

CAP Mid-Year Review

Consolidated Appeals Process:
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics
North Caucasus - Russian Federation



United Nations in the Russian Federation
May 2003



As this document goes to print, the whereabouts of Arjan Erkel remain unknown. Mr Erkel, head of the Médecins Sans Frontières mission in Dagestan, was abducted on 12 August 2002 in Makhachkala. To date, no verifiable information on Mr Erkel's fate has been made available to his family, Médecins Sans Frontières, or the Dutch authorities.

The United Nations joins the aid community in calling on the authorities, including those in Dagestan, to provide any available information on Arjan's plight, and to secure his immediate and safe release.

CAP

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**Cover photos:
DRC 2002. Grozny.
PINF 2003. Grozny.
OCHA 2003. Ingushetia.**

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CFC	Child Friendly Spaces
Chechnya	Republic of Chechnya, Russian Federation
CRC	Caucasian Refugee Council
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMS	Federal Migration Service
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
Ingushetia	Republic of Ingushetia, Russian Federation
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MAP	Mine Awareness Programme
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MS	Migration Service
MSF	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i>
NFI	Non-food items
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHC	Primary Health Care
PHO	Polish Humanitarian Organisation
PINF	People in Need Foundation
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TAC	Temporary Accommodation Centre
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Short Course
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
US \$	United States Dollars
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VHF	Very High Frequency
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Overview

While there have been improvements in the political situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation (Chechnya), its population remains vulnerable and in critical need of humanitarian aid. As of 23 April 4,474 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) residing in the neighbouring Republic of Ingushetia of the Russian Federation (Ingushetia) had returned to Chechnya, but a significant number have preferred to stay in Ingushetia for the time being. This Mid-Year Review of the 2003 *Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal for Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (North Caucasus – Russian Federation)* examines present conditions in the two republics, identifies humanitarian needs in the region and looks at how the Russian Government, United Nations (UN) aid agencies and other actors are working together to alleviate suffering and improve the lives of people in need, including how these efforts can be strengthened.

The 2003 CAP, issued in November 2002, foresaw a continuation of the *status quo* as the most likely scenario. This included continued insecurity and human rights abuses; unabated needs for food, shelter, health, water and sanitation, education and mine action; and steady but limited return of IDPs to Chechnya. This forecast which has largely come true, led the UN to design a programme for 2003 seeking to: enhance the protection of and respect for the basic human rights of the civilian population as long as insecurity in Chechnya determines the need; help civil society groups and local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) gain confidence, skills and capacity to contribute to the development of society; and support governmental structures, especially in the legal, health, education, and other social spheres, to function effectively.

Continued donor interest has enabled progress to be made in these areas. Much effort has been exerted in advocating IDPs' right to live in the place of their choice and to return only voluntarily, which has at times been at risk. The humanitarian community believes that the existence of viable options to stay in Ingushetia, or elsewhere in the Russian Federation, is the only way to ensure that return to Chechnya is indeed voluntary. There have been, however, obstacles decreasing the effectiveness of programmes. Bureaucratic hurdles to registering NGOs and their expatriate staff continue to hinder the work of international aid organisations, as does the continued lack of authorisations to use Very High Frequency (HVF) communications equipment. Permits enabling access to Chechnya have also been difficult for organisations to obtain, although, as this document goes to press, ten international NGOs have been granted year-long permits and other organisations are expecting to receive permits in the near future. Finally, the provision of alternative shelter has been a source of contention between the aid community and the Government of Ingushetia for months. To date a satisfactory resolution to this problem has not been found.

