

# hechnya

North Caucasus - Russian Federation

2005



**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





# hechnya

North Caucasus - Russian Federation

# 2005



OCHA/CHECHNYA/2004

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

AAH	CPA-LIRA	HIA	Non-Violence Int'l	TEWPA
ABS	CPAR	Horn Relief	NPA	UNAIDS
ACF/ACH	CPCD	HWA	NRC	UNDP
ACTED	CRC	IFRC	OCHA	UNESCO
ADRA	CREAF	ILO	OCPH	UNFPA
Africare	CRS	IMC	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
Alisei	DDG	INTERMON	Open Continent	UNHCR
AMREF	DENAL	INTERSOS	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSf	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	PRC	UNRWA
CARE Int'l	Fondn. Suisse Déminage	JVSF	RUFOU	UNSECOORD
CARITAS	GAA	KOC	SBF	VESTA
CEASOP	GPI	LIBA	SCF / SC-UK	VETAID
CESVI	HA	LSTG	SCU	WACRO
CIRID	HABEN	MAG	SERLO	WANEP/APDH
COLFADHEMA	Handicap Int'l	Mani Tese	SFP	WFP
COMED	HDIG	MAT	Solidarités	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

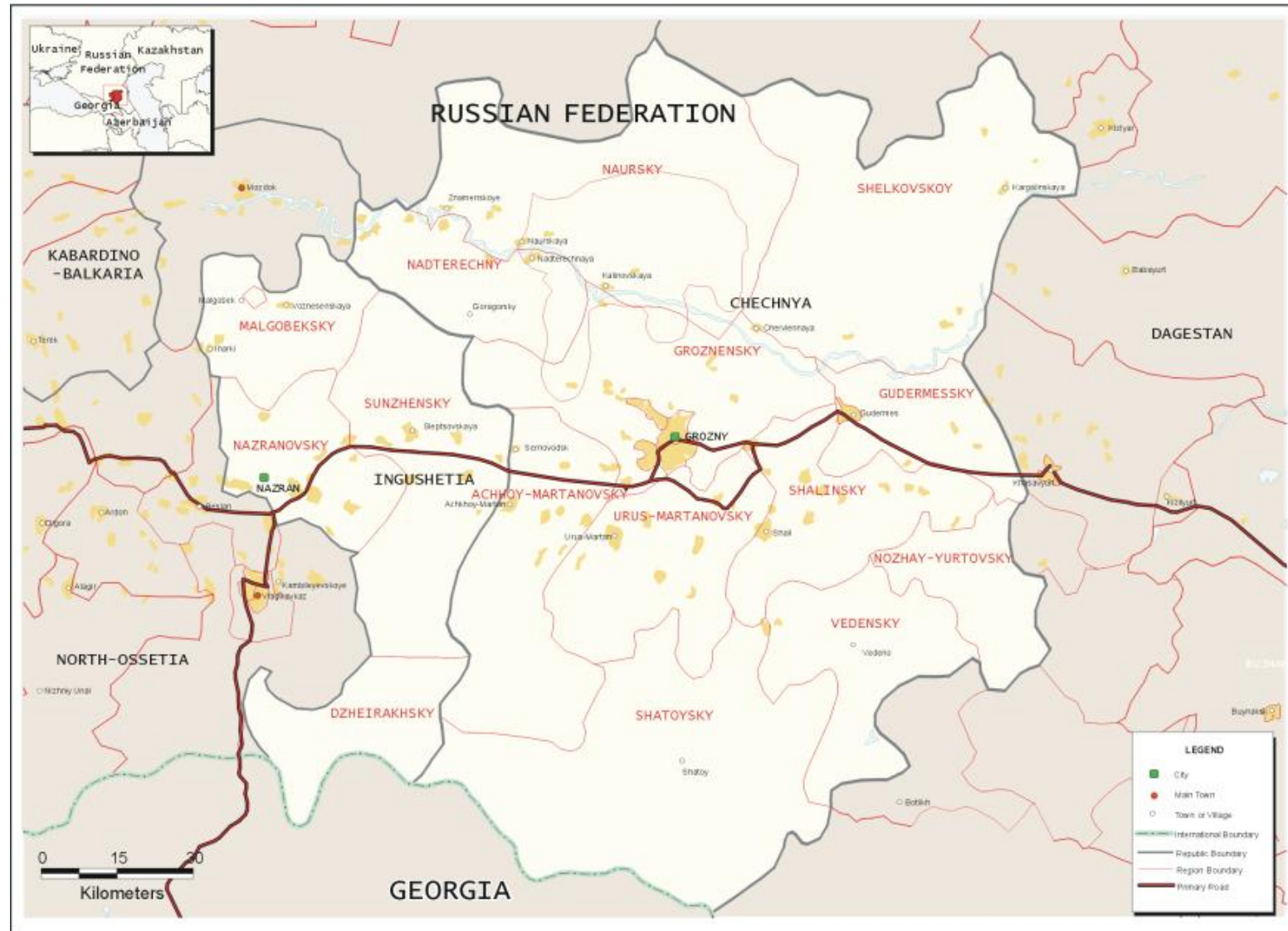
---

<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<i>Table I. Summary of Requirements – By Appealing Organisation and By Sector</i> .....	<i>2</i>
<b>2. 2004 IN REVIEW</b> .....	<b>3</b>
2.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS EFFECT ON THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION.....	3
2.2 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW .....	4
2.3 MONITORING REPORT.....	4
2.4 LESSONS LEARNED .....	5
<b>3. THE 2005 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN</b> .....	<b>6</b>
3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES .....	6
3.1.A The Context.....	6
3.1.B The Humanitarian Consequences .....	6
3.2 SCENARIOS.....	8
3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	9
Roles, Responsibilities, and Complementarity .....	10
3.4 RESPONSE PLANS	10
3.4.A Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law.....	11
3.4.B Food .....	16
3.4.C Family Shelter and Non-Food Items .....	21
3.4.D Health .....	27
3.4.E Water and Sanitation.....	35
3.4.F Education .....	40
3.4.G Mine Action .....	45
3.4.H Economic Recovery and Infrastructure.....	49
3.4.I Coordination and Support Services .....	52
3.4.J Security .....	53
<b>4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN</b> .....	<b>55</b>
<b>5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS</b> .....	<b>56</b>
<b>6. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<i>Table II. Listing of Project Activities – By Appealing Organisation</i> .....	<i>60</i>
<i>Table III. Listing of Project Activities – By Sector</i> .....	<i>68</i>

<b>7. ANNEXES</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>ANNEX I</b>	
DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2004 APPEAL .....	74
<b>ANNEX II</b>	
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON HUMANITARIAN ACTION IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS .....	91
<b>ANNEX III</b>	
PROGRAMME OF SDC/SHA .....	94
<b>ANNEX IV</b>	
NGO COMMUNITY .....	95
<b>ANNEX V</b>	
LIST OF ASSESSMENTS .....	106
<b>ANNEX VI</b>	
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....	112

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS ARE IN A SEPARATE VOLUME ENTITLED "PROJECTS"

# NORTH CAUCASUS (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)







## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal presents the framework for the joint humanitarian operation of dozens of Agencies in Chechnya and its neighboring republics in 2005. The document presents a common analysis and strategy, as well as planned programmes and budgets by sector and Agency. Nine UN Agencies and 20 NGOs are appealing for funds directly through this Appeal.

The general tenor and scale of this Appeal are comparable to the 2004 Consolidated Appeal, as the lingering impact on civilian life of the 1994-96 war and the 1999 military operations in Chechnya has changed very little. Hundreds of thousands of people remain displaced and the entire population of Chechnya suffers in other ways from the destruction of infrastructure and social-support systems. A climate of human insecurity, including impunity for most acts of violence, affects a population still deeply traumatized by the recent history of violence and lawlessness. This insecurity, as well as the socioeconomic strain of hosting large numbers of displaced persons over several years, is felt in the republics of Dagestan and Ingushetia, and even in other republics. An unprecedented attack against a school in North Ossetia-Alania (including seizure of over 1100 children, teachers, and parents as hostages, and the tragic, deadly conclusion to this three-day drama) drew national and global attention to the wider insecurity in September 2004.

Three positive developments in 2004 are reflected in the 2005 Appeal. Firstly, a larger than expected number of IDPs hosted in Ingushetia returned to Chechnya—estimated to be 19,000 registered returns by the end of 2004. Secondly, more daytime missions into Chechnya by UN staff and international humanitarian workers were made possible through security arrangements supported by CAP donors and the Government. Thirdly, a very constructive dialogue took place with government officials about the aims of the humanitarian operation and ways in which the operation could more closely support the government's own rehabilitation and development plans for the North Caucasus. The Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) and Agency projects in this Appeal build upon these signs of gradual improvement in the humanitarian situation, but also remain realistic about the scale of the emergency and the working environment.

Participating Agencies have set the following goals to guide their 2005 activities under the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal Process.

- Protection of the affected civilian population;
- Humanitarian relief and emergency support to meet the most basic social and physical needs;
- Support for the capacity of local government and NGOs to provide needed public services;
- Assistance that contributes to recovery and rebuilding livelihoods.

These goals are being pursued jointly by the 29 Agencies directly appealing through this Appeal, plus many more implementing partners. They are also the subject of a continuous dialogue with other humanitarian partners, such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, government, donors, and civilians whose needs are being addressed. A table in Section 6 of this document indicates, for easy reference, how the goals are translated into sector-specific objectives and promoted through projects.

The participating Agencies recognize that the Russian authorities hold the primary responsibility for the welfare of their people, and therefore they are careful to complement, not interfere, with the Government's activities. Agencies also count on the Government to fulfill its responsibility for the safety and security of aid workers, whose neutrality and right to host-State protection are enshrined in international humanitarian and human rights law.

The total amount of funding requested in this 2005 Consolidated Appeal is nearly **US\$ 60 million**. Among the agencies, DRC is appealing for the largest share, approximately one-fourth of the total. Projects in the food sector, principally the large food-relief programme, amount to 30% of the Appeal. The total budget for 2005 is about the same as the 2004 Appeal, which by 15 October was funded at a level of 67% of the overall requirements. Full funding of the Appeal is, of course, of crucial importance in order to meet the program objectives.

This Consolidated Appeal is split into two volumes. The first volume contains the overall situation analysis and the 2005 Common Humanitarian Action Plan (Sections 2 and 3). Sections 4-6 and the Annexes in this volume are supporting information, ranging from background information on NGOs, to supplemental information about the planning process behind the CHAP. The second volume entitled "Projects" contains a single-page project description for each project included in the Appeal.

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

**TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS – BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR (US \$)  
1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2005**

Organisation	Protection	Food	Family shelter & NFI	Health	Water & sanitation	Education	Mine action	Multi-sector	Economic recovery & infrastructure	Coordination & support services	Security	Sector Totals
CARE				670,757		1,391,632			1,340,000			3,402,389
CI						300,000						300,000
CPCD				156,662								156,662
CRC			61,160									61,160
DENAL				246,025								246,025
DRC		5,256,100	3,268,704			100,000	222,600	1,902,875	2,391,840			13,142,119
FAO		831,000										831,000
HI				377,650								377,650
HIA						291,000						291,000
HWA				38,000	420,000							458,000
IMC				1,210,000					300,000			1,510,000
IR		300,000		390,000		450,000		550,000	150,000			1,840,000
LIBA				268,000		860,000						1,128,000
LSTG				310,336								310,336
NE						147,034						147,034
NI	225,000								180,000			405,000
OCHA										1,706,092		1,706,092
OC									139,500			139,500
PIN				120,000								120,000
SERLO				130,000								130,000
UNDP									486,000			486,000
UNDP for UNSECOORD <sup>1</sup>											3,644,024	3,644,024
UNESCO						290,000						290,000
UNHCR	3,149,136		3,166,299									6,315,435 <sup>2</sup>
UNICEF	180,000			930,500	562,700	4,078,000	814,300					6,565,500
VESTA			130,000	102,300								232,300
WFP		12,051,097										12,051,097
WHO				2,856,700			204,050					3,060,750
WVRF				15,000	67,000	15,000						97,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3,554,136</b>	<b>18,438,197</b>	<b>6,626,163</b>	<b>7,821,930</b>	<b>1,049,700</b>	<b>7,922,666</b>	<b>1,240,950</b>	<b>2,452,875</b>	<b>4,987,340</b>	<b>1,706,092</b>	<b>3,644,024</b>	<b>59,444,073</b>

<sup>1</sup> While UNSECOORD implements the security project, UNDP administers it. Contributions for security should, therefore, be made to UNDP directly.

<sup>2</sup> Out of the total requirements for UNHCR of USD 6,315,435, USD 3,142,985 represents the ExCom approved appropriation within the UNHCR 2005 Annual Budget.

## **2. 2004 IN REVIEW**

### **2.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS EFFECT ON THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION**

In 2004, the fifth year of this Consolidated Appeal Process, the situation in Chechnya and its neighbouring republics continued to be complex and unstable. A staggering and unpredictable series of violent confrontations and acts of terror hit the North Caucasus during the first nine months. Among them were an attempt to assassinate the President of Ingushetia in April, the killing of the President of Chechnya in May, a large-scale attack against security forces and government offices in Ingushetia in June, intensified fighting in Chechnya in August, and finally the disastrous hostage taking (including over 1100 children, teachers, and parents) at a school in North Ossetia-Alania in September. As a result of the attacks, hundreds of people were killed and injured, including many civilians as well as law enforcement officials and non-state combatants. Apart from these major acts of violence, human rights violations, including arbitrary arrest, extra-judiciary executions and torture, continued to be reported by human rights organisations and eyewitnesses in Chechnya. This unstable environment limited improvements to the humanitarian situation.

The Federal Government attempted various measures to stabilise the situation and rehabilitate the infrastructure of Chechnya. In February the functions of Federal Minister for the Coordination of Socioeconomic Development of Chechnya were handed over to the Administration of the recently elected President of the Republic, Akhmad Kadyrov. However, soon thereafter President Kadyrov was assassinated, and this brought further adaptation of Federal programs. Russian President Putin visited Chechnya in the wake of the assassination and observed that “although something is being done there, it looks terrible from a helicopter.” This came amid public accusations of mishandled federal resources meant for Chechnya reconstruction. President Putin announced that the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MoEDT) would take over supervision of the financing of Chechnya’s recovery and rehabilitation. On 16 July, the MoEDT proposed that 5.8 billion roubles (US \$200 mln) be allocated for the Federal program in 2004, 2.3 billion (US \$80 mln) more than initially budgeted. Details of program changes are yet to be shared with the humanitarian community. While important in the medium- and long-term they are unlikely to quickly impact the humanitarian situation.

On the political side the Government organized extraordinary elections of the President of Chechnya, with Alu Alkhanov, the former republican Minister of the Interior, being elected on 29 August. The early-September Beslan crisis brought to light at about the same time other delicate political equations in the surrounding republics. President Putin announced on 13 September a series of initiatives to consolidate state administration, including changes in appointment/elections procedures and in residency processes. A new Government Commission for coordinating Federal activities in the Southern Federal Region was established under a Presidential Plenipotentiary Representative, and complementary appointments were made to reinforce state capacity.

Unemployment and poverty remained very high in Chechnya. According to the Federal Service of State Statistics, there were 334,500 unemployed in the republic as of June 2004, equivalent to some 80% of the total employable population. At the same time the cost of the government-indexed subsistence food basket in Chechnya was 14% higher than the average in the Russian Federation. Nevertheless, the overall economic situation has improved in 2004, allowing the humanitarian community to undertake re-targeting of beneficiaries and to further the process of linking humanitarian programmes with longer-term recovery programmes.

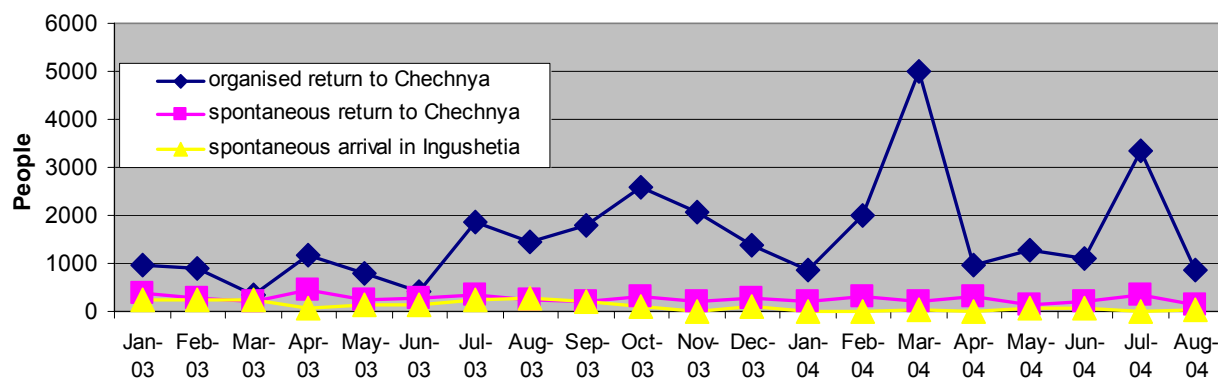
The increased rate of IDP return to Chechnya was the most significant humanitarian development in 2004. The UN estimates that during the first eight months of 2004, 17,200 IDPs chose to leave Ingushetia and return to Chechnya. During the same period in 2003 this amounted to 10,500 IDPs. On the whole the number of IDPs in Ingushetia decreased from a high of 240,000 in January 2000, to an estimated 46,498 as of 31 August 2004. The last three IDP tent camps in Ingushetia were closed—efficiently, if sometimes indelicately and on rushed deadlines—by 10 June. Alternative shelter options were made available, and many IDPs availed themselves of the opportunity to remain in Ingushetia. The Government continued opening Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) in Chechnya, although their capacity was still limited and their conditions sometimes sub-standard.

The programme of compensation for destroyed housing and lost property, launched by the Government in mid-2003, made only modest progress in 2004. According to one official, only 8,000 out of 88,000 applications had been accommodated by early August. The Audit Chamber claimed that

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

in the first quarter of 2004 only 362 million roubles (US \$13 million) were paid to beneficiaries, as compared to 13.2 billion (US \$455 million) planned for disbursement. Still, eligibility for compensation was used by the authorities as an inducement for IDPs residing outside Chechnya to return back to the republic and the Government recognized the need to improve claim settlement.

**Population movements in 2003-2004 (Source: UNHCR/Vesta)**



The operational environment for the humanitarian community remained highly challenging throughout the region. While the Government facilitated more frequent access to Chechnya in 2004 than in previous years, security significantly constrained the movement of humanitarian workers in the republic. Most of the missions of UN and NGO international staff were to Grozny.

The security situation in Ingushetia deteriorated throughout the year. On 22 June, international staff from the UN and most international NGOs left Ingushetia temporarily due to the previous night's raid on Nazran. Further incidents and threats throughout the summer made full access within Chechnya and Ingushetia problematic. However, the humanitarian operation in the North Caucasus was able to continue, albeit on a limited scale, thanks to the work of national staff. International NGO staff were gone from Ingushetia only a few days, and UN international staff returned as soon as security clearance was given in July.

### 2.2 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (North Caucasus – Russian Federation) initially sought US \$ 61.9 million in funding for UN Agencies and NGOs to provide assistance and protection in 2004. During the Mid-Year Review of the Appeal, the requirements rose to US \$ 62.1 million. As of 15 October, the donor community had contributed US \$ 41.6 million toward the Appeal, or 67% of the overall requirements (see Annex I).

The total amount of funding compares favourably with that of past years, showing that donor countries and international organizations remain committed to the aid operation in the North Caucasus. At the same moment in 2003, the CAP funding was US \$ 26.3 million, and in 2002 only US \$ 18 million. On the other hand, to put it in perspective, the percentage of the Appeal covered in October 2004 is significantly lower than each of the past four years. This is because the inclusion of NGO projects for the first time in 2004 greatly increased the total requirements. The NGO projects, like those of other members of the humanitarian community not included in this Appeal, are an essential part of the overall humanitarian operation. Their inclusion in the Appeal is a sign of greater coordination, and full funding of the total amount of the Appeal is required if the CAP is to achieve its goals.

### 2.3 MONITORING REPORT

The most likely scenario developed in November 2003 for the 2004 Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) has proved itself. As anticipated, insecurity in the region increased while the socio-economic situation improved slightly. Tent camps in Ingushetia were closed, the Government promised housing compensation, and a larger number of IDPs returned to Chechnya.

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

Progress has been made toward the three strategic goals of the 2004 CAP:

1. To enhance the protection of, and respect for, legal and social human rights of the civilian population as long as insecurity in Chechnya determines the need.

Material assistance and protection services were provided to IDPs and many other vulnerable civilians. The principle of voluntary return of IDPs to Chechnya, an issue of serious concern in previous years, was recognized and largely adhered to by local officials. The Agencies participating in this CAP continued their advocacy as well as active protection. Humanitarian organisations that planned alternative shelter for IDPs faced bureaucratic obstacles early in the year, but when the tent camps were finally closed, these had been resolved and IDPs deciding to stay in Ingushetia had options. Movement out of the camps was largely voluntary, without major incidents of undue pressure exerted, for example, through disconnected utilities.

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

Despite poor funding for such activities, participating Agencies implemented an increased number of projects giving civilians opportunities to obtain skills, gain employment, and expand small businesses. Some projects, such as in mine action, helped communities build self-reliance. Most (approx. 70 %) of the CAP humanitarian operation was conducted inside the republic of Chechnya. International Agencies worked (and will continue to work) closely with local NGO partners in project planning and implementation, intentionally aiming at capacity building, which both sustains the programs' impact and supports the renewal of civil society.

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

Participating Agencies coordinated their assistance projects with the competent government bodies and conducted many activities to support the authorities. Training for local officials was conducted in a variety of health-related topics including mother and child health and HIV/AIDS control and prevention, as well as in education administration and health-system and school rehabilitation, among other areas. Technical assistance on legal and protection issues also was provided to the judiciary branch in Chechnya.

### **2.4 LESSONS LEARNED**

Some key lessons were drawn from and/or reinforced by the experience of 2004.

- The relationship with the host government at all levels is crucial for accurate planning, effective implementation, and reliable monitoring of the humanitarian program. We aim for a mutually transparent and trusting relationship, supported by constant dialogue;
- Humanitarian access is perhaps the greatest challenge in this humanitarian operation. Participating Agencies are dependent upon the Government for clearance and security to operate in certain areas. On the other hand, each also places its own restrictions according to conditions of security and safety at any given moment. Local NGOs tend to have better access than international NGOs or the UN;
- Instability and unpredictability still impact civilian life greatly in Chechnya and its neighbouring republics. The North Caucasus is prone to natural disasters in addition to the complex emergency risks. Contingency planning and flexibility for response to new developments (positive and negative) must be built into the humanitarian program;
- It is not too early to develop a CAP exit strategy. A greater focus on local capacity-building and livelihoods will raise the effectiveness of this humanitarian operation in the short-term while also providing the basis for its reduction in the coming years.

### **3. THE 2005 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN**

#### **3.1 THE CONTEXT AND ITS HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES**

##### **3.1.A The Context**

The humanitarian needs addressed in this Consolidated Appeal derive from the lingering impact on civilian life of the 1994-96 war and the 1999 military operations in Chechnya. The impact of fighting between the state security forces and non-state armed groups is still measured in the deep and widespread vulnerability of the civilian population of the republic and in the impact on its neighbours.

The complexity of the overall political context surrounding the North Caucasus makes planning for the 2005 CAP an uncertain exercise. Events in Chechnya and its neighbouring republics in 2004 have surprised, and even shocked the most attentive observers, and their humanitarian impact has for the most part been negative. As planning for 2005 is being completed, the new Chechen President is being inaugurated and the Federal Government is signalling change to its approach to regional governance (in the Russian Federation as a whole, but especially in the North Caucasus).

The security situation in Chechnya, the root cause of the humanitarian crisis, continues to be unstable and have a spillover effect into the neighbouring republics. Skirmishes between security forces and non-state armed groups occur frequently, as do instances of violent crime and other human rights violations against civilians. Besides more widespread violence, including disappearances and arrests of IDPs and other civilians, a general insecurity is felt throughout the neighbouring republics. The tragic events in Beslan, North Ossetia in September 2004 shocked the whole world, and are likely to have consequences beyond the immediately felt humanitarian and political impact.

The basic support systems in Chechnya upon which the whole population depends - families, neighbourhood communities, and public institutions - are partly broken down, and will take years to recover. The recovery process itself moves in fits and starts, dependent as it is on politics, security, and the economy. Encouragingly, the Government is giving new attention to the economic situation. For example, the MoEDT, on behalf of an inter-ministerial commission for the rehabilitation and recovery of the Chechen Republic, has announced an increase of federal investments in reconstruction.

The 2005 CHAP is premised on a keen awareness by participating Agencies of the importance of an exit strategy for any humanitarian operation. The material assistance and humanitarian protection provided through the CAP are essential in order to relieve suffering in the short-term. However, with time and the determined efforts of the people and Government in the Russian Federation, a gradual diminution of the causes of humanitarian vulnerability is anticipated. In 2005, humanitarian relief and protection efforts will be even more closely linked to the recovery and capacity-building objectives of the Government. It is hoped that the new Chechen Administration and redoubled Federal reconstruction programs will have an immediate positive impact on living conditions for the population. As part of the CAP, the UN will lead a dialogue with NGOs, donors, local communities, and most importantly the local and federal authorities about the eventual exit strategy for the CAP operation. However, it is important to recognise the immensity of the challenge of recovery. It is not suggested that the CAP can be phased out in 2005 or even in 2006.

Even while approaching 2005 with guarded optimism about social and economic recovery, the CAP is bound with realism about the highly unstable security environment in this part of the Russian Federation. The security component remains an inescapable part of the humanitarian operation in Chechnya and its neighbouring republics in the coming year. Thus donors are asked for their understanding and support in this cross-cutting area.

##### **3.1.B The Humanitarian Consequences**

The humanitarian situation remains precarious and complex. Hundreds of thousands of people are still reliant on basic relief supplies provided through the CAP and complementary humanitarian programs. Additionally, the prevailing atmosphere of human insecurity amid the political and social flux is felt by a

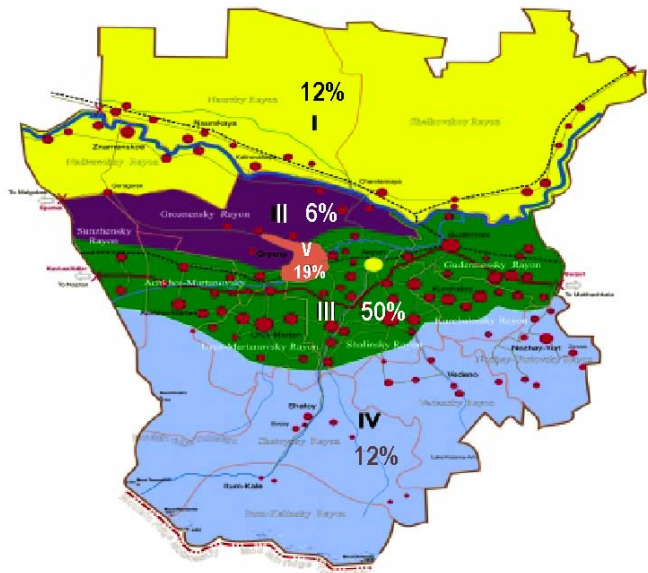
## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

population still too deeply traumatized by past episodes of violence and lawlessness. Protection of civilians thus also remains a priority, arguably the principal challenge, for the 2005 CAP.

Although there has been some socioeconomic progress in Chechnya, the population's food and shelter needs are still significant, and access to water and sanitation facilities as well as to health, education and other social services is often problematic. Many people in Chechnya are displaced, with their homes destroyed, and very few have jobs. Unemployment in Chechnya (at an official rate of 80%) is the highest in Russia. In addition, Chechnya remains one of the areas of the world most heavily polluted by landmines and unexploded ordnance.

Approximately half of the population of Chechnya lives in conditions of material poverty, even by the low standards of the Chechen average household—the poverty threshold being 21-33 roubles (US \$0.70-1.10) per person per day. The latest large-scale poverty study conducted by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) at the end of 2003 confirmed this, as well as disaggregating five economic zones in Chechnya separated geographically and by unequal income opportunities (see map). The concentration of poor households is in economic zone III in central Chechnya south of Grozny. The DRC study and ongoing household surveys also help identify disproportionately vulnerable demographic groups, among them very young children, handicapped, and pregnant or lactating women.

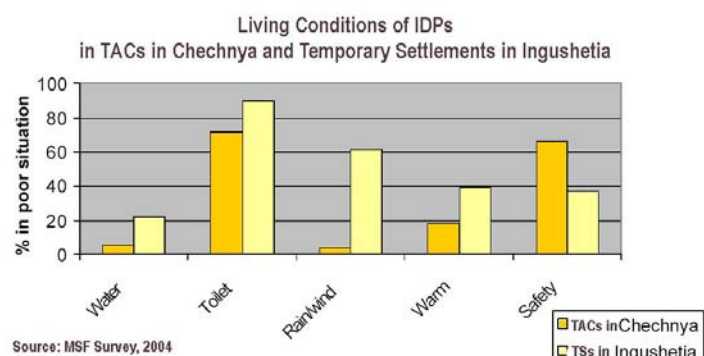
Distribution of poor households in Chechnya by economic zone



Source: DRC Survey, 2003

Internally displaced persons comprise a large portion of the vulnerable population. In Chechnya, the best estimate of IDPs is roughly 200,000, with 10-20% of this number concentrated in official Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs). The accelerated pace of IDP return from Ingushetia to Chechnya in 2004 transferred the burden of their care onto the still poor infrastructure and weakened government institutions in Chechnya. The capacity of TACs was exceeded by at least 25% at the end of August, and living conditions in the TACs are declining. The process of relocating IDPs from temporary centres to the places of their permanent residence is very slow, particularly so long as the Government property-compensation scheme is not functioning efficiently.

While a relatively small number of the IDPs originally hosted in Ingushetia remain in that republic, this still amounts to over 40,000 (registered). Furthermore, needs assessments indicate their living conditions are often as bad as those of IDPs in Chechnya. One study, by MSF-Holland, illustrates why continued assistance and protection are needed in both the Temporary Settlements in Ingushetia and the Temporary Accommodation Centres in Chechnya (see graph).



Source: MSF Survey, 2004

Additionally, a large number of IDPs expresses a wish to stay in Ingushetia long term. The Government has welcomed their choice but a comprehensive plan to help them integrate into local communities is yet to appear, and without it the IDPs are particularly vulnerable.

The republic of Dagestan hosts a smaller displaced population from Chechnya (up to 10,000), which has generally been cared for outside the scope of the CAP. ICRC provides ongoing support in several sectors, and DRC distributes basic food rations on a regular basis. Agencies participating in the CAP agree on the need for closer assessment of the assistance and protection needs among this group, and UNHCR is extending its protection-monitoring capacity through local partners.

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

The North Caucasus hosts other displaced persons besides those originating in Chechnya. Ingushetia continues to host several thousand IDPs from North Ossetia. Relocated in 1992, these IDPs still face problems similar to those of IDPs from Chechnya. Thirteen percent reside in temporary settlements, often in substandard conditions. Although there has been no official request from the Federal authorities to provide international aid to these people, the Government of Ingushetia regularly calls on the international community to include this group of IDPs in its humanitarian programmes.

The population figures adopted for the planning purposes of the 2005 CAP are summarized in the table below.

### **Planning figures for 2005**

<b>Conflict-Affected Population</b>	<b>Number</b>
Vulnerable civilians in Chechnya	800,000
IDPs in Ingushetia from Chechnya	40,000
IDPs in Ingushetia from North Ossetia*	
IDPs in Dagestan from Chechnya	up to 10,000

\*Number to be ascertained in 2005.

### **3.2 SCENARIOS**

There, currently, is a very serious humanitarian situation in Chechnya, and the principal 2005 planning scenario anticipates the continuation of the main causes of humanitarian vulnerability as they have existed since 1999. The humanitarian situation in the neighbouring republics related to the Chechen conflict also remains difficult, even though slightly attenuated by the return to Chechnya of many IDPs. This CHAP and Agency projects contained in the Consolidated Appeal have been developed on the assumption of a gradual improvement in the humanitarian situation, and particularly an increase in the local recovery programs. Many uncertainties of today are, however, expected to linger in 2005. The North Caucasus region has been one of the parts of the Russian Federation most strongly affected by the political and socioeconomic transitions of the past decade, and it is to be expected that further changes (some with positive, others with negative humanitarian consequences) will come.

#### **Planning scenario:**

The principal planning scenario for this CAP assumes little change in the security situation in Chechnya in 2005. This means the civilian population will remain vulnerable on roughly the same scale as today, and humanitarian access to the vulnerable will be problematic for the UN and international NGOs. If access should improve, new and urgent humanitarian needs may come to light. It is assumed that security incidents will occur outside of Chechnya, and therefore CAP projects include some flexibility for immediate, temporary response (also should a major natural disaster strike). However, a large, destabilizing event (in the region or in neighbouring States) is not assumed. A small improvement is expected in the economic situation, with local small business developing and some new employment opportunities arising in Chechnya and the neighbouring republics. The Government will press on with its rehabilitation/reconstruction programmes and compensation payments but the immediate impact on the humanitarian situation will be slight in 2005. About 200,000 people in Chechnya are expected to still be internally displaced and in need of assistance, and those living in TACs will need more assistance to maintain a minimal living standard. The return of IDPs from Ingushetia will continue but at a slower pace than in 2004. Several thousand IDPs (including from North Ossetia) may stay and seek to integrate locally, with several thousand also remaining in Dagestan.

The above scenario is virtually the best case imaginable in the coming year. Greater progress in terms of economic recovery, administrative/socioeconomic reform, or political reconciliation are unlikely to noticeably change the humanitarian situation in such a short timeframe. As mentioned above, even easier humanitarian access by aid workers would likely mean a larger, not smaller, caseload. Positive developments such as these would, of course, allow more focus in 2005 on the transition from a humanitarian-aid program to longer-term recovery beyond the scope of the CAP.

