frequency of reports became more consistent.

The UN is now taking additional measures to strengthen monitoring. First, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, will chair a special monitoring group which will meet once per month to review this programme's overall goals. Second, the agencies, which are focal points for sectors (see 3.2.5 below), have assumed responsibility for monitoring the goals and objectives that are relevant to their sectors. Third, the UN will create a comprehensive database to manage output and beneficiary based information and OCHA will issue monthly 'UN Monitoring' reports. Fourth, UN Agencies will aim to agree on a common approach to use selected indicators by which to measure the effectiveness of its programmes.

For protection related monitoring see section 3.3.10.

3.2.5 Coordination and Relationship to Other Programmes

This operation has attained a notable degree of cohesion and coordination, thanks to and in spite of the security situation. On the one hand, insecurity binds actors together; on the other, it makes it difficult for them to meet regularly in the theatre of operations. Coordination tasks continue in two groups, the policy and the operational. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the coordination of UN humanitarian activities, with OCHA serving as secretariat. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator focuses mainly on policy issues, in particular on:

- maintaining a dialogue with the Russian Government to ensure an effective framework of cooperation, in particular concerning operational modalities and staff safety;
- ensuring that the UN Agencies coordinate contingency planning, needs assessment, programme implementation, monitoring, and evaluation;
- promoting information exchange, and programme complementarity between the UN Agencies, the ICRC, and the non-governmental sector; and
- organising regular meetings between the donor community and UN Agencies to harmonise the international community's humanitarian response to the crisis.

At the operational level, UNHCR continues to have the strongest overall presence, and UN Agencies with specific mandates have been designated as the focal points to coordinate programme issues within their respective sectors. The table below illustrates the respective policy coordination groups that meet fortnightly in Moscow. Provision is included in this appeal to maximise the efficiency of these working groups in order to ensure that policies agreed to in Moscow match the field requirements of operations themselves. Specifically, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator has decided to open an OCHA sub-office in Nazran to enhance contacts and information sharing between UN Agencies and NGOs. OCHA's sub-office will include one international and four local staff members.

Sector	Coordination focal point
Food aid	WFP
Shelter and relief items	UNHCR
Health and nutrition	WHO
Water and sanitation	UNHCR
Education and Psychosocial Support	UNICEF
Income generation and preparatory rehabilitation	UNDP
Mine Awareness	UNICEF
Protection	UNHCR
Security	UNSECOORD

The Russian Government continues to be the main provider of humanitarian assistance in Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia. Tables in the food aid and shelter and relief sectors illustrate precise amounts of aid that the main governmental actors have provided during the past nine months. Sector summaries also cite the government's role. In addition, the government has provided considerable financial resources and in-kind contributions. These include: allocating 15 roubles per day per IDP in each camp to provide food rations; making public buildings and railroad cars available to house IDPs; covering the costs of gas, electricity, and water in spontaneous settlements; and so forth.

The donor community's involvement in humanitarian action has resided mostly at the policy level in Moscow. The UN would like to see increased donor engagement at the operational level, for example by hosting donor delegations to monitor programmes. Provision is made in this appeal to enable OCHA to facilitate this process over the coming months by hiring a full-time professional donor liaison officer.

The UN is considering what programmes could occur when the emergency subsides. A Common Country Assessment of the situation throughout the Russian Federation is being planned and this process should consider how to bridge relief and rehabilitation in the northern Caucasus.

Appealing Agency: OCHA

Implementing Partners: Not applicable

Funds Requested: US\$ 913,612 (1 December 1999-31 December 2000)

Outstanding Requirements: US\$ 509,613 (1 July – 31 December 2000)

OCHA FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Staff costs	569,419	374,470
Equipment and furniture	159,525	48,959
General operating expenses	115,820	47,781
Contingency (5%)	42,238	23,560
Programme support (3%)	26,610	14,843
Total	913,612	509,613

3.2.6 Security

The security situation in the northern Caucasus continues to show no sign of improving. Indeed, recent events have shown a spread of the fighting not only in Chechnya itself to towns such as Achkhoy-Martan and Urus-Martan which had suffered little in the autumn and winter, but also to the neighbouring republic of Ingushetia. Attacks against EMERCOM have increased, also.

Security assessments conducted in Chechnya by UNSECOORD during April and May found no reason to reduce the current security classification of either Chechnya or the surrounding republics of Ingushetia and North Ossetia and on various occasions in the month of May the UN increased security precautions for its staff and its convoys. Discussions with the NGOs operating in the region indicate continued concern on their part for the security of their staff and operations and most organisations continue to impose the strictest restrictions on their personnel in terms of movement and their length of stay in the area.

The main threat to aid workers continues to come from organised criminal gangs who have invested heavily in the past in a sophisticated network designed to receive sums of money by kidnapping expatriates. Indeed, as fighting in Chechnya becomes less intense, it is possible

that the risk of kidnapping and other forms of criminal violence increases. Until there is firm evidence to the contrary, kidnapping will continue to be seen as the primary threat to the UN and NGO community. However, as the number of international staff in the region continues to grow with the expansion of UN programmes the task of providing adequate security in the midst of fighting becomes more and more difficult. UNSECOORD has now increased the limit of UN international staff in the region from 5 up to 8 and regular meetings with the security authorities ensure a good working relationship with the units that are tasked to provide escorts to UN missions.

In such an environment insecurity will continue to be the main restriction on the implementation of relief work and will continue to mark the region as one of the world's most difficult in which to work. As such, UN Agencies and NGOs will need professional advice and support, including: security risk analyses; protection of offices, houses, and warehouses; escorts while carrying out their work in the field; and VHF, mobile, and satellite communications. The United Nations Security Coordinator has established an office in Vladikavkaz to serve the humanitarian community at large with impartial support and advice. The office, which is led by two international staff members with four local support staff, has proven to be highly useful during the past six months and plans have been included in this appeal for its continuation until the end of the year. The costs of the UN security communications network, which will be made available to NGOs operating in Chechnya and Ingushetia, are also outlined below.

Appealing Agency:	OCHA (On behalf of UNSECOORD)
Implementing Partner:	Not applicable
Funds Requested:	US\$ 875,280 (1 December 1999 - 31 December 2000)
Outstanding Requirements:	US\$ 495,281 (1 July – 31 December 2000)

UNSECOORD FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/1999-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Staff costs	275,020	77,135
Furniture and equipment	103,000	0
General operating expenses	81,300	30,822
Establishment of communications network	300,000	300,000
Radio room & staff	50,000	50,000
Contingency (5%)	40,466	22,898
Programme support (3%)	25,494	14,426
Total	875,280	495,281

3.3 Sectors

3.3.1 Overview

The programmes in this appeal address the following sectors: food aid, shelter and relief; health and nutrition; water and sanitation; emergency education; psychosocial support; income generation and preparatory rehabilitation activities; mine awareness; and protection. Sector summaries, including analysis of need, objectives, and proposed action, follow. Summary budgets for each appealing agency are attached by sector.

3.3.2 Food Aid

Planned Beneficiaries

Period	Beneficiaries	Ingushetia	Chechnya	Total
July to September	IDPs from Chechnya	170,000	90,000	260,000
	Food-insecure local population	40,000	50,000	90,000
	Total	210,000	140,000	350,000
October to December	IDPs from Chechnya	140,000	55,000	195,000
	Food-insecure local population	30,000	75,000	105,000
	Total	170,000	130,000	300,000
Average Beneficiary Population				325,000

Under the current operation (EMOP 6197.00), which will end on 30 June 2000, WFP provides assistance to 150,000 IDPs from Chechnya in Ingushetia. Other IDPs (around 50,000) receive basic food aid from the NGO Islamic Relief (IR). In addition to basic WFP or IR rations, ICRC, UNHCR and international NGOs have been providing complementary food and non-food relief items.

WFP will adopt a two-pronged approach to cover food needs of IDPs and vulnerable groups in Ingushetia and Chechnya. WFP aims to mobilise food resources for 350,000 beneficiaries from July to September and 300,000 from October to December. The reduction is based on the assumption that some IDPs have managed to sow crops and will have harvested them by the winter, and that some assistance to the local families is phased out as IDPs begin to return to Chechnya.

Analysis of need

Since the majority of IDPs living in Ingushetia and Chechnya have lost their possessions and their houses have been destroyed, food aid is essential for life sustaining and nutritional support. Vulnerable groups, such as pregnant women, nursing mothers, children below five, and the disabled, are also food insecure.

As of mid-June 2000, there are 200,000 IDPs from Chechnya in Ingushetia, with a majority from urban areas. Within the 17-60 age group a significant number of IDP women are widows or separated. The majority of IDPs live with host families with the balance living in camps and spontaneous settlements. Presently, one or two members of family units are returning to Chechnya in order to sow land and repair houses whilst other family members remain in Ingushetia. Food aid will be required for those IDPs who return voluntarily to their places of origin.

In addition to the IDPs, many local poor families of Ingushetia, particularly in areas of high IDP concentration, are facing severe hardship. Their livelihood was negatively affected by the inflow of the IDPs. Some of these food-insecure households are also hosting IDPs.

There are 150,000 IDPs in Chechnya. In addition there are some 50,000 food-insecure resident vulnerable people in Chechnya, that include elderly, frail, handicapped, widows and young children who were unable to flee their homes despite high risk posed by the hostilities. Food needs are particularly critical in Grozny.

Objectives

- ☞ to sustain the livelihood of, and prevent hunger within, the following vulnerable groups:
 - 170,000 IDPs from Chechnya in Ingushetia;
 - 90,000 IDPs inside Chechnya;
 - 40,000 food-insecure persons in host communities in Ingushetia; and
 - 50,000 food-insecure persons in Chechnya.

Proposed action

WFP, ICRC, DRC, and IR are meeting the food aid needs of IDPs in Ingushetia. WFP aims to mobilise food resources for an average 155,000 IDPs in Ingushetia. ICRC will continue to provide food parcels, on a rotation basis, to 50,000 beneficiaries. The food needs of about 54,000 IDPs will continue to be covered by IR until the end of July. (If IR does not get additional food or funds, the organisation will have to drop 39,000 beneficiaries, following discussions with other partners.) DRC has recently signed an agreement with the EU to distribute 4,000 MTs of rice and 2,500 MTs of condensed milk to supplement the aforementioned programmes.

In order to meet the basic nutrition needs of local families in Ingushetia and at the same time reduce disparities and prevent conflict between IDPs and the host communities, WFP will be extending food aid to the food-insecure local families. WFP will, in cooperation with UNHCR and DRC, review the food aid requirements of this group of beneficiaries. Clear criteria will be developed to identify, select and register the most needy households, which are initially expected to number 8,000 (40,000 beneficiaries).

In Chechnya, the Federal Government is partly meeting the food needs of IDPs by allocating 15 roubles per day per displaced person. In addition, ACF, CPCD, DRC, PHO, PINF, and the Salvation Army are distributing food aid.

During this operation, WFP will assume responsibility of providing basic food commodities (wheat flour, vegetable oil, sugar, and iodised salt) to an average of 135,000 beneficiaries (72,500 IDPs and 62,500 vulnerable persons) in Chechnya via NGO or local administration direct distributions and possibly through institutional feeding. As and where possible, WFP, in collaboration with NGOs, will utilise relief food to implement food-for-work activities, such as cleaning irrigation channels or rehabilitating public infrastructure.

The food basket of WFP commodities will consist of four food items: wheat flour, sugar, vegetable oil and iodised salt. The nutritional value of per-capita daily ration will be about 2,100 kilo calories. In addition, WFP has made provision to include food in family parcels to assist up to 4,350 families who return voluntarily to their place of origin. (These family parcels are part of a UN inter-agency initiative, including for example UNHCR relief and UNICEF hygiene items.)

In view of continuous movement of people between Ingushetia and Chechnya, a flexible approach will be required to distribute food as and where needed. WFP will rely on cooperation with NGOs in distribution and monitoring of food assistance. Key NGOs who are already providing food assistance in Chechnya are likely partners with WFP in this operation.

Taking into account the fluid security situation, WFP also requires 100 MTs of high energy biscuits as a contingency stock to meet emergency food for 50,000 people for 10 days.

This operation is valued at US\$ 12,915,771 and will provide 27,961 MTs of emergency food aid to the aforementioned beneficiaries. In order to reduce the cost of the operation, to facilitate logistics, and to assist in the economic recovery of neighbouring regions, WFP prefers to buy as much of its food requirements as possible in Russia; hence cash contributions are requested.

WFP will establish sub-offices at Vladikavkaz and Nazran to complement its Moscow office. These offices will be responsible for closer field level management of WFP assistance and for ensuring effective performance monitoring.

WFP food commodities are delivered at Vladikavkaz to EMERCOM, who arrange for customs clearance, storage and transportation of the commodities to three intermediate storage points, in Ingushetia, operated by the DRC. DRC transports the food commodities to over 50 final distribution points and supervises their distribution to the beneficiaries. Since DRC performs a similar function for UNHCR, a large synergy between the two operations is achieved.

WFP will actively seek, encourage and promote engagement of women at organisational, management and distribution level of food aid under this emergency operation. The performance monitoring will also focus on determining if women have sufficient control over the family ration, as required under WFP's Commitments to Women and take proactive measures if required.