The 23 March 2003 referendum and prospect of presidential elections in late 2003 or early 2004 have led some observers to predict that the region is on the road to recovery. However, the security situation is still unsettled and the humanitarian needs of the population are pronounced. As a result, the UN will continue to act according to the strategy outlined in the 2003 appeal. To realise these plans, it now requests **US \$17,067,945**.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)	Revised Requirements (US\$)	Total Resources Available (US\$)	Unmet Requirements (US\$)
FAO ¹	0	350,000	0	350,000
OCHA	1,431,530	1,431,530	1,429,587	1,943
UNDP	780,000	300,000	50,240	249,760
UNDP/UNSECOORD	1,914,018	1,914,018	1,167,563	746,455
UNHCR	5,567,016	5,567,016	2,623,699	2,943,317
UNICEF	5,851,000	5,851,000	555,228	5,295,772
WFP	15,718,320	13,756,930	6,487,932	7,268,998
WHO	2,471,000	1,100,000	888,300	211,700
TOTAL	33,732,884	30,270,494	13,202,549	17,067,945

¹ FAO has entered the CAP; UNDP and WFP reduced their costs; WHO reduced its activities.

2 Context

Since the launch of the 2003 CA, the situation in the North Caucasus has remained complex, marked by continuing violence, insecurity, human rights abuses, and the presence of large numbers of IDPs and other vulnerable groups, especially inside Chechnya.

The March referendum on the draft Chechen constitution is expected by some observers to have a positive impact on the political, economic, and security environment in the republic. According to official figures, some 80% of the 580,000 eligible voters, including IDPs in neighbouring Ingushetia and Dagestan, took part in the referendum and nearly 96% voted in favour of the constitution, as well as the laws on presidential and parliamentary elections. However, some observers, noting irregularities in voting and tabulation procedures, have questioned these figures. Both federal and Chechen authorities have seen the results of the referendum as very positive, and have announced intentions to grant the republic broad autonomy and to consider an amnesty for the militants. Nevertheless, tensions and insecurity in the region have not subsided.

Authorities dismantled the Iman IDP camp at Aki-Yurt in Ingushetia in December 2002 and pledged to commission additional temporary accommodation centres (TACs) in Chechnya. This fell in line with the Russian Government's plan to accelerate the return of IDPs to TACs or other accommodation in Chechnya and to close IDP tent camps. The humanitarian community has been closely monitoring the situation and emphasising the need to observe the principle of voluntary return. During the early months of 2003, pressure on IDPs to return decreased, and UN delegations visiting Chechnya have noted improvements in TAC conditions. Since January 2003, several thousand people have returned to Chechnya, and the number of IDPs registered for international assistance in Ingushetia has dropped by about 20% since the launch of the CAP. Insecurity and lack of proper accommodation in Chechnya remain the major reasons for IDPs' unwillingness to return. The unresolved issue of alternative shelter for IDPs wishing to stay in Ingushetia remains a priority for the humanitarian community.

In 2003, the government proposed that up to 280,000 people could be compensated with money or building materials for destroyed and damaged accommodation in Chechnya. While precise sums are yet to be made public officially, half is to be paid by the end of 2003 with the remainder being made available during 2004. This programme might serve as an incentive for IDPs to return to Chechnya.

The principle of impartiality, i.e. that assistance be provided based on need as measured by various assessments such as the Danish Refugee Council's Household Economy Survey, continues to guide the humanitarian programme. Given that civilians' needs in Chechnya outstrip those in Ingushetia, the programme has continued to shift to Chechnya. Access to the republic and freedom of movement there continue to be problematic, and insecurity still poses the biggest problem and requiring a strong United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) presence. Nina Davydovich, head of the Russian NGO *Druzhba*, abducted in Chechnya in July 2002, was freed on 7 January 2003. However, the international community remains deeply concerned that Arjan Erkel, head of the Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) mission in Dagestan abducted on 12 August 2002, has yet to be released. On 13 February 2003, the UN suspended its programmes for one day to join a day of solidarity with Mr. Erkel.