#### **Worst-case scenario:**

It is a remote possibility of an intensified complex emergency, triggered by organized violence by non-state actors, public reaction to new State security measures or political events, or a major natural or technological disaster. If this were to occur in any part of the North Caucasus, one could expect



## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

further, sizeable population displacement, worsened operating conditions for the humanitarian community, and deterioration in the broader humanitarian situation. The humanitarian situation in the North Caucasus could also be affected should there be a major conflict in, or population movement from a neighbouring state to the Russian Federation. In any such scenario, the Agencies participating in the CAP would, together with their partners, need to completely review the humanitarian operation, including security arrangements and other elements of program support.

### **3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

The primary responsibility for the welfare of the population in need, including security, rests with the Russian Government. As the authorities continue to rebuild basic infrastructure, invest in social services, and develop other conditions of human security in Chechnya and its neighbouring republics, this CAP complements those efforts by focussing on core humanitarian needs. Agencies participating in the CAP set the following goals to guide their activities in 2005.

	<b>Strategic Goals</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>
1	To enhance the <u>protection of the affected civilian population</u> (in particular identifiable vulnerable groups such as children, handicapped, and certain women) in Chechnya and the neighbouring republics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced number of reported human rights violations, and level of follow-up (monitoring, investigation, and judicial process) to those reported.</li> <li>• Awareness among the population of legal protections, and their ability to seek redress by the relevant authorities.</li> <li>• Responsiveness of authorities to meet the needs of IDPs according to law and the IDP Guiding Principles.</li> </ul>
2	To provide <u>humanitarian relief and emergency support</u> to the affected population, IDPs in particular, to meet their most basic social and physical needs pending durable solutions and return to self-sustainable livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDPs and other vulnerable persons are provided with the most essential human sustenance and social services (mainly in education, shelter, health and food/nutrition, and water and sanitation).</li> <li>• Needs assessments are current and well coordinated as the humanitarian situation evolves.</li> <li>• Contingency provisions ensure flexibility to respond to major events.</li> </ul>
3	To <u>support the capacity of local government and NGOs</u> to provide needed public services through appropriate, complementary assistance projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased leadership by local officials and civil society in the provision of social services (e.g., in the legal, health, education, and other social spheres).</li> <li>• Increased number of community mobilization projects.</li> <li>• Sustained cooperation among governmental and non-governmental service-providers.</li> <li>• Increased access by the population to quality social services, including rehabilitated social institutions and infrastructure.</li> </ul>
4	To introduce new <u>measures of assistance aimed at recovery and rebuilding livelihoods</u> for those most affected by conflict or displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved coping capacity of the most affected population, including their psychosocial wellbeing and higher levels of employment among them.</li> <li>• Increased number of households with a reduced dependence on basic relief items (e.g., food, shelter, water, and NFIs).</li> <li>• Growing number of successful small-income generation projects and Quick Impact Project (QIPs).</li> <li>• Increased number of IDPs re-integrating in their places of origin or integrating in new communities of their choice.</li> </ul>

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

### **Roles, Responsibilities, and Complementarity**

The Agencies participating in this CAP will continue to work with the government (and with humanitarian partners such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and donors) to provide the population in need with material and protection support in accordance with their respective mandates and humanitarian principles. Humanitarian principles are based on humanity, neutrality, and impartiality as expressed in the UN Charter and subsequently expanded in universal declarations, conventions, and other documents. They guide the provision of humanitarian assistance and protection in this CAP as follows:

- All parties concerned must grant free and unimpeded access for protection and assistance activities;
- Humanitarian assistance and protection will be provided on the basis of priority of need and vulnerability, without political or other conditionality;
- Humanitarian assistance and protection programmes should, where possible, aim to enhance local capacities for peace, building upon any existing connections between communities in the region;
- Humanitarian assistance programmes, while addressing emergency needs, should incorporate capacity building and human development measures designed to ensure sustainability and reduce aid dependency.

The Humanitarian Coordinator for the Russian Federation guides the Consolidated Appeal Process, and will continually consult with all partners on means to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the humanitarian program. Cooperation modalities between the Government and the United Nations are outlined in a Memorandum of Understanding signed on 16 August 2000 (Annex II).

Support of the North Caucasus CAP by the international donor community has been very strong. Donors and UN Member States have supported humanitarian action not only by providing resources but also in policy development, and active programme planning and monitoring. This support, as well as that from the Government and other partners, is critical to success against the goals outlined above.

### **3.4 RESPONSE PLANS**

This section of the CHAP contains the inter-Agency response plans for each assistance/protection sector as well as for program support. Each plan highlights sector-specific priorities based on shared analysis and a common set of objectives for projects falling in that sector. Sector working groups meet regularly in the North Caucasus, and they have ensured that the response plans reflect agreement among Agencies and other partners active in the respective sectors. One Agency is responsible as chair and secretariat for each sector working group:

<b>Sector Working Group</b>	<b>Chair and Secretariat</b>
Protection, Human Rights, and Rule of Law	UNHCR
Food	WFP
Shelter & Non-Food Items	UNHCR
Health	WHO
Water and Sanitation	IRC
Education	UNICEF
Mine Action	UNICEF
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	UNDP

Following these sector response plans, is a summary of coordination and security provisions for the humanitarian operation. Sections 4, 5, and 6 further complement these response plans insofar as they present a condensed overview of CAP project planning.

**3.4.A Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law**

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia	40,000
Conflict Affected Persons in Chechnya (including returned IDPs as well as displaced that never left the republic)	up to 800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>840,000</b>

**Analysis of need**

Protection is the most fundamental challenge for this CAP because of the complexity of the humanitarian situation and periodic escalation of the levels of violence often directed at civilians. Protection in Chechnya itself has been impeded by a lack of access, usually for reasons of insecurity and staff safety. The UN still operates in Chechnya only as a “commuter” from Ingushetia and North Ossetia. International NGOs and the ICRC, too, rely principally on their local staff or partnership with local NGOs for their access. Some areas of Chechnya may not be accessible to any of the participating Agencies in 2005, and certainly occasional interruptions of access more widely are to be expected. Under these operating conditions, the challenge is to maximize



*Photo: UNHCR, Ingushetia, 2004  
UNHCR Protection Officer interviews IDPs leaving Sputnik tent camp before its closure in early April.*

access for international staff while building as clear a picture as possible of protection needs in hard-to-reach areas. The humanitarian operation depends on solid, shared analysis to target vulnerable groups, and on advocacy with officials and other partners for attention to them.

In Ingushetia, 2004 brought some positive developments for IDPs, such as the availability of alternative shelter and responsible Government action to protect the voluntary nature of return. The closure of the last three tented camps in Ingushetia (which at the beginning of the year hosted 7,175 IDPs or 11% of the total number registered) was a major government priority and proved a test case for the Guiding Principles. The process of camp closure evolved from an at times heavy-handed affair to one where the financial incentive of compensation for lost property was the determining factor for many IDPs. Mostly the Government asked the IDPs to choose between return to Chechnya or relocation from the camps to alternative shelter in Ingushetia. Indeed, rather than returning, approximately 23% of the IDPs relocated to alternative shelter in Ingushetia, and UNHCR and Vesta were heavily engaged in monitoring the process ensuring that IDPs were aware of options and that undue pressure was not exerted on them.

While much attention in 2004 was given to the closure of the tented camps in Ingushetia, in reality the camps hosted a relatively small percentage of the IDP population. Many compelling protection issues remained following the camp closure. Indeed, as the estimated 45,000 IDPs from Chechnya now are scattered in private accommodation and in some 170 temporary settlements throughout the republic, ensuring adequate protection coverage is in many ways now a greater and more complex protection challenge.

An estimated 19,000 IDPs returned to Chechnya in 2004 (projected to year end), most of whom were interviewed prior to departure by UNHCR protection staff and Vesta monitors to ascertain that they were aware of their right to remain in Ingushetia. Other interventions were made to assist IDPs detained by the security forces in obtaining due process, and to make sure that government registration and de-registration processes were fairly applied.

The return and reintegration of the IDPs returning to Chechnya was monitored by local NGOs and UNHCR partners Vesta, Nizam, and Memorial, complemented by regular visits by UNHCR protection staff. There were also periodic missions from human rights organizations such as the Helsinki Group. Effective direct monitoring in Chechnya itself by UNHCR protection staff was however significantly

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

limited due to the restrictive UN security regime, so protection of returnees remains an area for urgent improvement.

In Chechnya, another area of concern is the situation of children, particularly the most vulnerable groups, such as orphans, unaccompanied or street children. The lack of comprehensive and accurate information on their situation in Chechnya constitutes a serious gap that need to be addressed. The awareness of the provisions included in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly amongst children themselves, parents, public officials and caregivers, should also be strengthened.

Monitoring of the IDP situation in Dagestan is not considered to have been adequate in 2004 and is being given priority in 2005. Like Ingushetia, it is important as a safe haven for IDPs not willing to return to Chechnya due to fear or lack of basic living conditions. In addition, the level of protection monitoring and intervention on behalf of IDPs that have returned to Chechnya or that reside in Dagestan must be elevated and strengthened. On top of current protection activities of NGOs such as Peace to the Caucasus, the capacity of the humanitarian community is being expanded with the arrival of Vesta, also under agreement with UNHCR.

### **Objectives**

- Raise the level of protection monitoring and coordination in Chechnya to a level permitting solid protection intervention;
- Ensure the rights of vulnerable persons, such as respecting the provisions of the Convention of the Rights of the Child;
- Preserve a safe haven for IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan;
- Ensure the right of IDPs to choose their place of residence within their own country;
- Ensure the principle of voluntary return to Chechnya in safety and with dignity;
- Support the Government efforts toward stabilizing the environment and reintegrating IDPs who have returned to Chechnya;
- Enhance the capacity of the authorities to ensure a safe environment and protection for all citizens in Chechnya and neighbouring republics.

### **Proposed action**

The Agencies in the CAP will work together on protection with governmental and non-governmental partners, ICRC and the Council of Europe and other international bodies. In general terms, expanding the knowledge base and engaging in more intensive dialogue with the government, in particular advocating fulfilment of its obligations to its citizens, is the key to greater protection in Chechnya in 2005. This will be supported by increased presence and the protection field work of local partners. Apart from expansion of shelter and community based projects in Chechnya under its second prong initiative, UNHCR is expanding its IDP return-monitoring capacity and legal services support through Vesta, Memorial, Nizam, and the Collegium of Lawyers. Also, the Chechen Justice Initiative will be involved in submitting relevant cases to the European Court of Human Rights. UNICEF will launch complementary initiatives to assist the most vulnerable children in Chechnya, beginning with a comprehensive situation analysis from the perspective of children's rights. Notwithstanding the challenging working environment in Chechnya and the limited number of institutions and Agencies actually present on the ground and engaged in protection and human rights activities, it is anticipated that significant progress will be achieved in protection in Chechnya in 2005.

Throughout the North Caucasus, UNHCR and its partners will liaise with authorities at the local, regional, and federal levels on the basic rights of IDPs in accordance with international norms and Russian legislation. They will continue to advocate on behalf of IDPs wishing to remain permanently or temporarily in Ingushetia or elsewhere in the Russian Federation, and seek to legalise their residence status and avoid forced return to unsafe areas. In cooperation with the local authorities, UNHCR will continue to facilitate integration of IDPs who do not wish to return to Chechnya, in Ingushetia or in other regions. Community-based activities will support and sustain integration initiatives.

Various Agencies will provide legal counselling to IDPs and returnees, as well as legal representation before the courts and access to legal documentation. Agencies will also disseminate public information relating to the civil and social rights and allowances of IDPs and returnees through the media in Chechnya. In parallel, support will be provided to enhance national mechanisms for the issuance of legal documentation to IDPs, as well as for the implementation of applicable legislation

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

defining the status of IDPs and related rights and allowances. DRC, with the support of UNHCR and WFP, will maintain registration of IDPs in Ingushetia and Chechnya. Consideration will also be given with regards to duplicating this registration process in Dagestan.

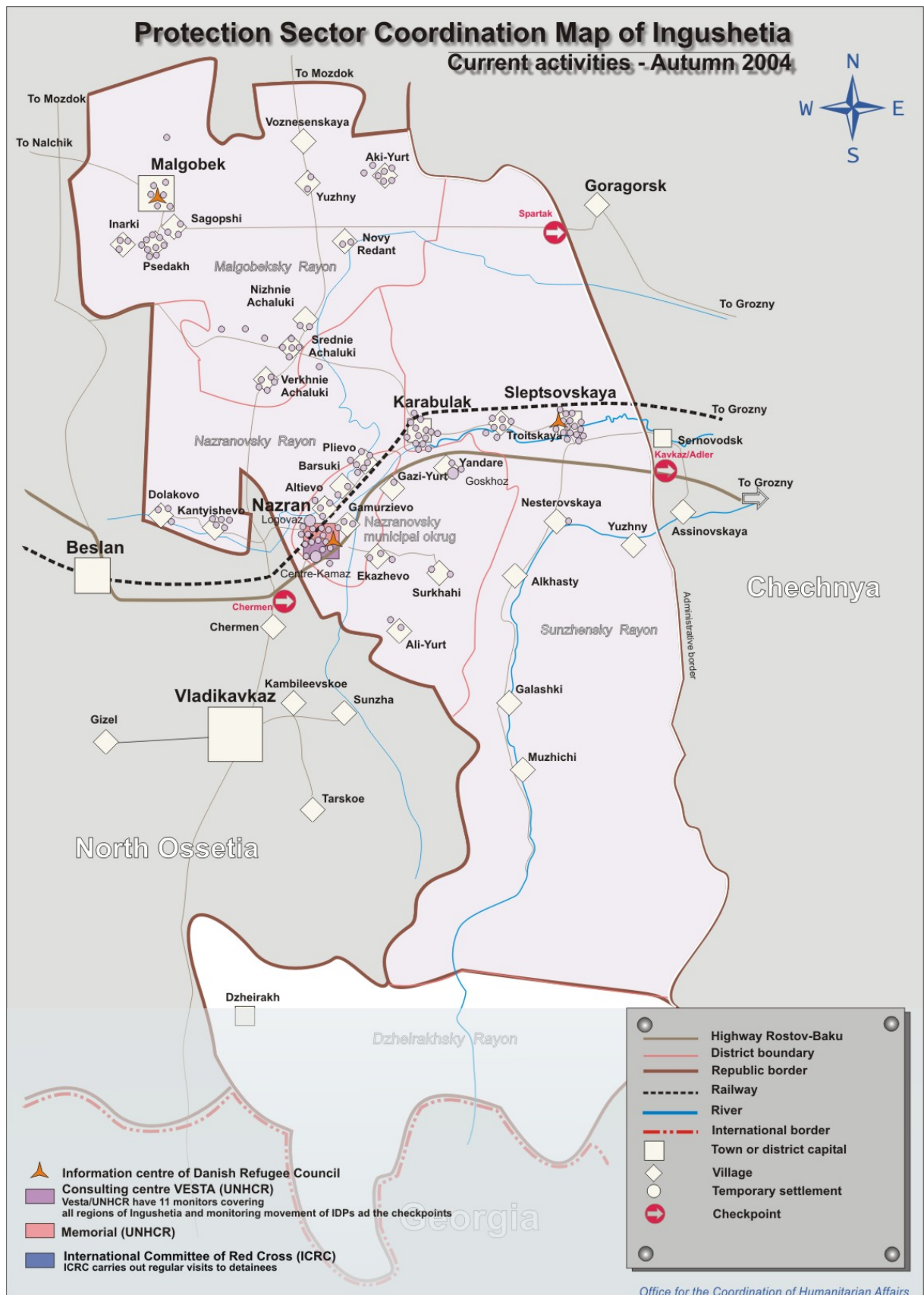
There will also be greater programme efforts to ensure re-integration of returning IDPs into their communities. For example, UNHCR together with PIN and DRC and other partners will implement numerous Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) with the primary aim of facilitating integration.

UNICEF will launch complementary initiatives aimed at assisting the most vulnerable children in Chechnya, with a special focus on street children, unaccompanied children, mine and UXO child survivors and orphans. In particular, UNICEF will undertake a comprehensive analysis of the situation of children's rights in the republic, strengthen the training of school teachers and schoolchildren on the CRC itself and seek ways to ensure a regular monitoring of child rights in Chechnya. In addition, the organization will seek appropriate ways to provide assistance to street-children and support child friendly solutions to address the situation of orphans.

Participating Agencies will assist domestic institutions and organisations in Chechnya mandated with the protection of citizens' rights. Capacity building will be multi-faceted, including providing training and material assistance.

### **Indicators**

- IDPs and residents of Chechnya can freely choose their place of residence;
- Return movements are voluntary and take place in safety and with dignity;
- Secondary displacement is avoided to the extent possible. If unavoidable, the conditions at the new location should be better than those IDPs previously had;
- IDPs and those deemed eligible to receive assistance are issued documents and are properly registered by the relevant authorities. Returnees in possession of temporary IDs are issued permanent identification documents;
- Detentions of IDPs are in conformity with laws of the Russian Federation;
- IDPs, returnees, and other persons of concern in Chechnya receive appropriate legal counselling and have effective access to legal remedies;
- Government institutions have adequate capacity to fulfil their legal obligation vis-à-vis IDPs;
- Basic human rights conventions, such as the Convention of the Rights of the Child, are respected;
- Opportunities for IDPs to integrate locally in their new place of residence remain available.





## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

### 3.4.B Food (includes transport costs)

Beneficiary Population	Number
<b>Chechnya</b>	
Basic food supplies	230,500
Complementary food	11,500
School feeding	84,000
Food for work	25,000
TB support programme	300
Agriculture inputs	150,000
<b>Ingushetia</b>	
Basic food supplies	48,000
Complementary food	700
School feeding	4,000
Food for work	5,000
TB support programme	250
Agriculture inputs	25,000
<b>Dagestan</b>	
Basic food supplies	4,500

#### Needs and response

2004 brought some stabilisation of the food-security situation in Chechnya, probably due to the small economic improvement experienced in urban areas. This has been reflected in the revised relief food programme beneficiary targeting and consequent reduction in beneficiary numbers during 2004. However there are still major sectors of the population who continue to need regular assistance with their basic food needs, including the IDPs in Ingushetia and Chechnya, as well as recent returnees.

Food continues to represent more than one-third of the household budget for the poorest members of the population in Chechnya. This will continue in 2005 since unemployment remains very high, incomes are low, and traditional coping mechanisms of the extended family, mutual assistance, and sale of assets are weakened.

The diet of IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan, as well as the vulnerable population groups in Chechnya, is based on bread, potatoes and other food with low animal proteins and vitamins, especially from November to June when fresh foods are more expensive. This sector of the population has also been affected by the increase in bread prices following the poor 2003 harvest, making the flour provided through food assistance even more valuable. Beneficiaries view this aid as important; household monitoring by WFP shows that only 2% of beneficiaries in Chechnya and 11.3% of the IDPs in Ingushetia sell or barter any of their food aid. Only 5 – 10% of crops grown under the FAO programmes were marketed.

Favourable weather brought a relatively good harvest of most crops in 2004. Overall, however, the agricultural sector remains weak due to war-related damage and a stalled land-reform process in Chechnya. The republic, which used to produce and process high value-added crops such as fruit and vegetables, resorted to the production of food staples such as cereals and potatoes. Security constraints also mean that a considerable acreage of land remains unusable. Though agricultural inputs are available in local markets (although not necessarily of good quality), the cost is beyond that affordable for most IDPs and vulnerable households. Access to fertilizer is less of a problem as some rural households have some livestock (sheep, goats and exceptionally cows), which allows for the use of manure. Access to veterinary services continues to be a constraint to expanding the livestock production.

In 2004, the major assistance within the food sector has been provided by the Russian Government, FAO and WFP (both working through their NGO partners), ICRC, DRC, IR, ACF and Help.



**Photo: WFP, Chechnya, 2004**  
WFP school feeding programme,  
implemented by Open Continent in  
Kurchaloy.



### Objectives

- Enhance the food security of internally displaced and most vulnerable households through coordinated delivery of food aid and agricultural assistance using increasingly exchange-based programmes incorporating community self-reliance/empowerment and infrastructure-rehabilitation initiatives;
- Contribute to the overall education standards and environment as well as enhance child nutrition through the provision of training initiatives, school feeding and support for school gardens;
- Support the livestock sector through assistance to veterinary services and small-scale livestock production.

### Proposed Activities

Assistance within the sector will continue moving towards 'exchange-based' programmes, further reducing aid dependency and developing self-reliance. Community mobilisation and participation will be key activities in many programmes and there will be more integrated programming, with food sector aid increasingly combining with activities implemented in other sectors for programme synergy.

Food aid and associated activities will continue the geographic and thematic coordination that has proved successful during the last few years, and be monitored throughout the year as conditions of food security might change. Food and agricultural inputs will target only the vulnerable, with the most vulnerable households in Grozny also receiving additional support through complementary activities such as the Caritas canteen and IR distribution in TACs.

DRC, WFP and ACF will continue the relief programme, distributing a basic food ration providing approximately 1,600kcal per person per day. DRC will cover some 110,000 vulnerable people in Chechnya and Dagestan. WFP, working through NGO implementing partners, will cover a further 110,000 vulnerable people in Chechnya, 48,000 IDPs from Chechnya living in Ingushetia and provide three months' ration for all returnees to Chechnya. ACF will continue their work in the Southern regions for approximately 10,000 targeted beneficiaries. They will also provide baby food to some 700 IDP children between 6 and 18 months in Ingushetia and a further 500 children in Chechnya.

The WFP school feeding programme will cover some 83,000 children in Grozny and ten other districts of Chechnya, providing each child with one hot meal per day as well as vitamin / mineral fortified biscuits on their arrival at school to ensure their concentration in class and address nutrition based health problems such as anaemia. Community mobilisation initiatives, such as the mini-projects started during 2004, will increase the contribution from local society and develop a greater sense of community responsibility.

WFP will also continue the Food For Work/Training activities in partnership with local authorities and humanitarian Agencies in response to community initiatives. Priorities will include rehabilitating infrastructure, improving food security for the most vulnerable members of society and enhancing the environment, as well as facilitating the provision of catch up education and vocational training for those vulnerable members of society who might not otherwise benefit from these programmes due to social or casual labour commitments.

Finally WFP will further their collaboration with organizations such as the Ministries of Health, WHO and MSF Holland working with TB patients in Ingushetia and Chechnya to ensure food availability for both inpatients and outpatients undergoing treatment.

FAO will continue supporting conflict-affected vulnerable households and social institutions (schools, student dormitories, hospitals) with agricultural inputs for small scale crop production. Assistance will also be provided for the rehabilitation of veterinary services and livestock production. Special



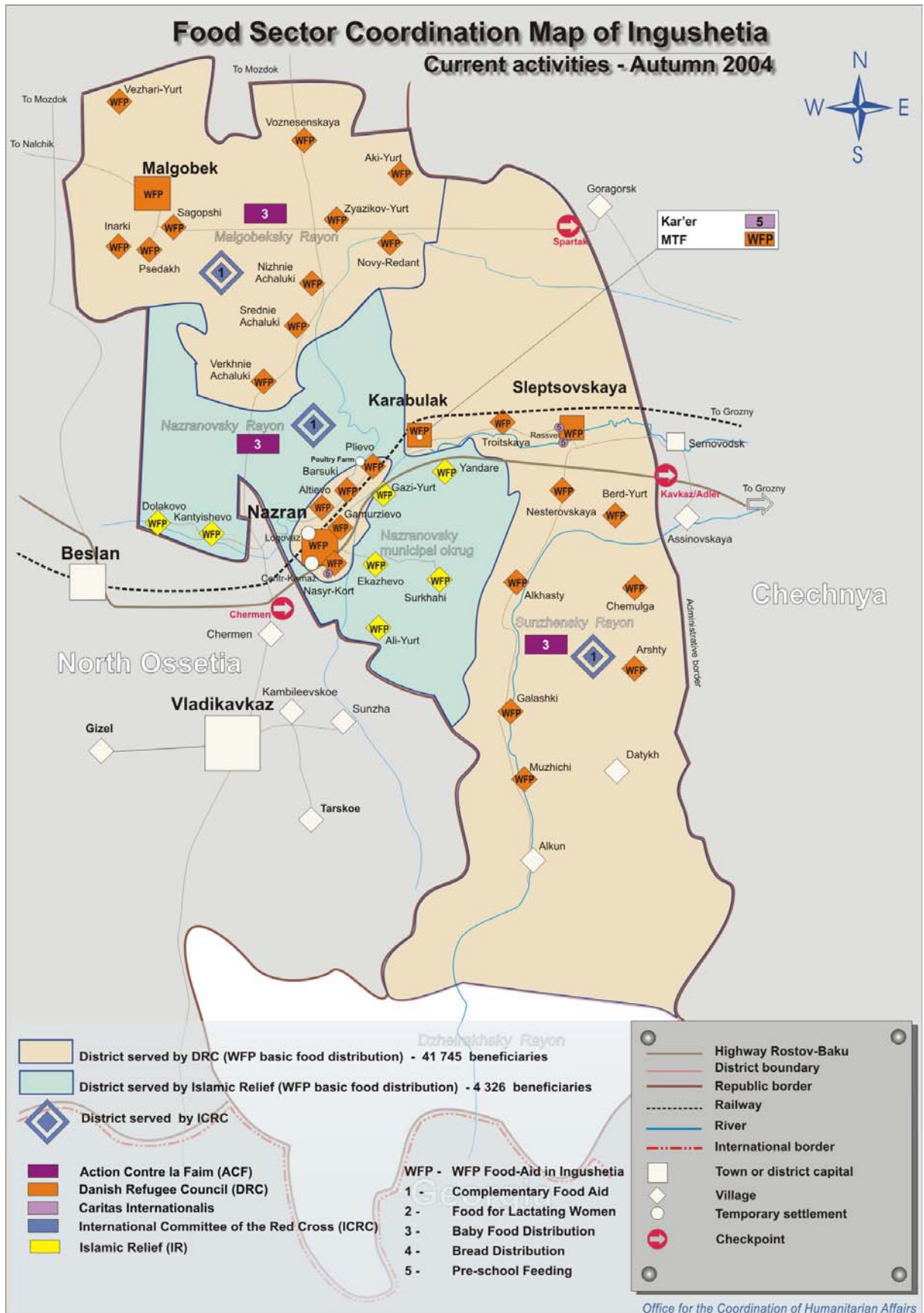
*Photo: WFP, Chechnya, 2004  
WFP relief distribution in Grozny Rural.*

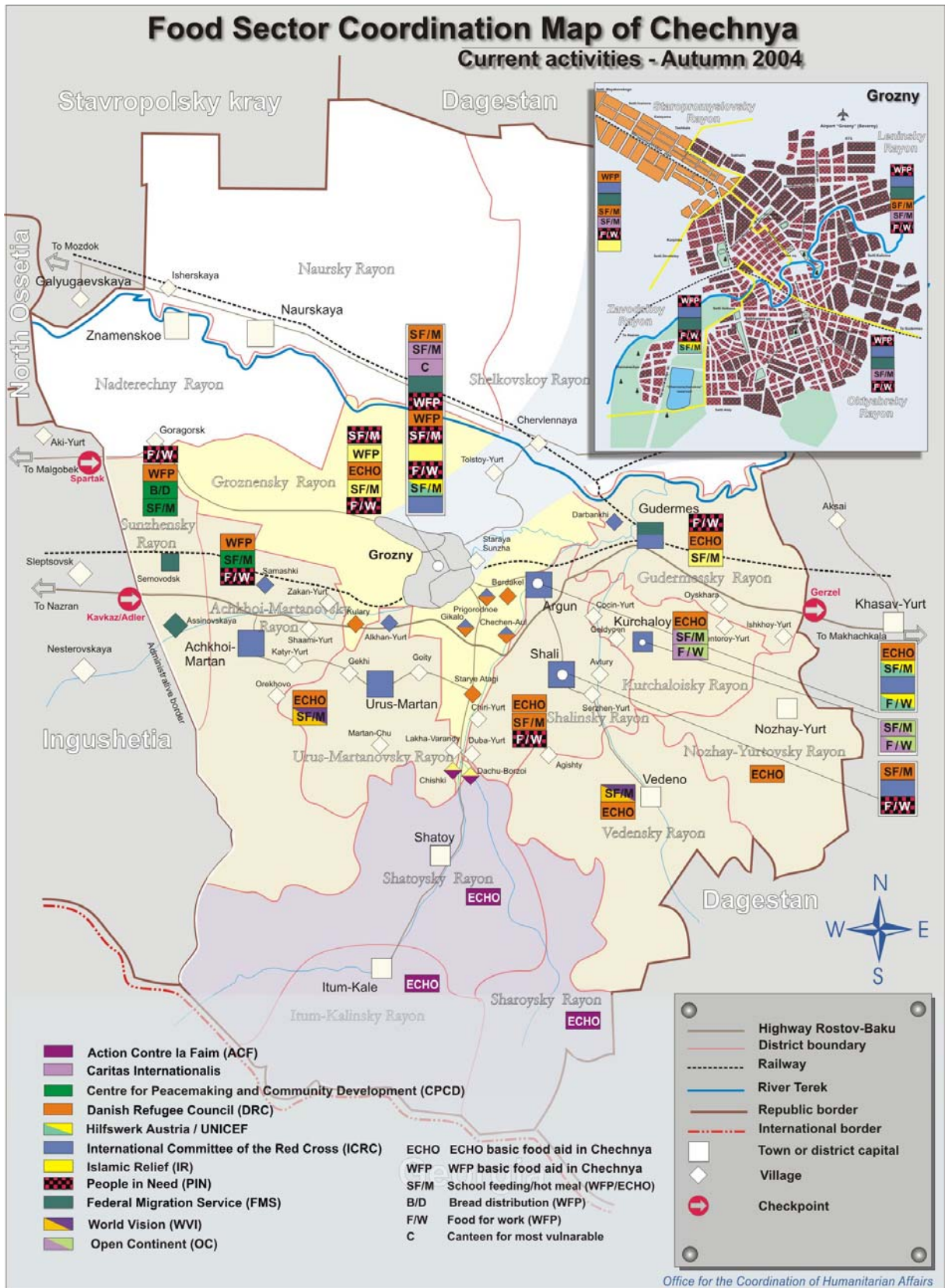
## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

emphasis will be laid on coordination of emergency agricultural activities and capacity building of local NGOs to provide better support to the implementation of emergency interventions.

### **Indicators**

- Number of people assisted through food and agricultural assistance programmes;
- Number of schools with active school feeding programmes, operational parent committees and productive school gardens;
- School attendance and educational achievement;
- Number of Food For Work / Training projects implemented and the number and type of assets created;
- Stakeholders using coordinated targeting and implementation methodologies;
- Number of households and social institutions supplied with agricultural kits;
- Volume of vegetables grown with agricultural kits and income generated by their marketing;
- Number of field veterinarians trained and supplied with basic tools and medicines;
- Reduced incidence of animal disease and increased animal productivity;
- Quantity of aid delivered.





## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

### 3.4.C Family Shelter and Non-Food Items (includes transport costs)

Beneficiary population	Number
Ingushetia – IDPs from Chechnya	40,000
Ingushetia – IDPs from North Ossetia-Alania*	
Chechnya – shelter	(5,000 families) = 25,000
Chechnya – NFIs	75,000
Dagestan – IDPs from Chechnya	10,000
<b>Total – Shelter</b>	<b>93,000</b>
<b>Total – NFIs</b>	<b>143,000</b>

\*Number to be ascertained in 2005

#### Analysis of need

While a high number of IDPs opted for return to Chechnya in 2004, many chose to remain in Ingushetia mostly due to security concerns and lack of shelter at their place of origin in Chechnya. This trend will likely continue and Agencies working in this sector estimate that approximately 40,000 IDPs will continue to seek refuge in Ingushetia during 2005. In addition, improved access to Chechnya by international organizations should enable greater shelter programme engagement for the several tens of thousands of IDPs that have returned home over the past two years, as well as the population at large. Provision of adequate shelter in



Photo: UNHCR/M.Saidulayev, Grozny, June 2004  
Box tent provided by UNHCR to an IDP family returned to Chechnya.

Chechnya will indeed be an essential element of any normalization process in Chechnya. Another, and somewhat forgotten, humanitarian need is ensuring shelter assistance to the several thousand IDPs displaced from North Ossetia – Alania, many of whom are living in the same conditions or worse conditions as IDPs from Chechnya.

Shelter is a key and diverse sector, but the following overarching principles guide needs analysis.

- IDPs should be given reasonable shelter options, whether in Chechnya or Ingushetia. This is a cornerstone of the shelter programme and this position should be continued to be supported in practice by the government;
- IDPs living in temporary settlements in Ingushetia or in TACs or other types of accommodation in substandard conditions or under threat of eviction should be provided adequate shelter;
- The Government will take the lead in reconstruction of permanent shelter for citizens in need in Chechnya;
- IDPs in private accommodation in Ingushetia under threat of eviction should be provided with alternative shelter if desired.

To address the need for temporary shelter in Ingushetia, Agencies will be active in rehabilitation of temporary settlements, where approximately 40% of the IDPs live in over 170 locations, and provision of 24 square meter prefabricated rooms, or "box tents." UNHCR, DRC, IRC, and MSF will all be active in working with the Ingush Government authorities to ensure that adequate shelter is available for IDPs choosing to remain in Ingushetia.

The lack of adequate shelter in Chechnya is also frequently given as a reason IDPs in Ingushetia are not able to return home. Indeed, the needs for private accommodation in Chechnya are immense and the Government has acknowledged its lead role in this respect. In particular, it began a programme to compensate Chechens for lost property, however the pace of implementation in 2004 failed to meet the desired level. Agencies have had, and will continue to have, a complementary role in provision of shelter in Chechnya. Specifically, UNHCR (through PIN), DRC, and IRC will provide basic shelter materials to partially rehabilitate homes of returning IDPs and others in need in Chechnya. Those persons with partially destroyed homes comprise an important, yet somewhat neglected, category as

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

they are at present ineligible to receive Government compensation. In addition, UNHCR has since early 2004 been providing "box tents" to carefully screened returning IDPs to provide them a base on which to reconstruct their property in earnest. "Box tents," the majority of which have actually been provided in Ingushetia to IDPs as an alternative form of accommodation, are only provided to IDPs when there is no doubt whatsoever that they arrived at their decision to return voluntarily.