Appealing Agency: WFP

Implementing Partners: EMERCOM; DRC; IR; PHO; PINF

Funds Requested: US\$19,605,718 (1 December 1999-31 December 2000)

Outstanding Requirements: US\$ 12,915,771 (1 July – 31 December 2000)

Commodity Requirements:

COMMODITY	Total needs (MTs)	Outstanding Requirements (MTs)
Wheat flour	32,419	22,819
Sugar	4,072	3,432
Vegetable oil	1,968	1,328
Pulses	640	0
Salt	474	282
High energy biscuits	189	100
Total	39,762	27,961

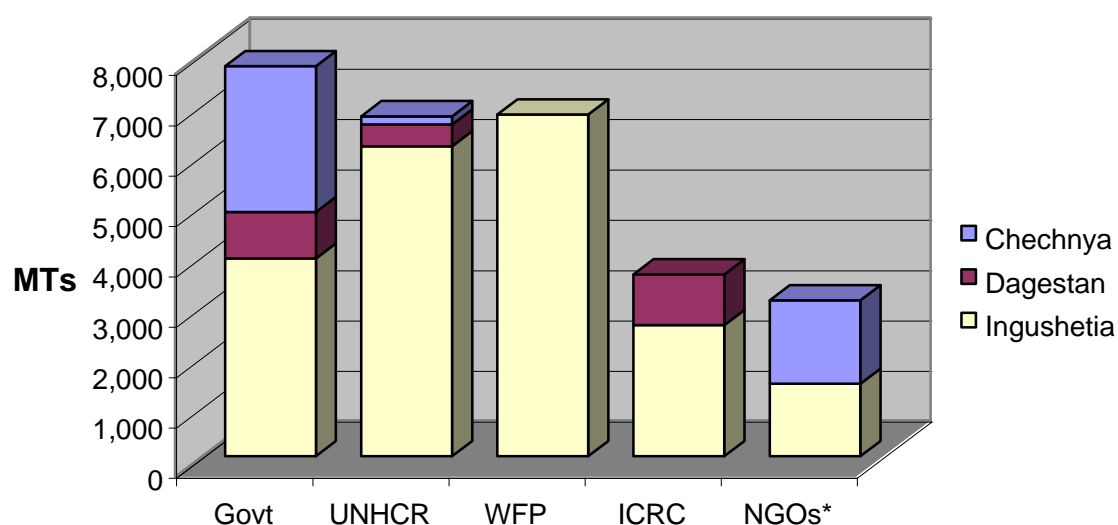
Funding Requirements:

WFP FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$ (1/12/99-31/12/2000)	Outstanding Requirements US\$ (1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Total	19,605,718	12,915,771

Overall Food Aid Distributed Since August 1999

	Chechnya	Dagestan	Ingushetia	Total MTs
Government	2,893.6	921.8	3,926.4	7,741.8
UNHCR	164.1	429.6	6,155.4	6,749.1
WFP	0	0	6,785.0	6,785.0
ICRC	0	1,007.2	2,602.8	3,610.0
NGOs*	1,658.1	0	1,437.8	3,095.9
Total	4,715.8	2,358.6	20,907.4	27,981.8

* NGOs: ACF, DRC, PINF



Food Provided by the Russian Government to Chechnya, Ingushetia, and Dagestan as of 30 May 2000

	Total (MTs)			Including children nourishment (MTs)			Dry ration (pc)		
	Chechnya	Ingushetia	Dagestan	Chechnya	Ingushetia	Dagestan	Chechnya	Ingushetia	Dagestan
Emercom of Russia	157.0	20.0		6.0	10.0		7,558	1,920	
Russian Reserve Fund	618.9	197.6	194.9	72.0					
Federal Migration Service	165.0	40.0	50			20.0			8,000
* RF Subjects	1,874.6	3,760.5	657.0	0.1	26.7				
Total	2,815.5	4,018.1	901.9	78.1	36.7	20.0	7,558	1,920	8,000
Grand Total	7,735.5			134.8			17,478		

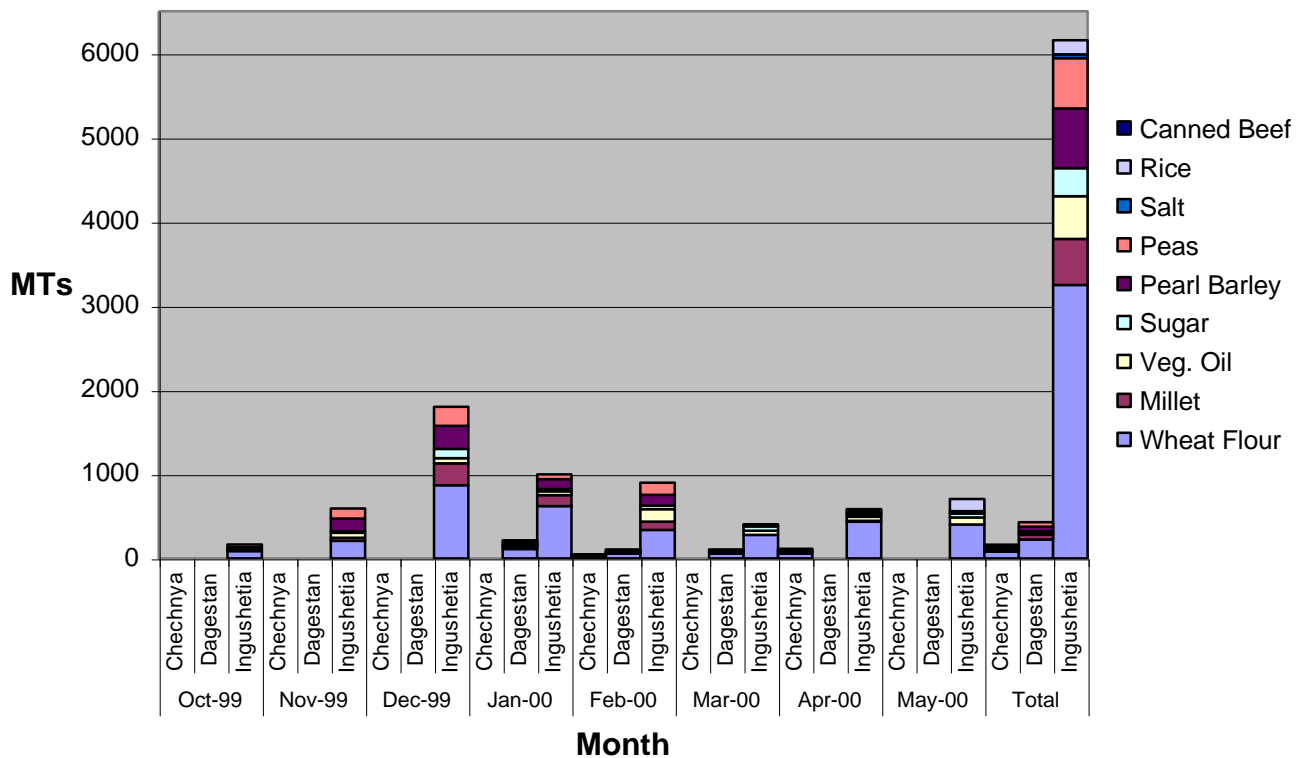
* Food Aid for Chechnya was received from Moscow, St.-Petersburg, Penza, from Republics of Karelia, Adygeya, Tatarstan, Bashkiria, North Ossetia, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, and Kabardino-Balkaria, from Stavropol, Ivanovo, Volgograd, and Orenburg regions.

21 subjects of the Russian Federation rendered assistance to the Republic of Ingushetia, including the Governments of the Republics of the North Ossetia, Komi, Tatarstan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Adygeya, Bashkiria, Kalmykia, Mordovia, the Administrations of the Stavropol, Krasnodar, Astrakhan, Vologda, Rostov, Voronezh, Tula regions, the cities of Moscow, Magnitogorsk, Krasnoyarsk, Bryansk.

24 subjects of the Russian Federation rendered assistance to the Republic of Dagestan, including the Governments of the Republics of Adygeya, North Ossetia, Kalmykia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Mordovia, Chuvashia, Buryatia, Udmurtia, the Administrations of the Penza, Nizhny Novgorod, Volgograd, Yaroslavl, Novosibirsk, Astrakhan, Ivanovo, Rostov, Krasnoyarsk, Krasnodar, Stavropol Regions, the Cities of Moscow, Ivanovo, St.-Petersburg, Lipetsk, Chelyabinsk.

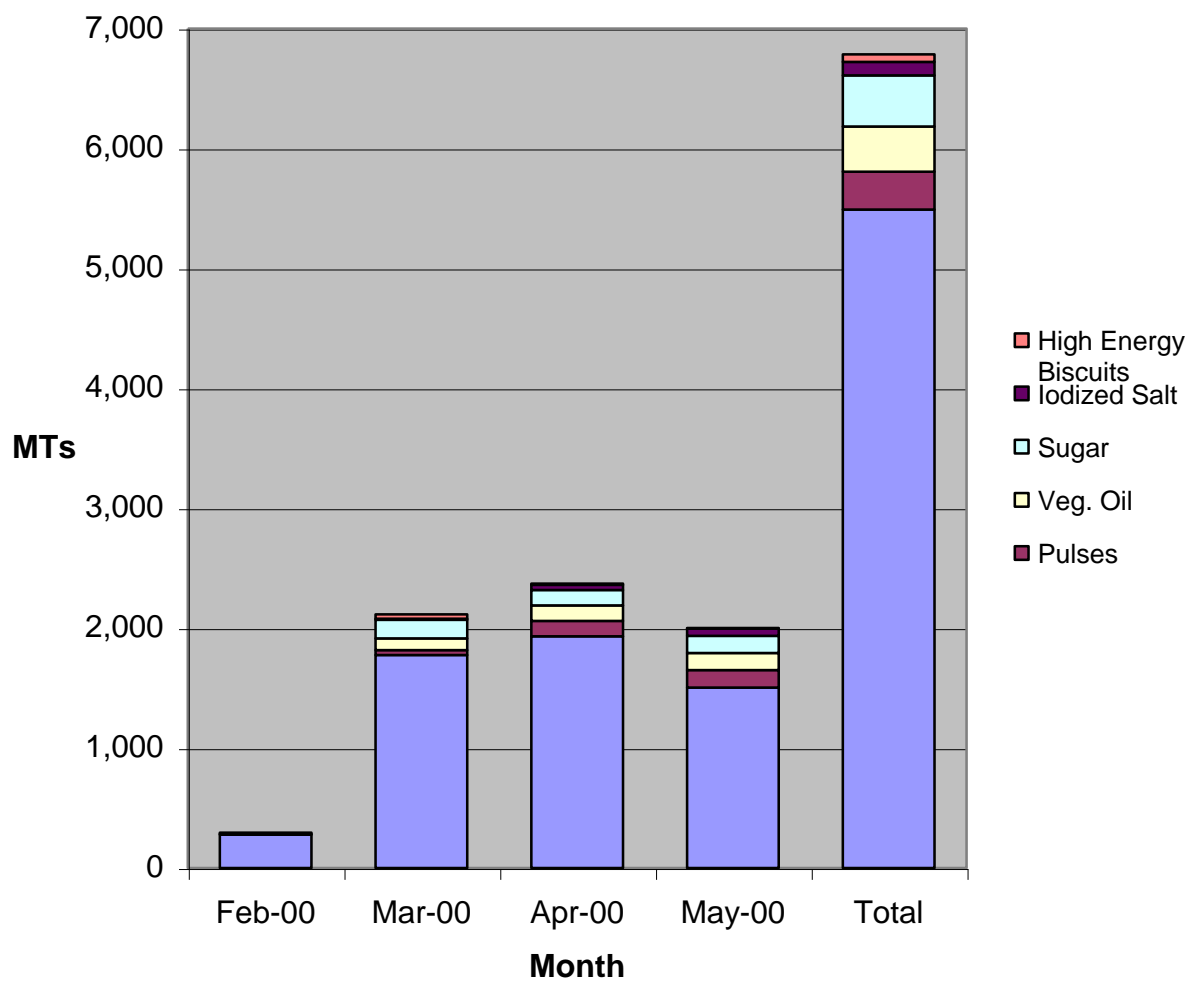
UNHCR Food Items Distributed in Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia (MTs)

		Wheat Flour	Millet	Veg. Oil	Sugar	Pearl Barley	Peas	Salt	Rice	Canned Beef	Total
Oct-99	Chechnya										
	Dagestan										
	Ingushetia	88.4	10.8	17.6	4.2	11.5	33.2				165.7
Nov-99	Chechnya										
	Dagestan										
	Ingushetia	210.0	35.4	58.6	16.7	153.0	120.6				594.3
Dec-99	Chechnya										
	Dagestan										
	Ingushetia	870.0	260.5	59.8	110.0	275.5	225.0				1,800.8
Jan-00	Chechnya										
	Dagestan	112.5	28.2	12.1	7.5	28.2	26.3				214.8
	Ingushetia	621.9	129.6	45.5	26.5	117.8	58.3				999.6
Feb-00	Chechnya	25.0	8.0	4.6	1.5	8.0	2.5				49.6
	Dagestan	56.3	14.1	6.1	3.8	14.1	13.2				107.6
	Ingushetia	338.4	98.5	148.6	42.4	126.6	145.2				899.7
Mar-00	Chechnya										
	Dagestan	56.3	14.1	6.1	3.8	14.1	13.2				107.6
	Ingushetia	280.0		48.2	52.4		15.8	8.0			404.4
Apr-00	Chechnya	56.5	20.0	8.0		20.0				10.0	114.5
	Dagestan										
	Ingushetia	435.4	11.8	47.6	30.8	23.8	0.2	13.9	22.4		585.9
May-00	Chechnya										
	Dagestan										
	Ingushetia	404.1		82.4	50.4		0.6	23.1	144.6		705.2
Total	Chechnya	81.5	28.0	12.6	1.5	28.0	2.5			10.0	164.1
	Dagestan	225.1	56.4	24.3	15.1	56.4	52.7				430.0
	Ingushetia	3,248.2	546.6	508.3	333.4	708.2	598.9	45.0	167.0		6,155.6