Status	Number of People for Planning Purposes
Residents in Chechnya	650,000
IDPs in Chechnya	150,000
Residents in Ingushetia	350,000
IDPs Assisted in Ingushetia	90,000
Total	1,240,000

At the end of April the UN compared figures from the Chechen Government, Ingush Government, and Danish Refugee Council. The table above shows numbers that the UN uses for programme planning.

3 Progress made towards strategic goals and sector objectives

The CAP outlines three strategic goals towards which the aid community plans to work over the coming two years. Progress to date has been encouraging, thanks to steady and generous support from the international donor community.

- To enhance the protection of and respect for the basic human rights of the civilian population as long as insecurity in Chechnya determines the need.

The UN has worked with authorities and the international donor community, as well as with the Council of Europe, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and NGOs such as Memorial and Human Rights Watch in order to enhance civilian protection in Chechnya and Ingushetia. In the protection and human rights area, difficult issues include: monitoring and individual intervention; provision of 'safe haven' and adherence to the principle of voluntary return; and documentation and registration in areas of residence and sojourn. WFP's food distribution contributes to giving IDPs a realistic option of staying in Ingushetia. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) liaises with authorities and advocates that no camps or settlements be closed without available alternative shelter. In the first part of 2003 little progress has been made in resolving the problems surrounding the provision of alternative shelter. Despite this lack of progress, closure of tented camps is anticipated and IDPs could face little option but to return to Chechnya. UNHCR is also actively negotiating with the government on issues of registration, including cases of deregistration, sojourn registration and issuance of identification documents. Another focus of the UN's attention is its effort to protect the rights of mine survivors and the disabled. Here United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO), and other organisations, undertook several activities including physical and psychosocial rehabilitation, reintegration projects, as well as mine risk education.

- To help civil society groups and local NGOs gain the confidence, skills, and capacities to contribute to the development of society.

The UN cooperates extensively with local NGOs, increasing experience, skills and capacity of these organisations. Within the framework of its health and mine action programmes UNICEF has supported capacity building with local NGOs such as Voice of the Mountains and Let's Save the Generation to ensure long-term sustainability of the programmes. UNHCR has worked with and conducted training workshops for its local partners including Vesta, Nizam, and Memorial. World Food Programme (WFP) has conducted comprehensive training workshops in logistics and programme monitoring.

- To support governmental structures, especially in the legal, health, education, and other social spheres, to function effectively.

UNHCR has given technical assistance and regular training on legal and protection issues to the judiciary of Chechnya, the Office of the Special Representative for Human Rights in Chechnya, the Passport and Visa Service of Chechnya and migration authorities in Ingushetia and Chechnya. WHO has continued its support of government programmes of mother and child health, tuberculosis (TB) and Human Immune-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) control and prevention through capacity building of local health professionals and provision of basic equipment and supplies. UNICEF develops and promotes strategies on increasing health awareness in Chechnya and Ingushetia as well as supplying hospitals with medical consumables and equipment. In education, UNICEF contributes to school and preschool rehabilitation and provides furniture and educational materials to schools. WFP's school feeding programme contributed to an increase in school enrolment in Chechnya by some 12%. In addition, WFP facilitated a two-day workshop on school feeding for the Chechen Ministry of Education (MoE) and school directors.

3.1 Programme implementation and impact on affected populations

PROTECTION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the strategic goal of 'protecting the basic human rights of the civilian population in Chechnya and Ingushetia'; 'capacitating legal structures in Chechnya'; and 'capacitating civil society groups'.