Limited, localised needs assessments for non-food items (NFIs) have revealed that the NFI needs are still largely unmet among the vulnerable population, mainly due to the general low household-economy level. The main needs include a variety of items ranging from sanitary items through mattresses and beddings, to children shoes and clothing which is elementary for their regular school attendance. Although a comprehensive needs assessment for NFIs has not been conducted, the existing data suggest that the likely beneficiary group in Ingushetia and Dagestan includes IDPs and in Chechnya vulnerable households, IDPs and returnees in the private sector and TACs.

### **Objectives**

#### Ingushetia

- To provide targeted IDPs with access to warm, dry, safe and sanitary living conditions, ensuring that conditions in temporary settlements and private sector locations do not deteriorate;
- To update regularly and make publicly available accurate data on the living conditions of IDPs;
- To assist the Ingush authorities in developing and beginning implementation of a comprehensive integration plan;
- To ensure that socially and economically vulnerable IDPs receive appropriate NFI support.

#### Chechnya

To provide temporary shelter and basic rehabilitation assistance to returnees, IDPs and vulnerable families as a complement to the government program.

#### Dagestan

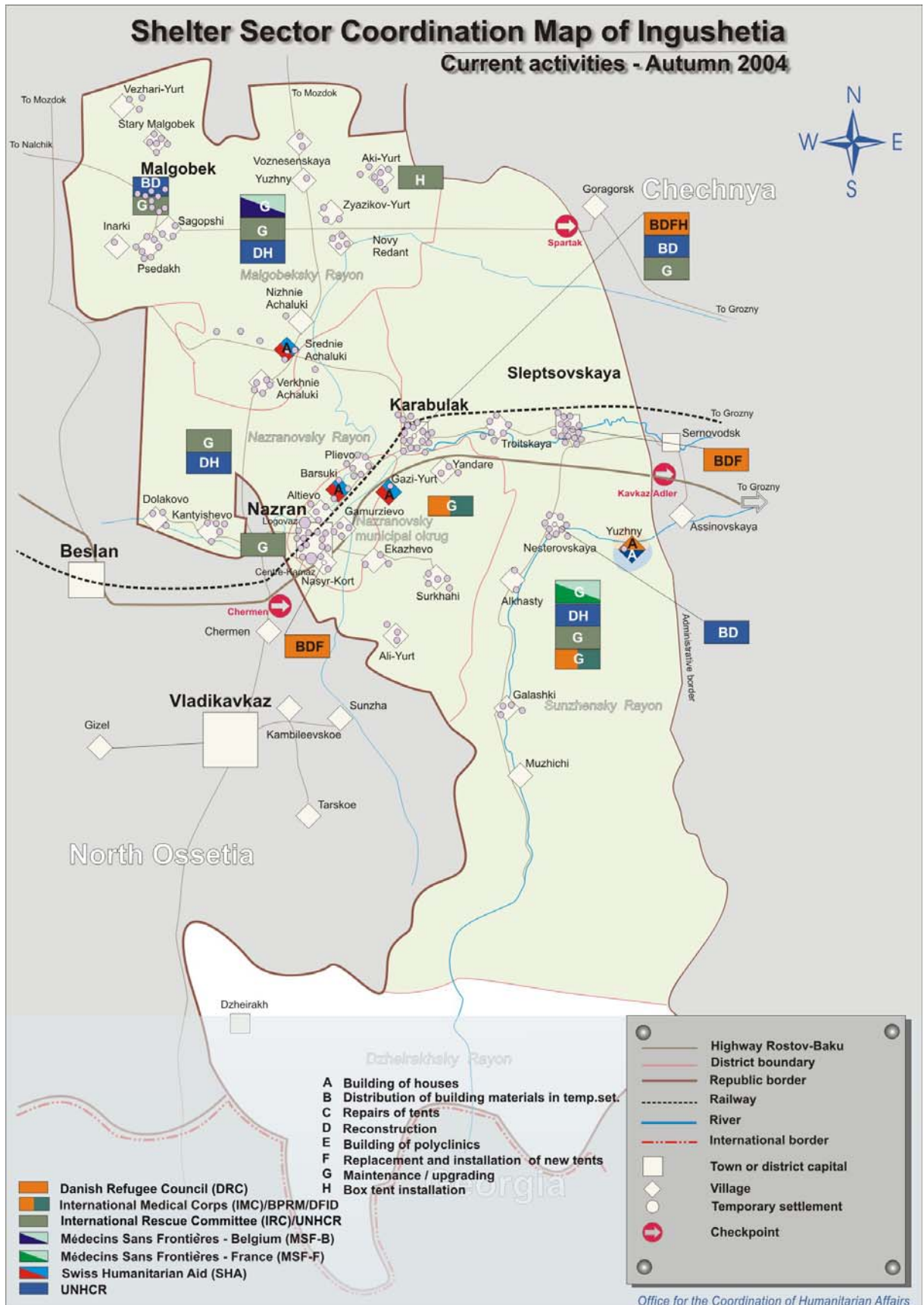
To assess needs and to implement pilot initiatives for the improvement of temporary shelter to IDPs in Dagestan (including individual integration cases) and returnees to Chechnya.

### **Proposed action**

- A variety of non-food items will be distributed following proper needs assessments and on the basis of established transparent selection criteria;
- Upgrade temporary settlements in Ingushetia;
- Provide alternative accommodation for IDPs evicted from host families and temporary settlements in Ingushetia;
- Provide selected families returning to Chechnya with box tents;
- Provide basic shelter materials to the most vulnerable in Chechnya, including returnees, IDPs and other socially vulnerable persons;
- Distribute NFIs to IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan as well as returnees, IDPs and vulnerable population in Chechnya, following proper needs assessments;
- Maintain an NFI contingency stock for 3,000.

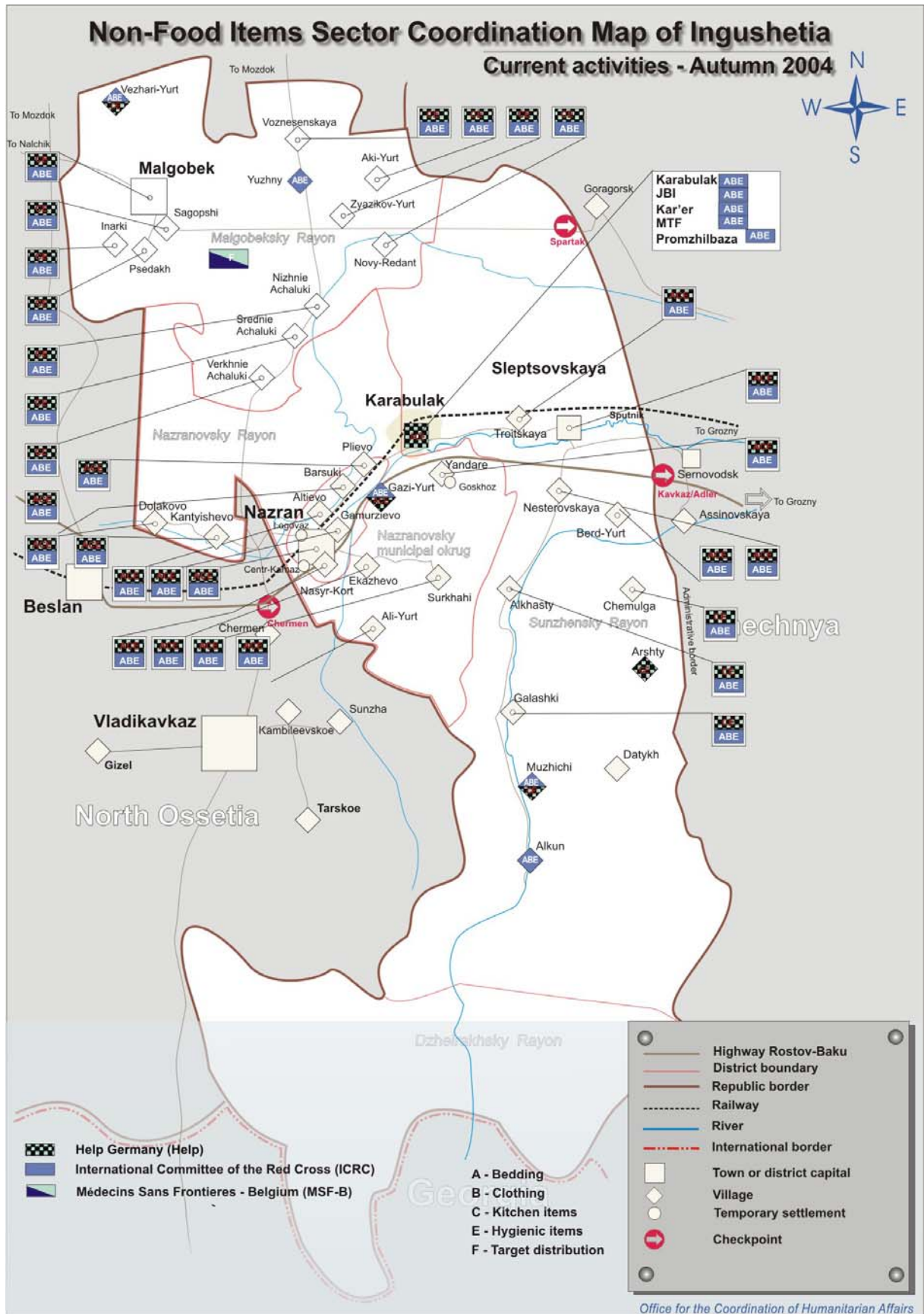
### **Indicators**

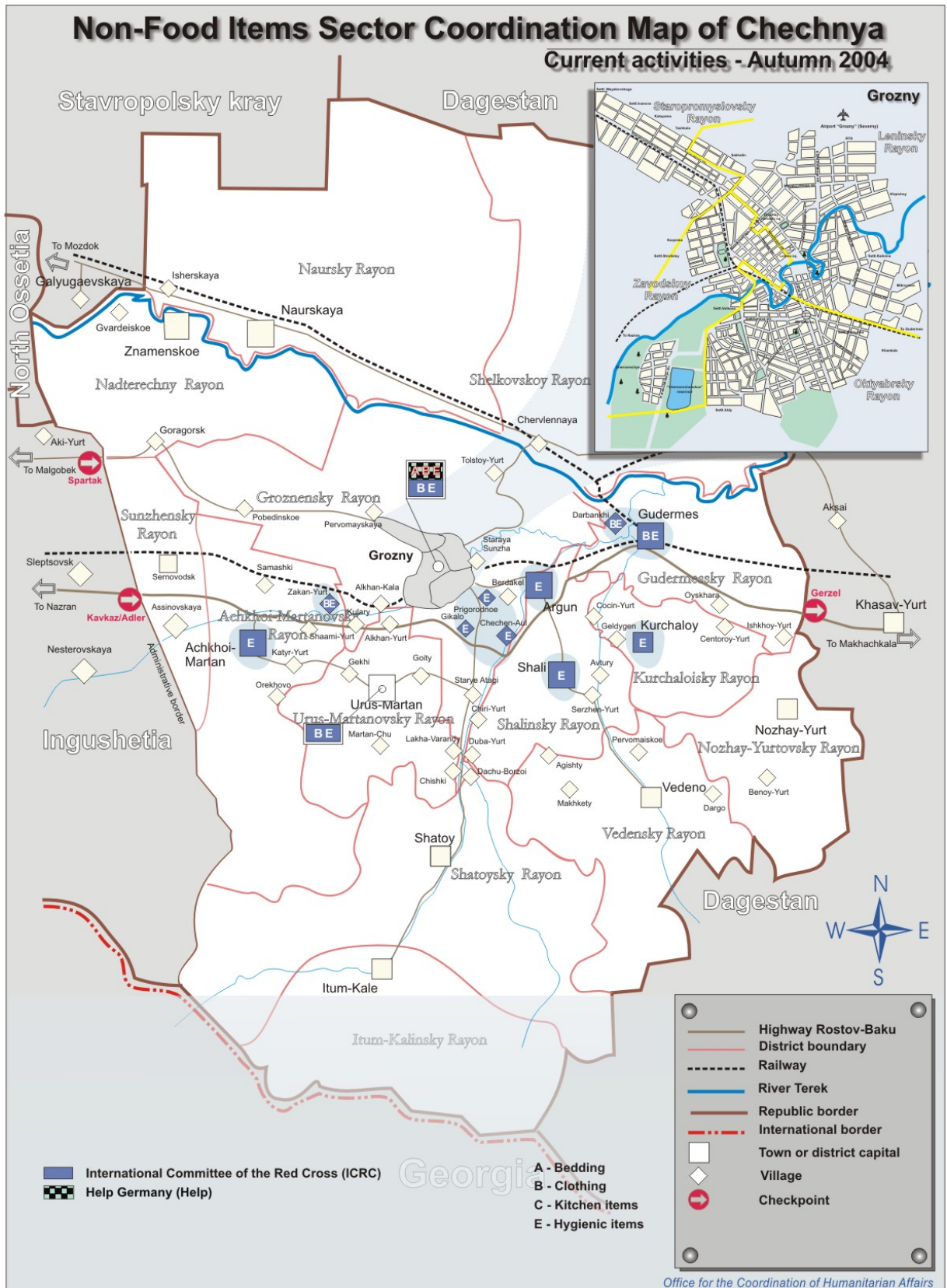
- All IDPs in Ingushetia have at least basic warm and dry accommodation;
- Evicted families, new arrivals and families relocating within Ingushetia have alternative shelter available;
- Families relocated in Ingushetia do so to improved living conditions;
- Number of families provided with warm and dry shelter in Chechnya;
- Basic NFI needs of IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan, and of the most vulnerable population in Chechnya are met.











## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

### 3.4.D Health (includes reproductive health, nutrition, psycho-social support)

Beneficiary Population	Number
Residents and IDPs in Ingushetia	400,000
IDPs in Dagestan	10,000
Residents in Chechnya	up to 800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,210,000</b>

The highest attainable standard of health for each person as one of the fundamental rights of every human being remains the overarching goal for the health sector in 2005. Significant barriers to the achievement of health and well being of the population in Chechnya and neighbouring regions are poverty, inequity, civil conflict and violence. The concerted effort of the national and international community has alleviated suffering of the affected population in the last five years but conditions remain difficult generally, and this inevitably impacts negatively on the well being of the people. Health indicators overall have not significantly improved; most show a worse picture than average in the Russian Federation. Disabled persons and people living in rural areas with even less access to health services are the most vulnerable within the beneficiary group and need special sustained attention of the humanitarian community. Coordination in the health sector helps bring forth best practices in public health, address needs of the most vulnerable, and open dialogue among stakeholders and national authorities.

#### Analysis of needs

##### **Maternal and Child Health**

Data from a WHO-led workshop on MCH suggested stagnating if not deteriorating health indicators in the first half of 2004 compared to 2003, with an infant mortality of 29.4 per 1,000 newborn children in Ingushetia and 28.9 in Chechnya (13.3 in RF). The MoH of Chechnya reports the perinatal mortality as 26.1 per 1000 compared to 12.08 in the rest of RF (data from 2002). Of those children below one year of age who die, 40% die at home before having reached any medical care. This is a great improvement to 2002 where 70% died, but it is still more than double of the rest of Russian population average. General clinical examinations in schools in Chechnya and neighbouring republics find stunted growth and many children under-weight.

This is a cumulative indicator of past and present nutritional deficiencies. Iron-deficiency anaemia is highly prevalent in pregnant and lactating women as well as in children. Crowded living conditions and poor sanitation facilities predispose to communicable diseases such as diarrhoea and respiratory diseases, which constitute the most frequent morbidity amongst children.

##### **Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and HIV/AIDS control**

Migration and displacement paired with lack of education and employment have been associated with the spread of sexually transmitted disease and risk behaviour such as drug and alcohol abuse. To curb the threat of an epidemic proportion of HIV/AIDS and STI, local health authorities regard health promotion and health education activities as a high priority for the community.

##### **Communicable disease control**

The relocation of thousands of IDPs into TACs with a shortage of potable water, lack of adequate sanitation, crowded living conditions, and poor waste removal expose the population to increased risk of communicable diseases. Vaccination coverage of IDPs and the general population is dangerously low and needs sustained attention of the international health community.

##### **Tuberculosis control**

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a serious public health issue for the year 2005. Migration to and from Chechnya of infected and/or partially treated patients increases the risk of spreading the disease. The Chechen TB control service has limited medical staff capacity as well as neither regular nor sufficient drug and equipment supply, and facilities throughout the republic need rehabilitation. Even partially



*Photo: WHO, Chechnya, May 2004  
IMCI Coordinator of Chechnya, Dr. Ismailova Malica with  
group of participants to the IMCI training in  
Kurcealoyevsky district hospital of Chechnya.*

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

treated returnees cannot be followed up properly, hence increasing the risk of multi-drug resistance and spread.

### ***Rehabilitation and support of Primary Health Care medical infrastructure***

Several health facilities, mainly in Grozny, have been rehabilitated in the last two years but in addition to active destruction years of neglect and lack of maintenance have left many structures in a dysfunctional state. Essential medical diagnostic and laboratory equipment and support in the physical rehabilitation of primary health facilities continue to be high on the list of needs.

### ***Mental Health and Psychosocial Rehabilitation***

The unstable environment aggravates stress and increases the number of adolescents and children in need of professional psychological care. Anxiety, social dysfunction and depression are common, but diagnosis and treatment present a problem as many qualified health workers have left the Republic of Chechnya.

### ***Mine Victim support***

War trauma and injuries due to land mines and unexploded ordnance continue to claim victims, who need both physical and mental rehabilitation.

## **Objectives**

The general objective:

- To promote and protect the health of the population and their fundamental human rights.

The specific objectives:

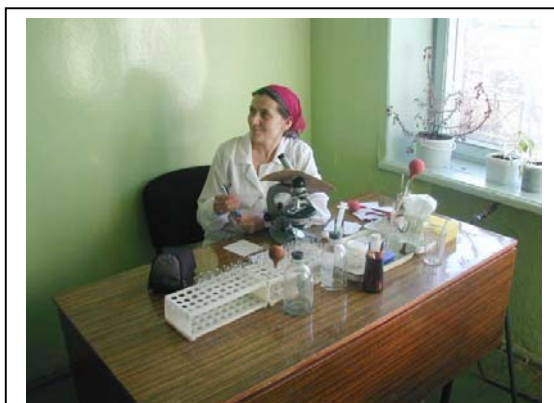
- To improve the access and the quality of preventive and curative services at primary and secondary level with a special focus on mother and child health, communicable disease control and mental health and psychosocial rehabilitation;
- To raise health awareness of the population in general and of youths and adolescents in particular, through health promotion activities.

## **Proposed action**

The health sector plan includes coordination, capacity building, rehabilitation of premises, provision of medical/laboratory equipment and technical support. Health promotion and awareness raising campaigns of public health issues will be addressed to the general population with the involvement of all health actors.

WHO will continue coordination and advocacy activities, building partnership between national and international organizations, for cohesive approach to priority health needs. The focus will be on promoting a primary health care approach to most common diseases, stressing rational use of drugs, and using appropriate technology. WHO will collect and share health information, and offer leadership among Agencies in this sector. UNICEF will conduct projects in the following areas: Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI), Mother Empowerment Programme (MEP), HIV/STI prevention and support to mother and child health facilities.

A number of Agencies will expand the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) and the MEP, and WHO will build further capacity in obstetrical and neonatal care. UNICEF will procure basic medical equipment, medical consumables to support paediatric and obstetric units at primary and secondary health care level. UNICEF will also seek to promote family and community health care practices, which are essential to ensure optimal care for mothers, newborn, infants and older children through its MEP. The MoHs of Chechnya and Ingushetia as well as medical NGOs will be major contributors through their outreach programmes.



*Photo: WHO, Chechnya, February 2004  
Laboratory Assessment Mission to Grozny.*

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

WHO will further assist local health structures to strengthen epidemiological surveillance and response in Chechnya and Ingushetia and will continue to support the TB control programme in Ingushetia with focus on continued treatment for returnees to Chechnya. TB patients will receive incentives through food provision by WFP.

UNICEF, in close collaboration with WHO, MoH and several NGOs will continue with the Expanded Programme of Immunisation in the Republics of Ingushetia and Chechnya by distributing basic cold chain equipment and consumables, training health care workers and raising mothers' awareness on the importance of vaccination.

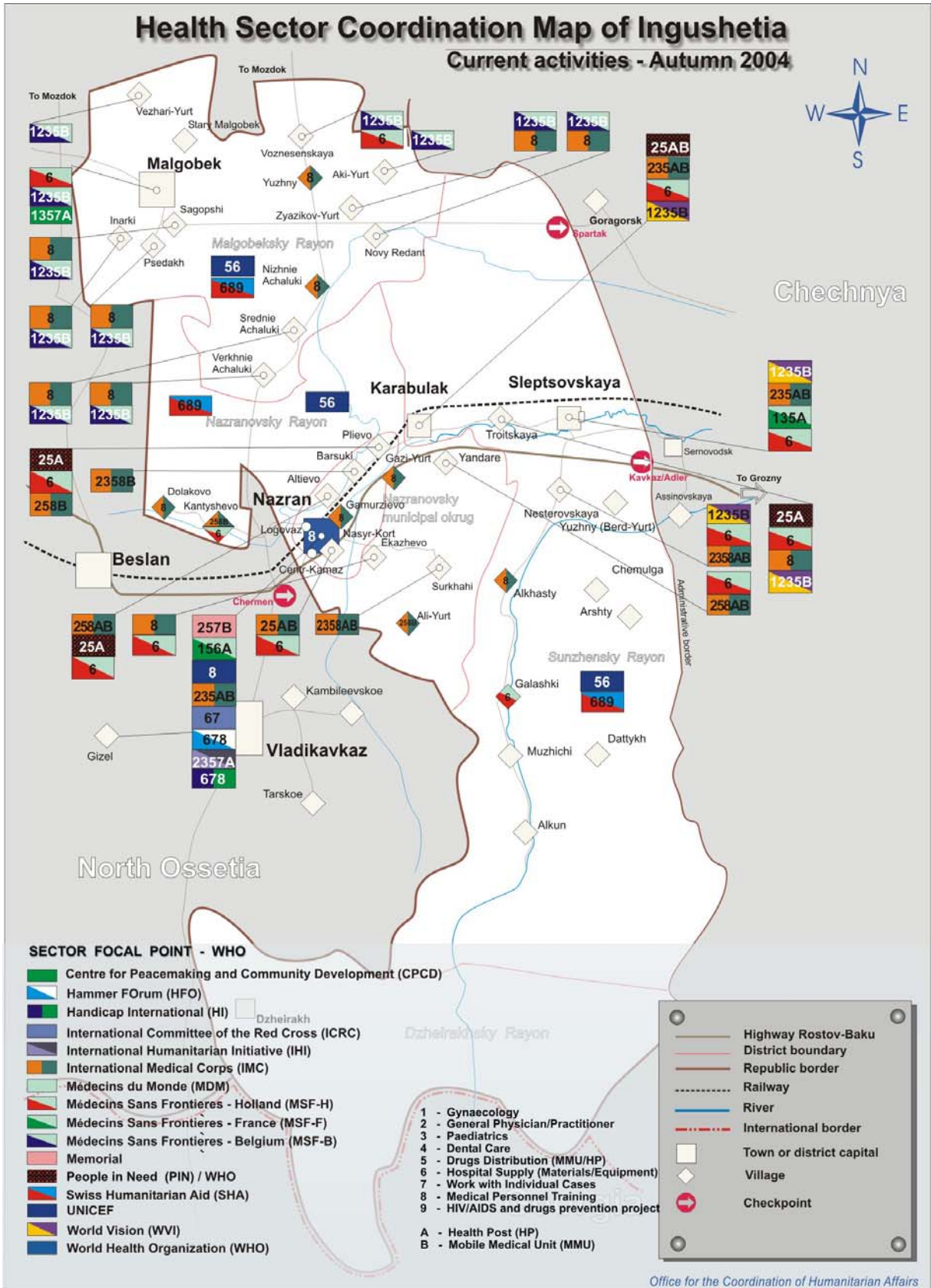
Prevention, early diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS remain high on the agenda. Clinics will be equipped with diagnostic kits and adequate drugs. WHO and UNICEF together with many health sector actors will work to raise young people's awareness about HIV/AIDS prevention. The activities will be supported by a variety of health promotion campaigns targeted specifically at adolescents and the general population within their cultural context.

Health authorities, UN Agencies, ICRC and NGOs will continue to help local health systems to cope with the most important needs at the primary level; providing basic medical supplies and medicines, training staff in evidence based medicine and support the physical rehabilitation of selected health facilities.

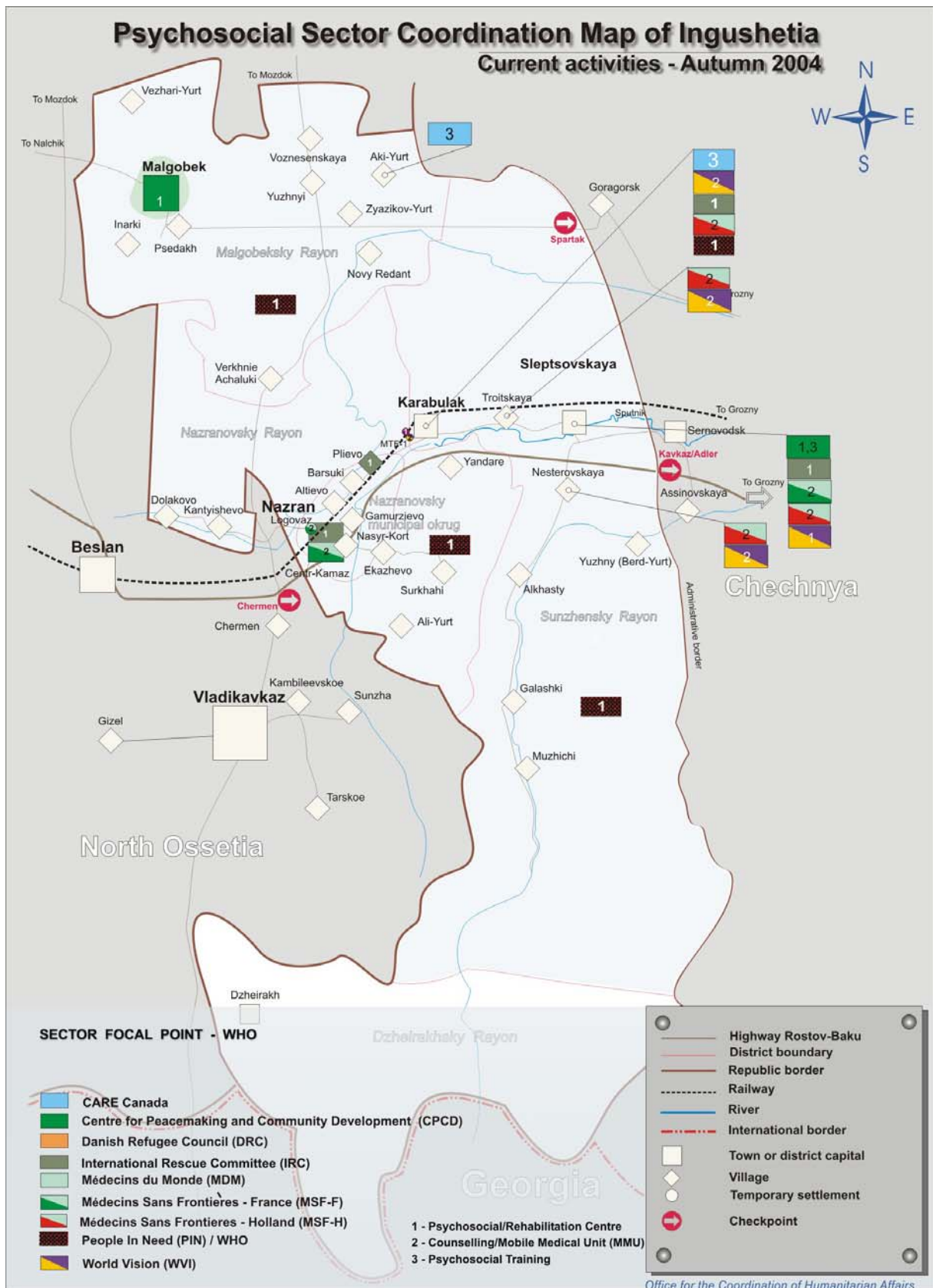
WHO will continue to coordinate and implement mental health and psychosocial rehabilitation programmes. Special care will be taken to address the problem of integration of physically and/or mentally disabled into societal structures. Support will be given to the extended community (MoH, MoE) to fight against stigmatisation and discrimination. WHO will continue to collaborate with leading Russian institutes to promote specialised training on clinical psychology for specialists in Chechnya to provide the population with qualified psychological care. UNICEF and WHO in cooperation with their partners will intensify their efforts for the psychosocial support to traumatised children and victims of mine incidents in Chechnya.

### **Indicators**

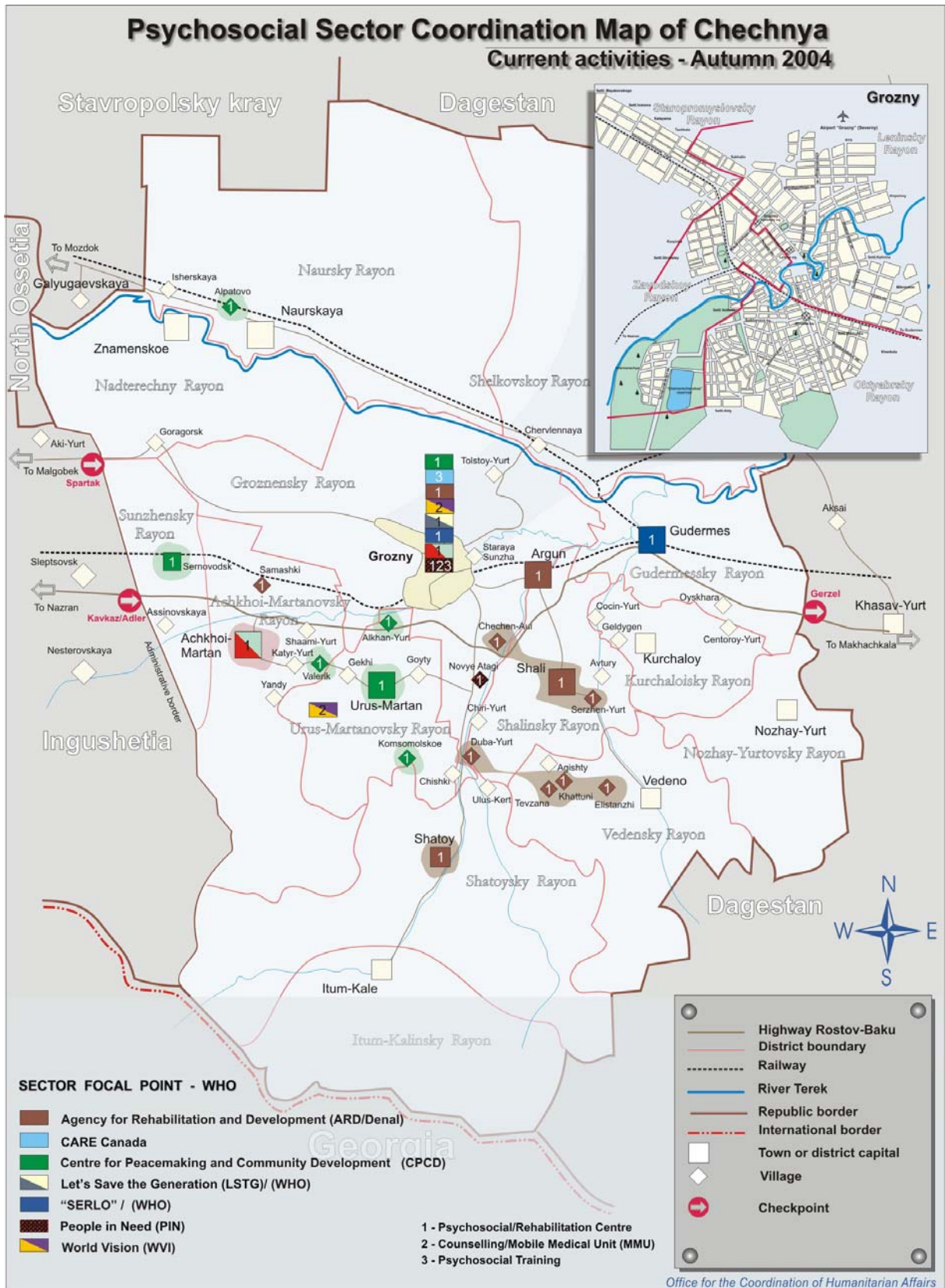
- Perinatal, infant and maternal morbidity and mortality;
- EPI coverage in vulnerable population;
- Incidence of vaccine preventable diseases;
- Number of lay trained people in community based care;
- Number of trained health workers;
- Number of TB patients who completed DOTS treatment;
- Number of children/adults who received prosthesis;
- Level of HIV/AIDS awareness in vulnerable population;
- Number of IDPs who received psychosocial counselling;
- Number of gender specific activities;
- Number of upgraded/rehabilitated facilities and donated medical equipment.