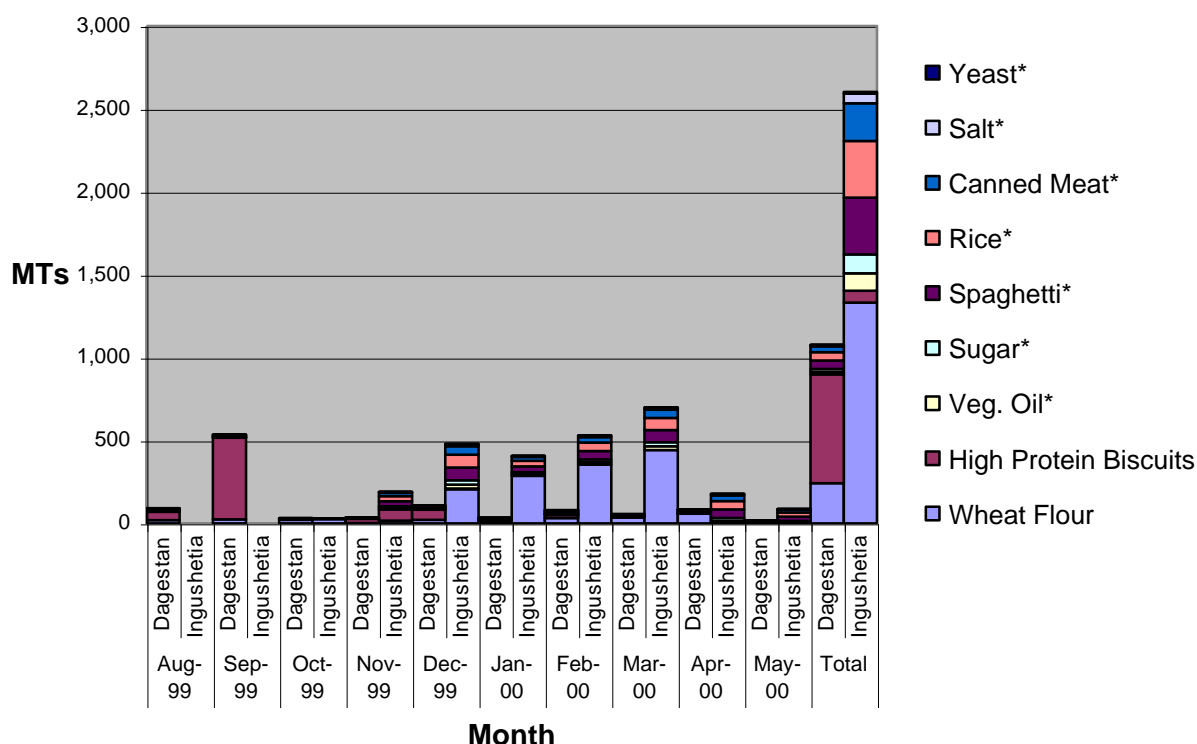
WFP Food Items Distributed in Ingushetia (MTs)

	Wheat Flour	Pulses	Veg. Oil	Sugar	Iodised Salt	High Energy Biscuits	Total
Feb-00	278		7			11	296
Mar-00	1,776	41	98	155	9	36	2,115
Apr-00	1,932	129	129	129	43	10	2,372
May-00	1,505	145	143	143	60	6	2,002
Total	5,491	315	377	427	112	63	6,785



ICRC Food Items Distributed in Dagestan, and Ingushetia (MTs)

		Wheat Flour	High Protein Biscuits	Veg. Oil*	Sugar*	Spaghetti *	Rice*	Canned Meat*	Salt*	Yeast*	Total
Aug-99	Dagestan	19.4	49.9	1.9	2.1	6.4	6.4	4.2	1.1	0.2	91.6
	Ingushetia										
Sep-99	Dagestan	24.6	492.0	1.6	1.8	5.3	5.3	3.5	0.9	0.2	535.2
	Ingushetia										
Oct-99	Dagestan	21.3	2.1	0.7	0.8	2.3	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.1	31.6
	Ingushetia	26.3		0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	29.8
Nov-99	Dagestan	1.9	25.4	0.8	0.9	2.7	2.7	1.8	0.5	0.1	36.8
	Ingushetia	16.5	67.1	9.3	10.1	30.4	30.4	20.3	5.1	1.0	190.2
Dec-99	Dagestan	20.9	61.5	2.3	2.5	7.5	7.5	5.0	1.3	0.3	108.8
	Ingushetia	205.7	4.4	23.6	25.7	77.1	77.1	51.4	12.8	2.6	480.4
Jan-00	Dagestan	13.9	7.2	1.1	1.2	3.6	3.6	2.4	0.6	0.1	33.7
	Ingushetia	287.0		10.5	11.4	34.3	34.3	22.9	5.7	1.1	407.2
Feb-00	Dagestan	32.0	18.0	2.6	2.9	8.6	8.6	5.7	1.4	0.3	80.1
	Ingushetia	354.3		15.4	16.7	50.2	50.2	33.5	8.4	1.7	530.4
Mar-00	Dagestan	36.5		1.7	1.9	5.6	5.6	3.7	0.9	0.2	56.1
	Ingushetia	442.2		22.5	24.5	73.4	73.4	48.9	12.2	2.4	699.5
Apr-00	Dagestan	58.1		2.2	2.4	7.3	7.3	4.9	1.2	0.2	83.6
	Ingushetia			15.6	17.0	50.9	50.9	34.0	8.5	1.7	178.6
May-00	Dagestan	12.5		0.5	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	18.5
	Ingushetia			7.6	8.3	24.8	24.8	16.5	4.1	0.8	86.9
Total	Dagestan	241.1	656.1	15.4	17.1	51.0	51.0	33.9	8.6	1.8	1,076.1
	Ingushetia	1,332.0	71.5	104.8	114.0	342.1	342.1	228.2	57.0	11.3	2,603.0



* Provided in parcels (1L vegetable oil, 1 kg sugar, 3 kg spaghetti, 3 kg rice, 2 kg canned meat, 0.5 kg salt and 100 g yeast each parcel)

3.3.3 Shelter and Relief

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia	69,600
IDPs and local population in Chechnya	100,000
Total	169,600

Analysis of need

The IDP situation in the northern Caucasus remains unstable. IDPs continue to move to and fro between Ingushetia and Chechnya and the maximum voluntary return expected up to the end of the year is 50,000. According to local authorities it is anticipated that at least 50,000 – 60,000 IDPs of Chechen ethnicity and 37,000 IDPs of Ingush ethnicity will remain in Ingushetia during the winter of 2000-01. Winterisation programmes are likely to be a significant need starting in later September.

IDPs accommodated in railway carriages (wagons), several spontaneous settlements, and host families face particular difficulties such as inadequate sanitary conditions and overcrowding. The railway carriages are inappropriate living accommodation. In the summer they are too hot and in the winter, when people cannot go outside, the quarters are too cramped. Therefore, there is increasing need for UNHCR to provide alternative accommodation to the IDPs in railway carriages and IDPs evicted from host families and spontaneous settlements in Ingushetia or in the places of origin in Chechnya if conditions permit.

The social and physical infrastructure in Ingushetia is overburdened by the presence of IDPs. Support from the federal level and the international community has been substantial (see tables below).

Security in Chechnya is an overriding concern to IDPs in Ingushetia, and for a significant number of them, return also depends on the availability of shelter, potable water, and humanitarian assistance inside Chechnya.

Once the necessary legal grounds have been prepared for the IDPs' integration into Ingushetia, UNHCR will contribute to the Government's integration plan.

Objectives

- To meet the immediate shelter needs of the IDPs currently accommodated in inappropriate shelter such as train carriages, and for those forced to move from temporary accommodation such as barns or host families at the demand of the owner;
- to carry out minor rehabilitation in some collective centres in Ingushetia;
- to enable the IDPs living in Ingushetia or Chechnya in tented camps and spontaneous settlements to endure the winter season of 2000-01;
- to address the non-food needs of vulnerable IDPs in Ingushetia and Chechnya by providing relief supplies, and aid packages (household and hygienic items) to voluntary returnees;
- to provide 500 vulnerable and rural returnee families construction materials to enable them to repair their houses so that each family has one warm and dry room; and
- to provide rehabilitation to public infrastructure, particularly schools and hospitals in IDP affected areas in Ingushetia and/or consider, in areas of return inside Chechnya.

Proposed action

Some 8,000 IDPs are living in railway carriages in Ingushetia. In addition, it is estimated that about 4,000 IDPs currently staying in private accommodation will have to move out at the request of the owners. In the absence of alternative accommodation for these IDPs, UNHCR will establish additional facilities by providing winterised tents and shelter-related items (stoves, beds, mattresses, blankets, and bed linen) in Ingushetia or Chechnya. UNHCR will also provide for the installation of water and sanitation facilities as well as gas and power supplies. UNHCR will encourage NGOs operating in the area to initiate activities in other sectors such as health and education once the camps have been established.

- UNHCR will upgrade the existing living facilities of IDPs by undertaking maintenance of the existing tents and rehabilitation of spontaneous settlements designed to make them habitable during the next winter;
- UNHCR will consider as a possible alternative initiatives similar to that of the Swiss Government of one-time shelter compensation;
- UNHCR will continue to buy, and UNHCR's government and NGO partners will distribute to vulnerable people relief items and aid packages (household and hygienic items) in Ingushetia and Chechnya;
- UNHCR will assist a selected number of IDP families returning to Chechnya with construction kits. Each construction kit will be composed of adequate structural timber to build a simple one room lean-to type shelter plus flooring and transparent plastic sheeting for the windows. Whenever feasible UNHCR will provide accommodation to vulnerable families in the form of prefabricated shelter;
- UNHCR also will rehabilitate selected public infrastructure (schools, hospitals) in Ingushetia; and
- subject to acceptable security conditions and access for the purposes of needs analysis and monitoring, UNHCR will select and support the rehabilitation of schools and hospitals or medical points in Chechnya in those areas receiving a large number of returnees, e.g. Urus-Martan, Achkhoy-Martan, and Shali.

Appealing Agency: UNHCR

Implementing Partners: Governments of Ingushetia and Chechnya; EMERCOM Ingushetia; International Rescue Committee (IRC); IR

Funds Requested: US \$16,382,628 (1 December 1999-31 December 2000)

Outstanding Requirements: US \$2,082,628 (1 July – 31 December 2000)

UNHCR FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Shelter	5,373,220	1,373,220
Relief items	7,900,000	400,000
Transport/Logistics	1,577,208	277,208
Programme Support	1,532,200	32,200
Total	16,382,628	2,082,628

Shelter and Relief Provided by the Russian Government to Chechnya, Ingushetia, and Dagestan as of 30 May 2000.

	Tents (sets)	Blankets (pc)	Mattresses (pc)	Pillows (pc)	Bed Linen (sets)	Shoes (pr)	Electric Stations (pc)	Field Kitchen (sets)	Field Stoves (sets)	Kitchen Sets (MTs)	Beds (pc)	Building Materials (MTs)	Outer Coats (pc)	Under- clothes (pc)	Hygienic Kits (MTs)	Water Tanks (pc)
Chechnya																
Emercom of Russia	663	5,670	1,850	2,537	22,617		1	85	388		3,718	12.8			8.00	84
Russian Reserve							31									
Federal Migration Service										1.00						
* RF Subjects		567	2,500	5,630	3,908	1,371			100	2.50	4,562	569.0	9,857	8,233	20.57	
Total	663	6,237	4,350	8,167	26,525	1,371	32	85	488	3.50	8,280	581.8	9,857	8,233	28.57	84
Ingushetia																
Emercom of Russia	938	7,208	1,791	1,138	2,383		3	82	503	1.90	363	2.0			4.90	9
Federal Migration Service	120	4,366	5,400	3,343	2,059				67		698				1.75	
RF Health Ministry																
Russian Reserve		2,000					8		250			140.0			1.10	
** RF Subjects	257	12,824	9,510	8,555	5,091	950		51	1,004	0.82	6,670	324.4	2,940	3,300	99.12	135
Total	1,315	26,398	16,701	13,036	9,533	950	11	133	1,824	2.72	7,731	466.4	2,940	3,300	106.87	144
Dagestan																
Emercom of Russia																
Federal Migration Service		8,000	9,790	10,986	11,940						2,571				1.05	
Russian Reserve Fund	480	4,000				44				1.20		266.0				
*** RF Subjects		4,675	359		2,492	3,857				0.10	165	2,404.6	8,680	15,172	11.95	
Total	480	16,675	10,149	10,986	14,432	3,901				1.30	2,736	2,670.6	8,680	15,172	13.00	

Grand Total	2,458	49,310	31,200	32,189	50,490	6,222	43	218	2,312	7.52	18,747	3,718.8	21,477	26,705	148.44	228
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* Received from Moscow, St.-Petersburg, Penza, from Republics of Karelia, Adygeya, Tatarstan, Bashkiria, North Ossetia, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, and Kabardino-Balkaria, from Stavropol, Ivanovo, Volgograd, and Orenburg regions.

** 21 subjects of the Russian Federation rendered assistance to the Republic of Ingushetia, including the Governments of the Republics of the North Ossetia, Komi, Tatarstan, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Adygea, Bashkiria, Kalmykia, Mordovia, the Administrations of the Stavropol, Krasnodar, Astrakhan, Vologda, Rostov, Voronezh, Tula regions, the cities of Moscow, Magnitogorsk, Krasnoyarsk, Bryansk.

*** 24 subjects of the Russian Federation rendered assistance to the Republic of Dagestan, including the Governments of the Republics of Adygeya, North Ossetia, Kalmykia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Mordovia, Chuvashia, Buryatia, Udmurtia, the Administrations of the Penza, Nizhny Novgorod, Volgograd, Yaroslavl, Novosibirsk, Astrakhan, Ivanovo, Rostov, Krasnoyarsk, Krasnodar, Stavropol Regions, the Cities of Moscow, Ivanovo, St.-Petersburg, Lipetsk, Chelyabinsk.

UNHCR Shelter and Relief Items Distributed in Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia.