Sector objectives	Achievements	Constraints
Preserve a safe haven for IDPs in Ingushetia	UNHCR's local partners, Vesta, the Caucasian Refugee Council, and UN Volunteers monitor the situation of IDPs in tented camps, temporary settlements and private accommodation and make protection and assistance intervention as required; IDPs are provided with legal, social and medical advice and referrals through the local UNHCR partners (Memorial, Vesta and CRC); a stock of alternative shelter (e.g., box-tents) for several thousand IDPs is available; cooperation with the Passport and Visa Service of the Chechen Republic and its branch in Ingushetia has improved the issuance of documents to IDPs in Ingushetia.	Non-registration of new IDPs and de-registration of others by the authorities denies access to governmental assistance; installation and use of alternative shelter has been impeded by changes in the enforcement of Ingushetia building codes; some documents for IDPs from Chechnya still must be obtained in person in Chechnya; authorities in Ingushetia seldom issue birth certificates to IDP children.
Ensure the right of the IDPs to choose their place of residence within their own country	In principle IDPs can leave the North Caucasus to settle in other areas of the Russian Federation; in Ingushetia temporary residence registration is available.	Restrictive policies and administrative practices leave many IDPs without real options for temporary/permanent settlement in other areas of the Russian Federation.
Ensure the principle of voluntary return to Chechnya, in safety and with dignity	No cases of forced movement of civilians to Chechnya were reported in 2003. UNHCR protection staff interview returnees before departure to ensure voluntary return.	Significant pressure could be placed on IDPs to return to Chechnya especially in view of the anticipated closure of camps and settlements in Ingushetia.
Promote possible integration schemes for those IDPs in Ingushetia (and elsewhere) who are not able or willing to return to Chechnya	Vesta identified 168 cases contesting de-registration by the Ingushetia MS, which are being addressed directly with the authorities and/or through courts (legal assistance to de-registered cases is also provided by Memorial); local integration on land plots provided by the government at Berd Yurt is progressing; income-generation and community development continue to be supported by DRC; the government announced a two-year programme to begin in the second half of 2003 to compensate IDPs for destroyed property in Chechnya.	More employment opportunities are needed to ensure the sustainability of the Berd Yurt settlement; the government has developed infrastructure in only one settlement of the three identified; the amounts and modalities of compensation are not yet clear.
Assist those institutions and organisations in Chechnya mandated with the protection of citizen's rights to ensure a safer environment for returnees and IDPs in Chechnya	UNHCR monitors the situation of returnees through its implementing partners; IDPs/returnees have access to legal counselling through Memorial and the Bar Association; Nizam disseminates information on legal and social rights of IDPs/returnees and how to protect them; protection-related training and limited technical assistance are provided to the Office of the Special Representative for Human Rights in Chechnya, Passport and Visa Service of Chechnya, judiciary of Chechnya and Migration authorities in Chechnya and Ingushetia.	Restricted access due to the security situation limits the level of returnee monitoring; the restructuring of the Bar Collegium has limited co-operation in the first half of 2003.
Alleviate the human suffering of IDPs and returnees in Chechnya	16 TACs with 15,907 registered IDPs are regularly monitored; UNHCR assists voluntary returnees to de-register in Ingushetia and register for assistance in Chechnya.	A significant number of returnees opt not to de-register in Ingushetia because of uncertainty whether their return will be sustainable.

FOOD: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the strategic goal of 'protecting the basic human rights of the civilian population in Chechnya and Ingushetia'; and 'capacitating civil society groups'.

Sector objectives	Achievements	Constraints
Ensure that the basic food needs of IDPs and food insecure vulnerable population are met	In April, 232,000 people received relief food rations in Ingushetia (93,500) and Chechnya (138,500); WFP coordinated the efforts of food agencies in order to reduce the negative impact caused by a resource gap; relief distribution beneficiaries were provided with reduced food rations (1,350 Kcal per person/day against the planned ration of 1,600 Kcal); regular monitoring missions of ongoing projects conducted; relations with local authorities strengthened.	As of 15 April seven donors confirmed a total of \$6.5 million (41% of requirements) towards the operation, permitting WFP to meet food requirements only up to mid-July 2003; delays in commodity clearance at the port of St. Petersburg compelled WFP to reduce/exclude some food items (sugar, oil) from the food ration, which negatively affected the target beneficiaries.
Target supplementary feeding for children.	Some 44,000 primary and pre-school children received hot meals and sweet buns on a daily basis.	Besides the above, coordination with the authorities caused some delays, mostly because of their lack of familiarity with school-feeding programmes.
Promote self-reliance by rehabilitating social infrastructure.	Some 5,000 people (about 1,000 participants) benefited from WFP's Food-for-Work programme in Chechnya.	Collaboration with the authorities in Chechnya to be improved.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the strategic goal of 'protecting the basic human rights of the civilian population in Chechnya and Ingushetia'.