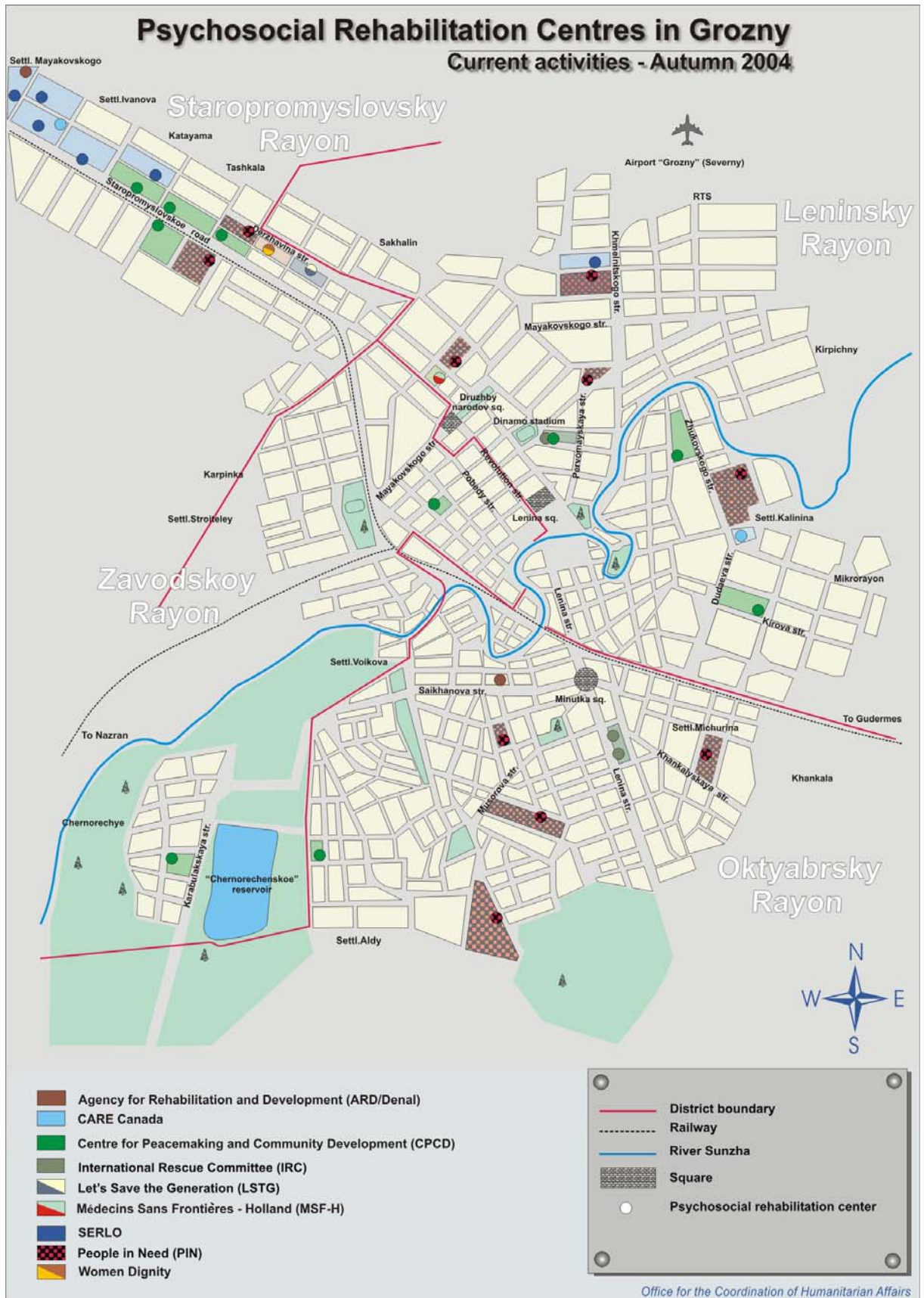












**3.4.E Water and Sanitation**

Beneficiaries	Number
<b>Chechnya</b>	
Water	106,000
Sanitation	Over 50,000
<b>Ingushetia</b>	
Water	25,000
Sanitation	32,000

**Analysis of the need**

Chechnya

Eighty percent of Grozny's water network was destroyed during the Chechnya war and the subsequent sustained period of scattered violence. With support from ICRC and IRC the state water company Vodokanal has started the rehabilitation of the water network. However, the needs for rehabilitation remain significant with an estimated 96,000 inhabitants of Grozny (including patients of hospitals and polyclinics, and students) still relying mostly on water trucking from IRC and PHO. In addition to this, most of the educational and health care institutions suffer from poor sanitation facilities. This year PHO began constructing hand-operated water pumps, mainly in health and educational institutions, as a source of 'technical' water to be used for sanitary purposes (washing, cleaning, etc.).



*Photo: PHO, Chechnya, August 2004  
Hand Water Pump in Grozny.*

Grozny's sewage network is almost non-functional. NGOs have provided TACs, some public institutions such as schools and hospitals, as well as families in the private sector with outside pit latrines. Still most of the wastewater of Grozny and of other major cities in Chechnya is currently being dumped into the basements of buildings, which constitutes a severe and immediate health hazard for the entire population.

Information about proper sanitation and hygiene is a real need for communities. Although most of the communities have a basic level of knowledge about hygiene concepts, they lack the connection between disease prevention and good sanitation. Finally, pests and strays, such as cats and dogs, are contributing to unhygienic conditions.

Ingushetia

The water network within the republic is not sufficient to provide water to many parts of the local population or most of the IDP population. Nor does the administration have the capacity to deliver water or remove garbage and sewage from these communities.

There is a need for continued maintenance and construction or replacement of sanitary facilities, such as latrines, baths, laundries, water points grey water pits etc. Furthermore, as with Ingushetia, there are needs for improved sanitary facilities, the distribution of hygienic kits and other Non-food items, as well as pest and wild animal control. Also needed is awareness raising on sanitary and environmental issues such as safe hygienic habits and methods for the use and storage of water.

**Objectives**

- To provide access to potable water in sufficient quantity and quality to IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan as well as the vulnerable groups of people in Chechnya;
- To improve sanitary conditions for the IDPs, vulnerable groups of Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan;
- To build capacity of governmental and nongovernmental institutions responsible for water and sanitation sector.

**Proposed Action**

Chechnya

With the return movement of IDPs, Agencies are giving attention to providing new water and sanitation facilities in those settlements where they concentrate. All Agencies are increasing their emphasis on Chechnya to meet minimum water and sanitation standards, as needs there are increasing. This includes construction of latrines.

The ICRC water-filling station in Grozny will continue operation. IRC and private trucks will receive water from this filling station.

PHO, supported by UNICEF, will further strengthen its water production and distribution program for some 90,000 residents in Grozny, with additional provision of jerry cans, canisters, and water bladders.



PHO supported by ECHO will carry on the collection of garbage and removal of sewage as well as the construction of latrines in Grozny and other parts of Chechnya. UNICEF will conduct awareness campaigns among schoolchildren on appropriate hygienic practices, as well as work with the local authorities to develop a water and sanitation rehabilitation plan for Grozny.

IRC will continue water trucking and garbage removal. In cooperation with Vodokanal, IRC will work on developing a sustainable system of measuring and tracking water flows, both as a means to quick and rapid detection of problem areas, and to establish a future payment system. Additionally, new concrete tanks will be constructed and connected to the existing system. IRC will also continue collaborating with Vodokanal to rehabilitate the water network system of Grozny.

Ingushetia

IRC will continue trucking water, and various Agencies will continue to support local authorities with garbage and sewage removal. Maintenance and installation of new shower facilities, latrines and water points will be conducted throughout the year. Garbage containers will be installed. MSF-F will construct and maintain water lines, water points, baths and laundry facilities.

The ICRC will continue to install new connections to the main water network, and IDP settlements will be connected to waterlines. Water points and facilities for approximately 2,500 beneficiaries will be maintained regularly.

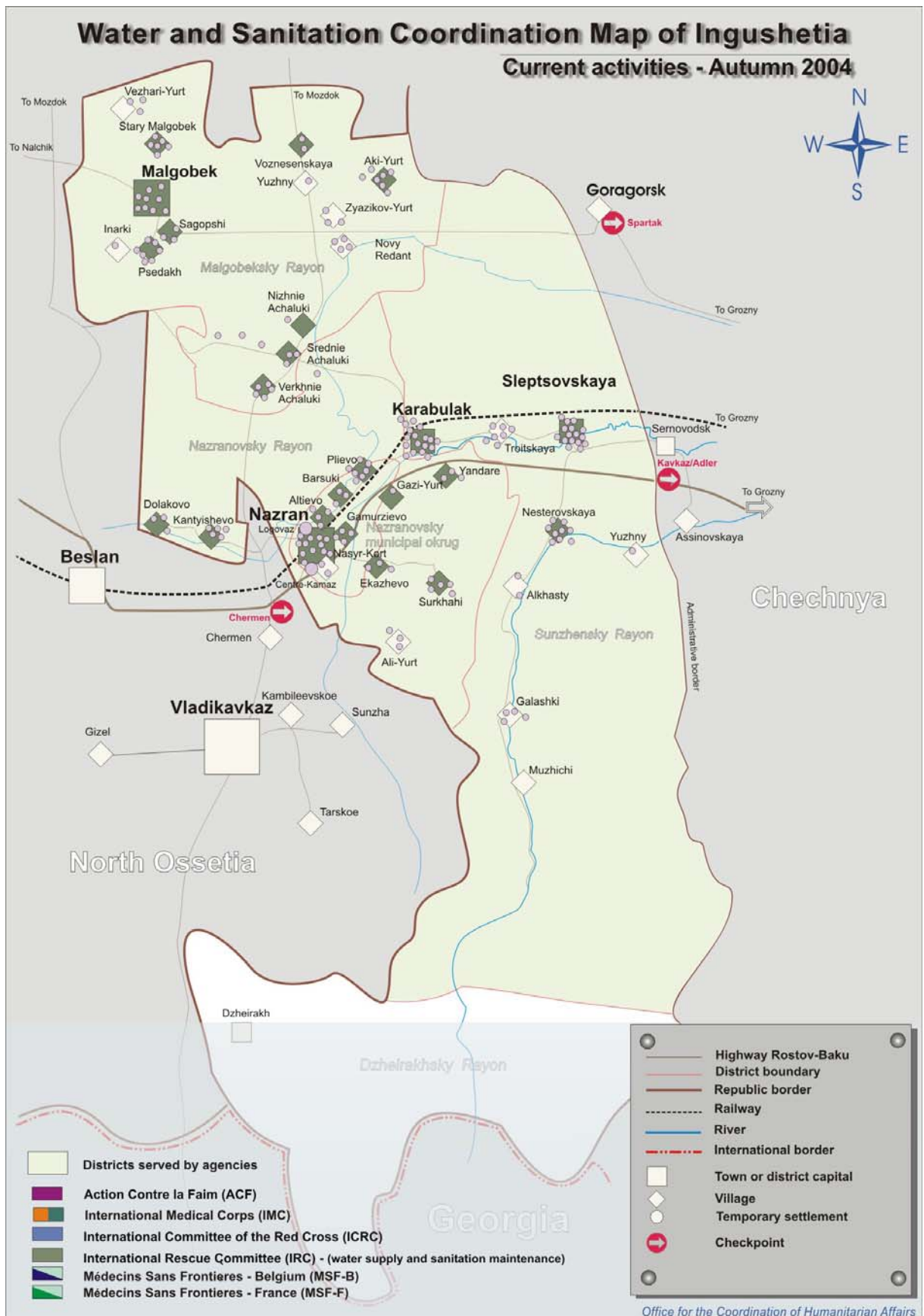
PHO will continue to distribute personal and environmental hygienic products to health facilities and IDP settlements. In addition, UNICEF will conduct sensitisation workshops and disseminate posters and leaflets on appropriate hygiene practices.

Dagestan

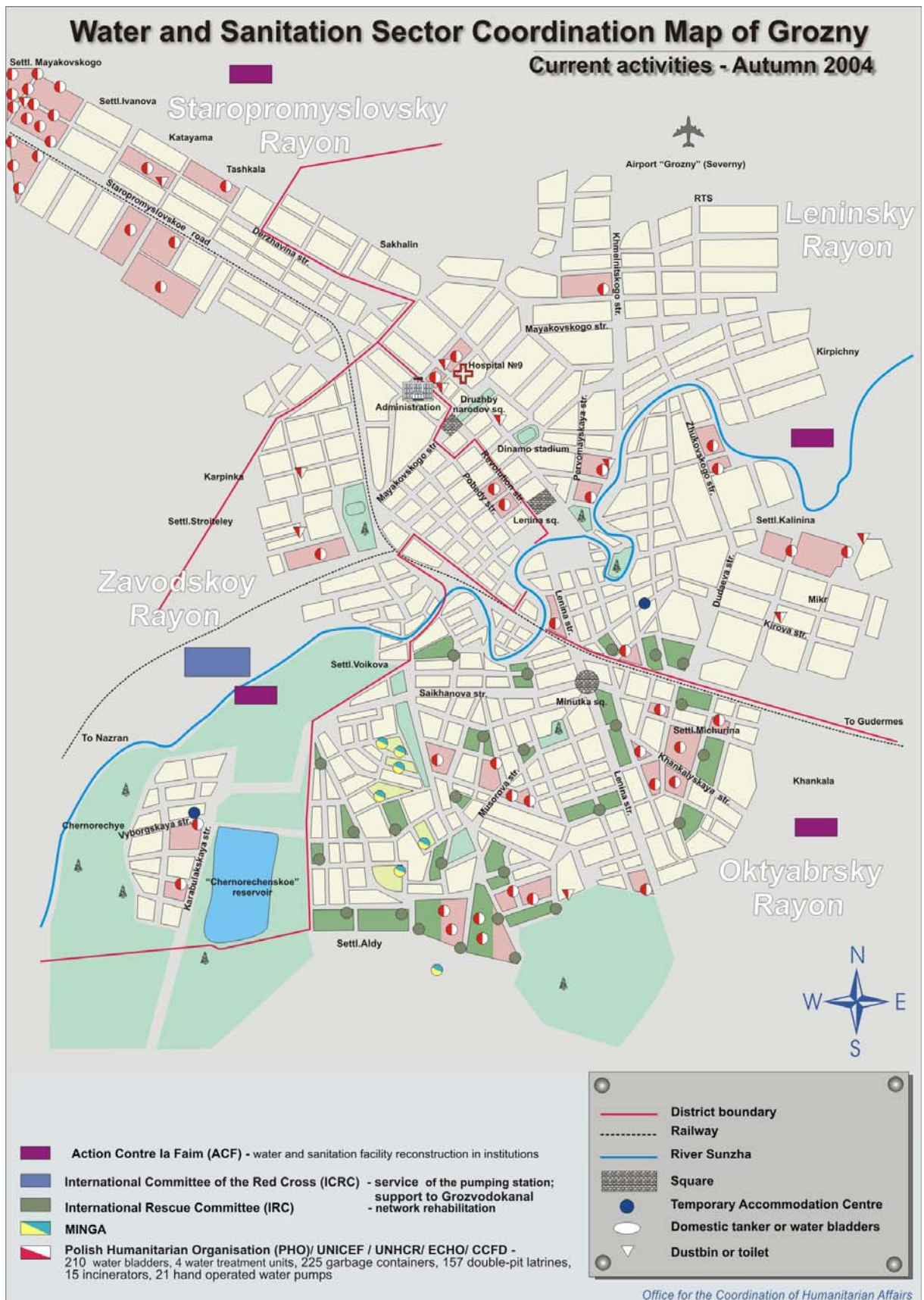
ICRC will provide support to the local Vodokanal in the Kesav Yurtovsky and Kizlyersky districts of Dagestan for water supply as well as rehabilitation and assistance to Community Centres.

**Indicators**

- Amount of potable water accessible to the war affected population of the Northern Caucasus (the sphere standards suggest a minimum of 15 litres/day);
- Number of people who have access to safe sanitary facilities (garbage removal, sewage system, latrines, showers);
- Number of schools and health facilities with access to water and sanitation facilities (potable water, safe latrines, garbage and sewage removal);
- Amount of assistance provided to local governmental and non-governmental Agencies in order to enable them to rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities;
- Change in knowledge, attitudes and perceptions (KAP) about hygienic practices among school age children.







**3.4.F Education**

<b>Beneficiary population</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
IDP children in Ingushetia (3-17)	16,500
IDP school-age children in Dagestan (7-17)	2,000
Children in schools and kindergartens in Chechnya (3-17)	216,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>234,500</b>

**Analysis of need**

The education system in Chechnya has not undergone major structural changes in 2004 and remains in a precarious condition. On the other hand, material improvements have occurred. For example, according to the Chechen Ministry of Education, the government rehabilitated 41 schools and 57 kindergartens, and 22 schools and 10 kindergartens will have been rehabilitated by humanitarian Agencies by the end of 2004. According to official figures, a total of 464 schools and 65 kindergartens were functioning in Chechnya as of September 2004. The cooperation between the Ministry of Education and the Agencies working in the sector has been developing positively. The Ministry committed to gradually take over management responsibilities for 5 Child Friendly Spaces established by UNICEF and Caritas in Grozny, and was involved in the finalization of UNICEF's plan for the rehabilitation of 15 schools and kindergartens.

Despite this progress, significant problems remain, many related to the continuing need for system reform. Functioning education facilities, particularly kindergartens, are still in short supply. Most schools remain overcrowded and operate in two or three shifts. In addition, schools are affected by a persisting shortage of essential educational materials, with a shortage of textbooks causing further strain on the limited income of many families. These financial constraints aggravate the existing tendency to keep girls out of school, particularly in areas where education facilities are not easily or safely accessible. The low salary levels for teachers, together with the insufficient training support provided, also hamper the quality of the education services offered. Another longstanding problem is the lack of reliable disaggregated data on school enrolment, retention and completion.

There is a need for qualified psychosocial support and counseling for crisis-affected children, many of whom have experienced intense suffering and loss. The situation of children and adolescents who, because of social or personal factors, are not enrolled in school also requires a qualified intervention, so as to provide them with recreational or vocational opportunities that would promote their social integration and reduce their risk of becoming involved in dangerous or illegal activities.

In Ingushetia, fulfilling the fundamental right to education for some 10,000 IDP children attending schools remains a high priority. The increasing pace of IDP return to Chechnya has resulted in the steady reduction (from 53 to 32) in the number of 'parallel' schools managed by UNICEF and partner NGOs, and currently catering for 4,000 IDP children. Another 6,000 of them are attending regular schools in Ingushetia, whose enrolment capacity is being put under considerable strain. Some 2,300 pre-school age displaced children also remain in need of qualified general care and education support, which is currently available to 1,700 children only.

Also attending schools in Ingushetia are over 2,000 children whose families have been displaced from North Ossetia. The facilities that these children are attending are also affected by critical shortages of education supplies. Another 2,000 IDP children from Chechnya currently enrolled in schools in Dagestan are in need of support, given their families' vulnerability and the limited capacity of the local school system.

The tragic outcome of the hostage crisis in Beslan, North Ossetia, showed how delicate the relationships among some neighboring communities in the North Caucasus can be. If no vigorous action is taken to promote tolerance and peace among the population – and particularly among the younger generations – the growing tensions may lead to conflict in the future.

**Objectives**

- Obtain an updated picture of the physical status of education facilities in Chechnya and of girls' fulfillment of their right to education, through the launch of comprehensive assessments;



## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

- Increase the enrolment capacity and improve the learning environment in existing education facilities in Chechnya, in Ingushetia and (with a special focus on schools hosting IDPs from Chechnya) Dagestan;
- Improve the quality of teaching in education institutions through the provision of training, equipment and educational materials;
- Promote the social integration of at-risk children and adolescents through the provision of vocational training and recreational activities;
- Advocate for the integration of distressed and disabled children into the education system and promote their healthy mental development, through the provision of appropriate psychosocial support.

### **Proposed action**

UNICEF will foster cooperation among the Agencies working in this sector and with the Ministries of Education and local educational institutions of Chechnya and Ingushetia. Training in education methodologies and school management will be provided together with educational materials and other material and technical support.

Agencies will help add to school enrolment capacity in Chechnya by supporting the physical rehabilitation of schools and kindergartens. UNICEF will target 15-20 buildings in mostly rural areas, and will focus on ensuring access for the disabled as well as seeking the contribution of authorities and the involvement of local communities. UNICEF, in cooperation with the MoE, will also conduct a comprehensive assessment of the physical conditions of all education facilities in the republic, as well as review the status of girls' education. In the area of pre-school services, UNICEF and Denal will continue to support 10 community-based Early Childhood Education (ECE) centres in Chechnya, serving 500 young children. An additional 10 centres will open in 2005. UNICEF and Caritas will also provide training and supplies to the 5 Child Friendly Spaces taken over by the Chechen MoE in 2004, and hosting over 500 children.



In Ingushetia, UNICEF and its partners will continue to manage 32 'parallel' schools, ensuring access to primary and secondary education for 4,000 IDP children from Chechnya. These facilities and their teaching staff will be provided with equipment, supplies, and training resources. In addition, UNICEF and Caritas will continue to manage 4 kindergartens catering for 560 IDP children.

A number of Agencies will engage in vocational training and extracurricular activities for IDP children and adolescents in Ingushetia and Chechnya, including those with disabilities. Furthermore, in both republics children and adolescents in need will be provided with psychosocial support. In cooperation with local educational institutions, methodological and material (educational supplies) support will be provided to the schools hosting over 2,000 IDP children from North Ossetia who are currently living and attending schools in Ingushetia. A similar approach will be taken with regard to the education needs of some 2,000 IDP children from Chechnya who are attending schools in Dagestan.

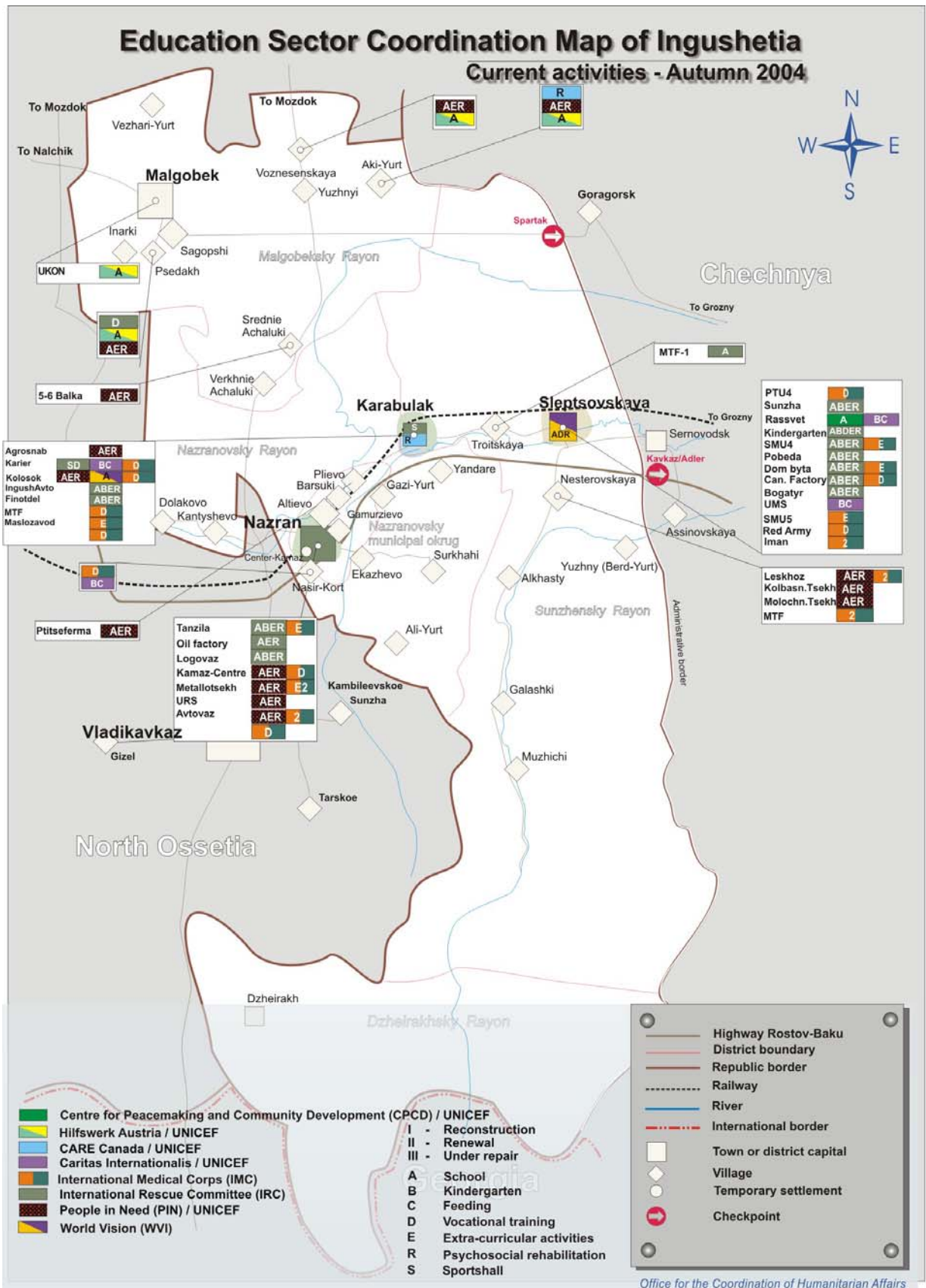
UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ministries of Education of the region, will launch and support a comprehensive peace and tolerance education project that will target school children across the North Caucasus. The initiative will aim at training teachers, strengthening the capacity of school administrations and develop a peace education component in existing curricula.

UNESCO will promote the psychological, pedagogical and medico-social rehabilitation of Chechen school children and children from Beslan. Key fields of action will include the organization of rehabilitation camp programs for disadvantaged and disabled children from orphanages and boarding schools. Children will participate in recreational and leisure activities in the camps, where psychosocial rehabilitation programmes will be developed by psychologists, socio-pedagogical and health staff.

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

### **Indicators**

- Increase in the number of children enrolled in and regularly attending schools and kindergartens in Chechnya and Ingushetia;
- Number of newly rehabilitated kindergartens and schools in Chechnya;
- Number of children indirectly benefiting from the provision of educational supplies;
- Number of teachers and education professionals trained in teaching methodologies;
- Impact of extra-curricular activities, vocational training as well as psychological counseling on the psychosocial well-being of assisted children.





**3.4.G Mine Action**

<b>Beneficiary Population</b>	<b>Number</b>
Mine /UXO at-risk population in Chechnya	450,000
Mine /UXO at-risk population (IDPs) in Ingushetia	45,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>495,000</b>

**Analysis of need**

Landmines and unexploded ordnance continue to have a dramatic impact on the lives of civilians in Chechnya. According to the Voice of the Mountains/UNICEF Information Management System for Mine Action, 720 people had been killed and 2,404 wounded by mines and UXO in Chechnya from 1995 to September 2004. Out of these 3,124 victims, 717 (20.8%) were children under 18. From September 2003 through August 2004, in particular, 150 mine/UXO incidents took place: 13 of the 21 victims killed were children. Given the limited size of the population of Chechnya, this is a higher incident level than that recorded in other mine-affected countries, such as Afghanistan, Cambodia and Angola. What is more, due to various factors, including limited access to the southern districts of Chechnya and the lack of data on military casualties, these figures reflect only part of the total impact of mines and UXO.

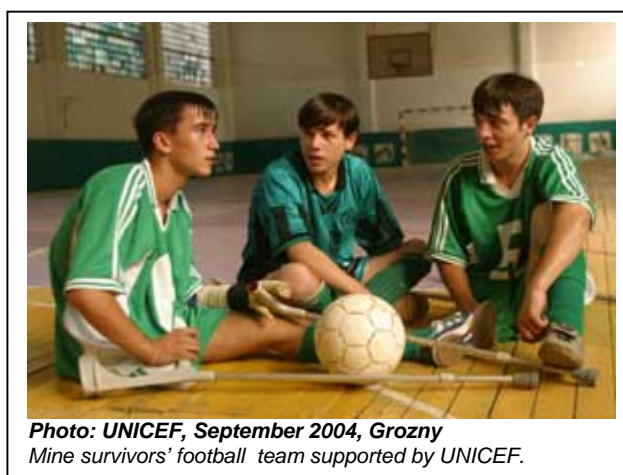
The presence of mines/UXO aggravates their social and economic vulnerability of civilians who live in fear and often restrict their children from playing freely. Economic hardship leads some to nevertheless adopt risky behaviors, for example, visiting dangerous places such as forests, unused lands, and abandoned factories. IDPs and returnees are exposed to a high risk as they move through or resettle in affected areas..

Surveying, marking/fencing, and clearing all contaminated areas should be a high priority. However, given the current political and security situation, these activities are not yet taking place. Therefore, other measures are required to limit the impact of mines and UXO. This is why the continuation and further intensification of mine risk education (MRE) and other risk reduction activities remain essential.

The Russian Federation has not acceded to the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty, and the awareness of the general population in the country with regard to the mine/UXO issue in Chechnya seems to be fairly limited. In terms of public advocacy, therefore, the scope for action on the part of humanitarian Agencies working in this sector remains considerable. In the absence of a national mine action authority, UNICEF continues to act as the coordination focal point for mine action in the North Caucasus. Considerable efforts were made in 2004 to foster local capacities in this sector, and several NGOs (VoM, Let's Save the Generation, and Minga) have become particularly strong. Further efforts are needed to consolidate their capacity and to progressively engage local authorities in mine action.

**Objectives**

- To further improve the existing data gathering/analysis methods and develop an active surveillance system that could serve as a basis for planning and monitoring;
- To contribute to the reduction of landmine/UXO-related incidents in Chechnya;
- To ensure the physical and psychosocial rehabilitation of mine-UXO victims (survivors), with a special focus on children and women, and promote their social reintegration;
- To promote the adoption of safer behaviors through a combination of Mine Risk Education and Mine Risk Reduction activities;
- To advocate for and with mine survivors, so as to ensure that their voices are heard and their needs addressed, as well as to promote the ratification and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty.



*Photo: UNICEF, September 2004, Grozny  
Mine survivors' football team supported by UNICEF.*

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

### **Proposed action**

The principal partners in this sector (UNICEF, WHO, ICRC, DRC/DDG, HI, CARE-Canada, PIN, VoM, LSG, Minga and the Chechen Society for Disabled) will build greater cooperation with governmental counterparts in the region, particularly with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection in Chechnya. Mine action projects will be used to gradually sensitize and engage local authorities in prevention and assistance, with the aim of creating the basis for a future government mine action coordination body

#### Surveillance System on Mine/UXO incidents

The data collection and management process on incidents will be strengthened so as to provide analysis in 'real time'. Regular reporting from the surveillance system will be made available to local, federal and international partners. This strengthened 'threat monitoring capacity' will help concerned actors to establish priorities for prevention, assistance and advocacy.

#### Mine Risk Education (MRE)

Community-based MRE will be made more widely available and fine-tuned to the population at risk. MRE will be conducted in close cooperation with the Ministry of Education, so as to ensure the sustainability of the inclusion of MRE into the school curriculum. UNICEF will encourage the development of a 'Quick Response MRE Team', which would be able to intervene rapidly in the most affected communities.

#### Mine Risk Reduction (MRR)

A special working group on MRR will be established to work explore new approaches for "risk reduction management" at the community level. The group will also advocate with the Government for the implementation of MRR activities (such as fencing and marking). UNICEF and ICRC will support local NGO and government projects for the creation of safe play areas for children in Chechnya.

#### Advocacy

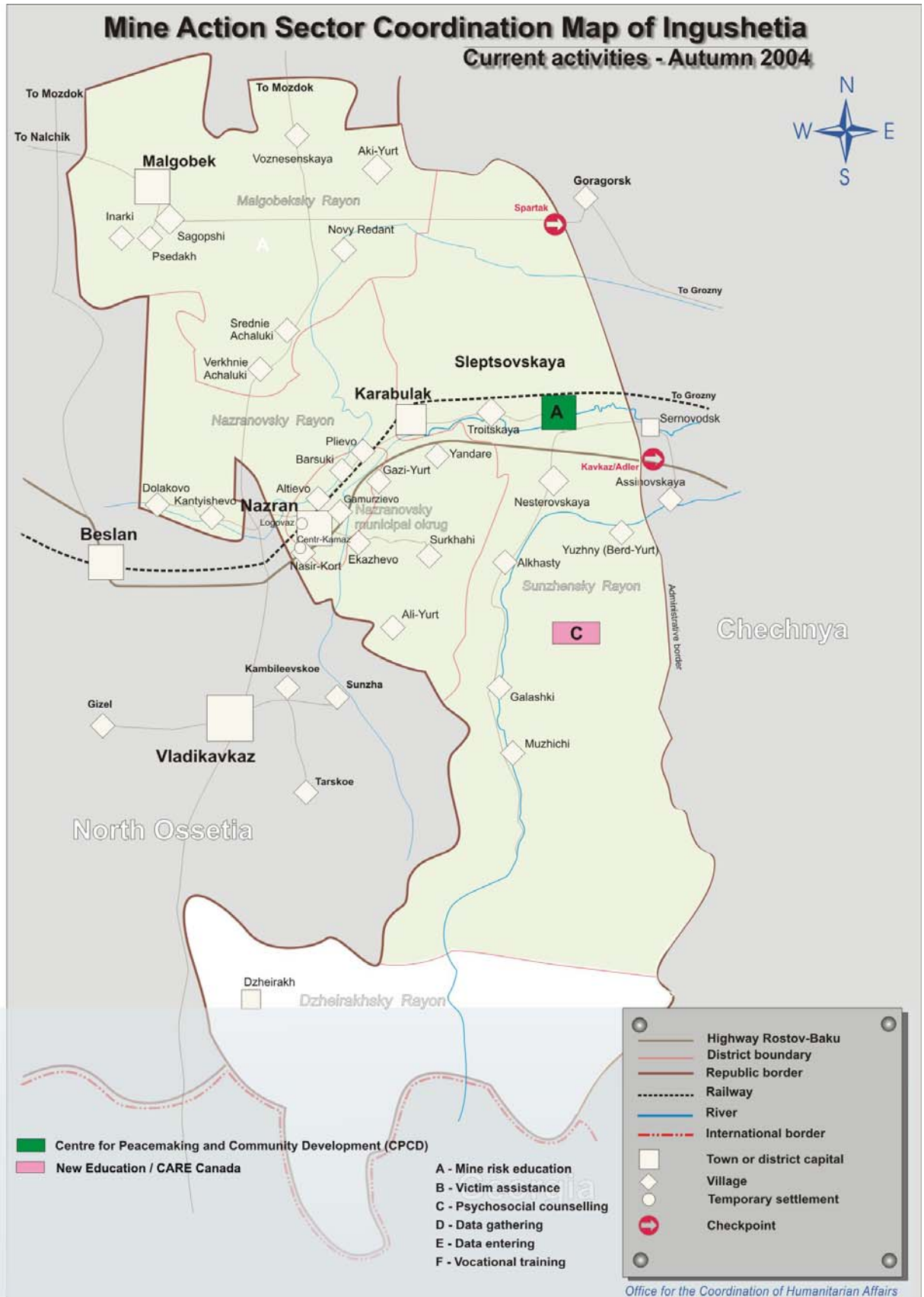
Agencies active in this sector will, in conjunction with the International Campaign to Ban Landmines and local communities, intensify advocacy efforts to promote the signature and the application of the Landmine Ban Treaty. This will include: the organization of a media exhibition in Moscow, focused on child mine victims; regular dissemination of data from the surveillance system at local, federal and international level; and facilitation of a workshop for all mine action partners, with the aim of discussing various issues related to the Mine Ban Treaty.