		Plastic Sheetin g (sheet)	Plastic Sheeti ng (m2)	Tents (pc)	Kitchen sets (set)	Jerry Cans (pc)	Blanket s (pc)	Mattres ses (pc)	Beds (pc)	Bed Linen (set)	Wood Stoves (pc)	Gas Stoves (pc)	Electric Stoves (pc)	Childre n Tights (pc)	Jackets (pc)	Shoes (pr)	Hygieni c Kits (pc)
Oct-99	Chechnya																
	Dagestan																
	Ingushetia	352	820	76	2,497	2,627	3,700	1,177			3	84	99				
Nov-99	Chechnya																
	Dagestan																
	Ingushetia	1,692	5,139	200	3,111	6,170	10,170	2,943			1	31	186				
Dec-99	Chechnya																
	Dagestan																
	Ingushetia						13,957	13,446	150		200				17,940	20,704	3,763
Jan-00	Chechnya																
	Dagestan			50			900	3,951			100				2,000	4,000	15,000
	Ingushetia			105			5,330	5,633	2,111	15,000	210				4,000	9,240	
Feb-00	Chechnya	900					1,323	230									10,000
	Dagestan																
	Ingushetia	20					11,908	6,900	4,882					15,000	7,395	5,326	100,000
Mar-00	Chechnya																
	Dagestan																
	Ingushetia			27		8,000	16,612	2,015	357		239				13,680	9,474	56,700
Apr-00	Chechnya	1,000			1,000												10,000
	Dagestan																
	Ingushetia			11			129	2,143	232	1,900		30		629	5,930	14,482	26,125
May-00	Chechnya																
	Dagestan																
	Ingushetia			10		1,060			600	3,450							11,520
Total	Chechnya	1,900			1,000		1,323	230									20,000
	Dagestan			50			900	3,951			100				2,000	4,000	15,000
	Ingushetia	2,064	5,959	429	5,608	17,857	61,806	34,257	8,332	20,350	653	145	285	15,629	48,945	59,226	198,108

ICRC Shelter and Relief Items Distributed in Dagestan, and Ingushetia.

		Plastic Sheeting (m2 for Ing.; rolls for Dag)	Tarpaulin (pc)	Blankets (pc)	Clothes (bales)	Kitchen sets	Jerry Cans (pc)	Buckets (pc)	Gas Burners (pc)	Kerosene Lamps (pc)	Heaters (pc)	Stoves (pc)	Candles (pc)	Hygienic Parcels (pc)
Aug-99	Dagestan			1,825	51	336								1,978
	Ingushetia													
Sep-99	Dagestan	10		3,175	90	839								1,486
	Ingushetia													
Oct-99	Dagestan			1,005	153	281								749
	Ingushetia	8,800		7,637		749	4,159		106		122		8,092	2,135
Nov-99	Dagestan	12	5	2,660	58									923
	Ingushetia	13,300		33,203		208	5,243	5,302		10	160		30,255	8,644
Dec-99	Dagestan	30	857	9,142	124	599						36		2,406
	Ingushetia	14,840		29,012		123			295	300	22		58,777	23,134
Jan-00	Dagestan	16	67	2,096	81	309						21		1,146
	Ingushetia	400		1,400									1,944	11,918
Feb-00	Dagestan	46	551	6,941		715						56	7,073	2,708
	Ingushetia	2,120		88		108					9		18,684	16,726
Mar-00	Dagestan	34	342	5,343		578						102	16,983	1,783
	Ingushetia	1,000		228							10		27,115	24,469
Apr-00	Dagestan	33	344	7,374		748						91	3,386	2,235
	Ingushetia												4,248	16,983
May-00	Dagestan	5	84	1,550		139						31		511
	Ingushetia												8,250	8,250
Total	Dagestan	186	2,250	41,111	557	4,544						337	27,442	15,925
	Ingushetia	40,460		71,568		1,188	9,402	5,302	401	310	323		157,365	112,259

DRC Distribution of Relief Items in Ingushetia

	Shoes (pc)	Jackets (pc)	Children Pants (pc)
Nov-99	1,119	1,169	
Dec-99	15,259	380	
Jan-00	18,454	13,358	
Feb-00	10,510	36,671	226
Mar-00	19,673	57,966	599
Apr-00	1,846	35,496	
Total	66,861	145,040	825

3.3.4 Health and Nutrition

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia	150,000
Members of host families in Ingushetia	55,000
Civilians in need in Chechnya	120,000
Total	325,000

Analysis of need

According to information gathered from formal and informal sources, the most acute needs for shelter, food and potable water are being met for IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan. Many aspects of the emergency health care response, however, remain problematic. For IDPs living in spontaneous settlements and camps, health care delivery remains insufficient.

The state of mother and child health is very poor. Communicable diseases such as gastro-intestinal disorders, acute respiratory infections, tuberculosis, and sexually transmitted infections are highly prevalent, as are mental conditions and physical disabilities related to hostilities.

Considerable preventive and curative aid provided in routine and emergency health care facilities, by both the Ministry of Health network and by IGOs and INGOs, has resulted in the major threat of epidemics having been avoided. However, the extra load of some 200,000 persons on the already exhausted health services of Ingushetia, continues to represent a formidable challenge. The impact of this shortfall in capacity is felt particularly among IDP populations in more remote areas.

Reform of general practice and the adoption of internationally accepted practices for the prevention and control of a number of key diseases have been slow in the Russian Federation. For this reason, apart from logistical support to existing health care structures, training local health personnel should be an essential component of further planned international assistance.

Objectives

The overall objective is to reduce the most preventable causes of morbidity and mortality, and to alleviate suffering from disability among IDPs and host families as well as among affected populations in Chechnya itself. This will be pursued by:

- enhancing access for all vulnerable groups to quality health care and rehabilitation by reinforcing the capacity of the existing health care facilities, particularly those of first contact; by providing additional mobile clinics; and, by supporting community-based programmes;
- improving the quality of health care by providing staff training, appropriate medical supplies, and health education (including MCH and hygiene and sanitation components) in the community; and
- facilitating information collection and its timely dissemination, including accurate analysis of epidemiological information as the key component for an adequate early warning and disease surveillance system.

Proposed action

Against this background, the emergency health care strategy must be adapted to ensure better accessibility to health care as well as better quality services. First and foremost is primary health care for different population groups and patients, including such basic

emergency services as the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation and waste management.

WHO will continue to facilitate and coordinate activities in the health sector by providing advice on priority health matters and the means for sharing and disseminating health information and data obtained from governmental health authorities, UN Agencies, ICRC, and NGOs.

WHO technical support will be provided, *inter alia*, to monitor the proper use of donated medical supplies and equipment; and to continuously assess and monitor changing needs and the effectiveness of emergency health programmes.

WHO will render further assistance for the control of communicable diseases by improving the epidemiological surveillance and early warning system in the affected region and strengthening the sanitary-epidemiological stations as well as improving laboratory diagnostic services.

WHO, in collaboration with national institutions and professional associations, ICRC, the Russian Red Cross, and concerned INGOs will pursue a strategy designed to achieve more equitable access to services and to improve the quality of care provided by first-contact medical personnel. Apart from assistance and supply to existing services and short-term training in the appropriate use of drugs, this will be achieved by establishing additional outreach mobile teams capable of serving IDPs in remote areas and by providing services for returnees until such a time as mobile clinics will be stationed in Chechnya itself.

UNICEF will continue to support the Ministry of Health at the federal and regional levels to maintain immunisation activities for children and women among IDP and resident populations. As a basis for a continuation of its support, UNICEF will undertake in mid-July an assessment of cold-chain and safe injection practices in Ingushetia and, to the degree possible, inside Chechnya. UNICEF will also support ongoing efforts of the Ministry of Health and INGOs to continue activities by outreach mobile immunisation teams in Ingushetia, and continue to provide essential drugs and micro-nutrients, vitamin supplies, and basic health equipment for primary health and mother and child health care facilities. In a continuation of initial efforts recently undertaken, UNICEF will collaborate directly with INGOs working in Chechnya to provide support for emergency primary health care.

Given the scope and complexity of the TB problem in the northern Caucasus, WHO will continue a joint TB control project that will provide laboratory equipment, train health personnel in diagnosis and clinical management, and comprise a health education campaign.

UNFPA will provide basic reproductive health equipment and supplies, including essential drugs and reproductive diagnostics for early detection and management of complications during pregnancy and delivery. WHO in collaboration with Russian governmental counterparts, UNFPA, and NGOs will pursue a strategy to improve accessibility and quality of primary and secondary care on reproductive health with special attention to 'safe motherhood', family planning, and the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). This will be achieved by means of mobile obstetric teams as well as by training obstetrician-gynaecologists, midwives and nurses in antenatal care, family planning, reproductive rights, neonatal care, family counselling, and the prevention and treatment of STIs.

The number of patients in need of physical rehabilitation continues to increase because of injuries and landmine accidents. WHO will support the regional projects for physical rehabilitation in Vladikavkaz, Nazran, and Achkhoy-Martan. Training will be provided to health workers and other community members in community-based disability management. This extension into Ingushetia and Chechnya will complement WHO's support to the already well-established prosthesis workshop in Vladikavkaz.

Appealing Agencies:**WHO; UNFPA; UNICEF****Implementing Partners:**

Governments of Ingushetia and Chechnya; EMERCOM; RRC; MDM; MSF-Belgium; MSF-Holland; National and local professional associations

Funds Requested:

US\$ 4,527,000 (1 December 1999-31 December 2000)

Outstanding Requirements:**US\$ 2,128,000 (1 July – 31 December 2000)**

WHO FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Coordination and management of humanitarian health assistance	300,000	150,000
Medical relief supplies	400,000	200,000
Strengthening disease surveillance	250,000	50,000
Control of tuberculosis and other communicable disease	250,000	100,000
Provision of prosthesis and physical rehabilitation	230,000	100,000
Enhancing reproductive health	200,000	200,000
Support to primary health care	250,000	250,000
Monitoring of environmental hazards	30,000	30,000
Technical support to rehabilitation centre	30,000	0
Health as a bridge to peace	100,000	0
Project support	204,000	108,000
Total	2,244,000	1,188,000

UNFPA FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Emergency RH equipment and supplies	288,000	255,000
Training on use of RH equipment, and upgrading skills of service providers	30,000	30,000
Local reproductive health coordinator	30,000	15,000
Renovation of maternity hospitals and health centres	30,000	10,000
Project support	60,000	20,000
Total	438,000	330,000

UNICEF FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Cold-chain equipment and immunisation supplies	375,000	100,000
Basic medical supplies and health kits	295,000	100,000
Essential drugs, ORS and vitamins	280,000	80,000
Support to nutritional activities including high-energy biscuits and locally produced equivalent of UNIMIX	80,000	0
Training local Personnel including printing and translation of health education and safe practices (e.g. immunisation) publications	140,000	40,000
Contingency stock (emergency kits, immunisation disposals)	225,000	100,000
Monitoring and logistics	115,000	40,000
Project support	335,000	150,000
Total	1,845,000	610,000

3.3.5 Water and Sanitation

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia	200,000
Resident population in Ingushetia	320,000
Residents and returnees in Chechnya	100,000
Total	620,000

Analysis of need

According to the UNHCR - WHO survey in December 1999, adequate water supply and improved sanitary conditions were one of the most urgent needs in Ingushetia. In response to this, UNHCR and UNICEF undertook emergency measures by installing water bladders, constant trucking of clean water, constructing of latrines and bathing facilities, removing garbage, and improving the drainage system. In order to maintain the same level of sanitary conditions for IDPs in Ingushetia, assistance in these sectors must continue. A particular emphasis is required for the sanitation component, especially in camps and in spontaneous settlements.

The need for safe water and sanitation facilities has also been determined to be of high priority for residents and returnees in Chechnya. According to recent assessments conducted by NGOs operating in Chechnya, the biggest threat to public health is the lack of clean water as well as adequate hygienic and sanitation conditions. In Grozny, for example, where all water treatment and distribution stations have been damaged, the quality of trucked water and water from other alternative sources is extremely poor. In large measure this is due to the environmental effects of massive oil spills. In health facilities, the situation is equally precarious. Many hospitals rely on trucked water, some on wells and, for others, potential water supply is interrupted because of irregular electrical power. While the government of the Russian Federation is expected to undertake major efforts in the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems in Chechnya, the international community will need to address immediate requirements by carrying out alternative means similar to those used in Ingushetia during the height of the crisis last autumn.

Objectives

- To prevent outbreaks of water-borne diseases as well as sanitation-related infections in the camps and spontaneous settlements in Ingushetia by ensuring adequate water availability; and
- to ensure that adequate potable water is delivered to the resident population and IDPs in areas of return in Chechnya.

Proposed action

In Ingushetia, UNHCR will continue repair of three water stations as well as the water distribution network, water trucking to spontaneous settlements and camps, establishment of water points, repair of the existing water points and bathing facilities, increase the area for drainage, winterise bathing facilities, and organise garbage collection and disposal in IDP camps and settlements.

UNHCR will establish close working relations with concerned local authorities and NGOs in Chechnya in order to:

- provide essential water tanking services (by providing new water tankers) to ensure that potable water is delivered to the population;
- provide needed water bladders and jerry cans to outreach populations in distant suburbs;
- provide adequate chlorine for water treatment plants, water sub-stations, and water tanking.

UNICEF will continue to collaborate with UNHCR and INGO partners, notably the IRC, in providing emergency water supply to the most needy locations, particularly in camps and spontaneous settlements, by installing water bladders and distributing jerry cans. This same collaboration will continue for sanitation activities such as latrine construction and site drainage management. Other continuing activities comprise the provision of hygienic items as well as support to the Sanitary and Epidemiological Stations (SES) in Ingushetia in their effort to monitor and improve water quality control in communities as well as in selected health facilities.

Plans for Chechnya must forcibly address critical needs in a purely emergency context. For this reason, UNICEF will create partnership with international NGOs working in Chechnya so that hygienic and water purification supplies and equipment, as well water bladders and jerry cans can reach beneficiaries. These items will be used in health facilities, food distribution points, and educational sites. In an extension to Chechnya of a successful training operation already conducted for Ingushetia, UNICEF will identify local water engineers who will operate UNICEF-donated water purification units in areas of Grozny. Through this action alone, an estimated 6,000-10,000 persons could be provided with safe water on a daily basis.