Sector objectives	Achievements	Constraints
In Ingushetia, adequate shelter is maintained for all IDPs; accurate data on shelter and living conditions remain updated; assist IDPs willing to settle permanently through a pilot project; relocation by Federal Migration Service (FMS) is monitored	A number of agencies assist the government to maintain tented camps and temporary settlements; DRC, IRC and UNHCR have produced well over 500 box-tents and could continue production. MSF has constructed about 300 rooms for IDP families, and has some 1,000 more planned; DRC maintains IDP databases; the UNHCR-DRC carpentry workshop at Berd Yurt constructed in 2002 is operational and producing doors and windows for 2003 implementation.	Both the federal and regional authorities would prefer to discontinue assistance to the tented camps and temporary settlements; while alternative shelter is available, its installation and use has been limited by the Ingushetia authorities; the frequent movements of IDPs made it difficult to maintain accurate up-to-date statistics.
In Ingushetia, a contribution is made to the non-food needs of the most vulnerable.	In Ingushetia, hygiene products have been distributed on a regular basis to all IDPs.	Few organisations active in the non-food item (NFI) sector; the lack of proper NFI need assessments prevents effective targeting.
In Chechnya, returnees are provided with adequate shelter meeting basic standards.	UNHCR's implementing partner People in Need Foundation (PINF) continues distribution of construction materials to returnees in Grozny (timber, nails, ridge capping, plastic sheeting and roofing sheets) These are intended to provide one warm, dry room pending compensation or other assistance for full reconstruction; DRC maintains databases on the conditions of IDPs.	The opening of five new TACs in Grozny has been delayed to late spring according to the Chechen Migration Service; UNHCR's planned pilot project to provide box tents to IDPs voluntarily returning to Chechnya is on hold pending a solution to the alternative shelter issue in Ingushetia.
In Chechnya, a contribution is made to the non-food needs of the most vulnerable.	In Chechnya, hygiene products have been distributed in mountainous and urban areas only.	The limited number of organisations active in the NFI sector; the lack of proper NFI need assessments prevent effective targeting.

HEALTH: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the strategic goal of 'protecting the basic human rights of the civilian population in Chechnya and Ingushetia'; 'capacitating health structures in Chechnya'; and 'capacitating civil society groups'.

Sector objectives	Achievements	Constraints
Improve the capacity of preventive and medical care in primary health facilities as well as in hospital facilities	Joint assessment missions became more common; Ministry of Health (MoH) in increasingly regular contact with WHO; thematic working groups have been established and MoH issued decree in support of WHO activities; an inter-agency health preparedness plan has been established; provision of Primary Health Care (PHC) services by NGOs in Ingushetia 100% in Chechnya 21%. These steps reflect greater inter-agency partnership in the field of health.	Chechen colleagues have limited movement due to insecurity; strict and lengthy procedures by federal customs; lack of interest of local non-health authorities; uncertainty of funds hinders planning and implementation.
Increase the health awareness of the general population	Hepatitis A incidence has been reduced; Mother Empowerment Programme initiated, IMCI strategy was accepted and over 400 medical officials, doctors and nurses as well NGO staff working in area of health programme trained on increasing knowledge and awareness of mothers on care of children's health, TB awareness has been increased through activities surrounding the World TB Day; TB and HIV/AIDS control and prevention has been sought through capacity building of local health professionals and provision of basic equipment and supplies.	Initial phase of the Mother Empowerment Programme is limited to IDP camps in Ingushetia and requires further development in Chechnya.
Improve the quality of health care	270 health care professionals trained in 2003; decrease from 158 in 2002 to 142 registered new cases of TB in Ingushetia; number of main six EPI preventable diseases registered cases decreased; the average paediatric vaccination coverage rate increased to 80%; disposable syringes distributed to health units in Ingushetia and disposable syringes, ice packs, vaccine carriers supplied to Chechen hospitals; improved access to primary health care services through provision of essential basic MCH-related medical supplies.	No TB Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse (DOTS) programme possible yet in Chechnya as facilities are destroyed and TB patient care not ensured; delivery of basic vaccines by the federal centre delayed; difficult for the population inside Chechnya to access health care facilities.