#### Survivor assistance

UNICEF and WHO will continue to provide prosthetic-orthopedic and psychosocial assistance for mine/UXO survivors. Training will also be arranged for staff of relevant state institutions. UNICEF will contribute to the integration of disabled children through vocational training. Special care will also be taken to address psychosocial problems of mine/UXO affected children and families. Support will be provided to the existing centers and the creation of new psychosocial rehabilitation centers will be considered.

### **Indicators**

- Reduction in the yearly number of mine/UXO victims;
- Number of preventive actions induced by the new surveillance system;
- Percentage of the at-risk population exposed to MRE;
- Number of, attendance level to, and feed-back on advocacy events (through media coverage, governmental statements etc.);
- Percentage of survivors benefiting from physical, psychosocial and vocational support.







**3.4.H Economic Recovery and Infrastructure**

<b>Beneficiary Population (estimates)</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
In Ingushetia	80,000
In Chechnya	180,000
In Dagestan	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>270,000</b>

**Analysis of needs**

The Mid-Year Review of the 2004 CAP identified economic recovery as a priority for greater activity in 2005. The challenge is twofold: 1) to avoid a 'gap' in programming between humanitarian relief and longer-term recovery efforts, and, 2) to support local authorities and civil society in their agenda of socioeconomic development. Substantial efforts are routinely made by aid Agencies to assure sustainable benefits of their projects, but this work will be better coordinated and more purposive in 2005. In June 2004, a multi-Agency mission led by UNDP and UNHCR to consider sustainable reintegration of the area's large number of IDPs introduced a new impetus by recommending an "area-based approach," with economic recovery and poverty reduction providing the engine for stability. This response plan builds on recommendations of that mission, e.g., for development of information management tools and pilot projects to guide durable reintegration and livelihoods-enhancement strategies.



*Photo: UNDP, Ingushetia (Berd Yurt), September 2004  
UNDP/DRC/Berd Yurt mayor jointly assessing the possibilities to start an income generation / reintegration project.*

An inter-Agency team of recovery experts, led by UNDP, was deployed in the North Caucasus in October 2004, and is working closely with government and aid-community partners on improved coordination and development of an integrated area recovery strategy. The new measures in recovery assistance are being piloted first in Ingushetia, where a depressed rural economy and inadequate infrastructure are stressed from the large numbers of IDP groups arriving there since the early 1990s. Although the official caseload of registered unemployed totals only 16% of the workforce, general unemployment is estimated by the Ingushetia Government<sup>1</sup> to be much higher, up to 53%, and aid Agencies estimate that the numbers of officially unemployed and occasionally informally employed persons, together, could reach 73%. Among IDPs in the republic, the level of unemployment and under-employment is up to 90%. IDP families seeking to return or integrate into poverty-affected areas face constraints in terms of job availability, their access to local networks, marketable skills, and tools. They and the communities they live in need economic opportunities if they are to advance in human security and avoid further conflict. The numbers and types of economic recovery activities undertaken in the area thus far have been modest, underscoring the urgent need for additional as well as expanded initiatives supporting economic recovery.

In Chechnya, the Federal Government has already engaged in recovery planning, and it has made a stronger commitment to infrastructure rehabilitation for 2005. Agencies participating in the CAP provide modest support to this effort through ongoing projects. However, notwithstanding the Federal and international assistance, the recovery of industrial, agricultural, financial, commercial, and public infrastructure continues to be slow. Unemployment among Chechens of employable age is estimated at 80%. Access to financial and productive capital for job creation and income generation is extremely limited. In the present context, insecurity may constitute the greatest impediment to progress.

**Objectives**

- Promote the link between humanitarian assistance and sustainable development;

<sup>1</sup> Source: Ingush State Dept. of Statistics, for the month of August 2004; Federal Ministry of Labor, Ingush Republic, September 2004. Of the persons officially registered as unemployed, about 25,000 are receiving unemployment benefits.

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

- Assist the long-term integration of IDPs;
- Support economic and social recovery in affected areas;
- Strengthen the capacities of local civil society and government institutions for recovery.

### **Proposed actions** (see project sheets)

For Chechnya in 2005, this response plan limits itself to an expansion of capacity-building and other recovery support already included in Agencies' humanitarian projects. In the future, as security permits, these activities will be supplemented by new or expanded initiatives. DRC, IMC, CARE Canada, Open Continent, and IR will continue to support income generation by mobilising small equipment and agricultural inputs, vocational training, micro-credit, community self-help activities, and small grants. Nonviolence International will expand its activities to enhance social and economic stabilisation in key areas, thereby contributing to an enabling environment for economic development. DRC will also rehabilitate gas and water delivery networks in Chechnya and Ingushetia, as a means to enhance reintegration efforts while providing impetus for small enterprise development.



*Photo: UNDP, Ingushetia (Berd Yurt), September 2004  
DRC beneficiary of income generation project (provision of livestock to increase self-sustainability of livelihoods)*

UNDP will facilitate overall coordination in this sector and, together with UNHCR, will lead the new recovery and reintegration program in Ingushetia. UNDP will provide expertise for social and economic development surveys, will work closely with the government to build capacities for local economic development, and will give targeted technical assistance in SME support services, micro-credit, and micro-finance. UNHCR will continue to concentrate on integration and limited provision of shelter, while NGOs will implement relevant projects established under the area recovery strategy. ILO will provide training and advisory inputs for small-scale businesses and cooperatives, and FAO will provide expertise and material support for small-scale agricultural activities, including development of livelihoods in the agriculture and food processing sectors.

Specific aims of the UNDP-led activities follow, listed under the sector objectives which they support.

### **Promote the link between humanitarian assistance and sustainable development**

- Establish a Recovery Working Group in Ingushetia;
- Establish or improve databases on NGO activities, IDP presence, labor/skills sets and economic, agricultural and technical/institutional resources;
- Provide advocacy and enhance partnerships among local NGOs and community organizations, local and regional authorities, and international organizations and entities;
- Carry out assessments and analyses of pre-conflict and current economic systems in affected areas, including trade patterns, the development of strategies to revive local and regional capacities and linkages to institutional and human resource capacity building;
- Use baseline assessments for planning and impact evaluation;
- Develop a 3-year, integrated, area-based recovery programme, including evaluation, for proposed funding through a Trust Fund in 2005;
- Promote knowledge management via a "conflict prevention lens."

### **Support the long-term integration of IDPs**

- Support Government programmes for long-term IDP settlement;
- Survey beneficiary populations to determine current skills, labour market, income generation needs, market potentials as well as local demands for skill enhancement or re-training;
- Provide training for community-based organisations among IDPs, increasing their planning and coping mechanisms, and assist them to mobilise resources for specific self-help projects;
- Assess status of key infrastructure in communities of integration, with a view to supporting enterprise and small industry, in addition to resettlement;
- Rehabilitate key infrastructure based on identified priorities.

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

### ***Support economic and social recovery in affected areas***

- Implement trust-building activities across communities, institutions, and private sector organisations, including the partnering of communities in joint projects;
- Enhance and expand vocational training and micro-credit programming, prioritising vulnerable populations in the area;
- Establish Microfinance programming and related support services;
- Enhance business advisory services for cooperatives and SME in the area;
- Mobilise local enterprises; Identify income generating and employment creating potentials;
- Provide training and grant opportunities for community-based organisations, supporting job creation;
- Support rehabilitation of the agriculture sector.

### ***Strengthen the capacities of local civil society and government institutions for recovery.***

- Build capacities of local and regional government bodies to enhance IDP settlement through training, policy advice and information management;
- Provide technical assistance to local NGOs, community-based organisations, and local administrators;
- Develop and build linkages to and within the area's local skills base through targeted training of government and local NGO representatives;
- Provide advocacy for increased local and governmental support to affected women and youth.

### **Indicators**

- Numbers of employment opportunities and newly created enterprises, directly and indirectly resulting from trained NGO and Government partners;
- Numbers and types of joint-project activities promoting confidence-building across affected communities and institutions;
- Number of proposals presented in application for micro-credit and micro-finance; number of loans and grants provided, and repayment rate of loans in 2005;
- Numbers, type and locations of infrastructure rehabilitated and reconstructed.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

UNDP will ensure coordinated data collection and analysis, and improved information dissemination. Crucial baseline information will be collected in 2005, and this will support the establishment of an area-wide monitoring and evaluation system shared by all partners in this sector.

### **3.4.I Coordination and Support Services**

This appeal is part of a Consolidated Appeal Process continuous since 1999, so a coordination structure and information exchange procedures are well established in the North Caucasus and Moscow. However, participating Agencies, and OCHA in particular, are committed to constantly reviewing and improving current practices. In 2005, steps will be taken to strengthen humanitarian information management and analysis, which are central to effective needs assessment and response.

Given the complexity of the situation in the North Caucasus, strong coordination among UN operational Agencies, NGOs, government departments and ministries, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and other partners is crucial in building a cohesive strategy and assistance programme. To facilitate this process, the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has appointed a Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) in the Russian Federation and deployed an OCHA office to support him. The HC and OCHA are responsible for ensuring a consolidated, coordinated, and effective humanitarian operation. The active commitment of Agencies participating in the Consolidated Appeal and dialogue with our other partners in the CAP, however, are the keys to successful coordination. In 2004, both elements of success have been present.

All participating Agencies meet regularly both in the North Caucasus and in Moscow to share information, review progress and challenges, discuss security, and make decisions on policy and best practice. Sector working groups in the North Caucasus are the primary forum for joint needs assessment and operational planning. The chairs organise meetings, usually in Nazran, in which Chechen and Ingush authorities participate along with the UN, ICRC, and NGOs. Security permitting, some sector working groups will meet in Chechnya in 2005.

Extra effort was made toward constructive dialogue with the government in 2004. In addition to many working-level meetings on operational-coordination issues, government officials contributed generously to the strategic planning sessions within the CAP. This participation included Federal Government officials from several Ministries as well as high-level representatives of the Governments of Chechnya and Ingushetia. The panel discussion of the present challenges and visions for the future during the 2004 Mid-Year Review launch in June was greatly enriched by this participation, as were the 2005 CAP workshops in Moscow and Vladikavkaz in September. Other contributions to the dialogue with the government in 2004 came from visits by the Emergency Relief Coordinator and executive heads of UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO, and from policy consultations in UN HQ.

NGOs (national and international) collectively and individually are central players in the humanitarian operation. They are included in the principal coordination mechanisms in the North Caucasus and the UN attempts to keep NGOs fully informed about its policies and activities in the area of staff safety and security. There is no NGO Council as such established among those Agencies active in the CAP (a concept that has worked elsewhere), but OCHA has begun a dialogue with some NGOs about whether or not a formal representational mechanism exclusive to NGOs would be of value.

Another important actor in humanitarian action is the diplomatic community that, among other things, funds the operation. Diplomatic missions are regularly briefed in Moscow and asked for advice on such things as assessment methodology, needs analysis, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and contingency planning. Aid monitoring missions to the North Caucasus are facilitated by participating CAP Agencies.

#### **Objectives**

- To maintain a dynamic (i.e., responsive yet light) humanitarian-coordination structure;
- To adapt coordination tools to changing circumstances, most importantly to meet newly identified humanitarian needs;
- To strengthen information management within the CAP.

#### **Indicators**

- Number and quality of coordination meetings (minimized without sacrificing content);
- Inclusiveness and productiveness of sector working groups (measured through Agency surveys);

## **CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

- CAP coverage of the vulnerable population in the North Caucasus;
- Availability through OCHA of the best-available information on humanitarian needs and the actions being taken to meet them.

### **3.4.J Security (includes staff safety, MOSS compliance)**

#### ***“Safety and Security of Staff and Operations”***

Humanitarian aid workers are active in highly unstable areas all over the world to provide essential aid to civilian populations. Their neutrality in any surrounding conflicts is enshrined in international humanitarian and human rights law.

Under international law, the responsibility for safety and security of aid workers rests with the host government. Nevertheless, the past decade has seen a large increase in the number of killings, kidnappings and attacks on aid workers. The UN Security Council and Secretary-General have repeatedly reiterated the need to ensure security for representatives of the UN, NGOs and International Organizations who provide lifesaving relief to suffering populations.



The security situation in the North Caucasus remains extremely complex and dangerous for the UN and other aid workers operating in the region. In addition to the main ongoing crisis in Chechnya, violence and instability is also present in the neighboring republics of Dagestan, Ingushetia and North Ossetia. There is a prevalence of weapons within the general community that also produces a high rate of serious general crime. To reduce the level of risk, the UN has had to apply one of the most stringent and intrusive security regimes for its staff anywhere in the world.

Globally, the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) is the primary coordination body for the UN security management system. In the North Caucasus, security officers from UNHCR and WFP supplement UNSECOORD's capacity. Security is coordinated among UN Agencies through the Security Management Team (heads of Agencies), which advises the Designated Official for Security and makes local policy decisions. Additionally, there is an Area Security Coordinator reporting to the DO and SMT present in the North Caucasus at all times. All staff (international and local) costs and mitigation measures applied by the UN towards safety and security in the North Caucasus are funded from donor contributions. To the extent possible, the UN provides security advice and protection to NGOs and other partners.

#### **Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS)**

The UN has introduced minimum operating security standards (MOSS) that must be implemented at each of its duty stations globally to ensure the safety and security of staff members against identified local threats. MOSS outlines, inter alia, all safety and security equipment, resources, communications, training, plans, policy, procedures, practices and other mitigation measures that must be established. MOSS for the UN in the North Caucasus includes armed static and mobile security guards; cameras, monitors and sensor lighting; VHF and HF communications systems with 24-hour radio rooms; armored vehicles and the deployment of professional security officers. The UN has recently introduced a similar minimum-security standard for the private residences of its international staff members (MORSS).

This appeal seeks funding to assist the UN to meet the established MOSS and MORSS for the NC, which are nonelective security measures and a pre-condition for this humanitarian operation. The inability of the UN to meet these minimum-security standards may place staff members at an unacceptable level of risk and cause the UN to withdraw from the region.

**Staff & Resources**

This appeal includes the funding required for the continued presence of two UNSECOORD international professional security officers in the North Caucasus and the necessary support infrastructure including local staff: 6 security assistants, 10 radio operators and technicians, 20 drivers and transport coordinators, 4 administrative and secretarial assistants and a database coordinator. Office rent and overheads, vehicles and maintenance, furniture, computers and other resources, equipment and day-to-day operating expenditures are also included. In addition to the UNSECOORD presence, WFP and UNHCR each have an international security officer based in the region. Both officers are funded from their respective Agency's core budget.

**Training Program**

During the appeal period, UNSECOORD proposes to provide/facilitate training and workshops to UN and other aid workers on first-aid, stress counseling and a variety of relevant security and safety topics. These initiatives will be provided without cost to the participant. Other Agencies participating in the CAP have also planned security training for their staff in 2005.

**UN Office in Chechnya**

One of the major considerations for 2005 with security implications is the possibility of a UN presence in Chechnya, not to mention more widespread travel. In 2004, UN security professionals conducted a number of security assessments in Grozny to determine the feasibility of the UN opening an office in the city. While subsequent security incidents in the region prevented the immediate progression of this initiative, this appeal includes contingency funds for the implementation of certain necessary security infrastructure should the security situation allow the UN to establish an office in Chechnya in 2005. It also allows for an increased frequency of missions into the Republic and to other higher risk areas in the region.

**UN/NGO Security Collaboration**

The UN security structure in the RF collaborates closely with, and renders all possible security assistance to the NGO community. This includes the provision of group and individual security briefings and ensuring their inclusion in all disseminated safety and security advisories. Information obtained from the authorities on relevant security matters is shared with the wider humanitarian aid community with accompanying response recommendations where necessary. NGO vehicles are included in UN convoy movements between Republics and weekly security coordination meetings involving UN and NGO representatives will continue to be held to strengthen the cooperation and collaboration between all humanitarian actors in the region on safety and security issues.

**4. STRATEGIC MONITORING PLAN**

At the heart of the CAP in the Russian Federation, like in all countries, is a continual process of strategic monitoring and adaptation of the humanitarian operation to meet changing needs. This 2005 CHAP and Consolidated Appeal were written through extremely open and participatory consultations among Agencies, the Government, and donors. These consultations began in earnest during the Mid-Year Review of the 2004 Consolidated Appeal. The MYR brought attention to important changes in the humanitarian context in 2004—principally the increased rate of return of IDPs to Chechnya—and instigated planning for project changes in 2004 and beyond. The MYR launch in June was built around two panel discussions, one on Humanitarian Action Today and the second on future challenges of Recovery and Rehabilitation. Again in 2005, a MYR will serve as an opportunity for a systematic review of the implementation and impact of the CAP humanitarian operation.

Monitoring of the humanitarian context and of progress toward the 2005 CAP goals, however, will be a year-long, ongoing activity. In the North Caucasus, Agencies interact on a daily basis, but regular coordination meetings (general coordination meeting, UN coordination meeting, area security management meeting, and sector working groups) allow a more formal exchange of views. The sector working groups are especially important for inter-Agency planning and monitoring of program results against the common CAP objectives. In each sector working group, one Agency serves as chair and secretariat, according to its prominent capacity and project involvement in that sector:

<b>Sector Working Group</b>	<b>Chair and Secretariat</b>
Protection, Human Rights, and Rule of Law	UNHCR
Food	WFP
Shelter & Non-Food Items	UNHCR
Health	WHO
Water and Sanitation	IRC
Education	UNICEF
Mine Action	UNICEF
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	UNDP

Through the working groups, Agencies constantly share the results of new needs assessments, monitor humanitarian risk factors, and coordinate their protection and assistance activities. A list of needs assessments conducted in 2004 appears in Annex V of this Appeal, and the sector response plans of this CHAP identify several priority areas for new needs assessment in 2005.

The Heads of UN Agencies, NGOs, donors, and other partners based in Moscow also meet frequently to review broad issues affecting the humanitarian operation. Any participating Agency can raise questions of policy to the attention of the Humanitarian Coordinator at any time, and the OCHA Office helps monitor major developments and bring policy guidance from the IASC and ECHA to bear in this CAP. The HC and participating Agencies also seek Government and donor feedback on the CAP throughout the year. This Consolidated Appeal was reviewed in draft form by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by the diplomatic missions active in the CAP. Close relations are maintained with federal and local authorities, and donors are offered the opportunity to join CAP Agencies in assistance-monitoring missions to Chechnya and its neighbouring republics.

## **5. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS**

All projects included in the 2005 CAP were proposed by participating humanitarian Agencies and vetted by the respective sector working group. The Humanitarian Coordinator reviewed the recommendations of the sector working groups, especially to check that projects were realistic and supportive of the overall strategic priorities of the CAP. To recap, the four strategic goals are:

- protection of the affected civilian population;
- humanitarian relief and emergency support to meet the most basic social and physical needs;
- support for the capacity of local government and NGOs; and
- assistance that contributes to recovery and rebuilding livelihoods.

Each sector response plan contains sector objectives agreed to by the active Agencies, and these were used to screen projects. The sector objectives target assistance and protection to the most vulnerable members of society as determined by current needs assessments and programming experience in previous years of the CAP in Chechnya and its neighbouring republics. Projects aim to provide goods or services to identifiable groups of target beneficiaries. Wherever possible, disaggregation of beneficiaries is made according to demographic factors such as residence (displaced or not), gender and family support system, and age, as well as to factors such as household economy, general health (including HIV/AIDS and physical or mental disabilities), and accessibility of public services. Overall the projects in the CAP try to enable equal access to basic services for all civilians in need.

Access to the civilian population in need is an important geographic criterion for CAP projects. In an effort to enhance the coverage of the humanitarian operation, projects are given priority to the extent that they aim to reach areas that did not previously benefit from government or Agencies' humanitarian assistance. This is a special priority in 2005 inside Chechnya. However, it also entails some retargeting of vulnerable populations in Ingushetia and Dagestan.

In addition to the substantive programmatic demands, participating Agencies have agreed on project criteria of relevance and achievability in 2005. Each project:

- is achievable in a one-year period;
- is expected to yield results that can be monitored;
- complements, without interfering in, government activities and those of other assistance actors;
- carries a high probability of sustainability and promotes human development;
- accords with an Agency's competencies and capacities; and
- presents a realistic budget, both in terms of fundraising for 2005 and in relation to similar projects in 2004.

As approved by the IASC globally, CAP projects may be added, deleted, or modified by participating Agencies throughout the 2005 CAP cycle. By participating in this CAP, Agencies welcome partners' feedback on their projects based on any of the above criteria.



**6. SUMMARY: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

<b>Strategic Goal</b>	<b>Corresponding Objectives of Operational Response</b>		<b>Indicative Projects</b>
Protection of the affected civilian population	Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access, monitor, and intervene as necessary to protect up to 800,000 civilians in Chechnya</li> <li>• Ensure that IDPs (approx. 250,000) have safe havens, and their rights to voluntarily return or to choose another place of residence are protected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Agencies strive for more (international-staff) presence inside Chechnya</li> <li>• IDP registration, advocacy, and assistance projects by UNHCR, DRC, Vesta, and other NGOs</li> <li>• Child protection by UNICEF</li> <li>• Regular dialogue with humanitarian and human-rights partners not included in the Consolidated Appeal</li> </ul>
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and protect human rights relating to health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training, public information, and advocacy by WHO, UNICEF, CARE, HWA, and others</li> <li>• Special rehabilitation and health-services projects by UNICEF, WHO, CARE, Denal, CPCD, IR, SERLO, LSTG</li> </ul>
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensively assess the physical condition of education facilities serving 216,000 children in Chechnya</li> <li>• Ensure fulfilment of the right to education for girls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs assessments by UNICEF, together with the MoE</li> <li>• Advocacy and targeted school-support projects by UNICEF, CARE, UNESCO, DRC, NE</li> </ul>
	Mine Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for mine survivors</li> <li>• Reduce the number of landmine/UXO incidents in Chechnya, and promote safer behaviours among 450,000 civilians</li> <li>• Promote the ratification and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mine Risk Education by UNICEF, DRC, and local NGOs</li> <li>• Policy advice and advocacy with government by UNICEF</li> </ul>
Humanitarian relief and emergency support to meet the most basic social and physical needs	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deliver food aid and agricultural assistance to over 300,000 internally displaced and other persons in need</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted food relief distributions by WFP, DRC, and IR</li> <li>• School feeding, food for work, and food for training projects by WFP, and DRC</li> <li>• Agriculture support to vulnerable households by FAO and NGO partners</li> </ul>

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

	Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide targeted IDPs in Ingushetia with access to shelter, and monitor conditions in temporary settlements and private sector housing for over 40,000 IDPs</li> <li>• Provide temporary shelter, basic rehabilitation assistance, and/or shelter utilities assistance to 25,000 returnees, IDPs, and other vulnerable people in Chechnya</li> <li>• Assess needs and implement pilot initiatives for temporary shelter to IDPs in Dagestan</li> <li>• Cover basic non-food item needs of 143,000 IDPs and other vulnerable persons in the North Caucasus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shelter and NFI projects by UNHCR, DRC, CRC, and Vesta</li> <li>• Coordination with other humanitarian partners, governmental and nongovernmental, not participating in the Consolidated Appeal</li> </ul>
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to preventive and curative services, esp. for mother and child health, communicable disease control, and mental health</li> <li>• To raise health awareness of over 1,000,000 people in the North Caucasus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance in physical and mental health care by UNICEF, WHO, CARE, IMC, Denal, CPCD, IR, SERLO, LSTG, LIBA, PIN, Vesta</li> <li>• Public-awareness campaigns and advocacy on preventive health measures by WHO, UNICEF, HWA, IMC</li> </ul>
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the enrolment capacity and improve the learning environment of education facilities in the North Caucasus (esp. schools hosting IDPs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School rehabilitation projects, temporary school facilities, and provision of equipment and material by UNICEF, HIA, and NGOs</li> <li>• Food, health, shelter, and NFI projects</li> <li>• Training, monitoring, and counselling by UNICEF, World Vision, CARE, IR, DRC, NE</li> </ul>
	Mine Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist mine survivors</li> <li>• Develop an active Mine Action surveillance system and maintain the IMSMA database</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency relief to mine survivors by WHO, UNICEF, and NGO partners</li> <li>• Support to the disabled by Agencies in the health sector, UNICEF, HI, and WHO</li> </ul>
	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide potable water and better sanitary conditions for over 130,000 IDPs and other vulnerable people in the North Caucasus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and sanitation projects by IRC, UNICEF, PHO, with other Agencies and government</li> </ul>
Capacity-building of local government and NGOs to provide needed public services	Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the capacity of the authorities to protect over 1,000,000 citizens in the North Caucasus</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued dialogue with government about humanitarian principles and human rights</li> <li>• Sector-specific training and technical assistance</li> </ul>
	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the education system and other public institutions through training and child nutrition initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relief projects by many Agencies that include a training component in schools, government, and civil society</li> <li>• Support to veterinary services by FAO</li> </ul>
	Family Shelter and Non-Food Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Ingush authorities in developing and beginning implementation of an integration plan for thousands of IDPs who will choose to integrate locally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recovery and (re-)integration projects by UNHCR and NGO partners</li> <li>• Community development and income-generation projects by UNHCR, DRC, CARE, IMC, NI</li> </ul>

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of preventive and curative services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Material assistance, training and other capacity-building projects by WHO, CARE, UNICEF, HI, IR, PIN, World Vision, and others, supporting primary and secondary health care facilities, and the MoH</li> </ul>
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the quality of teaching with training, equipment, and educational materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training, policy consultation, and provision of school material by UNICEF, CARE, NE, IR, IMC</li> </ul>
	Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the capacity of local government and NGOs in water and sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and sanitation projects by IRC, UNICEF, PHO, with other Agencies</li> </ul>
	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacities of local civil society and government through training, policy advice, and information management related to recovery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many relief projects involving collaboration with government and civil society</li> <li>• Dedicated recovery projects by DRC, UNDP, IMC, CARE, NI, and others</li> </ul>
Assistance that contributes to recovery and rebuilding livelihoods	Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the sustainable reintegration or integration of several thousand IDPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDP registration, advocacy, and legal assistance projects by UNHCR, DRC, Vesta, and other NGOs</li> <li>• Social reintegration and conflict management projects by NI, UNICEF, NE</li> </ul>
	Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist veterinary services and small-scale livestock production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO and partners</li> </ul>
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raise health awareness of the population, esp. youth and adolescents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation and reintegration support by UNICEF, WHO, CARE, Denal, CPCD, IR, SERLO, STG</li> <li>• Training, public information, and advocacy</li> </ul>
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aid the social integration of at-risk children and adolescents through vocational training and recreation</li> <li>• Promote mental health through psychosocial support and advocacy for distressed and disabled children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psychosocial counselling and school-integration programs by CARE, UNICEF, CI, DRC, LIBA, UNESCO, World Vision, UNHCR, CPCD, PIN</li> </ul>
	Mine Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure physical and psychosocial rehabilitation, and social reintegration, of mine-UXO survivors, esp. children and women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted projects by HI, UNICEF, and local NGO partners</li> </ul>
	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Link humanitarian assistance to sustainable recovery</li> <li>• Support economic and social recovery in affected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recovery and (re-)integration projects for IDPs by UNHCR, DRC, and other NGO partners</li> <li>• Infrastructure-reconstruction and community development projects by DRC, IMC, IR, Open Continent</li> <li>• New area-based recovery projects developed by UNDP and partners</li> </ul>

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 8

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>CARE</b>			
RUS-05/ER/I11	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	School Reconstruction – Handicap Accessible	870,000
RUS-05/ER/I10	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Small Income Generation for Women	470,000
RUS-05/E01	EDUCATION	Believe in Yourself	176,100
RUS-05/E02	EDUCATION	Chechen for trust among one another	687,000
RUS-05/E03	EDUCATION	Ray of Sunshine	203,771
RUS-05/E04	EDUCATION	Trust	324,761
RUS-05/H01	HEALTH	Hope	413,480
RUS-05/H02	HEALTH	Star	257,277
<b>Sub total for CARE</b>			<b>3,402,389</b>
<b>CARITAS</b>			
RUS-05/E05	EDUCATION	Centre for child/youth protection and prevention of social-pathological behaviour	300,000
<b>Sub total for CARITAS</b>			<b>300,000</b>
<b>CPCD</b>			
RUS-05/H03	HEALTH	Little Star Psychosocial Programme	117,002
RUS-05/H04	HEALTH	Women's Support Centre (WSC)	39,660
<b>Sub total for CPCD</b>			<b>156,662</b>
<b>CRC</b>			
RUS-05/S/NF01	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Distribution of NFIs to vulnerable IDPs in private accommodation of Ingushetia	61,160
<b>Sub total for CRC</b>			<b>61,160</b>

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**  
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 8

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>DENAL</b>			
RUS-05/H05	HEALTH	Rehabilitation of war victims in Chechnya	246,025
<b>Sub total for DENAL</b>			<b>246,025</b>
<b>DRC</b>			
RUS-05/ER/I04	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	(Re-) Construction of Gas and Water Distribution System in at Least 6 Settlements in Chechnya	547,840
RUS-05/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Community development in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	550,000
RUS-05/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Economic rehabilitation in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	600,000
RUS-05/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Permanent and semi-permanent housing for IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan	694,000
RUS-05/E06	EDUCATION	Complex programme of Youth leadership development in Chechen Republic	100,000
RUS-05/S/NF02	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Establishment of two Construction Co-operatives in Groznenski District, Chechnya	264,000
RUS-05/S/NF03	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Rehabilitation of Damaged Housing for IDPs, Returnees and Remainees in Chechnya	2,377,530
RUS-05/S/NF04	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Temporary Shelter for IDPs in Ingushetia	627,174
RUS-05/F01	FOOD	Institutional Feeding in Chechnya, Russian Federation	131,100
RUS-05/F02	FOOD	Relief Food Aid for vulnerable population in the Republic of Chechnya and IDPs in Dagestan, Russian Federation	5,125,000
RUS-05/MA01	MINE ACTION	Mine Risk Education for the population of Chechnya	222,600
RUS-05/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Assistance to IDPs from North Ossetia - Alania (NO-A)	305,000
RUS-05/MS02	MULTI-SECTOR	Ongoing registration of IDPs in Dagestan and of beneficiaries for the ongoing distribution of material assistance in Chechnya	650,000
RUS-05/MS04	MULTI-SECTOR	Reconstruction of Social Institutions and Schools in Chechnya	947,875
<b>Sub total for DRC</b>			<b>13,142,119</b>

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**  
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 8

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>
<b>FAO</b>			
RUS-05/F03	FOOD	Coordination of emergency assistance to the agricultural sector	190,000
RUS-05/F06	FOOD	Food Security and Income Generation through Small-scale Poultry Production	66,000
RUS-05/F05	FOOD	Poverty reduction and improved public health through rehabilitation of veterinary services	195,000
RUS-05/F04	FOOD	Provision of agricultural inputs to support the food security of the poor affected by the war in Chechnya	380,000
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>831,000</b>
<b>HI</b>			
RUS-05/H06	HEALTH	Support to people with disabilities in Chechnya	377,650
<b>Sub total for HI</b>			<b>377,650</b>
<b>HIA</b>			
RUS-05/E07	EDUCATION	Distribution of school kits in Chechnya	157,000
RUS-05/E08	EDUCATION	Reconstruction of educational facilities in Chechnya	134,000
<b>Sub total for HIA</b>			<b>291,000</b>
<b>HWA</b>			
RUS-05/H07	HEALTH	Anti-Aids and drugs campaign in schools of Argun/ Chechnya	38,000
RUS-05/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Creation of communal waste disposal system in Argun	420,000
<b>Sub total for HWA</b>			<b>458,000</b>

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**  
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 8

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>
<b>IMC</b>			
RUS-05/ER/I05	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Building Community Development Capacities	300,000
RUS-05/H08	HEALTH	Mother and Child Health Services for Vulnerable Populations in Chechnya and Ingushetia	290,000
RUS-05/H09	HEALTH	Primary Health Care and Preventative Services to Vulnerable Populations of Ingushetia and Chechnya	320,000
RUS-05/H10	HEALTH	TB Control Among Unstable Populations in Chechnya and Ingushetia	600,000
<b>Sub total for IMC</b>			<b>1,510,000</b>
<b>IR</b>			
RUS-05/ER/I06	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Vocational Training Centre in Grozny	150,000
RUS-05/E09	EDUCATION	Community Mobilization in schools	450,000
RUS-05/F07	FOOD	Complimentary Food Assistance to the Vulnerable People in TACs in Chechnya	300,000
RUS-05/H11	HEALTH	Primary Healthcare System Development Project	140,000
RUS-05/H12	HEALTH	Tuberculosis (TB) Control Project	250,000
RUS-05/MS03	MULTI-SECTOR	Orphans Programme in Chechnya	550,000
<b>Sub total for IR</b>			<b>1,840,000</b>
<b>LIBA</b>			
RUS-05/E10	EDUCATION	'School in nature' - the new model of education and formation in Russia	860,000
RUS-05/H13	HEALTH	Medical programme for disabled and sick in the Chechen Republic	268,000
<b>Sub total for LIBA</b>			<b>1,128,000</b>

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 8

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>LSTG</b>			
RUS-05/H16	HEALTH	Establishing stationary and day-time care centre for disabled children and adolescents to provide skilled medicosocial, psychosocial, physical and sociopedagogical assistance	310,336
<b>Sub total for LSTG</b>			<b>310,336</b>
<b>NE</b>			
RUS-05/E11	EDUCATION	Strengthening National Capacity for Non – violence Education helping to create stable and responsible societies	89,000
RUS-05/E12	EDUCATION	Teaching non-violence: new technologies and approaches	58,034
<b>Sub total for NE</b>			<b>147,034</b>
<b>NI</b>			
RUS-05/ER/I07	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Creating an Enabling Environment for Social and Economic Recovery and Development	180,000
RUS-05/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Post-conflict social reintegration and reconciliation	225,000
<b>Sub total for NI</b>			<b>405,000</b>
<b>OC</b>			
RUS-05/ER/I08	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Creating Jobs & Income Opportunities in Chechnya and Ingushetia	139,500
<b>Sub total for OC</b>			<b>139,500</b>
<b>OCHA</b>			
RUS-05/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Humanitarian Coordination	1,706,092
<b>Sub total for OCHA</b>			<b>1,706,092</b>