Appealing Agencies: UNHCR; UNICEF

Implementing Partners: Chechen and Ingush authorities; IRC

Funds Requested: US\$ 3,582,868 (1 December 1999-31 December 2000)

Outstanding Requirements: US\$ 1,442,686 (1 July – 31 December 2000)

UNHCR FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Rehabilitation of water stations	920,000	370,000
Purchase of water, sewage and garbage collecting trucks	210,000	0
Rental of 10 water trucks for 3 months	45,000	0
Purchase of 150 garbage containers	16,500	0
IRC activities	724,086	460,486
Project support and technical assistance	102,200	32,200
Contingency stock	509,582	100,000
Total	2,527,368	962,686

UNICEF FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Collapsible water bladders and jerry cans	182,000	80,000
Purification tablets	35,000	0
Chlorine powder	50,000	20,000
Hygienic items	205,500	90,000
Water purification pumping unit	122,500	115,000
Water/hygiene education	15,000	10,000
Water test equipment and kits	87,500	15,000
Latrine construction kits	73,000	40,000
Monitoring and logistics	75,000	20,000
Project support (including 5 percent cost recovery)	110,000	40,000
Contingency stock (water bladders, chlorine powder, water purification tablets, jerry cans, hygienic items)	100,000	50,000
Total	1,055,500	480,000

3.3.6 Emergency Education

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDP children in Ingushetia	20,000
IDP and resident children in Chechnya	16,000
Total	36,000

Analysis of need

According to the Ingush Ministry of Education (MoE), 15,170 IDP children, of an estimated total of at least 50,000 IDP children of school age in Ingushetia, are currently enrolled in 96 state primary and secondary schools as well as 12 tent schools located in IDP camps. Based on the capacity of the formal school system, a maximum of 16,700 IDP students will be able to find places when the school year resumes next September. About 15-18 percent of the teaching staff is expected to come from the ranks of IDPs themselves. Many schools will continue to operate on 3-4 shifts to accommodate IDP children.

The local authorities in Chechnya indicate that approximately 40,000 school-age children are currently living in Chechnya. The Federal Ministry of Education (MoE) in Moscow estimates that about 12,000 – 15,000 of these children are attending school at present. This number is expected to increase by September, though exact enrolment figures will eventually be made known through an MoE assessment. Overall, the MoE has stated that of a total of 410 schools in Chechnya, 320 are currently operating, albeit at minimum capacity. Many school buildings were damaged in the fighting; some schools are situated in the proximity of known mine fields. Predictably, the lack of textbooks, school supplies and school furniture is acute. Reports from Grozny indicate that there are no safe areas for children. Many areas have been mined or booby-trapped and contain UXOS. In three districts recently surveyed, very few schools are functioning and attendance is minimal. There are no kindergartens or other children's institutions operating in the districts surveyed.

For all affected areas, to date only two international relief organisations (Polish Humanitarian Organization and Caritas Austria) have organised activities for displaced pre-school-age children. The combined number of beneficiaries, however, is less than 300 children, of an estimated total of about 10,000 children aged 3 - 6. More generally, pre-school age children also require safe areas in which to play under adult supervision as well as food supplements and regular paediatric care.

All formal educational facilities will be closed from end-May to September. Support for structured and positive recreational activities, such as summer camps for IDP children, is required immediately in order to provide, particularly for adolescent and high-risk groups, an environment of security and some form of occupation during the time that schools remain closed.

Objectives

As it has since last October, UNICEF will assist national and international programme partners in providing basic educational activities, including recreation, in order to help preserve children's educational attainment and psychological well-being despite their displacement. This strategic consideration is reflected in the following programme goals:

- Support the Ministries of Education (Ingushetia and Chechnya) and INGOs in their continuing emergency and basic education activities for IDP populations as well as local populations, notably in Chechnya, who are affected by the crisis. An estimated 36,000 school-aged children are concerned;

- support local ministries (Ingush Ministries of Education, and Labour and Social Development) and INGOs in organising summer camps for IDP children and, over the longer-term, community and camp-based recreational activities;
- establish with the hardest-hit communities, including those in Chechnya should conditions permit, safe areas in which basic services, including education and recreation for pre-school as well as primary and secondary-school age children, can be provided; and
- continue advocacy and monitoring in order to ensure that IDP children in Ingushetia and Chechnya receive certification from the local Ministries of Education for schooling received in order to facilitate their re-entry into other school systems; IDP teachers benefit from the same in-service training opportunities available to local educational personnel.

A mine and UXO awareness campaign, to be implemented both in educational facilities as well as via the media, is included as a separate element in the present appeal.

Proposed action

In order to achieve the objectives and to promote the principle of 'children first in emergencies' as defined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF and its programme partners will support:

- a continuing programme of formal as well as non-formal educational and recreational activities, based in large part on replenishment of textbooks and school-in-a-box/school-in-a bag kits, accompanied by training in their use, connected to in-service teacher training programmes provided by the education authorities;
- continuing support, in collaboration with UNHCR, for activities initiated by the Ingush Ministry of Labour and Social Development and Ministry of Education as well as INGOs working in both Ingushetia and Chechnya to provide summer camp activities for approximately 10,000 IDP and other affected children ages 7-15; and
- for the most severely affected communities, including those in Chechnya should conditions permit, the establishment of safe areas for young children in order to facilitate the provision of basic services, including pre-school activities, for children and their caretakers.

Overall coordination will be ensured in the emergency education and psychosocial support coordinating committee chaired in Moscow by UNICEF. A similar committee will be established in Nazran with rotating coordination responsibilities to be assumed among UN and INGO partners.

Appealing Agency:	UNICEF
Implementing Partners:	Ingush and Chechen Ministries of Education; ARD; CPCD; IRC; PHO; PINF
Funds Requested:	US\$ 775,000 (1 December 1999-31 December 2000)
Outstanding Requirements:	US\$ 345,000 (1 July – 31 December 2000)

UNICEF FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	Requirements US\$
Educational materials, basic supplies and school furniture	280,000	120,000
Recreational materials	130,000	70,000
Survey costs	15,000	0
Repair costs for existing structures including provision of latrine facilities and water supply	20,000	0
Support costs for temporary, informal facilities; adequate clothing for school-age children.	60,000	20,000
Monitoring and logistics	70,000	35,000
Contingency stock and start up costs for Chechen schools	120,000	60,000
Project support	80,000	40,000
Total	775,000	345,000

3.3.7 Psychosocial Support

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDP children and their parents	To be determined by survey

Analysis of need

In Ingushetia, virtually all INGOs that organise emergency educational activities are also engaged in providing some form of psychosocial support. This is done by trained staff either as an integral element of educational programmes in the form of screening and ongoing counselling or as an additional component for special groups such as those teenage women who do not participate directly in school activities. School psychologists in educational facilities and psychiatric staff, most working in district hospitals, provide an additional resource base.

In a late February report, *Medecins du Monde* (MDM), in commenting on the state of mental health among IDPs in Ingushetia, noted that virtually the entire population had fallen victim in some form or another to psychological trauma and that 25 percent were seriously affected. This analysis confirms in substance earlier data collected by UNHCR in their household survey of IDP settlements in Ingushetia. MDM emphasised that the trauma was linked to the direct effects of extreme violence affecting the civilian population, the living conditions of displaced persons outside Chechnya, as well as the revisiting of recent psychological injuries, especially for children, linked to the deadly war in 1994-1996.

In a statement still applicable to the present situation, MDM noted: 'For many, on top of the heavy difficulties of everyday life are piled the still uncertain prospects for the future and a fear of returning to Chechnya'. Regarding survivors of the bombing in Grozny who were exposed to devastating human and material destruction, or who were victims of violence, the report concludes that, 'The psychological trauma is deep and will probably lead to irreversible psychological consequences'.

Objectives

UN Agencies and INGOs have identified the following objectives relating to the mental health needs of affected individuals and groups:

- continue to provide assistance to children, including counselling and recreational activities in various formal as well as specifically-IDP educational structures, in order to help them to cope with the trauma associated with displacement;
- complete activities planned for the March-June period to conduct baseline surveys on mental health needs of vulnerable groups, including gender-based violence and the extent of trauma among IDP children, and the resources available to address these needs;
- extend projects for capacity building in mental health care involving primary health care staff in different settings (ambulatories and IDP settlements) to develop better links with the community; and
- build upon the extensive media coverage already provided on the humanitarian dimensions of the ongoing crisis to produce a video documentary for use for advocacy and training.

Proposed Action

UN Agencies as well as international NGO implementing partners deploying mental health professionals in Ingushetia and Chechnya, will continue, and where possible, extend, their psychological support activities. To achieve the identified objectives, training and additional technical assistance will be provided to national authorities, local NGOs and community leaders regarding the nature and effects of various forms of abuse related to the fighting. These programmes will include:

- preliminary psychological screening in order to provide an initial response for suspected trauma victims among the IDP school population;
- conduct of base-line studies by implementing partners in the mental health and psychosocial support sector including on gender-based violence and trauma among children;
- extension of training in psychosocial support for teachers (both IDP Chechen and Ingush since the latter also encounter children suffering from trauma in the Ingush schools) and health-care personnel;
- clinical diagnosis, referral and treatment in the community-based public health care services, including secondary level, for individuals and their families having been subjected or exposed to various forms of violence including gender-based violence; and
- identification of and support to initiatives in the displaced community which seek to reduce psychological trauma.

Focal points in the international aid community will be designated to coordinate the work of implementing partners, especially those NGOs already undertaking activities in the psychosocial field. Links with activities undertaken in the emergency education and protection sectors will be established.

UNICEF will continue to support school-based activities to assess and respond to the needs of IDP children in school populations by training educational staff. WHO will assist in the design and implementation of assessments of mental health needs and resources and in building the capacity of local carers to respond. UNFPA will work together with WHO to ensure that victims of gender-based violence receive appropriate support and counselling. UNICEF's information and advocacy unit in Moscow will take the lead in the organisation of media coverage, including the preparation of a video documentary and training film on issues and activities emerging in this programme area.

Overall coordination will be ensured in the Emergency Education and Psychosocial Support Coordinating Committee chaired in Moscow by UNICEF, and the similar committee to be established in Nazran.

Appealing Agencies:	UNICEF; UNFPA; WHO
Implementing Partners:	Ingush and Chechen Ministries of Health, Labour and Social Development, and Education; ARD; CPCD; IRC; MDM
Funds Requested:	US\$ 753,000 (1 December 1999 – 31 December 2000)
Outstanding Requirements:	US\$ 353,000 (1 July – 31 December 2000)

UNICEF FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Support for In-service training for care-providers	50,000	20,000
Support for technical assistance and related costs for assessment	30,000	10,000
Support for community-based educational and recreational activities	80,000	0
Development of information tools and advocacy materials	55,000	35,000
Project support	60,000	30,000
Total	275,000	95,000

UNFPA FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Conduct assessment of gender based violence.	11,000	11,000
Training local service providers in counselling skills	27,000	27,000
Total	38,000	38,000

WHO FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget item	1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Conduct assessment of mental health needs and resources	15,000	0
Capacity building: training of PHC personnel, NGOs and other actors involved	75,000	0
Provide emergency, community-based mental-health and psychosocial support	120,000	50,000
Pilot test, publish, disseminate training materials	50,000	10,000
Organise local workshops for design, planning, monitoring, evaluation of mental health projects	40,000	40,000
National technical meeting to obtain consensus on policies and programmes	50,000	50,000
Monitoring, evaluation, information dissemination	50,000	50,000
Project support	40,000	20,000
Total	440,000	220,000

3.3.8 Income Generation and Preparatory Rehabilitation

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia to remain permanently	50,000
IDPs and vulnerable groups in Chechnya	(to be determined)
Total	50,000

Analysis of need

The displacement of people from Chechnya to Ingushetia is exacerbating existing levels of high unemployment, increasing social tensions and decreasing political stability in the northern Caucasus. IDPs living in spontaneous settlements, camps and with host families need to work, to access adequate social services, and to rebuild their lives. The UN estimates that some 50,000 IDPs are likely to remain in Ingushetia permanently. These IDPs need the active and energetic assistance of the international community to become productive, healthy, and satisfied residents of Ingushetia.

It is also evident that reliable, comprehensive, and systematic information needed to analyse the socio-economic situation in the region and prepare rehabilitation strategies is either inaccessible or non-existent. This information gap must be closed or narrowed before it is possible to take corrective and sustainable action on a scale that could make a difference in many social and economic sectors, including governance in an emergency setting.

In order to start pilot activities to meet the above needs without delay UNDP has allocated US\$ 200,000 of its core funds. The Russian Government contributed to this UNDP project for pilot income generation activities.

Objectives

- To enhance living conditions and self-sufficiency of IDPs and host families by creating employment and income generating activities in Ingushetia and northern Chechnya; and
- to prepare for the rehabilitation of Chechnya and Ingushetia by making comprehensive and detailed information available to all interested parties on creating income and improving social services by governmental bodies.

Proposed action

Assistance in support to employment and income generation programmes:

This support will take two forms. First and in cooperation with the relevant federal and regional ministries (such as Labour and Social Development), UNDP will provide managerial and financial assistance for the implementation of federal and regional governmental employment programmes. In Ingushetia this assistance will focus on the organisation of small-scale public works in spontaneous settlements likely to become permanent settlements and two large IDP camps (Karabulak and Sputnik). UNDP in cooperation with other international organisations will commission feasibility studies for the rehabilitation of community assets, schools and medical points, and secondary roads in the three IDP compact settlements of Garagorsk, Aki-Yurt, and Nesterovskaya. Direct assistance will be provided to expand small-scale agricultural enterprises for 40 families now living in Nesterovskaya.

Second, UNDP will provide assistance to IDPs staying permanently in Ingushetia and, if security permits areas of Chechnya, to create small-scale enterprises. These enterprises will take advantage of the agricultural sector and concentrate on food processing such as production of cooking oil aimed at strengthening overall food security. Other service areas include wood processing and carpentry. These projects will also focus on increasing the

participation (and income) of women in home-based small enterprises such as sewing, crafts, and clothing. Sites selected for such activities in Ingushetia will include neglected spontaneous settlements (such as Sredine Achaluki village in Malgobek area) and IDP camps in Karabulak and Sputnik. In Chechnya, the northern districts of Nadterechny and Naursky are suitable sites for creating small-scale employment.

Surveys for elaboration of rehabilitation, reconstruction and human development activities:

UNDP will commission two comprehensive studies and analyses to assess medium-and long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction prospects for the region, particularly Chechnya. The first survey will focus on collection of data on major economic indicators, particularly related to the employment situation, standard of living and investment promotion policy. The second one will be devoted to the analysis of the social sector and human development issues with emphasis on provision of social services to the most vulnerable groups of population, particularly youth, women, children and elderly. Both surveys will be closely linked to governance under emergency and special situations, preventive development strategies, human rights protection, and the role of civil society. It is envisaged that these activities will lead to the preparation of the Human Development Report for the northern Caucasus in 2001.

