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North Caucasus - Russian Federation



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



UNITED NATIONS



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Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



UNITED NATIONS

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

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

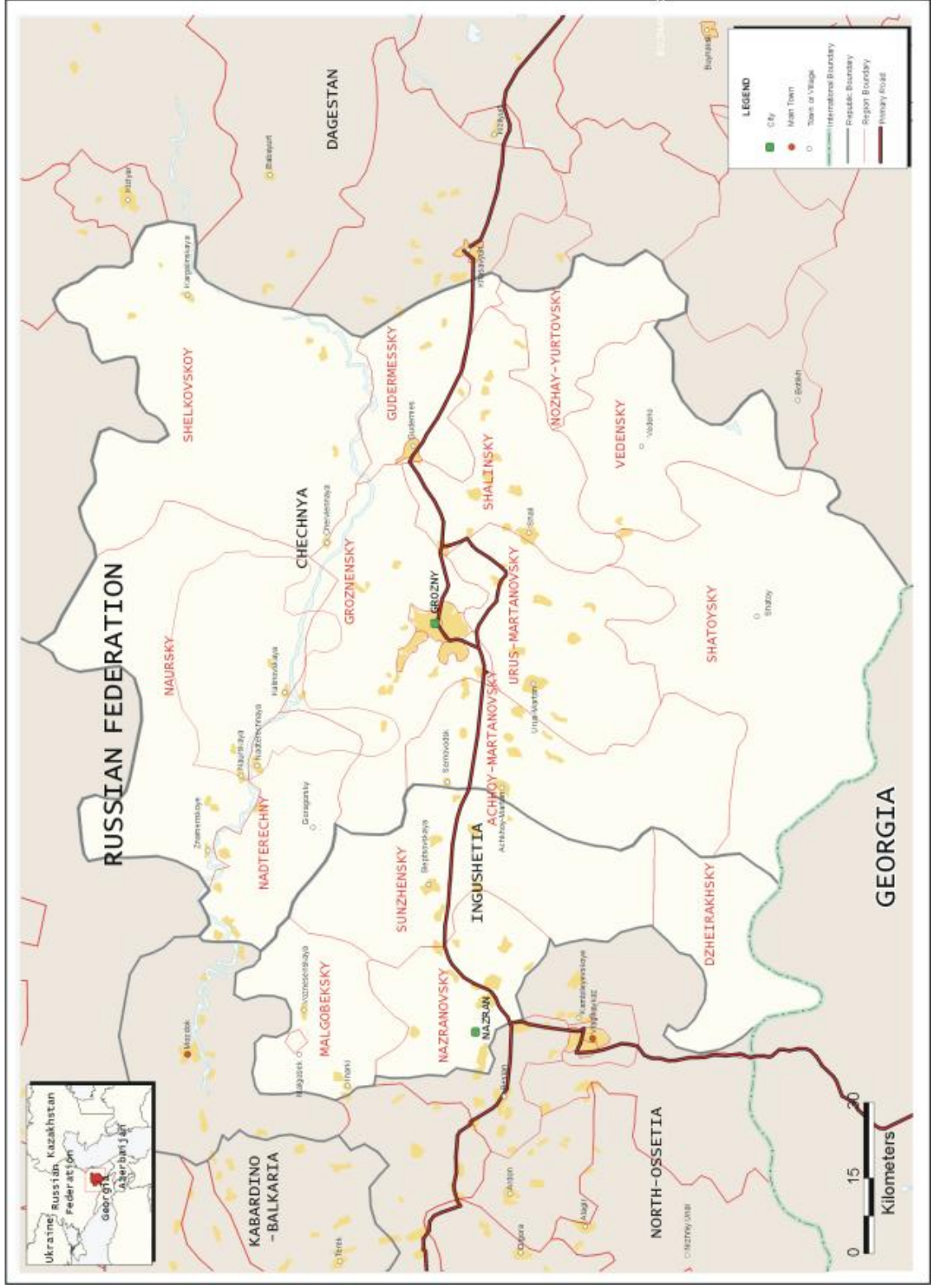
ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

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	UNDSS
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	

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NORTH CAUCASUS (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)



1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The security situation in Chechnya continues to cause humanitarian needs and socio-economic uncertainty both inside Chechnya and in the neighbouring republics. Low-level confrontations between state security forces and non-state combatants persist, as do other forms of armed violence. Disappearances of civilians, as well as reported torture and other human rights abuses also continue with disturbing frequency. The infrastructure in Chechnya is largely destroyed and remains incapable of providing its citizens with all essential social services and conditions for normal life. The unemployment rate is estimated at 80%. Conditions in the neighbouring republics are not as stark, but they are clearly still adversely affected by the instability in Chechnya. A large number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remain outside Chechnya, especially in Ingushetia, although the vast majority of former IDPs have returned to Chechnya, if not to their homes. Some of those remaining in Ingushetia express a desire to integrate locally.

The level of need for humanitarian assistance and protection is unchanged since the release of the 2005 *Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Chechnya (North Caucasus–Russian Federation)*. Recovery is a slow process, and the humanitarian partners in the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) remain committed to meeting assistance and protection needs in the medium-term. It is possible that some increase in the CAP budget will be needed in the second half of 2005, should humanitarian agencies gain greater access to vulnerable people who were previously unreachable in Chechnya.