**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**  
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 6 of 8

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>
<b>PIN</b>			
RUS-05/H14	HEALTH	Provision of basic medical services to IDPs in TACs of Chechnya	50,000
RUS-05/H15	HEALTH	Psychosocial Support and Development of University Youth	70,000
<b>Sub total for PIN</b>			<b>120,000</b>
<b>SERLO</b>			
RUS-05/H17	HEALTH	Protection of children's and women's mental health	130,000
<b>Sub total for SERLO</b>			<b>130,000</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
RUS-05/ER/I09	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Sustainable Reintegration and Recovery in the North Caucasus	486,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP</b>			<b>486,000</b>
<b>UNDP/UNSECOORD</b>			
RUS-05/S01	SECURITY	Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	3,644,024
<b>Sub total for UNDP/UNSECOORD</b>			<b>3,644,024</b>
<b>UNESCO</b>			
RUS-05/E13	EDUCATION	Psycho-social Rehabilitation Camp Programme for Chechen Children	290,000
<b>Sub total for UNESCO</b>			<b>290,000</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>			
RUS-05/S/NF05	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Protection and Assistance to IDPs in the North Caucasus	3,166,299
RUS-05/P/HR/RL02	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	3,149,136
<b>Sub total for UNHCR</b>			<b>6,315,435</b>

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**  
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 7 of 8

Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>UNICEF</b>			
RUS-05/E14	EDUCATION	Ensuring access to quality education to IDP children in Ingushetia and Dagestan	1,182,400
RUS-05/E16	EDUCATION	Peace education and tolerance building among children and youth in the North Caucasus	500,000
RUS-05/E17	EDUCATION	Psychosocial Assistance to traumatized children and women in North Ossetia, Chechnya and Ingushetia	985,000
RUS-05/E15	EDUCATION	Strengthening Access to Education for Children in Chechnya	1,410,600
RUS-05/H19	HEALTH	Mother Empowerment Programme (MEP)	521,500
RUS-05/H18	HEALTH	Support for the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)	210,200
RUS-05/H20	HEALTH	Young People's Health and Development (YPHD)	198,800
RUS-05/MA03	MINE ACTION	Mine and UXO Survivor Assistance	338,100
RUS-05/MA02	MINE ACTION	Mine Risk Education/Risk Reduction/Advocacy	476,200
RUS-05/P/HR/RL03	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Child Protection in Chechnya	180,000
RUS-05/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and Sanitation Assistance to IDPs and Resident Population in Grozny, Chechnya	562,700
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>6,565,500</b>
<b>VESTA</b>			
RUS-05/S/NF06	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Rendering assistance in NFI to vulnerable categories of ID children in TACs in Grozny	130,000
RUS-05/H21	HEALTH	Reproductive Health and Emergency Medical Assistance to IDPs in Ingushetia Rest for ID Children and Elderly in Summer camps and Health Resorts	102,300
<b>Sub total for VESTA</b>			<b>232,300</b>

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**  
List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 8 of 8

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
RUS-05/F08	FOOD	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the North Caucasus	12,051,097
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>12,051,097</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
RUS-05/H24	HEALTH	HIV/AIDS and STD prevention	384,780
RUS-05/H26	HEALTH	Mental Health and psychosocial rehabilitation	419,760
RUS-05/H25	HEALTH	Reproductive Health, Mother and Child Health	478,060
RUS-05/H23	HEALTH	Strengthening Health Coordination and Information Management, institutional support to emergency preparedness	524,700
RUS-05/H22	HEALTH	Strengthening primary health care provision through communicable disease control	1,049,400
RUS-05/MA04	MINE ACTION	Mine UXO Survivor Assistance	204,050
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>3,060,750</b>
<b>WVRF</b>			
RUS-05/E18	EDUCATION	Organization of psychosocial counselling in schools of Urus-Martan region	15,000
RUS-05/H27	HEALTH	Organization of psychological counselling in schools of Urus-Martan District	15,000
RUS-05/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Water supply in Republic Clinic Hospital in Grozny	67,000
<b>Sub total for WVRF</b>			<b>97,000</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>59,444,073</b>

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**

List of Projects - By Sector  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 6

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			
RUS-05/CSS01	OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination	1,706,092
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>1,706,092</b>
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
RUS-05/ER/I04	DRC	(Re-) Construction of Gas and Water Distribution System in at Least 6 Settlements in Chechnya	547,840
RUS-05/ER/I05	IMC	Building Community Development Capacities	300,000
RUS-05/ER/I01	DRC	Community development in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	550,000
RUS-05/ER/I07	NI	Creating an Enabling Environment for Social and Economic Recovery and Development	180,000
RUS-05/ER/I08	OC	Creating Jobs & Income Opportunities in Chechnya and Ingushetia	139,500
RUS-05/ER/I03	DRC	Economic rehabilitation in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	600,000
RUS-05/ER/I02	DRC	Permanent and semi-permanent housing for IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan	694,000
RUS-05/ER/I11	CARE	School Reconstruction – Handicap Accessible	870,000
RUS-05/ER/I10	CARE	Small Income Generation for Women	470,000
RUS-05/ER/I09	UNDP	Sustainable Reintegration and Recovery in the North Caucasus	486,000
RUS-05/ER/I06	IR	Vocational Training Centre in Grozny	150,000
<b>Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>4,987,340</b>

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**

List of Projects - By Sector  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 6

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
RUS-05/E01	CARE	Believe in Yourself	176,100
RUS-05/E05	CARITAS	Centre for child/youth protection and prevention of social-pathological behaviour	300,000
RUS-05/E02	CARE	Chechen for trust among one another	687,000
RUS-05/E09	IR	Community Mobilization in schools	450,000
RUS-05/E06	DRC	Complex programme of Youth leadership development in Chechen Republic	100,000
RUS-05/E07	HIA	Distribution of school kits in Chechnya	157,000
RUS-05/E14	UNICEF	Ensuring access to quality education to IDP children in Ingushetia and Dagestan	1,182,400
RUS-05/E18	WVRF	Organization of psychosocial counselling in schools of Urus-Martan region	15,000
RUS-05/E16	UNICEF	Peace education and tolerance building among children and youth in the North Caucasus	500,000
RUS-05/E17	UNICEF	Psychosocial Assistance to traumatized children and women in North Ossetia, Chechnya and Ingushetia	985,000
RUS-05/E13	UNESCO	Psycho-social Rehabilitation Camp Programme for Chechen Children	290,000
RUS-05/E03	CARE	Ray of Sunshine	203,771
RUS-05/E08	HIA	Reconstruction of educational facilities in Chechnya	134,000
RUS-05/E10	LIBA	'School in nature' - the new model of education and formation in Russia	860,000
RUS-05/E15	UNICEF	Strengthening Access to Education for Children in Chechnya	1,410,600
RUS-05/E11	NE	Strengthening National Capacity for Non – violence Education helping to create stable and responsible societies	89,000
RUS-05/E12	NE	Teaching non-violence: new technologies and approaches	58,034
RUS-05/E04	CARE	Trust	324,761
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>7,922,666</b>

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**

List of Projects - By Sector  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 6

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>
<b>FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			
RUS-05/S/NF01	CRC	Distribution of NFIs to vulnerable IDPs in private accommodation of Ingushetia	61,160
RUS-05/S/NF02	DRC	Establishment of two Construction Co-operatives in Groznenski District, Chechnya	264,000
RUS-05/S/NF05	UNHCR	Protection and Assistance to IDPs in the North Caucasus	3,166,299
RUS-05/S/NF03	DRC	Rehabilitation of Damaged Housing for IDPs, Returnees and Remainees in Chechnya	2,377,530
RUS-05/S/NF06	VESTA	Rendering assistance in NFI to vulnerable categories of ID children in TACs in Grozny	130,000
RUS-05/S/NF04	DRC	Temporary Shelter for IDPs in Ingushetia	627,174
<b>Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>6,626,163</b>
<b>FOOD</b>			
RUS-05/F07	IR	Complimentary Food Assistance to the Vulnerable People in TACs in Chechnya	300,000
RUS-05/F03	FAO	Coordination of emergency assistance to the agricultural sector	190,000
RUS-05/F08	WFP	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the North Caucasus	12,051,097
RUS-05/F06	FAO	Food Security and Income Generation through Small-scale Poultry Production	66,000
RUS-05/F01	DRC	Institutional Feeding in Chechnya, Russian Federation	131,100
RUS-05/F05	FAO	Poverty reduction and improved public health through rehabilitation of veterinary services	195,000
RUS-05/F04	FAO	Provision of agricultural inputs to support the food security of the poor affected by the war in Chechnya	380,000
RUS-05/F02	DRC	Relief Food Aid for vulnerable population in the Republic of Chechnya and IDPs in Dagestan, Russian Federation	5,125,000
<b>Sub total for FOOD</b>			<b>18,438,197</b>

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**

List of Projects - By Sector  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 6

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>HEALTH</b>			
RUS-05/H07	HWA	Anti-Aids and drugs campaign in schools of Argun/ Chechnya	38,000
RUS-05/H16	LSTG	Establishing stationary and day-time care centre for disabled children and adolescents to provide skilled medicosocial, psychosocial, physical and sociopedagogical assistance	310,336
RUS-05/H24	WHO	HIV/AIDS and STD prevention	384,780
RUS-05/H01	CARE	Hope	413,480
RUS-05/H03	CPCD	Little Star Psychosocial Programme	117,002
RUS-05/H13	LIBA	Medical programme for disabled and sick in the Chechen Republic	268,000
RUS-05/H26	WHO	Mental Health and psychosocial rehabilitation	419,760
RUS-05/H08	IMC	Mother and Child Health Services for Vulnerable Populations in Chechnya and Ingushetia	290,000
RUS-05/H19	UNICEF	Mother Empowerment Programme (MEP)	521,500
RUS-05/H27	WVRF	Organization of psychological counselling in schools of Urus-Martan District	15,000
RUS-05/H09	IMC	Primary Health Care and Preventative Services to Vulnerable Populations of Ingushetia and Chechnya	320,000
RUS-05/H11	IR	Primary Healthcare System Development Project	140,000
RUS-05/H17	SERLO	Protection of children's and women's mental health	130,000
RUS-05/H14	PIN	Provision of basic medical services to IDPs in TACs of Chechnya	50,000
RUS-05/H15	PIN	Psychosocial Support and Development of University Youth	70,000
RUS-05/H05	DENAL	Rehabilitation of war victims in Chechnya	246,025
RUS-05/H21	VESTA	Reproductive Health and Emergency Medical Assistance to IDPs in Ingushetia Rest for ID Children and Elderly in Summer camps and Health Resorts	102,300
RUS-05/H25	WHO	Reproductive Health, Mother and Child Health	478,060
RUS-05/H02	CARE	Star	257,277
RUS-05/H23	WHO	Strengthening Health Coordination and Information Management, institutional support to emergency preparedness	524,700
RUS-05/H22	WHO	Strengthening primary health care provision through communicable disease control	1,049,400

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**

List of Projects - By Sector  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 6

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>			
RUS-05/H18	UNICEF	Support for the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI)	210,200
RUS-05/H06	HI	Support to people with disabilities in Chechnya	377,650
RUS-05/H10	IMC	TB Control Among Unstable Populations in Chechnya and Ingushetia	600,000
RUS-05/H12	IR	Tuberculosis (TB) Control Project	250,000
RUS-05/H04	CPCD	Women's Support Centre (WSC)	39,660
RUS-05/H20	UNICEF	Young People's Health and Development (YPHD)	198,800
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>7,821,930</b>
<b>MINE ACTION</b>			
RUS-05/MA03	UNICEF	Mine and UXO Survivor Assistance	338,100
RUS-05/MA01	DRC	Mine Risk Education for the population of Chechnya	222,600
RUS-05/MA02	UNICEF	Mine Risk Education/Risk Reduction/Advocacy	476,200
RUS-05/MA04	WHO	Mine UXO Survivor Assistance	204,050
<b>Sub total for MINE ACTION</b>			<b>1,240,950</b>
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>			
RUS-05/MS01	DRC	Assistance to IDPs from North Ossetia - Alania (NO-A)	305,000
RUS-05/MS02	DRC	Ongoing registration of IDPs in Dagestan and of beneficiaries for the ongoing distribution of material assistance in Chechnya	650,000
RUS-05/MS03	IR	Orphans Programme in Chechnya	550,000
RUS-05/MS04	DRC	Reconstruction of Social Institutions and Schools in Chechnya	947,875
<b>Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>2,452,875</b>



**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005**

List of Projects - By Sector  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 6 of 6

<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			
RUS-05/P/HR/RL03	UNICEF	Child Protection in Chechnya	180,000
RUS-05/P/HR/RL01	NI	Post-conflict social reintegration and reconciliation	225,000
RUS-05/P/HR/RL02	UNHCR	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	3,149,136
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>3,554,136</b>
<b>SECURITY</b>			
RUS-05/S01	UNDP/UNSECOORD	Safety and Security of Staff and Operations	3,644,024
<b>Sub total for SECURITY</b>			<b>3,644,024</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
RUS-05/WS01	HWA	Creation of communal waste disposal system in Argun	420,000
RUS-05/WS02	UNICEF	Water and Sanitation Assistance to IDPs and Resident Population in Grozny, Chechnya	562,700
RUS-05/WS03	WVRF	Water supply in Republic Clinic Hospital in Grozny	67,000
<b>Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>1,049,700</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>59,444,073</b>

7. ANNEXES

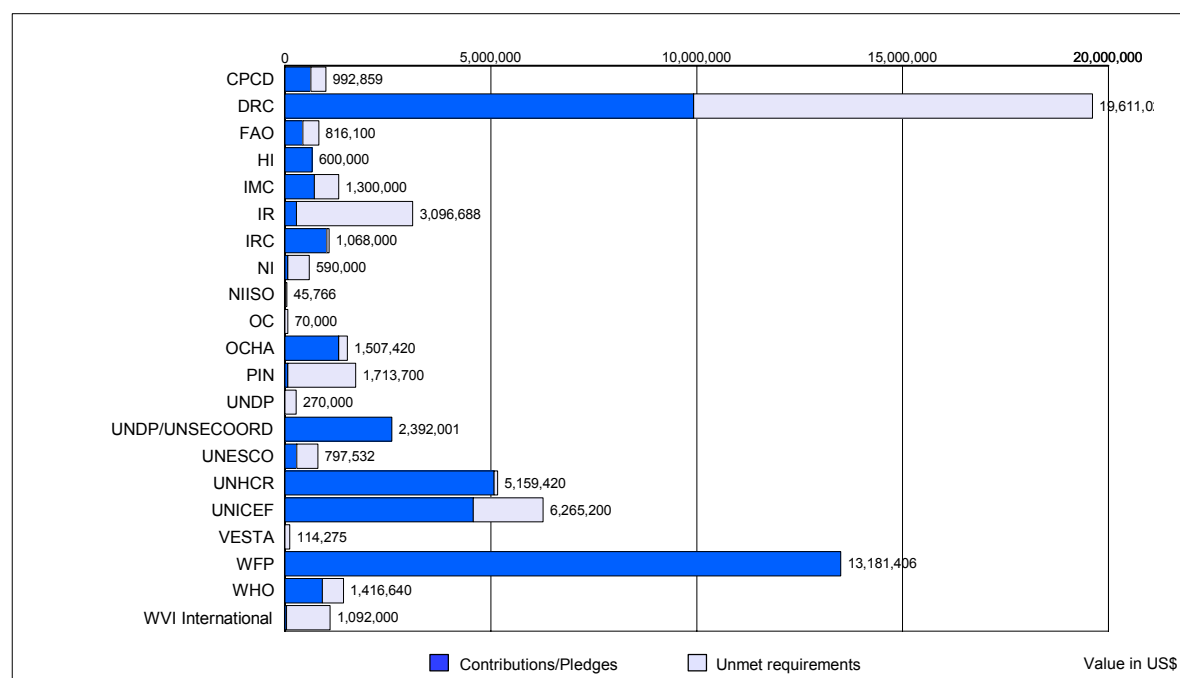
ANNEX I  
DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2004 APPEAL

**Table I : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**

Requirements and Contributions per Appealing Organisation  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
CPCD	1,672,859	992,859	629,721	-	-	629,721	363,138	63.4%
DRC	19,505,853	19,611,026	9,603,748	320,784	-	9,924,532	9,686,494	50.6%
FAO	693,450	816,100	435,000	-	-	435,000	381,100	53.3%
HI	600,000	600,000	658,537	-	-	658,537	(58,537)	100.0%
IMC	1,300,000	1,300,000	712,378	-	-	712,378	587,622	54.8%
IR	2,834,860	3,096,688	275,905	-	-	275,905	2,820,783	8.9%
IRC	469,887	1,068,000	1,017,767	-	-	1,017,767	50,233	95.3%
NI	590,000	590,000	70,000	-	-	70,000	520,000	11.9%
NIISO	45,766	45,766	10,000	-	-	10,000	35,766	21.9%
OC	105,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	70,000	0.0%
OCHA	1,507,420	1,507,420	1,171,151	130,000	-	1,301,151	206,269	86.3%
PIN	1,747,120	1,713,700	16,000	48,500	-	64,500	1,649,200	3.8%
UNDP	490,000	270,000	-	-	-	-	270,000	0.0%
UNDP/ UNSECOORD	2,392,001	2,392,001	2,593,105	-	-	2,593,105	(201,104)	100.0%
UNESCO	797,532	797,532	283,121	-	-	283,121	514,411	35.5%
UNHCR	3,258,934	5,159,420	5,077,100	-	-	5,077,100	82,320	98.4%
UNICEF	6,689,900	6,265,200	4,569,394	-	-	4,569,394	1,695,806	72.9%
VESTA	120,260	114,275	-	-	-	-	114,275	0.0%
WFP	15,646,221	13,181,406	13,497,843	-	-	13,497,843	(316,437)	100.0%
WHO	1,416,640	1,416,640	905,486	-	-	905,486	511,154	63.9%
WVI International	40,000	1,092,000	40,000	-	-	40,000	1,052,000	3.7%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>61,923,703</b>	<b>62,100,033</b>	<b>41,566,256</b>	<b>499,284</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42,065,540</b>	<b>20,034,493</b>	<b>67.7%</b>



**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Contributions  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 6

<b>Part A - Non food</b>				
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector/activity</b>	<b>Amount US\$</b>
Canada	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisation	113,412
Canada	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	Staff security	228,981
Canada	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	261,194
Canada	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	Strengthening access to education for children in Chechnya; ensuring quality education for IDP children in Ingushetia	74,627
Canada	WHO	RUS-04/WHO	Awaiting allocation	114,468
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/E07	Psychosocial centre and mobile unit, in Grozny and Grozny rural district	69,234
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/E08	Psychosocial centre in Alina/branch in Ptitsefabrika, summer camp	63,465
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/ER/102	Community development in Chechnya	158,662
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/ER/103	Income generation activities in Chechnya	92,624
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/ER/104	Income generation activities in Ingushetia	92,624
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/ER/105	Rehabilitation of gas distribution system in Chechnya	54,409
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL02	Vulnerable population registration and surveys in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	58,325
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL03	NGO development and capacity building	42,310
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF03	Reconstruction of social institutions in Chechnya	184,156
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF04	Rehabilitation of damaged housing for IDPs, returnees and residents in Chechnya	502,126
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/WS03	Rehabilitation of water distribution system in 3 settlements in Chechnya	54,409
European Commission	DRC	RUS-04/F06	Relief food aid for vulnerable population in the Republic of Chechnya and IDPs in Dagestan, RF	840,935
European Commission	DRC	RUS-04/F06	Relief food aid for vulnerable population in the Republic of Chechnya and IDPs in Dagestan, RF	4,004,975
European Commission	DRC	RUS-04/F06	Relief food aid for vulnerable population in the Republic of Chechnya and IDPs in Dagestan, RF	2,466,907
European Commission	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF05	Temporary shelter for IDPs in Ingushetia	256,098

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Contributions  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 6

European Commission	FAO	RUS-04/F02(A01)	Improved food security for IDPs and the rural poor through the provision of agricultural inputs for household farming	435,000
European Commission	HI	RUS-04/H08	Support to disabled people and medical facilities in Chechnya	658,537
European Commission	IRC	RUS-04/WS01	Emergency water and sanitation services in Ingushetia	400,000
European Commission	IRC	RUS-04/WS01	Emergency water and sanitaiton services in Ingushetia	549,767
European Commission	IRC	RUS-04/WS02	Rehabilitation of water network in Ingushetia	68,000
European Commission	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisations	214,373
European Commission	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisations	53,593
European Commission	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	Enhancing security for aid workers	450,237
European Commission	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	843,602
European Commission	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	261,781
European Commission	UNHCR	RUS-04/S/NF01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	87,065
European Commission	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	Strengthening access to education for children in Chechnya; ensuring quality education for IDP children in Ingushetia	609,015
European Commission	UNICEF	RUS-04/MA01A; MA02	Mine and UXO survivor assistance; mine risk education/risk reduction	182,704
European Commission	UNICEF	RUS-04/WS05	Water and sanitation assistance to IDPs in Ingushetia and resident population in Grozny	618,759
Germany	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisations	156,438
Germany	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	579,268
Germany	UNICEF	RUS-04/MA01A; MA02	Mine and UXO survivor assistance; mine risk education/risk reduction	161,691
Greece	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisations	80,000
Ireland	CPCD	RUS-04/F05	Hot meals for IDP school children in Ingushetia and vulnerable groups in Chechnya	264,875
Japan	UNESCO	RUS-04/E03	Support to the rehabilitation and improvement of education services in Chechnya	283,121
Kazakhstan	NIISO	RUS-04/P/HR/RL04	Chechen legal aid centre	10,000
Netherlands	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF03	Reconstruction of social institutions in Chechnya	14,974

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Contributions  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 6

Netherlands	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF04	Reconstruction of damaged housing and school	203,683
Netherlands	IMC	RUS-04/E09	To foster/develop adolescence initiatives and educational activities in the temporary settlements of Ingushetia and accomodation centres in Chechnya	16,269
Netherlands	IMC	RUS-04/ER/106	To create and sustain improved living conditions for IDPs from Chechnya through active community participation in micro-project implementation	21,692
Netherlands	IMC	RUS-04/H09	Mother and child health services for IDPs	48,807
Netherlands	NI	RUS-04/P/HR/RL05	Post-conflict social reintegration and reconciliation	50,000
Netherlands	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisations	140,000
Netherlands	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	To provide security in the NC to enable aid workers of UN and NGOs to function	100,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	530,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	Strengthening access to education for children in Chechnya; ensuring quality education for IDP children in Ingushetia	245,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	RUS-04/H05B; H06; H07	HIV and STI prevention; support for the EPI; mother and child health care	200,000
Norway	DRC	RUS-04/ER/102	Community development in Chechnya	57,634
Norway	DRC	RUS-04/ER/103	Income generation activities in Chechnya	27,190
Norway	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL02	Vulnerable population registration and surveys in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	14,234
Norway	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF04	Rehabilitation of damaged housing for IDPs, returnees and residents in Chechnya	206,447
Norway	WHO	RUS-04/H04	Strengthening health services in Chechnya at primary health care level through capacity building in perinatal and child care with focus on reduction of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS	275,000
Norway	WHO	RUS-04/WHO	Awaiting allocation	116,018
Private	CPCD	RUS-04/E05	School rehabilitation and educational programme in Chechnya and Ingushetia	228,856
Private	CPCD	RUS-04/F05	Hot meals for IDP school children in Ingushetia and vulnerable groups in Chechnya	135,990
Private	NI	RUS-04/P/HR/RL05	Post-conflict social reintegration and reconciliation	20,000

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Contributions  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 4 of 6

Private	PIN	RUS-04/ER/I08	Support to small enterprises and vocational training in Chechnya	15,000
Private	PIN	RUS-04/ER/I08	Support to small enterprises and vocational training in Chechnya	16,000
Private	PIN	RUS-04/S/NF07	Assistance to returnees and most vulnerable in Chechnya	17,000
Private	PIN	RUS-04/S/NF07	Assistance to returnees and most vulnerable in Chechnya	16,500
Private	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	Strengthening access to education for children in Chechnya; ensuring quality education for IDP children in Ingushetia	453,400
Private	UNICEF	RUS-04/MA01A; MA02	Mine and UXO survivor assistance and mine risk education/risk reduction	282,963
Private	WVI International	RUS-04/H14	Women's dignity centre Grozny	40,000
Sweden	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL02	Vulnerable population registration and surveys in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	138,327
Sweden	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisation	267,222
Sweden	UNDP/UNSERUS-04/S01 COORD		Enhancing security for aid workers	291,036
Sweden	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	Strengthening access to education for children in Chechnya; ensuring quality education for IDP children in Ingushetia	341,235
Sweden	UNICEF	RUS-04/H05B; H06; H07	HIV and STI prevention; support for the EPI; mother and child health care	400,000
Switzerland	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisations	50,000
Switzerland	UNDP/UNSERUS-04/S01 COORD		Enhancing security for aid workers	160,000
Switzerland	UNHCR	RUS-04/S/NF01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	793,651
United Kingdom	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL02	Vulnerable population registration and surveys in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	320,784
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/E09	To foster/develop adolescence initiatives and educational activities in the temporary settlements of Ingushetia and accomodation centres in Chechnya	16,791
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/E09	To foster/develop adolescence initiatives and educational activities in the temporary settlements of Ingushetia and accomodation centres in Chechnya	9,836

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Contributions  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 5 of 6

United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/ER/I06	To create and sustain improved living conditions for IDPs from Chechnya through active community participation in micro-project implementation	24,254
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/ER/I06	To create and sustain improved living conditions for IDPs from Chechnya through active community participation in micro-project implementation	6,557
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/H09	Mother and child health services for IDPs	46,642
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/H09	Mother and child health services for IDPs	8,197
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/H10	Primary health care and preventive services to IDPs	16,393
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/H10	Primary health care and preventive services to IDPs	111,940
United Kingdom	IR	RUS-04/F09	Emergency food assistance to IDP in Ingushetia and vulnerable people in TACs in Chechnya	187,266
United Kingdom	IR	RUS-04/WS04	Water and sanitation assistance to IDPs in Ingushetia	88,639
United Kingdom	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	Enhancing security for aid workers	466,417
United Kingdom	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	Enhancing security for aid workers	537,634
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	107,527
United Kingdom	WHO	RUS-04/H01	Strengthening health services in the NC through coordination and information management	400,000
United States	IMC	RUS-04/E09	To foster/develop adolescence initiatives and educational activities in the temporary settlements of Ingushetia and accomodation centres in Chechnya	35,000
United States	IMC	RUS-04/ER/I06	To create and sustain improved living conditions for IDPs from Chechnya through active community participation in micro-project implementation	100,000
United States	IMC	RUS-04/H09	Mother and child health services for IDPs	50,000
United States	IMC	RUS-04/H10	Primary health care and preventive services to IDPs	200,000
United States	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisations	226,113
United States	UNDP/ UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	Enhancing security for aid workers	358,800
United States	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	261,368

**Table II : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Contributions  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 6 of 6

United States	UNHCR	RUS-04/S/NF01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus (Transport and logistics of shelter materials; shelter maintenance in Ingushetia and Chechnya; warehousing of non-food items)	1,238,632
United States	UNHCR	RUS-04/S/NF01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	113,012
United States	UNICEF	RUS-04/UNICEF	Awaiting field office allocation	1,000,000
<b>Total non food</b>				<b>28,567,697</b>

**Part B - Food aid**

Donor	Food type	Food (MTs)	Amount US\$
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	Wheat flour	1070	499,737
Canada	Wheat flour	559	261,194
European Commission	Various	3701	2,192,448
European Commission	Various	2651	1,448,931
Ireland	Wheat flour	783	365,853
Netherlands	Various	1184	550,000
Netherlands	Various	1058	499,653
Sweden	Vegetable Oil	447	483,787
Switzerland			22,860
Switzerland	Various	1259	793,651
Switzerland	Wheat flour	613	269,953
Switzerland	Wheat flour	741	378,788
United Kingdom	Various	938	597,015
United Kingdom	Wheat flour	1165	544,464
United States		TBI	2,329
United States	Various	8720	4,587,180
<b>Total food aid</b>			<b>13,497,843</b>

<b>Grand total</b>	<b>42,065,540</b>
--------------------	-------------------



## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 3

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions/Pledges/Carryover	Unmet Requirements
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>						
RUS-04/CSS01	Enhancing coordination among humanitarian organisations	OCHA	1,507,420	1,507,420	1,301,151	206,269
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>1,507,420</b>	<b>1,507,420</b>	<b>1,301,151</b>	<b>206,269</b>
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>						
RUS-04/ER/I01	Job creation and capacity building	UNDP	490,000	270,000	-	270,000
RUS-04/ER/I02	Community development in Chechnya	DRC	200,000	200,000	216,296	(16,296)
RUS-04/ER/I03	Income generation activities (IGA) in Chechnya	DRC	682,000	682,000	119,814	562,186
RUS-04/ER/I04	Income generation activities (IGA) in Ingushetia	DRC	211,000	211,000	92,624	118,376
RUS-04/ER/I05	Rehabilitation of gas distribution system in Chechnya	DRC	260,510	260,510	54,409	206,101
RUS-04/ER/I06	Community capacity building programme	IMC	300,000	300,000	152,503	147,497
RUS-04/ER/I07	Job creation	OC	105,000	70,000	-	70,000
RUS-04/ER/I08	Support to small enterprises and vocational training in Chechnya	PIN	229,800	180,000	31,000	149,000
<b>Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>2,478,310</b>	<b>2,173,510</b>	<b>666,646</b>	<b>1,506,864</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
RUS-04/E01; E02	Strengthening access to education for children in Chechnya; ensuring quality education for IDP children in Ingushetia	UNICEF	3,606,000	3,352,000	1,723,277	1,628,723
RUS-04/E02 (integrated in RUS-04/E01)	Ensuring quality education for IDP children in Ingushetia	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
RUS-04/E03	Support to the rehabilitation and improvement of education services in Chechnya	UNESCO	500,000	500,000	283,121	216,879
RUS-04/E04	Strengthening national capacity for the integrated psychological, pedagogical and medico-social rehabilitation in Chechnya	UNESCO	297,532	297,532	-	297,532
RUS-04/E05	School rehabilitation and educational programme in Chechnya and Ingushetia	CPCD	930,000	250,000	228,856	21,144
RUS-04/E06	Interregional peace building/promotion activities for children and youth	DRC	80,000	80,000	-	80,000
RUS-04/E07	Psychosocial centre and mobile unit, in Grozny and Grozny rural district	DRC	127,500	150,000	69,234	80,766
RUS-04/E08	Psychosocial centre in Alina/branch in Pitsefabrika, summer camp	DRC	110,500	110,500	63,465	47,035
RUS-04/E09	Adolescence initiatives	IMC	150,000	150,000	77,896	72,104
RUS-04/E10	Tolerance/peace building and conflict management	PIN	101,600	117,980	-	117,980
RUS-04/E11	Magazine	VESTA	17,960	11,975	-	11,975
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>5,921,092</b>	<b>5,019,987</b>	<b>2,445,849</b>	<b>2,574,138</b>
<b>FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>						
RUS-04/S/NF01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	UNHCR	841,636	2,314,672	2,232,360	82,312
RUS-04/S/NF02	Construction of permanent housing for IDPs from Chechnya residing in Ingushetia	DRC	404,559	404,559	-	404,559
RUS-04/S/NF03	Reconstruction of social institutions in Chechnya	DRC	736,875	736,875	199,130	537,745
RUS-04/S/NF04	Rehabilitation of damaged housing for IDPs, returnees and residents in Chechnya	DRC	2,377,530	2,377,530	912,256	1,465,274
RUS-04/S/NF05	Temporary shelter for IDPs in Ingushetia	DRC	627,174	627,174	256,098	371,076
RUS-04/S/NF06	Shelter assistance for vulnerable groups in Chechnya: including returnees, orphans and invalids	IR	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**

List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each

as of 15 October 2004

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 3

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions/Pledges/Carryover	Unmet Requirements
RUS-04/S/NF07	Assistance to returnees and most vulnerable in Chechnya	PIN	362,720	362,720	33,500	329,220
<b>Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>7,350,494</b>	<b>8,823,530</b>	<b>3,633,344</b>	<b>5,190,186</b>

<b>FOOD</b>						
RUS-04/F01	Emergency food assistance to conflict-affected internally displaced persons and vulnerable households in the North Caucasus [REVISED ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT NEEDS ASSESSMENT]	WFP	15,646,221	13,181,406	13,497,843	(316,437)
RUS-04/F02(A01)	Improved food security for IDPs and the rural poor through the provision of agricultural inputs for household farming	FAO	312,350	435,000	435,000	-
RUS-04/F03(A02)	Poverty reduction and improved public health through essential assistance for rehabilitation of veterinary services	FAO	186,350	186,350	-	186,350
RUS-04/F04(A03)	Monitoring and coordination of needs, activities and associated impacts within the agricultural/food security sectors	FAO	194,750	194,750	-	194,750
RUS-04/F05	Hot meals for IDP school children in Ingushetia and vulnerable groups in Chechnya	CPCD	742,859	742,859	400,865	341,994
RUS-04/F06	Relief food aid for vulnerable population in the Republic of Chechnya and IDPs in Dagestan, Russian Federation	DRC	10,000,000	10,000,000	7,312,817	2,687,183
RUS-04/F07	Institutional feeding in Chechnya	DRC	1,920,300	1,920,300	-	1,920,300
RUS-04/F08(A04)	Seed distribution for vulnerable groups of remaining population in Chechnya	DRC	488,500	488,500	-	488,500
RUS-04/F09	Emergency food assistance to IDP in Ingushetia and vulnerable people in TACs in Chechnya	IR	434,448	393,865	187,266	206,599
RUS-04/F10	Complementary food assistance to the most vulnerable in Chechnya	PIN	733,000	733,000	-	733,000
<b>Sub total for FOOD</b>			<b>30,658,778</b>	<b>28,276,030</b>	<b>21,833,791</b>	<b>6,442,239</b>