Activities in this sector will be closely coordinated with the ongoing and future assistance of UN Agencies as well as with other international organisations. The Ministry of Labour, the federal and regional migration services and the Ministries of Economy in Ingushetia and Chechnya have made reliable commitments to support these activities.

Appealing Agency: UNDP

Implementing Partners: Federal and Regional Ministries of Economy; Labour and Social Development; Departments of Employment Services; local and international NGOs; and regional research institutions

Funds Requested: US\$ 560,000 (1 March – 31 December 2000)

Outstanding Requirements: US\$ 560,000 (1 July - 31 December 2000)

UNDP FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/3/00-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Implementation of public works projects	300,000	300,000
Implementation by national consultants	120,000	120,000
Missions	50,000	50,000
Reporting and evaluations	30,000	30,000
Transportation and communication	10,000	10,000
Translation, publishing and dissemination	10,000	10,000
Project support	20,000	20,000
Technical support to income generation projects	20,000	20,000
Total	560,000	560,000

3.3.9 Mine Awareness

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia	200,000
Residents and IDPs in Chechnya	500,000
Total	700,000

Analysis of need

In a recent assessment of 56 health facilities in 11 districts of Chechnya undertaken by MSF Holland (16 March- 30 April 2000), 66 percent of the facilities reported that gunshot wounds and mine injuries were among the three main causes of mortality for adults. In the 8 facilities which reported separately on children, 50 percent stated that the same was true of children. Additionally, 30 percent of the facilities reported psychological disorders and 17 percent reported trauma related to hostilities to be among the top five causes of morbidity among their patients. Doctors also noted that mine-related physical and psychological trauma was greatly under-reported as a 'substantial number of victims' apparently do not register themselves at these health facilities, but instead attempt to seek treatment at home. In another assessment undertaken by the DRC among the transient IDP population in Ingushetia for the same period, those interviewed stated that based on their experience children, women, and farmers were particularly vulnerable to the effects of mines. Approximately 90 percent of all those interviewed expressed an urgent need for the dissemination of life-saving mine awareness information. Additionally, a UN site visit to a hospital in Achkhoy-Martan (April 2000) reported 10 mine-related cases a month whereas a hospital in Urus-Martan reported treating 20 such cases per week.

Objectives

- To undertake a general mine and UXO awareness public information campaign in the IDP camps, schools, and host families in Ingushetia, as well as for affected populations in Chechnya;
- to undertake a targeted mine awareness campaign for 50,000 potential returnees and 25,000 accessible Chechens living in the most affected areas;
- to install a database to gather mine incident data which will be used to prioritise programme activities and develop strategies; and
- to monitor the effectiveness of mine awareness activities in Ingushetia and Chechnya.

Proposed action

In response to the current situation, and working in close collaboration with the Ingush Ministries of Education and Health, UNHCR, and implementing NGO partners, UNICEF's objective is to provide mine and UXO awareness education for all IDPs. Special emphasis will be placed on the 50,000 potential returnees living in camps and spontaneous settlements and with host families in Ingushetia, and 25,000 accessible persons in Chechnya affected by the hostilities.

Building on the results of the DRC assessment, UNHCR's implementing partner, Voice of the Mountains, a Chechen NGO which worked on mine awareness issues after the 1994 – 1996 conflict, will undertake an initial survey on the levels of mine awareness in both republics. Voice of the Mountain (VoM) will also develop a mine incident database, and will monitor activities regularly. Utilising the VoM systematised mine incident reporting form, all implementing partners will gather mine incident data which will be recorded in a centralised database. Results of this data will be analysed and disseminated in order to target programme activities to the most heavily affected areas.

UNICEF will work closely with UNHCR and implementing NGOs to design and undertake a preliminary mine and UXO awareness public information campaign. UNICEF and the DRC will support this campaign through an initial 'training of trainers' of 30 UN and NGO staff. UNICEF will also provide technical assistance and financial support for the preparation and dissemination of mine awareness materials utilising the educational and informational structures, and through the health networks. Public service messages via radio and television broadcasts in Ingushetia and Chechnya will augment the programme. Teachers and psychosocial workers in the IDP camps and the schools will also be trained in mine awareness approaches especially targeted towards children. Mine awareness information will be included in aid packages for returnees at border crossings and at food distribution points.

This mine awareness programme is aimed at modifying risk-taking behaviour by providing appropriate information, and will strengthen local capacity to undertake mine awareness education by disseminating information, gathering data, and establishing monitoring systems. UNICEF and UNHCR will coordinate efforts of all implementing partners in order to better target affected populations. UNICEF will provide technical expertise in order to develop a phased approach to the programme for IDPs, especially those planning to return to Chechnya. UNHCR and DRC will utilise their monitors working in the IDP camps to ensure implementation of the programme.

Appealing Agencies: UNICEF; UNHCR

Implementing Partners: EMERCOM; Ingush Ministries of Education and Health; ARD; CPCD; DRC; IRC; IR; PINF; PHO; Voice of the Mountain (VoM)

Funds Requested: US\$ 525,000 (1 July 2000 – 31 December 2000)

Outstanding Requirements: US\$ 525,000 (1 July – 31 December 2000)

UNICEF FINANCIAL SUMMARY¹	Outstanding Requirements US\$ (7/1/00 – 31/12/2000)
Budget Item	
Training of trainers	25,000
Mine awareness materials	250,000
Monitoring & logistics	40,000
Project support	160,000
Total	475,000

UNHCR FINANCIAL SUMMARY²	Outstanding Requirements US\$ (7/1/00 – 31/12/2000)
Budget Item	
Survey on mine prevalence	14,000
Mine awareness database	16,000
Initial monitoring	20,000
Total	50,000

¹ Projects in this sector are new, as of 1 July 2000.

² Projects in this sector are new, as of 1 July 2000.

3.3.10 Protection

Analysis of need

UNHCR continues to address the protection needs of those displaced throughout the Russian Federation as a result of fighting in the northern Caucasus. Interventions based on international humanitarian and human rights law and the legislation of the Russian Federation are intended to assure the safety of the affected population and the creation of conditions which will allow them to normalise their lives. UNICEF will address complementary activities focussing on child protection issues in conjunction with the UNHCR programme and as part of UNICEF's assistance in the field of emergency education, psychosocial support, and mine awareness.

Acknowledging the unstable security situation in affected areas, at a minimum 150,000 persons displaced by fighting are likely to remain in areas of relative safety in Ingushetia, Dagestan and elsewhere at least until the spring 2001. The legal status of these persons remains unclear. Some 15 percent of the displaced population in these areas lack documentation necessary to travel or to establish legal residence. There are indications from national authorities in Ingushetia that they may be willing to accommodate the integration of some 60,000 persons expressing the desire to remain indefinitely. The authorities need substantial support to assure effective integration and that harmony prevails among the displaced and settled populations of the Republic.

Numerous persons in Ingushetia, Dagestan and Chechnya, including those displaced, need documentation establishing their legal identity and rights as a result of losses. Access to documentation is closely linked to issues of freedom of movement, compensation for ills suffered, access to long term welfare benefits, housing and educational opportunities. Limitations on provision of documentation also have a psychological impact on victims, who are further traumatised by the uncertain future which unclear legal status compounds. Lack of appropriate documentation impedes unrestricted access to areas of safe haven and leaves those who wish to travel from or to areas of origin in danger of harassment and arrest.

The evolving role of 19 UNHCR monitors, including two local lawyers, from observation and reporting to greater intervention and advocacy is necessary to address the protection needs of the displaced population in Ingushetia in the restricted security framework.

UNHCR has addressed forced return to dangerous areas effectively to date; the capacity to intervene effectively must be expanded in areas where violence continues. The hospitable attitude of authorities in areas of relative safety requires encouragement and support. A careful balance must be maintained between activities undertaken in Chechnya and those implemented in Ingushetia, to avoid creating a false sense of security or the potential for attracting individuals back to dangerous areas.

Objectives

- Identify protection needs of different groups, such as separated children and the elderly;
- assure that civilians in need have access to secure locations, including freedom of movement and the right to remain in safe areas;
- ensure that civilians who require assistance have access to it;
- assure that civilians have access to necessary legal documentation;
- in the restricted security framework, maintain humanitarian actors' access to all civilians in need;

- advocate for and promote the creation of conditions that allow voluntary return of individuals in safety and dignity;
- empower NGOs, and regional and national authorities to implement effective protection monitoring and intervention, and facilitate and maintain co-operative approaches to resolution of protection issues;
- given the prevailing security situation, refrain from encouraging return. Where individuals none the less return voluntarily UNHCR seeks to assure that they do so in safety and dignity;
- As a complementary measure to other psychosocial support activities, focus psychosocial assistance on the civilians who have fundamental protection related mental health needs, including victims of sexual violence perpetrated by combatants and torture.

Proposed action

Access to Documentation:

- UNHCR will undertake an assessment of the IDP population to identify legal documentation needs, and advocate the provision of documents to address needs identified, in support of the preservation of safe haven and spontaneous return in safety and dignity.
- Support will be provided to enhance national mechanisms for issuance of legal documentation, in a non-discriminatory manner based only on citizenship rights.
- A public awareness campaign addressing the affected population and providing information regarding legal rights and obligations, as well as the relevant procedures to obtain identification, residence and travel documents will be implemented among the affected population, using print and electronic media.

Protection Monitoring and Intervention:

- UNHCR will continue to facilitate a co-ordinated approach to protection among humanitarian actors.
- The primary focus of protection activities will remain the preservation of safe haven and prevention of forced return to unsafe areas.
- To ensure informed decision making for the displaced population, a public awareness campaign through print and electronic media will be provided, including information regarding the situation in areas of potential return as well as areas of alternate safety.
- For ethnic Chechens residing elsewhere in the Russian Federation including major metropolitan areas, UNHCR will continue to advocate on their behalf, seeking legalisation of their residence status and to avoid forced return to unsafe areas. A local NGO, Civic Assistance, will carry out community-based activities in selected areas (e.g. Moscow) to facilitate access to essential services, such as medical care and education, for persons who in the absence of a residence permit would otherwise be deprived of such services.
- UNHCR will continue to expand the functions of national staff monitors to improve capacity to advocate and intervene, including the development of effective tools and provision of training. Dissemination of culturally sensitive legal and practical information through the recently opened Vesta legal clinic and roving national legal staff will support the empowerment of those displaced.

- Support for local NGOs will be expanded in Ingushetia and Dagestan and initiated in Chechnya, to provide tools and training for monitoring and where possible intervention to effectuate a rights based approach, focusing on particularly vulnerable persons, in order to identify and where possible address legal needs.
- Recognising the close link between protection activities and assistance distributed for a protection purpose, UNHCR will continue to identify and implement material interventions that maintain a preventive protection focus. This includes:
 - provision of assistance to defuse tensions resulting from the pressure of hosted displaced persons upon the limited resources of host families;
 - the maintenance of a level of support which is necessary to assure that no displaced individual feels that it is necessary to return to an unsafe area due to inadequate access to resources;
 - distribution of assistance in areas of ongoing insecurity, in the prevailing security framework, in a manner that does not create a significant “pull factor”; and
 - distribution of targeted supplementary assistance to particularly vulnerable persons and those with special needs.
- Efforts will be linked to and complement UNICEF programme activities regarding mine awareness, education, and psychosocial support.
- UNHCR will support the re-establishment of the civilian judiciary system in areas affected by hostilities, including provision of legal advice to affected populations through national legal NGOs. Capacity building will be provided in Moscow and Ingushetia to federal and local authorities responsible for reconstruction of legal structures for affected areas.

Complementing Refugee Protection:

- Intensified focus will be placed upon country of origin information development and dissemination, to support the review of asylum claims submitted by Chechens outside of the Russian Federation.

Appealing Agency: UNHCR

Implementing Partners: Federal and local authorities, and NGOs

Funds Requested: US\$ 608,461 (1 December 1999-31 December 2000)

Outstanding Requirements: US\$ 408,461 (1 July – 31 December 2000)

UNHCR FINANCIAL SUMMARY	Total US\$	Outstanding Requirements US\$
Budget Item	(1/12/99-31/12/2000)	(1/7/2000-31/12/2000)
Legal and social counselling	80,000	45,000
Capacity building and training	62,000	30,000
Advocacy, assessment, and monitoring	171,461	38,461
Rehabilitation of judicial system in Chechnya	100,000	100,000
Summer camps	150,000	150,000
Psychosocial protection	45,000	45,000
Total	608,461	408,461

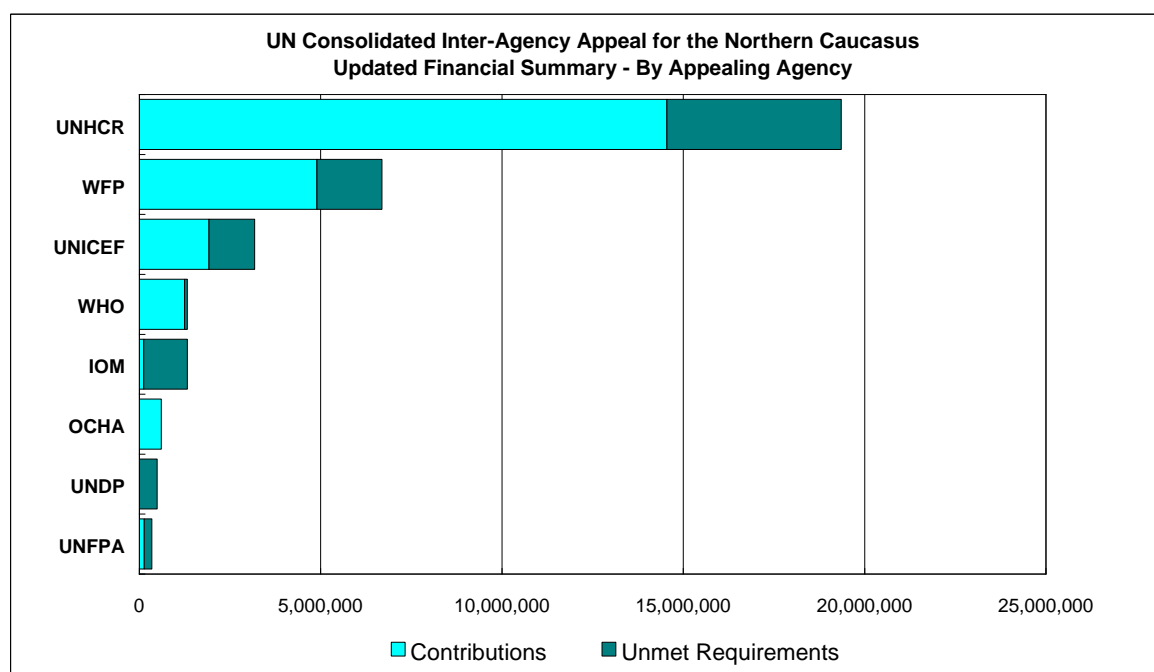
ANNEX I

RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL AS OF 14 JUNE 2000

**Table I: Funding to the 1999 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)
Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Agency
as of 14 June 2000**