WATER AND SANITATION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the strategic goal of 'protecting the basic human rights of the civilian population in Chechnya and Ingushetia'; and 'preserving the well-being of children and youth'. Special attention is due to be given to the needs of vulnerable groups.

Sector objectives	Achievements	Constraints
In Ingushetia and Chechnya (selected sites in Grozny), water is potable and of sufficient quality so as not to cause health risks; IDPs have access to sufficient toilets and showers so as not to cause health risks.	In Ingushetia, potable water is distributed on a daily basis to IDPs without access to water; water facilities are maintained and upgraded; new water points have been installed; existing water tanks for water delivery have been identified; in camps and temporary settlements new water & sanitation facilities (bath/shower, laundry and latrines) have been constructed, and installed; water & sanitation facilities are maintained on a regular basis; a general water & sanitation needs assessment has been executed.	Insufficient water storage facilities constrain water delivery to all beneficiaries in need; most of the existing water facilities are in bad shape after being used for over 2 years; in some parts of Ingushetia the network water supply remains highly unreliable.

	In Grozny, as part of UNICEF-Polish Humanitarian Organisation (PAHO) collaboration, 350/550 cubic meters of potable water is produced and distributed daily to 151 distribution points in schools, hospitals and the private sector. 15 new double pit-latrines built at school and hospital level. Safe water storage practices promoted through distribution of 10,000 water containers and jerry cans. Ongoing collaboration with Grozny water company Vodokanal to extend the water network to temporary settlements; rehabilitation of the primary water network in Oktyabrski district of Grozny has begun also in concert with Vodokanal; hygiene items and detergents are distributed to IDPs, health and educational facilities among IDPs in Ingushetia and to health facilities in Chechnya.	The terrible condition of the road leading to the PS1 water refilling station in Grozny causes truck failures; in some cases water was not delivered because of security situation. Urban water distribution and drainage systems in Grozny still almost completely destroyed; limited efforts from the local administration side; agencies limited resources compared to the large rehabilitation needs that result from the war but also from the lack of maintenance for decades; Vodokanal is weak in prioritising the needs.
In Ingushetia and Chechnya (selected sites in Grozny) waste is disposed of so as not to cause health risks.	Among IDPs in Ingushetia, sewage waste is regularly removed from latrines; garbage and sewage are removed on roster, and upon requests from NGOs or commandants from settlements. In Grozny garbage and sewage wastes are removed on a routine basis from schools and health facilities; new garbage containers have been installed and are regularly maintained; medical waste incinerators have been built in nine hospitals and health workers trained for using them; hygiene items and detergents are distributed to IDPs, health and educational facilities.	Insufficient garbage removal in Grozny due to a lack of garbage trucks; lack of ownership from beneficiaries leading to frequent breakage and faulty system; high level of bureaucracy and complexity of legal procedures.

EDUCATION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the strategic goal of 'protecting the basic human rights of the civilian population in Chechnya and Ingushetia'; 'capacitating education structures in Chechnya'; and 'capacitating civil society groups'.