<b>HEALTH</b>						
RUS-04/H01	Strengthening health coordination and information management	WHO	371,000	371,000	400,000	(29,000)
RUS-04/H02	Strengthening communicable disease surveillance and epidemic response strengthening primary health care	WHO	349,800	349,800	-	349,800
RUS-04/H03	Tuberculosis control in the North Caucasus	WHO	317,700	317,700	-	317,700
RUS-04/H04	Strengthening health services in Chechnya at primary health care level through capacity building in peri-natal and child care	WHO	270,300	270,300	275,000	(4,700)
RUS-04/H05A	HIV and STI prevention	WHO	67,840	67,840	-	67,840
RUS-04/H05B; H06; H07	HIV and STI prevention; support for the EPI; mother and child health care	UNICEF	1,183,100	1,087,500	600,000	487,500
RUS-04/H06 [integrated in RUS-04/H05B]	Support for the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI)	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
RUS-04/H07 [integrated in RUS-04/H05B]	Mother and child health care (MCH)	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
RUS-04/H08	Support to disabled people and medical facilities in Chechnya	HI	600,000	600,000	658,537	(58,537)
RUS-04/H09	Mother and child health services for IDPs	IMC	350,000	350,000	153,646	196,354
RUS-04/H10	Primary health care and preventive services to IDPs	IMC	500,000	500,000	328,333	171,667
RUS-04/H11	Maintain polyclinics in 2 tent camps in Ingushetia	IR	197,589	-	-	-
RUS-04/H12	Physical rehabilitation of medical institutions	PIN	320,000	320,000	-	320,000
RUS-04/H13	Reproductive health and emergency medical assistance to IDPs in Ingushetia; rest for displaced children and elderly in summer camps	VESTA	102,300	102,300	-	102,300
RUS-04/H14	Women's dignity centre Grozny	WVI International	40,000	40,000	40,000	-

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

**Table III : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Projects (grouped by sector), with funding status of each  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 3 of 3

Project Code	Sector/Activity	Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet Requirements
RUS-04/H15	Primary Health Care System Development Project	IR	-	500,000	-	500,000
RUS-04/H16	Integrated Health Education and Psycho-social Project for the Population of Grozny and Urus-Martan	WVI International	-	1,052,000	-	1,052,000
RUS-04/WHO	Awaiting confirmation	WHO	-	-	230,486	(230,486)
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>4,669,629</b>	<b>5,928,440</b>	<b>2,686,002</b>	<b>3,242,438</b>
<b>MINE ACTION</b>						
RUS-04/MA01A; MA02	Mine and UXO survivor assistance; mine risk education/risk reduction	UNICEF	789,400	785,300	627,358	157,942
RUS-04/MA01B	Mine and UXO survivor assistance	WHO	40,000	40,000	-	40,000
RUS-04/MA02 [integrated in RUS-04/MA01A]	Mine risk education/risk reduction	UNICEF	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub total for MINE ACTION</b>			<b>829,400</b>	<b>825,300</b>	<b>627,358</b>	<b>197,942</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>						
RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	Protection and assistance for IDPs in the North Caucasus	UNHCR	2,417,298	2,844,748	2,844,740	8
RUS-04/P/HR/RL02	Vulnerable population registration and surveys in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	DRC	946,075	1,028,748	531,670	497,078
RUS-04/P/HR/RL03	NGO development and capacity building	DRC	46,000	46,000	42,310	3,690
RUS-04/P/HR/RL04	Chechen legal aid centre	NIISO	45,766	45,766	10,000	35,766
RUS-04/P/HR/RL05	Post-conflict social reintegration and reconciliation	NI	590,000	590,000	70,000	520,000
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>4,045,139</b>	<b>4,555,262</b>	<b>3,498,720</b>	<b>1,056,542</b>
<b>SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>						
RUS-04/UNICEF	Awaiting confirmation	UNICEF	-	-	1,000,000	(1,000,000)
<b>Sub total for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>(1,000,000)</b>
<b>SECURITY</b>						
RUS-04/S01	Enhancing security for aid workers	UNDP/UNSECO ORD	2,392,001	2,392,001	2,593,105	(201,104)
<b>Sub total for SECURITY</b>			<b>2,392,001</b>	<b>2,392,001</b>	<b>2,593,105</b>	<b>(201,104)</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>						
RUS-04/WS01	Emergency water and sanitation services in Ingushetia	IRC	401,887	1,000,000	949,767	50,233
RUS-04/WS02	Rehabilitation of water network in Ingushetia	IRC	68,000	68,000	68,000	-
RUS-04/WS03	Rehabilitation of water distribution system in 3 settlements in Chechnya	DRC	287,330	287,330	54,409	232,921
RUS-04/WS04	Water and sanitation assistance to IDPs in Ingushetia	IR	202,823	202,823	88,639	114,184
RUS-04/WS05	Water and sanitation assistance to IDPs in Ingushetia and resident population in Grozny	UNICEF	1,111,400	1,040,400	618,759	421,641
<b>Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>2,071,440</b>	<b>2,598,553</b>	<b>1,779,574</b>	<b>818,979</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>61,923,703</b>	<b>62,100,033</b>	<b>42,065,540</b>	<b>20,034,493</b>

## CZECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

**Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**

List of Contributions (grouped by sector)

as of 15 October 2004

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing Agency.

Page 1 of 4

Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
European Commission	FAO	RUS-04/F02(A01)	435,000
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>435,000</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			
Canada	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	113,412
European Commission	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	214,373
European Commission	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	53,593
Germany	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	156,438
Greece	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	80,000
Netherlands	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	140,000
Sweden	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	267,222
Switzerland	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	50,000
United States	OCHA	RUS-04/CSS01	226,113
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>1,301,151</b>
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/ER/105	54,409
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/ER/104	92,624
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/ER/103	92,624
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/ER/102	158,662
Netherlands	IMC	RUS-04/ER/106	21,692
Netherlands	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF04	203,683
Norway	DRC	RUS-04/ER/102	57,634
Norway	DRC	RUS-04/ER/103	27,190
Private	PIN	RUS-04/ER/108	16,000
Private	PIN	RUS-04/ER/108	15,000
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/ER/106	24,254
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/ER/106	6,557
United States	IMC	RUS-04/ER/106	100,000
<b>Subtotal for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>870,329</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
Canada	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	74,627
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/E08	63,465
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/E07	69,234
European Commission	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	609,015
Japan	UNESCO	RUS-04/E03	283,121
Netherlands	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	245,000
Netherlands	IMC	RUS-04/E09	16,269
Private	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	453,400

**Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Contributions (grouped by sector)  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing Agency.

Page 2 of 4

Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
Private	CPCD	RUS-04/E05	228,856
Sweden	UNICEF	RUS-04/E01; E02	341,235
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/E09	16,791
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/E09	9,836
United States	IMC	RUS-04/E09	35,000
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>2,445,849</b>
<b>FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF03	184,156
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF04	502,126
European Commission	UNHCR	RUS-04/S/NF01	87,065
European Commission	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF05	256,098
Netherlands	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF03	14,974
Norway	DRC	RUS-04/S/NF04	206,447
Private	PIN	RUS-04/S/NF07	17,000
Private	PIN	RUS-04/S/NF07	16,500
Switzerland	UNHCR	RUS-04/S/NF01	793,651
United States	UNHCR	RUS-04/S/NF01	113,012
United States	UNHCR	RUS-04/S/NF01	1,238,632
<b>Subtotal for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>3,429,661</b>
<b>FOOD</b>			
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	WFP	RUS-04/F01	499,737
Canada	WFP	RUS-04/F01	261,194
European Commission	WFP	RUS-04/F01	1,448,931
European Commission	WFP	RUS-04/F01	2,192,448
European Commission	DRC	RUS-04/F06	840,935
European Commission	DRC	RUS-04/F06	4,004,975
European Commission	DRC	RUS-04/F06	2,466,907
Ireland	WFP	RUS-04/F01	365,853
Ireland	CPCD	RUS-04/F05	264,875
Netherlands	WFP	RUS-04/F01	550,000
Netherlands	WFP	RUS-04/F01	499,653
Private	CPCD	RUS-04/F05	135,990
Sweden	WFP	RUS-04/F01	483,787
Switzerland	WFP	RUS-04/F01	793,651
Switzerland	WFP	RUS-04/F01	269,953
Switzerland	WFP	RUS-04/F01	378,788
Switzerland	WFP	RUS-04/F01	22,860
United Kingdom	WFP	RUS-04/F01	597,015
United Kingdom	WFP	RUS-04/F01	544,464
United Kingdom	IR	RUS-04/F09	187,266

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

**Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Contributions (grouped by sector)  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing Agency.

Page 3 of 4

Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
United States	WFP	RUS-04/F01	4,587,180
United States	WFP	RUS-04/F01	2,329
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>			<b>21,398,791</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>			
Canada	WHO	RUS-04/WHO	114,468
European Commission	HI	RUS-04/H08	658,537
Netherlands	IMC	RUS-04/H09	48,807
Netherlands	UNICEF	RUS-04/H05B; H06; H07	200,000
Norway	WHO	RUS-04/WHO	116,018
Norway	WHO	RUS-04/H04	275,000
Private	WVI International	RUS-04/H14	40,000
Sweden	UNICEF	RUS-04/H05B; H06; H07	400,000
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/H10	16,393
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/H10	111,940
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/H09	46,642
United Kingdom	IMC	RUS-04/H09	8,197
United Kingdom	WHO	RUS-04/H01	400,000
United States	IMC	RUS-04/H10	200,000
United States	IMC	RUS-04/H09	50,000
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>2,686,002</b>
<b>MINE ACTION</b>			
European Commission	UNICEF	RUS-04/MA01A; MA02	182,704
Germany	UNICEF	RUS-04/MA01A; MA02	161,691
Private	UNICEF	RUS-04/MA01A; MA02	282,963
<b>Subtotal for MINE ACTION</b>			<b>627,358</b>
<b>MULTI-SECTOR</b>			
United Kingdom	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	107,527
<b>Subtotal for MULTI-SECTOR</b>			<b>107,527</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			
Canada	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	261,194
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL03	42,310
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL02	58,325
European Commission	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	843,602
European Commission	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	261,781
Germany	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	579,268
Kazakhstan	NIISO	RUS-04/P/HR/RL04	10,000
Netherlands	NI	RUS-04/P/HR/RL05	50,000

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

**Table IV : Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
List of Contributions (grouped by sector)  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and the respective appealing Agency.

Page 4 of 4

Donor	Channel	Project code	Amount US\$
Netherlands	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	530,000
Norway	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL02	14,234
Private	NI	RUS-04/P/HR/RL05	20,000
Sweden	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL02	138,327
United Kingdom	DRC	RUS-04/P/HR/RL02	320,784
United States	UNHCR	RUS-04/P/HR/RL01	261,368
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>3,391,193</b>
<b>SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			
United States	UNICEF	RUS-04/UNICEF	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>SECURITY</b>			
Canada	UNDP/UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	228,981
European Commission	UNDP/UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	450,237
Netherlands	UNDP/UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	100,000
Sweden	UNDP/UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	291,036
Switzerland	UNDP/UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	160,000
United Kingdom	UNDP/UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	466,417
United Kingdom	UNDP/UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	537,634
United States	UNDP/UNSECOORD	RUS-04/S01	358,800
<b>Subtotal for SECURITY</b>			<b>2,593,105</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
Denmark	DRC	RUS-04/WS03	54,409
European Commission	UNICEF	RUS-04/WS05	618,759
European Commission	IRC	RUS-04/WS02	68,000
European Commission	IRC	RUS-04/WS01	400,000
European Commission	IRC	RUS-04/WS01	549,767
United Kingdom	IR	RUS-04/WS04	88,639
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>1,779,574</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>42,065,540</b>

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

**Table V & VI : Total Contributions per Donor: Consolidated Appeal and Total Humanitarian Assistance  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**

15 October 2004

**Table V: Consolidated Appeal**

Total Contributions per Donor (to projects listed in the Consolidated Appeal) [carry over not included]

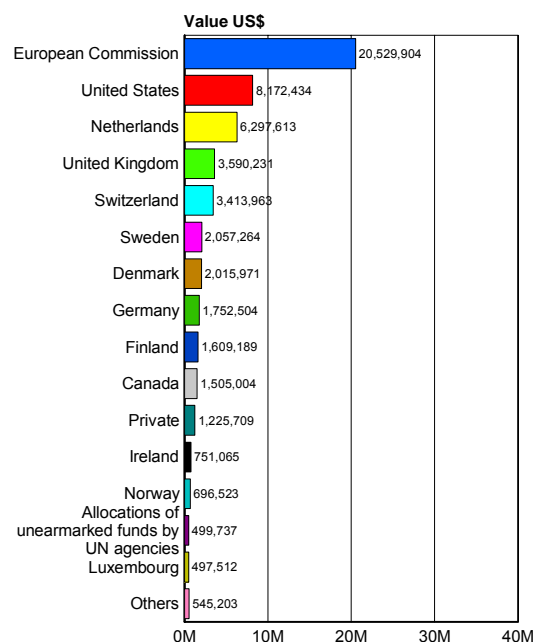
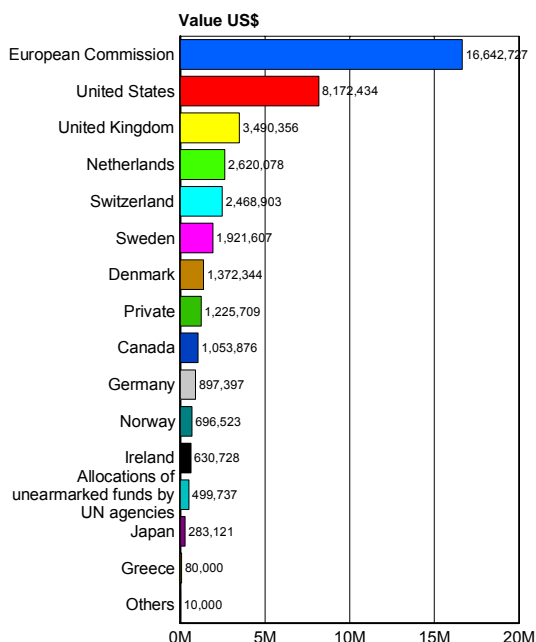
Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
European Commission	16,642,727	39.6%
United States	8,172,434	19.4%
United Kingdom	3,490,356	8.3%
Netherlands	2,620,078	6.2%
Switzerland	2,468,903	5.9%
Sweden	1,921,607	4.6%
Denmark	1,372,344	3.3%
Private	1,225,709	2.9%
Canada	1,053,876	2.5%
Germany	897,397	2.1%
Norway	696,523	1.7%
Ireland	630,728	1.5%
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	499,737	1.2%
Japan	283,121	0.7%
Greece	80,000	0.2%
Others	10,000	0.0%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>42,065,540</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance**

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor \*  
(carry over not included)

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
European Commission	20,529,904	37.2%
United States	8,172,434	14.8%
Netherlands	6,297,613	11.4%
United Kingdom	3,590,231	6.5%
Switzerland	3,413,963	6.2%
Sweden	2,057,264	3.7%
Denmark	2,015,971	3.7%
Germany	1,752,504	3.2%
Finland	1,609,189	2.9%
Canada	1,505,004	2.7%
Private	1,225,709	2.2%
Ireland	751,065	1.4%
Norway	696,523	1.3%
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN agencies	499,737	0.9%
Luxembourg	497,512	0.9%
Others	545,203	1.0%
<b>Grand Total:</b>	<b>55,159,826</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*) Includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contribution outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)





## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

**Table VII: Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
Other Contributions (to humanitarian projects not listed in the Consolidated Appeal)  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 1 of 2

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
<b>Austria</b>				
7 Sep 04	Austria	EMERCOM	Medical supplies to the hundreds of people in need [BESLAN]	172,082
<b>Subtotal for Austria</b>				<b>172,082</b>
<b>Canada</b>				
14 Feb 04	Canada	ICRC	Protection; shelter; mine awareness; basic health services; watsan	451,128
<b>Subtotal for Canada</b>				<b>451,128</b>
<b>Denmark</b>				
14 Apr 04	Denmark	Danish RC	Relief aid and humanitarian assistance in crisis and disaster situations	491,739
4 Mar 04	Denmark	DRC	Humanitarian aid to refugees and IDPs	151,888
<b>Subtotal for Denmark</b>				<b>643,627</b>
<b>European Commission</b>				
13 May 04	European Commission	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian aid for the victims of the Chechnya conflict	3,887,177
<b>Subtotal for European Commission</b>				<b>3,887,177</b>
<b>Finland</b>				
1 Jul 04	Finland	Finnchurchaid	Humanitarian assistance	365,408
19 Feb 04	Finland	ICRC	Emergency aid for people in NC/Chechnya	1,243,781
<b>Subtotal for Finland</b>				<b>1,609,189</b>
<b>Germany</b>				
20 Apr 04	Germany	Help	To provide 21,000 people in 23 TACs with a complementary food-package for 30 days	381,707
9 Feb 04	Germany	ICRC	Assistance and protection activities of the ICRC	310,945
9 Sep 04	Germany	Kindemthilfe e.V.	Charter flight from Munich to Vladikavkaz to transport urgently needed medical instruments for the Republican clinical hospital [BESLAN]	42,118
6 Sep 04	Germany	RC/Germany	To provide medical help to the population in Beslan/North Ossetia affected by the hostage crisis [BESLAN]	120,337
<b>Subtotal for Germany</b>				<b>855,107</b>
<b>Ireland</b>				
6 Sep 04	Ireland	IFRC	To assist families affected by the Beslan tragedy [BESLAN]	120,337
<b>Subtotal for Ireland</b>				<b>120,337</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>				
4 Mar 04	Luxembourg	ICRC	Humanitarian assistance	497,512
<b>Subtotal for Luxembourg</b>				<b>497,512</b>

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

**Table VII: Consolidated Appeal for  
Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2004**  
Other Contributions (to humanitarian projects not listed in the Consolidated Appeal)  
as of 15 October 2004  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Page 2 of 2

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
<b>Netherlands</b>				
10 May 04	Netherlands	DRC	Reintegration of IDPs	1,170,836
12 Mar 04	Netherlands	ICRC	Aid to the victims of the Chechnyan conflict	621,891
21 Sep 04	Netherlands	Netherlands RC	Emergency assistance for victims and their relatives of the hostage crisis [BESLAN]	61,576
9 Sep 04	Netherlands	Stichting Vluchteling	Emergency medical care for IDPs from Chechnya in Ingushetia and Chechnya	731,288
17 Jun 04	Netherlands	WVI ( Netherlands)	Provision of primary health care services and psychosocial services for IDPs and vulnerable persons. Basic repair of primary health facilities in Urus Martan District and Grozny rural region. Creation of community mobilisation centres in Urus Martan and Grozny rural. Dissemination of information pertaining to best health practices and psychosocial support. Capacity building of local health professionals through continuing medical training	1,091,944
<b>Subtotal for Netherlands</b>				<b>3,677,535</b>
<b>Sweden</b>				
30 Jan 04	Sweden	DRC	Emergency relief for IDPs and local population in Chechnya and neighboring republics	135,657
<b>Subtotal for Sweden</b>				<b>135,657</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>				
30 Jul 04	Switzerland	Div. Assoc.	Small actions in the North Caucasus	48,000
24 May 04	Switzerland	Green Cross	Soc-Med care projects	45,600
9 Apr 04	Switzerland	Green Cross	Social and medical care in Pochep District	90,476
9 Apr 04	Switzerland	HHB	Rehabilitation of school in Assinovskaja	76,984
30 Jul 04	Switzerland	HHB	Rehabilitation school for visually handicapped persons	124,000
16 Jan 04	Switzerland	SHA	Medical programme North Caucasus	160,000
24 May 04	Switzerland	SHA	Tuva: medical support	400,000
<b>Subtotal for Switzerland</b>				<b>945,060</b>
<b>Turkey</b>				
20 Sep 04	Turkey	Turkey RC	200 kgs of medicines and medical equipment [BESLAN]	0
<b>Subtotal for Turkey</b>				<b>0</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>				
1 Jan 04	United Kingdom	IR	Maintain polyclinics in 2 tent camps in Ingushetia	99,875
<b>Subtotal for United Kingdom</b>				<b>99,875</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>				<b>13,094,286</b>

**ANNEX II**

**Memorandum of Understanding**

**between the**

**United Nations**

**and the**

**Government of the Russian Federation**

**on**

**Humanitarian Action in the North Caucasus**

Recalling the Memorandum on Consultations signed between the United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation on 20 October 1999, establishing a base on which to build humanitarian programmes in the North Caucasus; and acknowledging the United Nations assessment of the humanitarian situation, from 3 to 8 November 1999;

Recognizing the launch of a *United Nations Inter-Agency Flash Appeal for the North Caucasus* on 23 November 1999 so that the United Nations could expand relief assistance in the Republic of Dagestan of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Ingushetia of the Russian Federation to support the work of the Government of the Russian Federation; and noting the conversion of the flash appeal into a *United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the North Caucasus: 1 December 1999 – 30 June 2000*;

Bearing in mind the findings of the United Nations inter-Agency assessment mission which visited the North Caucasus from 31 January- 6 February 2000, including a one-day visit to the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation;

Highlighting that international humanitarian assistance is required to support the affected population in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Dagestan of the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Ingushetia of the Russian Federation;

The United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation have reached the following understanding:

**Paragraph 1: General Provisions**

In view of the number of displaced persons in the North Caucasus and the strain that this is placing on federal executive bodies, authorities of the constituent members of the Russian Federation and the local population, the United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation intend to continue to cooperate in providing humanitarian assistance to civilians affected by the situation in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation as well as those IDPs returning there.

United Nations humanitarian action is based on and guided by standard humanitarian principles, in particular humanity, impartiality, and neutrality, as contained in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, the two Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977, and General Assembly Resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991.

**Paragraph 2: Counterpart Arrangements**

The United Nations, its agencies, and their partners will continue to work with different ministries and agencies of the Russian Federation, in particular the Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (hereafter referred to as EMERCOM of Russia), and the Federal Migration Service of the Russian Federation and other relevant ministries, as well as with authorities of the constituent members of the Russian Federation, and local communities.

**Paragraph 3: Coordination**

The United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation, through EMERCOM of Russia, intend to continue to facilitate coordination of humanitarian assistance in the North Caucasus, including in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation.

**Paragraph 4: Needs Assessments**

The United Nations, its agencies, and their partners will conduct needs assessments, as and when appropriate and, in the case of the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation, as soon as security modalities have been established. Needs assessments, carried out by technically competent personnel and based on standard criteria used by the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners, shall form the basis of humanitarian programmes.

**Paragraph 5: Programme Implementation and Monitoring**

The Government of the Russian Federation intends to facilitate the access of the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners to populations in the affected areas.

The Government of the Russian Federation intends to support the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners to ensure that humanitarian assistance reaches only targeted beneficiaries. The Government of the Russian Federation intends to facilitate regular monitoring visits by the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners in affected areas of the North Caucasus, including in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation, to review programme implementation and to adjust humanitarian action, as appropriate.

**Paragraph 6: Transport and Storage**

The Government of the Russian Federation, through EMERCOM of Russia, intends to support the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners in the transport and storage of relief supplies to the affected areas, in particular to the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation. Separate operational agreements regarding the delivery of assistance will be

concluded as necessary between the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners and EMERCOM of Russia.

**Paragraph 7: Security**

The Government of the Russian Federation will continue to work to ensure the security of the staff of the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners in accordance with the standards set by the United Nations Security Co-ordinator (UNSECOORD), and in cooperation with the United Nations Designated Official for security in the Russian Federation. Specific security arrangements may be agreed upon between the UN Designated Official for security in the Russian Federation and the relevant Russian authorities.

**Paragraph 8: Visas**

The Government of the Russian Federation will issue visas as quickly as possible to the staff of the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners engaged in humanitarian action in the Northern Caucasus.

**Paragraph 9: Customs**

The Government of the Russian Federation will take necessary measures to facilitate and expedite on a priority basis customs clearances in respect to relief items imported into the Russian Federation by the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners.

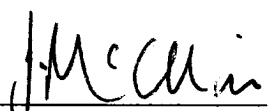
**Paragraph 10: Communications**


The Government of the Russian Federation will support the efforts of the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners, to clear and register communications equipment used by their staff, including HF and VHF radios and satellite and mobile telephones, and to have access to radio frequencies essential for security and for humanitarian action in the Northern Caucasus.

**Paragraph 11: Final Considerations**

The United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation may negotiate an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation on humanitarian action in the Northern Caucasus.

The present Memorandum was signed in Moscow, *16 August* 2000, in two copies, each in the English and Russian languages.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
For the United Nations

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
For the Government of the Russian Federation

**ANNEX III  
PROGRAMME OF SDC/SHA**



The Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit (SHA), a part of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) within the Swiss Ministry of Foreign Affairs, started its work in the Northern Caucasus in summer

2000 by implementing a “Cash for Shelter” programme. The aim of the programme was to assist thousands of Ingush host families who provided shelter for IDPs from Chechnya on a private basis. The programme was implemented twice.

In 2003, in a close cooperation with the Government of the Ingush Republic, SDC/SHA started the implementation of an integration program for IDPs from Chechnya. SDC/SHA also launched a community development programme that aimed to support local institutions such as ambulances, schools and kindergartens with hardware and small rehabilitation works. Under the two above-mentioned programmes, 15 family houses in Barsuki village have been constructed in 2003. The same year, Barsuki local school, ambulance and administration were provided with some rehabilitation works and equipment. In 2004, 15 additional houses - 10 in Gazi-Yurt and 5 in Srednie Achaluki - have been built during the first six months. The construction of another 15 houses - 10 in Gamurzievo and 5 in Nizhnie Achaluki - as well as a community development program for four villages in the area - were under way in the second half of 2004.

SDC/SHA continued its medical programme in North Ossetia, Ingushetia and Chechnya. The medical programme aimed to improve the healthcare system, the prevention of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases. In 2004 SDC provided the laboratories of medical institutions with necessary equipment, financed a telephone line for the AIDS Centre and developed different leaflets, posters, brochures and billboards for different publics such as youth and medical personnel in North-Ossetia, Ingushetia and Chechnya.



*15 individual houses constructed for IDPs from Chechnya in Barsuki village in 2003.*

After the large Kolka-Karmadon rock/ice avalanche in September 2002 in North-Osetia, SDC/SHA started its “High-Mountain Hazard Prevention” project for setting-up of a monitoring system in this part of the Caucasus. The monitoring system was completed in August 2004.

In addition, an institutional cooperation in the field of exchange of experience between Swiss and Russian specialists was started with the objective of elaborating new danger hazard zones maps.


As regards the Beslan tragedy of September 2004, the Swiss government decided to provide about 270'000 SFr for immediate emergency assistance and psychosocial medium term rehabilitation for the children of Beslan.


In 2004, SDC jointly with the Rescue Service of North-Ossetia constructed a mountain training base - Tsey Gorge - for rescuers and civilian population.


In Chechnya, SDC/SHA, through implementing partners, rehabilitated a school in Grozny in 2002. In 2004 another school was rebuilt in Assinovskaya with SDC funds. In addition, the rehabilitation works of a school for blind persons were started in the second half of the year. Also in 2004, SDC/SHA assisted by an implementing partner set up special legal counselling centres for women in Grozny and Argun.

The annual budget of SDC/SHA for the Northern Caucasus of about CHF 5.8 mil is used on 40% for bilateral projects and on 60% for programme contributions towards UN agencies and the ICRC.

**ANNEX IV  
NGO COMMUNITY**

	<p><b>Name:</b> ACF (Action Contre la Faim)  <b>Headquarters:</b> Paris (France)  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.acf-fr.org">http://www.acf-fr.org</a>  <b>Sector:</b> Food; Water and Sanitation  <b>Location:</b> Chechnya and Ingushetia</p>
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>To improve the basic living conditions of affected population in Chechnya by providing supplementary and complementary food; to implement small scale income generating activities in Chechnya; to improve the water and sanitation environment of the population displaced from Chechnya living in settlements in Ingushetia.</p>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	<p>Food Security: 18,000 people; 12 families of beekeepers; 4,700 school children (400 children of 6-18 months in southern areas of Chechnya; 1,600 IDP children of 6-18 months in settlements in Ingushetia). Water and Sanitation: 1,500 patients in institutions in Chechnya; 1,834 children of 6-24 months from vulnerable families; IDPs in settlements in Ingushetia.</p>
<b>Partners:</b>	ECHO
<b>Project Duration:</b>	Depends on the needs
<b>Funds Required:</b>	Unavailable

	<p><b>Name:</b> ARD / Denal (Agency for Rehabilitation and Development)  <b>Sector:</b> Food; Non-Food Items; Health; Education  <b>Location:</b> Chechnya and Ingushetia</p>
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>To render psychosocial support to people affected by the hostilities; to provide specialized medical services for women and medical aid for the entire IDP population; to support education and recreational activities; to supply supplementary food products to vulnerable IDP categories with specific nutritional needs; to provide basic hygienic materials and clothes for newborn children; to help the IDP community to establish a support system for its members making use of available resources.</p>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	<p>IDP children, youth, women and men in Ingushetia and residents in Chechnya</p>
<b>Partners:</b>	UNICEF, WHO, SDC/SHA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2005
<b>Funds Required:</b>	Not available

	<p><b>Name:</b> CARE Canada  <b>Headquarters:</b> Ottawa (Canada)  <b>Sector:</b> Health and Education  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.care.org">www.care.org</a>  <b>Location:</b> Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia</p>
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>To assist in the socio-economic reintegration of community members through psychosocial support techniques.</p>
<b>Beneficiaries:</b>	<p>Trauma - affected children and adults, mine survivors, disabled, children out of school and others.</p>
<b>Partners:</b>	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, ECHO, UNICEF, BPRM, CIDA
<b>Project Duration:</b>	January – December 2005
<b>Funds Required:</b>	US \$1,000,000



**Objectives:**

**Beneficiaries:**

**Partners:**

**Project Duration:**

**Funds Required:**

**Name:** Caritas Internationalis  
**Headquarters:** Prague (Czech Republic)  
**Website:** <http://www.caritas.org>  
**Sector:** Food; Education; Protection  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia

To support children by running centres for early childhood development and preparation classes. To train staff of kindergartens and to distribute educational tools. To assist refugees, returnees and inhabitants of Chechnya by counselling and direct social support. To operate dining hall for most needed. To prevent social-pathological behaviour of children and youth by rendering free time activities and psychosocial support.

Conflict-affected population of Chechnya

UNICEF, WFP

January – December 2005

Available on request



**Objectives:**

**Beneficiaries:**

**Partners:**

**Project Duration:**

**Funds Required:**

**Name:** Charity People  
**Sector:** Health; Mine Action; Education  
**Location:** Chechnya

To provide IDPs in temporary accommodation centres with psychosocial assistance; to reconstruct a school building; to increase mine awareness among children, promoting small business, rehabilitation.

Orphans, young widows (17-40), IDPs, invalids

UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO

January - December 2005

Not available



**Objectives:**

**Beneficiaries:**

**Partners:**

**Project Duration:**

**Funds Required:**

**Name:** CPCD (Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development)  
**Headquarters:** Cornwall (United Kingdom)  
**Sector:** Food; Health; Education; Mine Action; Shelter; Economic Recovery and Infrastructure  
**Location:** Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia, Dagestan, Karachaevo-Cherkessia and Kabardino-Balkaria

To address food needs of displaced and vulnerable people; to provide psychosocial support to conflict affected children and young people and set up rehabilitation centre; to continue education (schools) and training for IDPs, including vocational/ life skills, and rehabilitation of schools; to help build local capacities for conflict resolution and confidence-building; to provide gynecological, psychosocial and complementary medical assistance to displaced women; to raise awareness among young people of the dangerous of land mines and UXO, drugs and alcohol.


Vulnerable groups; displaced and local populations


UNICEF, WFP


January – December 2005

US \$1,200,000



 <p><b>Objectives:</b> <b>Beneficiaries:</b> <b>Partners:</b> <b>Project Duration:</b> <b>Funds Required:</b></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> Centre for Prevention of Humanitarian Catastrophes</p> <p><b>Sector:</b> Food; Non-Food Items; Education; Economic Recovery and Infrastructure</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Ingushetia</p> <p>To assist kindergartens in the field of education; to provide psychosocial support to IDP children.</p> <p>IDP children; invalids; orphans</p> <p>UNICEF</p> <p>January – December 2005</p> <p>Not available</p>
--	---

 <p><b>Objectives:</b> <b>Beneficiaries:</b> <b>Partners:</b> <b>Project Duration:</b> <b>Funds Required:</b></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> CRC (Caucasian Refugee Council)</p> <p><b>Sector:</b> Protection; Non-Food Items; Health</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, Karachaeva-Cherkessia, North Ossetia – Alania</p> <p>To assess the needs of and keep a database on vulnerable IDPs in the housing sector in Ingushetia; to assist IDPs by distributing non-food items; to direct IDPs and other vulnerable population groups in need of psychosocial assistance to the appropriate organisations.</p> <p>IDP population and other vulnerable population groups</p> <p>Caucasian Forum for NGOs, DRC, International Alert, NRC, and UNHCR.</p> <p>January – December 2005</p> <p>US \$ 111,160</p>
--	--

 <p><b>Objectives:</b> <b>Beneficiaries:</b> <b>Partners:</b> <b>Project Duration:</b> <b>Funds Required:</b></p>	<p><b>Name:</b> CRDPC (Chechen Refugee and Displaced Persons Council)</p> <p><b>Sector:</b> Food; Shelter; Non-Food Items; Education</p> <p><b>Location:</b> Chechnya and Ingushetia</p> <p>To provide food and non-food support for IDP children in Ingushetia; to rehabilitate schools; to provide food assistance for vulnerable groups in Chechnya.</p> <p>IDP children and vulnerable population</p> <p>UNICEF, WFP</p> <p>January – December 2005</p> <p>Not available</p>
--	--



**Name:** DRC (Danish Refugee Council)  
**Headquarters:** Copenhagen (Denmark)  
**Website:** <http://www.flyghtning.dk>  
**Sector:** Food; Shelter; Mine Action; Economic Recovery and Infrastructure; Registration; Protection  
**Location:** Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachaevo-Cherkessia, Krasnodar Kray, North Ossetia, and Stavropol Kray

**Objectives:** To assist in the establishment of durable solutions to the problems of refugees, IDPs and vulnerable population groups in the region through humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation activities; to protect a conflict-affected population in the region; to integrate former refugees and IDPs wishing to settle permanently in the areas other than those of their habitual residence, mainly in Ingushetia, North Ossetia and Dagestan; to reintegrate returnees in Chechnya from outside of the republic and from other areas within the republic into areas of previous residence; to enhance peaceful interethnic coexistence in areas otherwise marked by ethnic conflict and tension.