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

Appealing Agency	Original Requirements (Dec 99 - Feb 2000)	Revised Requirements (Dec 99 - June 2000)	Pledges/ Contributions	Unmet Requirements	Requirements Covered
	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)	%
IOM	-----	1,322,500	120,000	1,202,500	9.1%
UNDP	-----	490,000	0	490,000	0.0%
UNFPA	400,000	344,000	134,000	210,000	39.0%
UNHCR *	8,300,000	19,356,678	14,550,285	4,806,393	75.2%
UNICEF	1,100,000	3,177,557	1,919,299	1,258,258	60.4%
WFP	5,300,000	6,689,947	4,892,922	1,797,025	73.1%
WHO	742,000	1,325,524	1,247,071	78,453	94.1%
OCHA / UN **	345,000	593,122	605,052	0 ***	100.0%
TOTAL	16,187,000	33,299,328	23,468,629	9,842,629 ***	70.4%



Appeal Requirements = Contributions + Unmet Requirements

* All 2000 contributions are credited to UNHCR's 2000 Supplementary Programme for Refugees and Displaced Persons from Chechnya. This Supplementary Programme is composed of US\$ 10,760,500 for needs of IDPs in the Northern Caucasus (as per the CAP/March 2000) and US\$ 2.25 million for needs of refugees in Georgia.

** The Flash Appeal for the region issued on 01 December included US\$ 150,000 for security under a budget-line "OCHA/UN" in addition to US\$ 195,000 for coordination, totalling US\$ 345,000. OCHA has transferred an amount of US\$ 77,027 to UNHCR for related procurement of equipment for UN Security and US\$ 50,000 to UNSECOORD for recruitment of UN Security Officer.

*** As one surplus in one project does not offset the shortfall of another, the shortfall reflects the actual remaining needs.

**Table II: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the
Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)
Donor Breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Agency
as of 14 June 2000**

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

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A. NON-FOOD			
Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount (US\$)
Canada	OCHA	Coordination	68,027
Canada	UNFPA	Health and nutrition and psycho-social rehabilitation	42,000
Canada	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	928,446
Canada	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	136,054
Canada	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	103,449
Czech Republic	OCHA	Coordination	2,000
Czech Republic	UNFPA	Health and nutrition and psycho-social rehabilitation	2,000
Czech Republic	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	22,000
Czech Republic	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	3,000
Czech Republic	WHO	Health and nutrition	2,000
Denmark	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	1,306,855
Denmark	WHO	Health and nutrition	185,874
Estonia	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	19,295
Finland	OCHA	Coordination	18,025
Finland	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	323,662
Finland	WHO	Health and nutrition	18,044
France	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	153,524
Germany	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	752,691
Italy	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	149,987
Japan	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	500,000
Netherlands	OCHA	Coordination	100,000
Netherlands *	UNFPA	Health and nutrition and psycho-social rehabilitation	60,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	615,708
Netherlands	WHO	Health and nutrition	200,218
Norway	IOM	Health and nutrition	120,000
Norway	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	1,765,829
Norway	WHO	Health and nutrition	117,915
Sweden	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	225,225
Switzerland	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	942,467
United Kingdom	OCHA	Coordination	200,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	450,793
United Kingdom	WHO	To strengthen the existing national and regional disease surveillance and telephone systems in the north caucasus	100,000
United Kingdom	WHO	Health and nutrition	200,000
USA	OCHA	Coordination	217,000
USA	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	3,100,000

* As reported by the Donor.

**Table II: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the
Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)
Donor Breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Agency**
as of 14 June 2000

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agencies.

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A. NON-FOOD (continued)				
Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount (US\$)	
USA	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	2,700,000	
USA for UNHCR	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	945	
USA	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	341,000	
USA	WHO	Health and nutrition	230,020	
USA *	WHO	Health and nutrition	193,000	
EC-ECHO	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	1,007,049	
AGFUND	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	50,000	
Finnish Refugee Council	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	16,880	
Private, Canada	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	1,479	
Private, Japan	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	2,446	
Private, USA	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	300	
Qatar Charitable Society	UNHCR	Emergency programme for displaced persons from Chechnya	600,500	
Qatar Charitable Society	UNICEF	Water and sanitation	250,000	
UN Foundation **	UNFPA	Health and nutrition and psycho-social rehabilitation	30,000	
TOTAL - NON FOOD (Part A)			18,575,707	
B. FOOD AID				
Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Food (MTs)	Amount (US\$)
Canada	WFP	Cereal wheat	1,588 MTs	438,565
Czech Republic	WFP	Direct support costs	-----	9,000
Denmark	WFP	364 MTs vegetable oil and 240 MTs peas	604 MTs	450,450
Sweden	WFP	Food aid	1,100 MTs	315,410
Switzerland	WFP	890 MTs cereal wheat; 129 MTs sugar and 126 MTs vegetable oil	1,145 MTs	628,931
United Kingdom	WFP	2,487 MTs cereal wheat; 142 MTs sugar; 150 MTs vegetable oil and 168 MTs pulp beans	2,947 MTs	1,000,000
USA	WFP	1,500 MTs cereal wheat; 89 MTs HPB and 208 MTs pulpbeans	1,797 MTs	1,450,600
Multilateral	WFP	605 MTs Cereal wheat; 168 MTs iodised salt and 170 MTs sugar	943 MTs	300,000
Multilateral	WFP	Cereal wheat	1,010 MTs	299,966
TOTAL - FOOD AID (Part B)			11,134 MTs	4,892,922
GRAND TOTAL			11,134 MTs	23,468,629

* As reported by the Donor.

** Funds allocated from the UNF/UNFPA Global project on "Reproductive Health for Communities in Crisis".

Table III: 1999/2000 Additional Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)
Outside of the framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 20 June 2000

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Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA by Donors.

Decision Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value (US\$)
30-Nov-99	Canada	ICRC	Cash for food, medical assistance, winterization programmes and improved water and sanitation facilities (Part of CDN\$ 1.5 million)	340,136
16-Dec-99	Denmark	RC/Denmark	Cash for humanitarian assistance for the North Caucasus	676,590
05-Nov-99	Denmark	Danish Refugee Council/Danish People's Relief Association	Cash for humanitarian assistance for the North Caucasus (46.H.7-3)	706,215
23-Dec-99	Denmark	Danish Refugee Council	Cash for humanitarian assistance for the North Caucasus (46.H.7-3)	541,272
02-Apr-00	Denmark	RC/Denmark	Cash for emergency aid to the victims of the crisis in Chechnya	965,251
Sub-Total				2,889,328
09-Mar-00	Germany	ASB	Cash to provide the most vulnerable IDPs with blankets to protect themselves against the freezing temperatures in the refugee camp in Severny in Ingushetia (ASHH 321.50 RUS 09/99)	53,455
19-Nov-99	Germany	CARE	Cash to provide Chechnian displaced people with emergency relief assistance at the beginning of winter (ASHH 321.50 RUS 09/99)	230,941
27-Apr-00	Germany	German Embassy	Cash to provide 4,000 families (approximately 24,000 people) in need with basic food items during the next four months (ASHH 321.50 RUS 07/00)	41,668
14-Feb-00	Germany	HELP	Cash to supply IDPs with emergency relief assistance to survive the winter in refugee camps in Ingushetia (ASHH 321.50 RUS 2/99)	211,361
10-Nov-99	Germany	ICRC	Cash to provide victims and refugees of current crisis in the Northern Caucasus with emergency relief aid (ASHH 321.50 RUS 06/99)	375,950
18-Feb-00	Germany	ICRC	Cash to provide displaced Chechnians and refugees with emergency relief assistance to survive in the forthcoming months (ASHH 321.50)	352,268
18-Apr-00	Germany	Lazarus Hilfswerk	Cash for provision of 7,856 food package for refugees, IDPs and displaced people (ASHH 321.50 RUS 05/00)	154,528
01-Oct-99	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash to provide emergency assistance to 2,500 refugees in the above mentioned areas of Dagestan (ASHH 321.50 RUS 04/99)	90,920
07-Oct-99	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash to provide emergency assistance to 3,000 Chechnian refugees in Ingushetia (ASHH 321.50 RUS 05/99)	200,400
12-Nov-99	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash to provide Chechnian displaced persons with emergency relief assistance at the beginning of winter (ASHH 321.50 RUS 07/99)	214,829
13-Jan-00	Germany	World Vision	Cash to provide emergency relief assistance to approximately 30,000 Chechnians in the above mentioned areas in Ingushetia (ASHH 321.50 RUS 01/00)	165,645
Sub-Total				2,091,965
09-Apr-99	Ireland	Caritas	Cash for humanitarian aid	6,812
29-Feb-00	Ireland	IRC	Cash for assistance to Chechen IDPs	112,500
12-Nov-99	Ireland	ICRC	Cash for assistance to victims of conflict	200,267
Sub-Total				319,579

Table III: 1999/2000 Additional Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)
Outside of the framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 20 June 2000

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Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA by Donors.

Decision Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value (US\$)
10-Dec-99	Japan	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance for the North Caucasus	500,000
13-Oct-99	Netherlands	Action contre la Faim	Cash for humanitarian programme for vulnerable groups (distribution of medicines, hygiene products and food items, sanitary rehabilitation, capacity building) in prisons and social institutions (DCH/99/0014)	361,779
15-Nov-99	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash for relief activities (medical assistance/food aid etc.) (RU005701)	476,190
08-Oct-99	Netherlands	Medecins du Monde France	Cash for emergency medical relief programme for the displaced persons in camps in the Sundjiski district (distribution of medicines, psychological care (DCH/99/0015))	108,534
Sub-Total				946,503
01-Nov-99	Sweden	ICRC	Cash for relief and emergency rehabilitation (Part of SEK 12,395,000)	1,402,439
01-Jan-00	Sweden	ICRC	Cash for relief and emergency rehabilitation (Part of SEK 11,850,000)	1,303,318
01-Nov-99	Sweden	PMU	Cash for relief and emergency rehabilitation (Part of SEK 12,395,000)	109,146
01-Jan-00	Sweden	PMU	Cash for relief and emergency rehabilitation (Part of SEK 11,850,000)	100,711
Sub-Total				2,915,614
24-Aug-99	EC-ECHO	RC/Denmark	Cash for provision of food and hygiene parcels/hot meals (improval of nutritional status, incentive to comply with treatment). Strengthening of visiting nurses system (visiting of patients, health education), for basic laboratory equipment, rehabilitation	1,088,376
24-Aug-99	EC-ECHO	RC/United Kingdom	Cash for provision of food and hygiene parcels/hot meals (improval of nutritional status, incentive to comply with treatment). Strengthening of visiting nurses system (visiting of patients, health education), for basic laboratory equipment, rehabilitation	854,701
19-Oct-99	EC-ECHO	Reserve	Cash to provide emergency relief (1-month-food rations, provisional shelter, basic relief items, basic health care, winter clothing) to the persons displaced by the ongoing conflict (Part of ECU 1.2 million)	210,084
Sub-Total				2,133,161
TOTAL				12,136,286

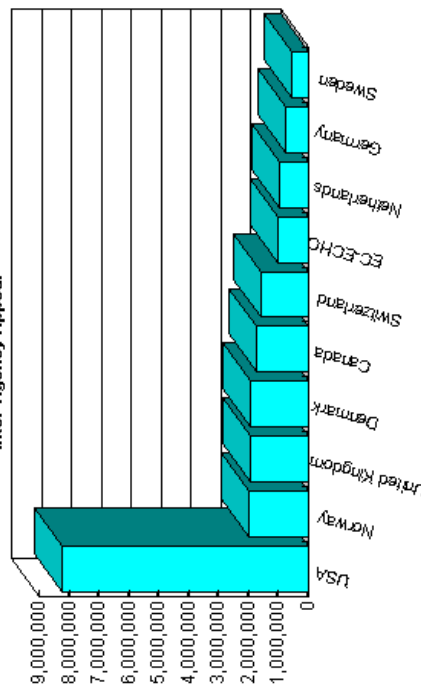
Table IV: Major Donors of Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation) in 1999

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information reported by donors and appealing agencies.