Sector objectives	Achievements	Constraints
Increase school enrolment rates of IDP children in Ingushetia and of children in Chechnya.	A network of 58 alternative school enrolls some 10,000 IDP children in Ingushetia; 24 tents school tents were replaced in IDP camps; IDP children were provided with 10,000 textbooks, 4,000 sports and recreational items; close collaboration maintained with MoE Chechnya and Ingushetia.	Several schools are heavily damaged in Chechnya limiting the enrolment capacity and access; insecurity contributes to low attendance in functioning schools in Chechnya.
Increase capacity of pre-school facilities in Ingushetia and Chechnya	1,000 pre-school age children are enrolled in five Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Grozny and 6 IDP kindergartens in Ingushetia; provision of kindergarten furniture, toys and pedagogical materials, jackets and shoes for the most vulnerable children.	Limited support from local authorities in Ingushetia and Grozny; lack of suitable buildings in Grozny for CFS projects' extension and expansion.
Decrease vulnerability of adolescents to dangerous and illegal activities	1, 000 adolescents involved in the work of Youth Clubs, as well as with cultural and sport activities and vocational training; established co-operation with the State Youth Committee of Chechnya to prevent adolescents from illegal and hazardous activities; evening classes for dropouts developed for IDP children in Ingushetia.	Problems with access to Chechnya; few opportunities for adolescents to continue education due to many years of educational gaps problems and lack of opportunities in Chechnya.
Improve quality of education in IDP schools in Ingushetia and existing schools in Chechnya	Three schools rehabilitated in Shatoy; improvement of IDP teachers' qualification through training conducted together with Chechen MoE; certification of IDP teachers by Chechen MoE; psycho-social rehabilitation activities for adolescents.	Many years of isolation of teachers from educational refresher training and limited access to methodological literature for teachers.

MINE ACTION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the strategic goal of 'protecting the basic human rights of the civilian population in Chechnya and Ingushetia'; 'preserving the well-being of children and youth'; and 'capacitating civil society groups'. Special attention is due to be given to children and youth.

Sector objectives	Achievements	Constraints
Reduce the number of deaths and injuries due to mine and UXO accidents	Monthly rate of new landmine/UXO casualties in main hospitals of Chechnya has dropped from 38 in August 2000 to 9 in March 2003.	Absence of de-mining; absence of mapping; on-going conflict with new mines being laid.
Increase the level of mine awareness	450 teachers in all functioning schools of Chechnya covered by the training on UNICEF MRE course; new leaflets developed and notebooks and pens and posters distributed in Chechnya and Ingushetia.	"Remote Control" monitoring inside Chechnya.
Gather information and maintain a database on mine incidents	With the collaboration of WHO and various NGOs, about 20% (~2,000 entries) of casualties from the 2 conflicts in Chechnya entered into the IMSMA database; statistics regularly shared with UN & NGOs.	Volatility of situation makes data gathering insecure.
Assist in the physical and psycho-social rehabilitation of children and youth	1,600 child and adult survivors provided with high quality prosthatic-orthopaedic and psychosocial assistance as well as assistive devices such as wheel chairs, crutches and walking sticks.	Absence of physical rehabilitation facilities inside Chechnya; insecurity hampers the enrolment of children and adolescents in rehabilitation programmes inside Chechnya.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND PREPARATORY REHABILITATION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the strategic goal of 'protecting the basic human rights of the civilian population in Chechnya and Ingushetia'; 'capacitating economic structures in Chechnya'; 'preserving the well-being of children and youth'; and 'capacitating civil society groups'.

Sector objectives	Achievements	Constraints
Support the integration of IDPs unwilling to return to Chechnya; prepare IDPs willing to return to Chechnya; build the capacity of local institutions.	Consultations with participating UN agencies and the Humanitarian Coordinator are underway to identify appropriate areas of collaboration. This will be done within the scope of the UNDP project objectives.	Resources have been mobilised, but not at the level envisioned. This has delayed implementation and necessitated a consolidated approach with partner UN agencies.