**Beneficiaries:** IDPs, refugees, and vulnerable local population  
**Partners:** UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, OCHA, ECHO, governments of Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, United Kingdom and of the Russian Federation

**Project Duration:** January – December 2005

**Funds Required:** US \$14,933,877



**Name:** Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe eV  
**Headquarters:** Bonn (Germany)  
**Website:** <http://www.help-germany.de>  
**Sector:** Non-food Items; Economic Recovery and Infrastructure  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia

**Objectives:** To provide non-food items to IDP in Ingushetia in all living sectors; to provide non-food items to conflict-affected people in Grozny; to improve the quality of life of conflict-affected people in Chechnya

**Beneficiaries:** IDPs in Ingushetia and conflict-affected population in Grozny

**Partners:** ECHO

**Project Duration:** January – December 2005

**Funds Required:** Not available



**Name:** HFO (Hammer FORum)  
**Headquarters:** Hamm (Germany)  
**Website:** <http://www.hammer-forum.de>  
**Sector:** Health  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia


**Objectives:** To offer primary and secondary medical care to children, training and local capacity building, health education


**Beneficiaries:** vulnerable groups, mainly Children


**Partners:** ECHO, UNICEF

**Project Duration:** January – December 2005

**Funds Required:** Not available

	<b>Name:</b> Handicap International <b>Headquarters:</b> Lyon (France) <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.handicap-international.org">http://www.handicap-international.org</a> <b>Sector:</b> Health <b>Location:</b> Chechnya and Ingushetia
	<b>Objectives:</b> To assist disabled people with morbidity aid devices and various items according to their needs; to strengthen health and social services supporting disabled persons in Chechnya; to improve the rehabilitation of injured persons in surgical departments by providing training and equipment; to refer amputees to relevant orthopedic workshops to fit them with prostheses; to develop socio-economic projects with the Chechen branch of the All-Russia Society of Disabled Persons (VOI); to promote the social integration of people with disability in Chechnya.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> People with disability <b>Partners:</b> Society of Invalids of Chechnya, Swiss Cooperation, WHO <b>Project Duration:</b> January – December 2005 <b>Funds Required:</b> Available upon request	

	<b>Name:</b> Hilfswerk Austria <b>Headquarters:</b> Vienna (Austria) <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.hilfswerk.at">http://www.hilfswerk.at</a> <b>Sector:</b> Education, Food, Water and Sanitation, Protection, Health <b>Location:</b> Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia
	<b>Objectives:</b> To maintain education of IDP children in Ingushetia; to equip youths in Chechnya with skills for particular employment; to improve the nutritional situation of schoolchildren in Argun and Grozny; to give employment for most needed in Argun; to enhance self-sufficiency of disabled persons (deaf people) by supporting income generation activities in Grozny; to improve health and environmental sanitation conditions in communities in Argun; to assist refugees from North Ossetia, to create psychosocial center for victims in Beslan together with Austrian psychologists
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> IDPs, youths and vulnerable groups <b>Partners:</b> UNICEF, WFP <b>Project Duration:</b> January – December 2005 <b>Funds Required:</b> US \$1,250,000	

	<b>Name:</b> IHI (International Humanitarian Initiative) <b>Headquarters:</b> Warsaw (Poland) <b>Sector:</b> Protection; Health; Education <b>Location:</b> Chechnya and Ingushetia
	<b>Objectives:</b> To provide direct medical emergency assistance; to provide access to specialized health care for civilian victims of hostilities in Chechnya; to conduct health and emergency trainings; to provide specialized medical assistance for hospitals, medical and social aid for most vulnerable.
<b>Beneficiaries:</b> Depends on the programme <b>Partners:</b> Secours Populaire Francais (SPF) <b>Project Duration:</b> January – December 2005 <b>Funds Required:</b> Not available	



**Name:** IMC (International Medical Corps)  
**Headquarters:** Los Angeles (United States of America)  
**Website:** <http://www.imcworldwide.org>  
**Sector:** Shelter; Non-Food Items; Health; Water and Sanitation

**Objectives:**

**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia  
 To improve the accessibility and quality of primary, mother and child, and preventative health services for IDPs by provision of medical care, equipment and supplies, medical training and rehabilitation of local structures; to improve community living conditions by implementing capacity building micro-grant projects, supplying household garden resources and distributing winterization materials.

**Beneficiaries:** IDPs living in temporary settlements and private accommodations.  
**Partners:** FAO, WHO  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Available upon request



**Name:** IRC (International Rescue Committee)  
**Headquarters:** New York (United States of America)  
**Website:** <http://www.theirc.org>  
**Sector:** Shelter; Water and Sanitation; Education; Health; Economic Recovery & Infrastructure

**Objectives:**

**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia  
 The mission of the IRC – North Caucasus program is to increase the quality of life of the conflict affected population of the North Caucasus while promoting self-sufficiency within the local communities. This is achieved through the provision of emergency relief projects such as water, sanitation, shelter and education projects, and through the provision of longer-term projects such as infrastructure reconstruction and economic recovery.

**Partners:** BPRM, CRC, ECHO, Stichting Vluchteling, UNICEF, VESTA  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Not available



**Name:** IR (Islamic Relief)  
**Headquarters:** Birmingham (United Kingdom)  
**Website:** <http://www.islamic-relief.com>  
**Sector:** Food; Shelter; Non-food Items; Health; Water and Sanitation; Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

**Objectives:**

**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia  
 To address food needs (food parcels, hot-meals, sweet buns) of displaced persons; to ensure that basic health needs of IDPs are met; to improve sanitary conditions in camps and ensure the provision of water; to send occasional convoys to IDPs in Ingushetia and Chechnya; to start development projects in Ingushetia and Chechnya.

**Beneficiaries:** IDPs, vulnerable population, and school children  
**Partners:** UNICEF, WFP  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Not available



**Name:** Let's Save the Generation  
**Sector:** Health; Mine Action  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia

**Objectives:** To organise educational sessions on mine risk; to gather data on mine risk situations; to provide psychosocial and physical assistance to mine victims among IDP children. To provide vocational training.

**Beneficiaries:** IDP children  
**Partners:** UNICEF, WHO, HI  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Not available



**Name:** LIBA  
**Sector:** Education, Health  
**Location:** Chechnya and neighboring republics

**Objectives:** Implement health-improving programmes for children, targeted medical and material assistance

**Beneficiaries:** School children, disabled, affected population  
**Partners:** Federal Agency for Physical Training and Sports  
**Project Duration:** January – February 2005  
**Funds Required:** 1,128,000



**Name:** MDM (Médecins Du Monde)  
**Headquarters:** Paris (France)  
**Website:** <http://www.medecinsdumonde.org>  
<http://www.mdm-international.org>

**Sector:** Health  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia

**Objectives:** To provide primary health care in Chechnya; to provide equipment, medical and surgical kits to hospitals in Chechnya; to provide psychological and psychiatric care to affected women in Chechnya; to organize training sessions for medical staff from Chechnya.


**Beneficiaries:** General population  
**Partners:** None  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Not available





**Name:** Memorial  
**Website:** <http://www.memo.ru>  
**Sector:** Protection  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia

**Objectives:** To monitor human rights of the IDP and local population; to provide free legal consultations for IDPs from Chechnya and North Ossetia; to provide social assistance; to assist in transporting IDPs or vulnerable population to receive medical treatment.

**Beneficiaries:** Affected population  
**Partners:** UNHCR  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Not available

	<p><b>Name:</b> <b>MINGA</b>  <b>Sector:</b> Food; Non-Food Items; Health; Water and Sanitation; Education; Mine Action  <b>Location:</b> Chechnya</p>
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p>	<p>To provide the IDP population in Ingushetia and vulnerable population in Chechnya with food, non-food items, medicines; to provide notebooks and text books to IDP children and schools; to provide assistance to mine victims; to integrate invalids; to create jobs.</p>
<p><b>Beneficiaries:</b></p>	<p>Invalids-mine victims, orphans, vulnerable population</p>
<p><b>Partners:</b></p>	<p>UNICEF, Voice of the Mountains, ICRC, "Medina" Association</p>
<p><b>Project Duration:</b></p>	<p>January – December 2005</p>
<p><b>Funds Required:</b></p>	<p>US \$120,000</p>

	<p><b>Name:</b> <b>MSF (Médecins Sans Frontières) – Belgium</b>  <b>Headquarters:</b> Brussels (Belgium)  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.msf.be">http://www.msf.be</a>  <b>Sector:</b> Health; Shelter; Water and Sanitation  <b>Location:</b> Ingushetia (Malgobek Region)</p>
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p>	<p>To assure access to primary health care and reproductive health care for Chechen IDPs in the Malgobek region; to assure adequate hygienic and sanitary conditions as well as housing for the IDPs; Community Health Workers provide information to the IDPs on various health and social issues and to MSF on living conditions and health problems amongst the IDPs.</p>
<p><b>Beneficiaries:</b></p>	<p>IDP population in Malgobek Region</p>
<p><b>Partners:</b></p>	<p>None</p>
<p><b>Project Duration:</b></p>	<p>January – December 2005</p>
<p><b>Funds Required:</b></p>	<p>Available on request</p>

	<p><b>Name:</b> <b>MSF (Médecins Sans Frontières) – Holland</b>  <b>Headquarters:</b> Amsterdam (The Netherlands)  <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.artsenzondergrenzen.nl">http://www.artsenzondergrenzen.nl</a>  <b>Sector:</b> Health  <b>Location:</b> Chechnya and Ingushetia</p>
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p>	<p>To facilitate free access to basic medical care in Ingushetia and Chechnya by providing sufficient medicines, dressing materials, and medical equipment to selected medical facilities (38); to ensure the correct amount of supply, the programme continues to strengthen data collection and monitoring; to continuously monitor the humanitarian situation to ensure timely response to critical situations; to respond to the needs for psychosocial health care, counselors have been deployed to work in the Grozny №9 and Achkhoy-Martanovsky Hospital emergency departments, as well as in temporary settlements of IDPs in Ingushetia and Chechnya; to reduce the transmission of TB by starting up a programme aimed at the treatment of TB patients (Shali, Gudermes and Nadternechny); mobile clinics operating in six TACS in Grozny.</p>
<p><b>Beneficiaries:</b></p>	<p>Affected population</p>
<p><b>Partners:</b></p>	<p>None</p>
<p><b>Project Duration:</b></p>	<p>January – December 2005</p>
<p><b>Funds Required:</b></p>	<p>available on request</p>

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)



**Name:** NI (Nonviolence International)  
**Headquarters:** Washington DC (USA)  
**Website:** [www.members.tripod.com/nviusa/index2.htm](http://www.members.tripod.com/nviusa/index2.htm)  
**Sector:** Protection (Peace / Reconciliation)  
**Location:** Moscow, North Caucasus

**Objectives:** To develop and implement peace-building, conflict prevention and reconciliation programs; to strengthen the capacities of local civil organizations in the above-mentioned fields and to ensure the coordinated and complimentary character of civil peace-building initiatives. Practical activities developed and supported by the organization include cross-border cooperation programs between Chechnya and neighbouring regions, conflict management initiatives involving local authorities, media, youth, religious leaders, police, etc.

**Beneficiaries:** Conflict-affected populations and NGO's involved in peace-building  
**Partners:** FEWER, Local NGO's including: "Alternative to violence"; CRC, "Art-Serlo", "Dialogue", CPCD, and other.  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** US \$405,000



**Name:** NIISO  
**Sector:** Protection  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia

**Objectives:** To protect the interests of families affected as a result of hostilities in Chechnya; to improve knowledge of human rights; to assist affected invalids financially, orphans and IDPs in the field of protection of rights and freedoms.

**Beneficiaries:** Affected population  
**Project Duration:** Not available  
**Funds Required:** Not available

**Name:** NIZAM  
**Sector:** Protection  
**Location:** Chechnya

**Objectives:** To disseminate information about the law to raise awareness; to render legal assistance to IDPs and returnees to Chechnya; to assist in preparing documents for registration and passing different legal procedures; to engage in human rights protection in governmental structures and Courts of justice in Chechnya.

**Beneficiaries:** IDP and local population  
**Partners:** Open Society Institute (Budapest), UNHCR  
**Project Duration:** January - December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Available upon request

"OPEN CONTINENT"



**Name:** Open Continent  
**Sector:** Economic Recovery and Infrastructure; Food; Education  
**Location:** Chechnya, Ingushetia, and North Ossetia

**Objectives:** To assist in the creation of jobs; to provide vocational training; implementing of school feeding; school reconstruction activities; organizing trips to international linguistic camps for teenagers.

**Beneficiaries:** IDPs and vulnerable population  
**Partners:** Bridges for Education, UNICEF, WFP, FAO  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Available on request

## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)



**Name:** PHO (Polish Humanitarian Organisation)  
**Headquarters:** Warsaw (Poland)  
**Website:** <http://www.pah.org.pl>  
**Sector:** Water and Sanitation  
**Location:** Chechnya (Grozny and another sites of the republic).

**Objectives:** To provide for basic water and sanitation needs of inhabitants of Chechnya; to ensure the provision of purified, potable water to the residents of Grozny and another sites in Chechnya; to improve sanitary standards by building latrines; to remove garbage and sewage from public and private locations in Grozny.

**Beneficiaries:** Residents of Chechnya, schools and hospitals.

**Partners:** ECHO, UNICEF, French Catholic Committee Against Hunger and for Development, ICRC, UNHCR

**Project Duration:** January – December 2005

**Funds Required:** US \$824,100



**Name:** PIN (People in Need)  
**Headquarters:** Prague (Czech Republic)  
**Website:** <http://www.peopleinneed.cz>  
**Sector:** Food; Shelter; Non-Food Items; Health; Education; Economic recovery and Infrastructure  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia

**Objectives:** To address food needs of IDPs and vulnerable groups in Grozny; to cover shelter needs of the most needy people in Chechnya by providing construction materials; to provide basic health care and medicine to IDPs in Ingushetia; to support, rehabilitate and work on prophylaxis with children and youth at risk; to support education activities, and school and hospital rehabilitation in Chechnya and Ingushetia; to provide income generation and job opportunities to the population in Chechnya.

**Beneficiaries:** IDPs and vulnerable population

**Partners:** UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

**Project Duration:** January – December 2005

**Funds Required:** Available on request



**Name:** Revival  
**Sector:** Health; Education  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia

**Objectives:** To organise vocational training.

**Beneficiaries:** IDP population

**Partners:** UNHCR, WHO

**Project Duration:** January – December 2005

**Funds Required:** Not available



**Name:** Russian Red Cross (Ingushetia)  
**Sector:** Health; Education  
**Location:** Ingushetia

**Objectives:** To provide IDPs with both medical and psychosocial assistance; to educate IDPs on the prevention of illness; to provide vocational training.

**Beneficiaries:** IDPs and vulnerable population

**Partners:** American Red Cross, ICRC, IFRC

**Project Duration:** January – December 2005

**Fund Required:** Not available



**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**



**Name:** Serlo  
**Sector:** Health  
**Location:** Chechnya

**Objectives:** To remove negative psychological effects of the hostilities by providing psychosocial care to children and adolescents.  
**Beneficiaries:** Displaced and local children  
**Partners:** WHO  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Not available



**BECTA**

**Name:** Vesta  
**Sector:** Protection; Non-Food Items; Vocational Training  
**Location:** Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, North Ossetia, Moscow city

**Objectives:** To monitor the situation of IDPs in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan; to provide legal consultations to the IDP population; to organize vocational training for the IDP population; to reconcile Ossetian and Ingush population in the Prigorodny district in North Ossetia - Alania.  
**Beneficiaries:** IDP and local population  
**Partners:** UNHCR, WFP, IRC  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Not available



**Name:** Voice of the Mountains  
**Sector:** Mine Action  
**Location:** Chechnya, Ingushetia, and North Ossetia

**Objectives:** To increase mine awareness among children; to help invalids by organising transport to the prosthetic centre; to organise vocational training.  
**Beneficiaries:** IDP and local children  
**Partners:** UNHCR, UNICEF, Let's Save the Generation, MINGA,  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Not available



**Name:** WVI (World Vision)  
**Headquarters:** Monrovia (California)  
**Website:** <http://www.wvi.org>  
**Sector:** Health; Education; Food  
**Location:** Chechnya and Ingushetia

**Objectives:** To provide basic health care and psychosocial care for IDPs and their children through mobile health teams; to support IDP children schools and kindergartens; to distribute winter clothes for IDP children in schools and kindergartens; to execute basic repairs to school kitchens, provide school feeding in Urus-Martan, school supplies and equipment; to set up a community mobilization center in Ingushetia  
**Beneficiaries:** IDP children and adults  
**Partners:** WFP  
**Project Duration:** January – December 2005  
**Funds Required:** Available upon request

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

**ANNEX V  
LIST OF ASSESSMENTS**

The purpose of this table is to promote information sharing and continue to ensure that results of assessments are shared among humanitarian organisations.

<b>Sectors</b>	<b>Republic</b>	<b>Title of Assessment</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Month</b>
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	Chechnya, Ingushetia	Labour Market Survey	IRC	January
	Chechnya, Ingushetia	Labour Market Survey	OC	March
	Ingushetia	Integration & recovery assessment	UNDP, UNHCR, DRC, SDC	June
Education	Chechnya	After-school activities assessment in Grozny city, Groznenskoselsky and Achkhoy-Martanovsky rayons	PIN	April – May, September (ongoing)
	Chechnya	Assessment of preschool education needs in Achkhoy-Martanovsky, Shalinsky districts and Grozny	UNICEF	May
	Chechnya	Assessment of vocational training needs in Grozny and Achkhoy-Martanovsky district	UNICEF	February
	Chechnya	Assessment on rehabilitation needs of education facilities in Grozny, Itum-Kalinsky, Urus-Martanovsky, Achkhoy-Martanovsky, Sunzhensky and Gudermessky districts	UNICEF	March
	Chechnya	Psychosocial assessment of schools in Grozny city and Shalinsky rayon	PIN	May / September
	Ingushetia	Assessment of parallel schools in kindergartens in IDP settlements	UNICEF	July
	Ingushetia	Assessment of schools in IDPs settlements	PIN	April – May, September (ongoing)
	Chechnya	Ongoing school rehabilitation assessment in Grozny city and Groznensky (rural) and Shalinsky rayons	PIN	January
Food	Chechnya	Assessment and refinement of targeting criteria	WFP, Vesta, DRC	March
	Chechnya	Assessment of kindergartens, hospitals and other institutions for an institutional feeding in Groznenskoselsky, Urus-Martanovsky, Shalinsky and Gudermesky rayons and in Grozny city	PIN	March
	Chechnya	Assessment of unemployed population for Food for work programme in the Groznenskoselky, Achkhoy-Martanovsky and Shalinsky rayons, and in Grozny city	PIN	March

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

Food	Chechnya	Beneficiary database analysis and field testing - potential seeds and tools distribution beneficiaries among current DRC food-aid beneficiaries in Chechnya	DRC	March-April
	Chechnya	Evaluation of community support to schools in Grozny, Grozny Rural, Achkhoy-Martanovsky, Sunzhensky, Gudermes, Urus-Martanovsky, Argun, Shali and Kurchaloy.	WFP/Vesta, DRC, IR, WV, OC, HWA, Caritas, CPCD, PIN	May
	Chechnya	Evaluation of new targeting criteria	OCHA, WFP	July
	Chechnya	Evaluation of school feeding in schools of Kurchaloy district	WFP, Vesta, UNICEF, Open Continent	April
	Chechnya	Evaluation of school feeding in schools of Shali and Argun; assessment of Argun Mill as a potential supplier	WFP, Vesta, DRC, UNICEF	March
	Chechnya	Field testing exercises and assessments of the modified beneficiary targeting criteria, Chechnya.	DRC/VESTA/WFP	April
	Chechnya	Food security update. War affected population in Shatoysky, Sharoysky, Itum-Kalinsky districts and in Chishki and Dachu-Borzoy villages of Chechnya.	ACF	January (ongoing)
	Chechnya	Monitoring of relief distribution in Staropromislovsky and Achkhoy-Martanovsky districts	WFP	June
	Chechnya	Monitoring and evaluation, agricultural (seeds and tools) project in Chechnya	DRC	August – October
	Chechnya	Relief distribution assessment for IDPs omitted from beneficiary list in the Leninsky, Oktyabrsky and Zavodskoy rayons	PIN	June – August
	Chechnya	School feeding evaluation in Urus-Martan.	WFP, Vesta, ECHO, World Vision, OCHA	February
	Chechnya	Security assessment in Vedeno district (to expand school feeding programme)	WFP, UNSECOORD	August
	Chechnya	Sensitization campaign: modified beneficiary targeting criteria	DRC	July – September
	Ingushetia	Food Security Update. Internal displaced people in Ingushetia.	ACF	April
	Planned!!!	School director's survey on implementation of SF programme (workshop for school directors)	WFP	September
	Planned!!!	Security assessment on Nozhai-Yurt district	WFP, UNSECOORD	October
	Planned!!!	Survey of the livestock sector in Chechnya and Ingushetia (status and needs)	FAO	October/November

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

Food	Chechnya	Assessment of schools in Shali	DRC	September
	Chechnya	Assessment of schools in Urus-Martan Region, Vedenski Region	WVI	September
	Chechnya	Beneficiary database analysis and statistical assessment of potential school feeding beneficiaries in Nozhai-Yurt and Vedeno Districts, Chechnya	DRC	July
	Chechnya	School Feeding assessment in Grozny (Staropromyslovskii) and Shali Districts, Chechnya	DRC	February
	Chechnya	Evaluation for Dining-hall project; Food for work and relief distribution monitoring in Grozny and Grozny Rural	WFP, Vesta, UNICEF	February
	Chechnya	School feeding and TB evaluation in Gudermes; testing of new criteria in Grozny Rural	WFP, Vesta, DRC, ECHO, UNICEF	March
	Chechnya	School feeding implementation evaluation in Grozny	WFP, Vesta, WHO, PIN	June
	Chechnya	Food for work, school feeding, relief distribution in Grozny and Grozny Rural	WFP, Vesta, OCHA, UNICEF, Canadian broadcasting TV, DRC	May
	Chechnya	Food for work and school feeding monitoring in Grozny	WFP, Vesta, OCHA, UNICEF, DRC, Finnish TV	February
	Chechnya	Food for work, school feeding and relief distribution monitoring in Achkloi-Martanovsky and Sunzhensky districts	WFP, Vesta, SHA, UNICEF, DRC	May
Health	Chechnya	An assessment of 12 village health centres and district hospitals of Naursky and Nadterechny districts.	IMC	September
	Chechnya	An assessment of population number in 12 villages of Naursky and Nadterechny districts covering by the IMC MMTs	IMC	January- September
	Chechnya	Assessment of extending medical support of Children Intensive Care Unit in Children Hospital №2 Chechnya and other Children Hospitals / Policlinic	HFO	January (ongoing)
	Chechnya	Assessment of extending of medical support for the Cellar People project	PIN/HFO	March (ongoing)
	Chechnya	Assessment of needs in medical equipment for maternal and child health care system	UNICEF	August
	Chechnya	Assessment of pediatric care in selected hospitals of Chechnya (Part 1)	WHO	June

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

Health	Chechnya	Assessment of selected laboratory services in Grozny	WHO	February
	Chechnya	Assessment on distribution of health care services provided by humanitarian organizations in Chechnya	WHO	January (ongoing)
	Chechnya	Assessment on Mental health provision in Chechnya	WHO	April
	Chechnya	Assessment on selected health facilities in Grozny	WHO	January - September
	Chechnya	Feasibility study for vocational training	CARE-Canada	May
	Chechnya	Gender based violence knowledge survey	CARE-Canada	September
	Chechnya	Special medical support of serious chronicle ill children in Chechnya	HFO	January (ongoing)
	Chechnya	Survey on personal hygiene habits and sanitation practices among schoolchildren and families in Grozny.	UNICEF	September
	Chechnya	Survey on young people's health and development status in Chechnya	UNICEF	September
	Chechnya, Ingushetia	Health sector field directory (Who does what where in the health sector for Chechnya and Ingushetia)	WHO	February
	Chechnya, Ingushetia	Health sector field directory (Who does what where in the health sector for Chechnya and Ingushetia)	WHO	June
	Chechnya, Ingushetia	Report on IDPs in TACs in Chechnya and temporary settlements in Ingushetia	MSF-H	August
	Ingushetia	Assessment of 24 health facilities in 3 district hospitals of Nazranovsky, Sunzhensky and Malgobeksky districts.	IMC	September
	Ingushetia	Assessment of population number in TS of Nazranovsky and Sunzhensky districts covering by the IMC MMTs.	IMC	January-September
	Ingushetia	Assessment of needs during providing medical assistance in TS of Nazranovsky and Sunzhensky districts	IMC	July
	Ingushetia	Assessment of IDPs in settlements in the Nazranovsky and Sunzhensky rayons requiring medical evacuation	PIN	February
	Ingushetia	Assessment of needed support of the new Maternity House in Nazran	HFO	September
	Ingushetia	Assessment on current TB services in Ingushetia	WHO	April
	Ingushetia	Assessment on distribution of health care services provided by humanitarian organizations in temporary settlements in Ingushetia	WHO	January (ongoing)
	Planned!!!	HIV Knowledge Attitude Practice of youth in Grozny	WHO	November

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

Mine Action	Chechnya	Assessment of young mine/UXO survivors and orphans for vocational and professional training centre in Urus-Martanovsky rayon and Achkhoy-Martanovsky rayon	PIN	September
	Chechnya	Assessment on availability of safe play areas in the most affected districts in Grozny	UNICEF, VoM	May
	Chechnya	Assessment on child mine survivors in Grozny, through the disabled society, prior to the launch of a training in tailoring	UNICEF	May
	Chechnya	Assessment on number of mine/UXO youth survivors living in Achkhoy-Martanovsky and Urus-Martanovsky districts before opening a carpentry workshop	UNICEF	February
	Chechnya	Assessment on technical capacity of medical staff to work with mine/UXO child survivors and disabled children	UNICEF, MoH	January - March
	Chechnya	Survey on the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance on the civilian population	UNICEF	January (ongoing)
Multi Sector (Food/Health/Non-Food Items)	Chechnya	Individual assessment of most vulnerable people not receiving any humanitarian or governmental assistance (cellar people) in Grozny	PIN	January, March, August
Multi Sector (Food/Non-Food Items/Protection)	Chechnya	Poverty in Chechnya, statistical analysis and report.	DRC	January
	Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan	Complaints procedure and beneficiary database verification: analysis and field activities (including house-to-house visits).	DRC	January (ongoing)
Non-Food Items	Chechnya	Institutional assessment for NFI distribution	PIN	January
Protection	Chechnya	Living conditions upon return, registration and documentation issues of IDPs in and returnees to Chechnya	UNHCR	January (ongoing)
	Ingushetia	IDP survey and registration in Ingushetia & Dagestan	DRC	January (ongoing)
	Ingushetia	Registration and documentation status as well as living conditions of IDPs from Chechnya	UNHCR	January (ongoing)
Shelter	Chechnya	Assessment of private houses in the Leninsky, Oktyabrsky and Zavodskoy rayons of Grozny	PIN	January, August September
	Chechnya	Private shelter situation in Chechnya	UNHCR	January (ongoing)
	Ingushetia	Shelter needs of IDPs from Chechnya in Ingushetia	UNHCR	January (ongoing)

**CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

---

Water & Sanitation	Chechnya	Sanitary situation in Grozny and other sites of Chechnya	PHO	May (ongoing)
	Chechnya	Statistics on the number of beneficiaries of PHO sanitation program (as confronted with data from the Chechen Ministries of Education and Health)	PHO	May - June
	Chechnya	Water situation in Grozny	PHO	April
	Chechnya	Assessment in Grozny concerning ECHO and PHO visibility.	PHO	July

**ANNEX VI  
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ARD	Agency for Rehabilitation and Development
BPRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (US)
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CBOs/As	Community-based Organisations/Associations
CCFD	Comité Catholique contre la Faim et pour le Développement
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
Chechnya	Republic of Chechnya, Russian Federation
CHF	Swiss Francs
CI	Caritas Internationalis
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPCD	Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development
CRC	Caucasian Refugee Council
Dagestan	Republic of Dagestan, Russian Federation
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DFID	Department for International Development, UK Embassy
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECHA	Executive Committee for Humanitarian Affairs
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission
EMERCOM	Ministry of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FAP	First Aid Point
FMD	Foot-and-mouth disease
FMS	Federal Migration Service
GO	Governmental Organisation
HC	UN Humanitarian Coordinator
HFO	Hammer Forum
HI	Handicap International
HIA	Hungarian Interchurch Aid
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HP	Health Post
HWA	Hilfswerk Austria
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
Ingushetia	Republic of Ingushetia, Russian Federation
IR	Islamic Relief
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LSTG	Let's Save the Generation
MCH	Mother and Child Health Care
MEP	Mother Empowerment Programme



## CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS-RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

MMU	Mobile Medical Unit
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoEDT	Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MSF-F	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> - France
MSF-H	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i> – Holland
MYR	CAP Mid-Year Review
NE	New Education
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NI	Non-violence International
North Ossetia	Republic of North Ossetia, Russian Federation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OC	Open Continent
OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHO	Polish Humanitarian Organisation
PIN	People in Need
QIP	Quick Impact Project
RF	Russian Federation
SDC/SHA	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation /Swiss Humanitarian Aid Unit
SES	Sanitary Epidemiological Stations
SME	Small and Medium-Size Enterprises
South Ossetia	Republic of South Ossetia, Russian Federation
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TAC	Temporary Accommodation Centre
TB	Tuberculosis
TS	Temporary Settlement
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
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
VOI	Всероссийское Общество Инвалидов (All-Russia Society of Disabled Persons)
VoM	Voice of the Mountains
WatSan	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WVRF	World Vision Russian Federation
YPHD	Young People’s Health and Development

## Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 28 February 2005 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2006. Thank you very much for your time.

### Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

---

Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

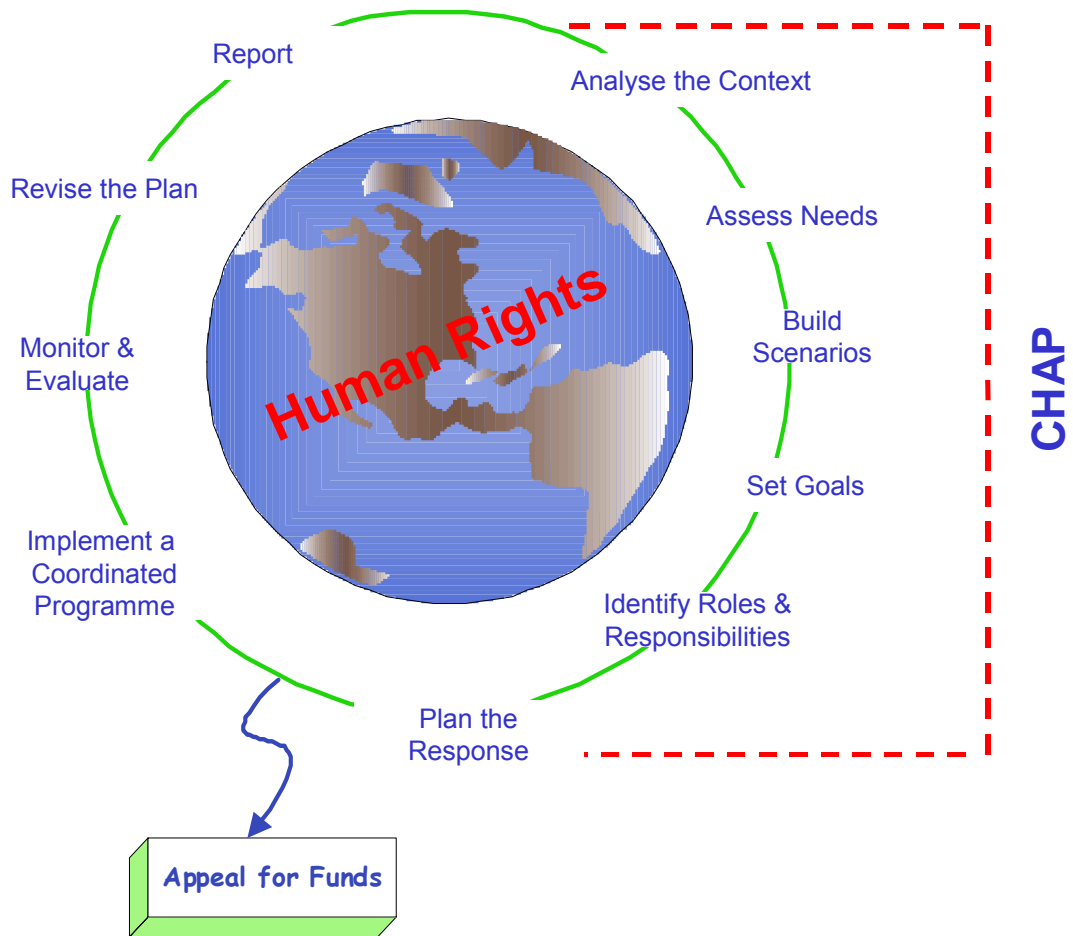
1. What did you think of the review of 2004?  
How could it be improved?
  
2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:  
Title & Organisation:  
Email Address:

# The Consolidated Appeals Process:

*an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:*



## OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (OCHA)

NEW YORK OFFICE  
UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
USA

GENEVA OFFICE  
PALAIS DES NATIONS  
1211 GENEVA 10  
SWITZERLAND

TELEFAX: (1 212) 963.3630

TELEFAX: (41 22) 917.0368