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to 1999 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation) December 1999 - June 2000			
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. USA	8,232,565	35.08%	
2. Norway	2,003,744	8.54%	
3. United Kingdom	1,950,793	8.31%	
4. Denmark	1,943,179	8.28%	
5. Canada	1,716,541	7.31%	
6. Switzerland	1,571,398	6.70%	
7. EC-ECHO	1,007,049	4.29%	
8. Netherlands	975,926	4.16%	
9. Germany	752,691	3.21%	
10. Sweden	540,635	2.30%	
Others *	2,774,108	11.82%	
TOTAL	23,468,629	100.00%	

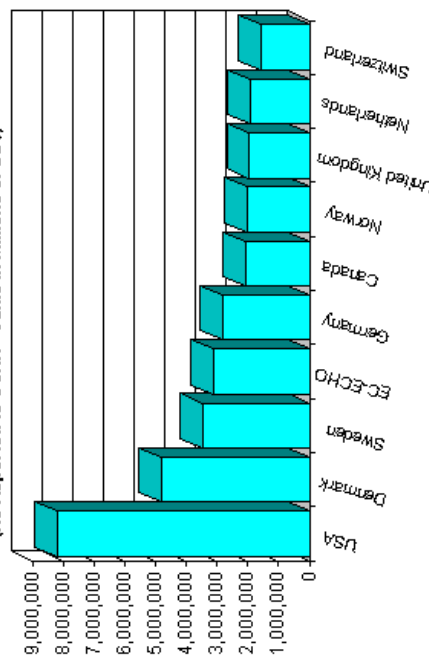
Total Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation) as of 20 June 2000			
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. USA	8,232,565	23.12%	
2. Denmark	4,832,507	13.57%	
3. Sweden	3,456,249	9.71%	
4. EC-ECHO	3,140,210	8.82%	
5. Germany	2,844,656	7.99%	
6. Canada	2,056,677	5.78%	
7. Norway	2,003,744	5.63%	
8. United Kingdom	1,950,793	5.48%	
9. Netherlands	1,922,429	5.40%	
10. Switzerland	1,571,398	4.41%	
Others *	3,593,667	10.09%	
TOTAL **	35,604,915	100.00%	

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the 1999 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal



* Others includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, AGFUND, Multilateral, NGOs, Private Donors and UN Foundation

Total Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus (As Reported to OCHA - Value in Millions of US\$)



* Others includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, AGFUND, Multilateral, NGOs, Private Donor and UN Foundation

** Total Humanitarian Assistance calculated as follows - Contributions in direct response to the 1999 Appeal plus additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal framework (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, Bilateral, etc.)

ANNEX II

PROGRAMME OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS (ICRC)

On 8 February the ICRC launched its 2000 Emergency Appeal for the Moscow Regional Delegation (including northern Caucasus) as a complement to its annual Emergency Appeals document issued in December 1999.

In the Russian Federation the ICRC needs over SFr 41 million (US\$ 24.7 million; Euro 25.5 million) to meet its objectives, which are twofold. On the one hand, it will continue its aid programmes for people affected by the conflict in the northern Caucasus, and on the other, it will pursue its efforts to promote respect for humanitarian law through nationwide dissemination programmes for the authorities, in the education system and among the armed forces, a crucial aspect of its mandate.

With regard to the vast humanitarian needs created by the ongoing Chechen crisis, the Appeal covers ICRC programmes as well as activities coordinated by the ICRC and run by the Russian Red Cross and the International Federation, in a continuation of the five-month plan of action issued by the ICRC in November 1999 to support the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement's operation in response to the conflict in the northern Caucasus.

The ICRC's first priority remains to continue providing some 150,000 people in the region with basic necessities, in coordination with the authorities and other humanitarian agencies. Other programmes, conducted mainly in neighbouring Ingushetia but also, as of April, in Chechnya, include assistance for medical facilities treating the displaced and the wounded and water-supply and sanitation projects. Together with the International Federation, the ICRC will continue to support the Russian Red Cross Society and its local branches in carrying out their programmes in aid of displaced persons from Chechnya and civilians within Chechnya. Programmes in Chechnya have resumed despite the security situation which remains extremely difficult.

The ICRC's second priority concerns visits to people detained in connection with the conflict, both within Chechnya and elsewhere in the Russian Federation. Visits have been carried out regularly since mid-May, following an agreement reached with the relevant authorities.

For further information, or to receive the ICRC appeal document, please fax the ICRC External Resources Division on + 41 22 730 2899 or e-mail at rex_don.gva@icrc.org.

ANNEX III

NOTE ON THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL COMMUNITY

Over twenty international NGOs and dozens of local NGOs are active in the different republics of the northern Caucasus. Some NGOs operate from offices in Nazran while others work from Stavropol or Vladikavkaz, providing assistance in the following sectors: health and nutrition, food aid, shelter and relief, water and sanitation, education, psychosocial support, mine awareness, and protection (see following summaries of NGO activities, and the table on sectors of interest). NGO presence in Ingushetia is adequate when related to the number of people in need and the work carried out by other organisations (including those from the Russian Government, the UN Agencies, and the ICRC and its partners).

Several NGOs have started providing assistance to civilians in Chechnya. The programmes are based on needs assessments, of which there have now been some two dozen in much of the republic; independent access to the resident, displaced, or returnee population; and security. To ensure efficient operations, NGOs are constantly improving monitoring by increasing their involvement in distributions, communicating with target communities, and enhancing collaboration with other agencies. Some international NGOs have approached UN agencies, primarily UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP, in order to become implementing partners. Such arrangements are particularly useful when based on: joint assessment of needs; joint project monitoring; and joint evaluation. Implementation is to be split, whereby the UN handles the primary issues such as commodity purchase and NGOs use their special capacity to ensure appropriate end-use of resources. NGOs working as UN implementing partners in Chechnya can fall within the UN's security umbrella if they choose to do so.

Cooperation between organisations carrying out humanitarian programmes takes place in various ways, both in Moscow and at the field level. EMERCOM and NGOs often discuss their plans and programmes at the federal and regional levels. In Moscow, working groups have been established in each sector, where UN Agencies and NGOs meet fortnightly. This has been extended to the field, where EMERCOM holds weekly overall coordination meetings and UN Agencies and NGOs meet fortnightly to discuss operational issues in each sector.

Insecurity is the biggest challenge to NGO operations. All of the NGOs working in the northern Caucasus have suffered; some organisations lost staff or had them held against their will. To help prevent such incidents from occurring during this operation, NGOs seek the following: support from the relevant authorities, both in terms of information and protection; access to appropriate communications equipment, including HF and VHF radios, and satellite and mobile phones; and advice from the United Nations Security Coordinator.

For their part, NGOs working in the region have agreed to:

- subscribe fully to the principles of humanity, impartiality, and neutrality;
- share information with other organisations involved in humanitarian action;
- participate in working groups at the policy and operational levels;
- cooperate with other agencies to ensure safety of staff members; and
- provide, transport, and distribute assistance of a purely humanitarian nature.

For NGOs to be effective, whether via implementing arrangements with a UN Agency or directly, they need resources from the donor community.

Name: **AAR** (Association for Aid and Relief)
Location: Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 40,000
Objectives: Assist IDPs for the well-being of displaced women and children - provide shelter and relief items; water and sanitation; education and psychosocial support.

Name: **ACF** (Action Contre la Faim)
Location: Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: Depends on programme
Objectives: Provide food, relief and hygienic items to IDPs and other vulnerable beneficiaries in Achkoy-Martan district, Chechnya; supplementary feeding programme for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children 6-24 months planned in Ingushetia.

Name: **ARD** (Agency for Rehabilitation and Development)
Location: Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: Variable
Objectives: Provide food, relief items to IDPs; polo vaccination; education and psychosocial support.

Name: **Austrian Hilfswerk**
Location: Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: Information not provided
Objectives: Provide hygiene items, showers to IDPs in Karabulak; sewing programme; supplementary feeding programme.

Name: **Benevolence International Foundation**
Location: Chechnya and Dagestan
Beneficiaries: Information not provided
Objectives: Provide food, hygiene, and relief items, as well as medicines.

Name: **CARE International**
Location: Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 30,000
Objectives: Education and psychosocial support to 10,000 IDP children, and training for 400 teachers from primary schools/IDP camps in Chechnya and Ingushetia; provide food to 10,000 IDPs in Chechnya, and returnees; medical assistance and psychosocial counselling for 10,000 women and children in Chechnya and Ingushetia (in planning stage). Care Germany provided food, relief items, and medicines to IDPs in Ingushetia

Name: **CPCD** (Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development)
Location: Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 32,900
Objectives: Provide monthly food to 30,000 IDPs and vulnerable groups in Nadterechny and Urus-Martan regions of Chechnya, and Ingushetia; education to 400 IDP children in spontaneous settlements Ingushetia; psychosocial support to 2,500 IDP children in four camps in Ingushetia and five villages in Chechnya.

Name: Dorcas Aid International
Location: Ingushetia and North Ossetia
Beneficiaries: 13,000
Objectives: Provide food and relief items to 10,000 IDPs and 3,000 vulnerable people.

Name: DRC (Danish Refugee Council)
Location: Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 100,000 in Chechnya; 270,000 in Ingushetia
Objectives: Provide relief items, food to IDPs and vulnerable groups in Chechnya and Ingushetia; facilitate integration of IDPs who wish to remain in Ingushetia; provide shelter for voluntary returnees to Chechnya.

Name: Handicap International
Location: Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: No information
Objectives: Provide the Chechen population with orthopaedic appliances, train the Grozny orthopaedic centre's technical team, capacity-building, make the centre accessible for disabled; relief items to Ingushetia.

Name: Help eV
Location: Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: Depends on programme
Objectives: Provide food, relief, and hygienic items to IDPs.

Name: HIA (Hungarian Interchurch Aid)
Location: Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 25,972
Objectives: Provide food, relief and hygienic items; provide daily hot meal for school children in Gvardeskoye, Nadterechnoye, and Znamenskoye, Chechnya; education support – provision of school kits and equipment.

Name: IMC (International Medical Corps)
Location: Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 2,455
Objectives: Medical assistance through three mobile clinics; distribution of medicines; vaccination of population.

Name: IRC (International Rescue Committee)
Location: Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 12,000
Objectives: Provide relief items to IDPs living in spontaneous settlements and in private sector; water and sanitation in spontaneous settlements; health education sessions in spontaneous settlements; psychosocial support to children and adolescents in spontaneous settlements.

Name: IR (Islamic Relief)
Location: Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 54,000
Objectives: Food, health and nutrition, water and sanitation assistance to IDPs in Severny, Sputnik camps, and Nazran region.

Name:	Kap Anamur
Location:	Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Variable
Objectives:	Provide relief items to IDPs.
Name:	MDM (Medecins Du Monde)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	85,000
Objectives:	Improve the sanitary and health conditions in six IDP camps in Chechnya and three camps in Ingushetia; support the medical institutions in Chechnya, which cope with wounded civilians.
Name:	Mercy Corps
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Variable
Objectives:	Provide food, relief items, and medical support.
Name:	MSF – B (Medecins Sans Frontieres – Belgium)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	30,000 in Ingushetia
Objectives:	Ingushetia: Ensure IDPs have access to basic medical care through medical mobile teams focusing on reproductive health; provide relief, hygienic items; build latrines and showers in spontaneous settlements in Malgobek region. Chechnya: Project under assessment: will include primary health care and relief, water and sanitation activities.
Name:	MSF - Holland
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	120,000
Objectives:	Improve access to basic medical care in Ingushetia and Chechnya through the provision of medicines and medical equipment to key medical facilities; improve access to health care services in Chechnya through the temporary rehabilitation of damaged health facilities; monitor the humanitarian situation to ensure timely response to critical situations.
Name:	PHO (Polish Humanitarian Organisation)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Depends on programme
Objectives:	Provide food, baby food, relief, hygienic items, medical supplies, and medicines to IDPs; work with pre-school children; create multiple-purpose safe zones in Grozny; develop land mine awareness in Chechnya.
Name:	PINF (People in Need Foundation)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	100,000 in Chechnya, 8,000 in Ingushetia
Objectives:	Provide food, relief and hygienic items, medical and education support to IDPs and vulnerable groups in Chechnya and Ingushetia; initiate reconstruction activities on schools and health facilities in prioritised locations of Chechnya.

Name: The Salvation Army
Location: Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 30,293
Objectives: Provide supplementary food packages for children aged 0-5 years; medical supplies.; educational / counselling services.

Name: WVI (World Vision – Germany)
Location: Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 40,000
Objectives: Provide food, relief items, and medicines to eight villages in Malgobek district; health and psychosocial support.

Name: WVI (World Vision - USA)
Location: North Ossetia and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries: 150,000
Objectives: Monitor the arrival, unloading, and transport of WFP food.

International NGOs and sectors of interest in the Republics of Chechnya (C) and Ingushetia (I)

	Assess Mission		Food Aid		Shelter & Relief		Health & Nutrition		Psycho-social		Water & Sanitation		Education		Income Gen.		Protection	
	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I
AAR		X				X				X		X		X				
ACF	X	X	X	X	X			X			X							
ARD	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X			X				
Austrian Hilfswerk		X		X								X				X		
BIF		X		X		X		X										
Care International		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X				
CPCD	X	X	X	X					X	X				X				
Dorcas Aid		X		X		X												
DRC	X	X	X	X	X	X				X						X	X	X
Handicap Int'l	X	X				X	X											
Help Ev	X	X	X	X	X	X					X	X						
HIA	X	X	X	X		X						X		X				
IMC		X						X										
IRC		X				X		X		X		X		X				
Islamic Relief		X		X				X				X						
Kap Anamur		X				X												
MDM	X	X					X	X	X	X								
Mercy Corps	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X										
MSF-B	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X						
MSF-H	X	X					X	X										
PHO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X				
PINF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X
Salvation Army	X	X	X	X			X	X		X				X				
World Vision (FRG)		X		X		X		X		X								
World Vision (US)		X		X														

ANNEX IV

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAR	Association for Aid and Relief
ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ARD	Agency for Rehabilitation and Development
Chechnya	Republic of Chechnya, Russian Federation
CPCD	Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development
Dagestan	Republic of Dagestan, Russian Federation
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EMERCOM	Ministry of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters
EMERCOM-‘Zashita’	All Russian Institute for Disaster Medicine
HIA	Hungarian Interchurch Aid
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally displaced person
IGO	Inter-governmental organisation
IMC	International Medical Corps
INGO	International non-governmental organisation
Ingushetia	Republic of Ingushetia, Russian Federation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IR	Islamic Relief
MCH	Mother-child Health
MDM	<i>Médecins du Monde</i>
MoE	Ministry of Education
MSF	<i>Médecins sans Frontières</i>
MTs	Metric tonnes
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORS	Oral rehydration salts
PHC	Primary health care
PHO	Polish Humanitarian Organisation
PINF	People in Need Foundation
SA	Salvation Army
SES	Sanitary and epidemiological station
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
TB	Tuberculosis

UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
VoM	Voice of the Mountain
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International