4 Priorities until the end of 2003

Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law (232,843 Beneficiaries)

- Work increasingly with the authorities to uphold the human rights of people in Chechnya.
- Preserve a safe haven in Ingushetia, or elsewhere in the Russian Federation, including access to shelter, basic services, and sojourn registration. Ensure that the principle of voluntary return is respected.

Food (290,500 Beneficiaries)

- Improve targeting of food assistance in Chechnya and Ingushetia.
- Expand targeted food assistance through school feeding programme and food-for-work in Chechnya.

Shelter and Non-food Items (100,000 Beneficiaries)

- Ensure that alternative shelter is available in Ingushetia for new IDPs and those who do not want to return to Chechnya and launch a pilot project with box-tents for returnees and provide emergency shelter in Chechnya pending compensation or reconstruction aid.
- Promote and implement targeted NFI distributions after pertinent assessments to optimise the impact of the distributions.

Health (1,240,000 Beneficiaries)

- Strengthen EPI and control of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis.
- Expand HIV/AIDS/STI programme.
- Focus on MCH and promote equal access to primary health care in Chechnya.

Water and Sanitation (530,000 Beneficiaries)

- Cooperate with ICRC to provide potable water in Grozny schools and hospitals while supporting the local water company in the rehabilitation of the water system in Grozny.
- Collect garbage and sewage waste; mitigate threat of epidemic through community-based promotion of healthier sanitation habits in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

Education (305,000 Beneficiaries)

- Ensure enrolment of IDP children in Ingushetia; facilitate access of children to education in Chechnya by rehabilitating schools and improving schooling quality.
- Increase access to kindergartens in Chechnya and Ingushetia

Mine Action (223,000 Beneficiaries)

- Raise awareness on dangers of mines and UXO and encourage safe behaviour.
- Shift some MAP projects to Chechnya to better ensure rehabilitation of children and youth survivors and promote their socio-economic reintegration.

Economic Recovery and Infrastructure (36,000 Beneficiaries)

- Consult with UN agencies to prioritise areas of collaboration.
- Facilitate income generation activities for vulnerable groups in camps and host families.

Agriculture (100,000 Beneficiaries)

- Restore the self-reliance of the local population by facilitating resumption of vegetable and potato production.

5 Outlook for 2004

As stated above, 2003 has seen some improvements in the political and economic spheres of Chechnya. Despite this, insecurity and the lack of adequate shelter and employment opportunities still pose serious challenges to the population at large. Advocacy to uphold rights and principles continues to be required and sizeable humanitarian needs, especially in Chechnya, are likely to persist into 2004. The UN, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs, working in coordination with government structures providing assistance, will continue to shift the emphasis of assistance to people in need inside Chechnya, most probably from bases in Ingushetia. In view of this outlook, a CAP will be required in 2004.

ANNEX I.

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics 2003**
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 16 May 2003

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	0	350,000	0	0	0	0	350,000	0.00%
OCHA	1,431,530	1,431,530	1,429,587	0	0	1,429,587	1,943	99.86%
UNDP	780,000	300,000	50,240	0	0	50,240	249,760	16.75%
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	1,914,018	1,914,018	689,063	478,500	0	1,167,563	746,455	61.00%
UNHCR	5,567,016	5,567,016	2,279,002	0	344,697	2,623,699	2,943,317	47.13%
UNICEF	5,851,000	5,851,000	555,228	0	0	555,228	5,295,772	9.49%
WFP	15,718,320	13,756,930	6,487,932	0	0	6,487,932	7,268,998	47.16%
WHO	2,471,000	1,100,000	888,300	0	0	888,300	211,700	80.75%
GRAND TOTAL	33,732,884	30,270,494	12'379'352	478,500	344,697	13,202,549	17,067,945	43.62%

Please note that the complete set of the latest financial tables can be viewed on-line at www.ReliefWeb.int/fts



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