The hardship experienced by the 850,000 people in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan estimated to be directly affected by the conflict is compounded by the difficult socio-economic and security conditions across the region. While Ingushetia has experienced a decrease in the number of IDPs, humanitarian aid remains vital for those IDPs remaining and the communities that host them. This is compounded by unemployment of over 50% and other socio-economic problems. In Dagestan, there are similar socio-economic factors and the security situation by some accounts may be deteriorating. Overall, humanitarian relief, protection, and recovery projects in the 2005 Appeal target well over one million citizens in four republics.

Violence and insecurity not only cause humanitarian needs, but also create the greatest obstacle to humanitarian action, particularly in Chechnya. Access under current conditions is difficult and expensive for humanitarian agencies, especially the United Nations. Nonetheless, working together, agencies are able to provide good coverage on the ground. The work done by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are essential in this regard, and any CAP success is dependent upon these partnerships.

The humanitarian programme proposed in the 2005 Consolidated Appeal (CA) document has received fairly strong support from donors. As of 10 June, participating agencies and donors report 50% funding for the 2005 Appeal, even considering the US\$ 8.45 million budget increase from project revisions in this Mid-Year Review (MYR). While this is a positive signal of support, agencies are still in need of US\$ 33.7 million to fully realise the 2005 humanitarian programme. Preliminarily, the same level of humanitarian assistance is foreseen in 2006.

This MYR is unique in that it does not foreshadow a 2006 Consolidated Appeal. At the request of the Government of the Russian Federation, humanitarian partners supporting the CAP will continue with assistance and protection under a broader framework of 'transition programming'. A Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) analysing the humanitarian situation, setting shared programme goals, and indicating the priorities for action will be prepared in close coordination with the Government and development partners. To the extent possible, humanitarian and development agencies will build a common programme with the ultimate goal of supporting the full recovery and future prosperity of conflict-affected communities of the North Caucasus. It is much too early to speak of the phasing out of humanitarian aid in the North Caucasus, but the importance of capacity-building and recovery projects within the CAP, and of development activity outside of it, has been greatly emphasised in the 2005 CAP dialogue.

2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

The apparently sustained return of IDPs in 2004 and 2005 may indicate a perceived, if slight, improvement in the security environment and other living conditions in Grozny. IDPs have continued to return to Chechnya in 2005, although at significantly lower rates than in 2003 and 2004. Estimated returns totalled some 1,000 persons between January and May 2005. In comparison, 19,666 were reported to have returned in 2003 and 19,019 in 2004. Currently, over 31,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are still registered in Ingushetia. Many returnees have received Government compensation for destroyed housing and lost property upon return to Chechnya, although they often remain displaced within the Republic.

A cause for concern in the first half of 2005 has been the continued spread of violence to other republics of the North Caucasus. Instability in Dagestan appears to have increased, as evidenced by reported attacks targeting law enforcement officers and armed confrontations between these agencies and non-state combatants. In Kabardino-Balkaria, skirmishes have occurred with increased frequency. North-Ossetia Alania and Ingushetia have seen a series of popular demonstrations protesting against Government policies and effectiveness, with those in North Ossetia being of a reasonably large-scale. While the situation appears to be generally under control, each incident raises cause for concern in the humanitarian community.

The overall climate of insecurity in Chechnya, and its overflow into the neighbouring republics, continues to make protection of civilians a first priority. No major destabilising events have occurred since last September's tragic school hostage-taking in Beslan, but violent confrontations between federal forces and non-state combatants take place regularly in populated areas. The Government has made efforts to curb human rights abuses, but civilians in Chechnya continue to face violations such as disappearances, extra judicial killings and torture. In March 2005, a workshop on protection of civilians brought authorities together with local and international aid workers to discuss the challenges. The workshop resulted in a consensus that much remains to be done to re-establish the rule of law.

The humanitarian community recognises that the primary responsibility for the welfare of people in need in the North Caucasus, including security, rests with the Russian Government. The Federal Government has undertaken measures to stabilise the region and rebuild its largely destroyed infrastructure. The programme for compensation for destroyed housing and lost property has continued and, despite accusations of impropriety and mismanagement, made progress in compensating some 39,000 individuals for their losses. The Government has been forthcoming about the areas of humanitarian need remaining, and has also sought to boost the scale of reconstruction and development projects aimed at restoring the Republic's economy.

Even with the increased efforts of the Government, the international community has a role to play in assisting and protecting the most vulnerable, and its humanitarian programmes are designed to contribute to recovery and, ultimately, sustainable development. A multi-year transition strategy that integrates relief with recovery programming is emerging from the open dialogue of all partners in humanitarian action and development/reconstruction. This is an extremely important development in 2005, as only infrastructure reconstruction, economic revitalisation, and improvement of the rule of law will eventually reduce the large need for humanitarian aid. In mid-2005, however, needs assessments and communications with the Chechen Government clearly justify the continuation of humanitarian assistance and protection on the current scale. This is expected to continue at least through 2006 as well, and the humanitarian partners of the CAP remain committed.

Ensuring the safety of humanitarian workers in the North Caucasus remains a major operational concern. Safety with adequate humanitarian access to the vulnerable is needed for all humanitarian assistance and community recovery projects to succeed. For the United Nations, Chechnya is still under evacuation status, with the neighbouring republics also being difficult operating arenas. NGOs and other partners too find security very restrictive. The United Nations agencies are optimistic that the situation will be more flexible in Chechnya during 2005.

3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 SUMMARY

The CHAP strategy as described in the 2005 Consolidated Appeal remains valid. Agencies continue working to provide humanitarian relief and enhance the protection of civilians, while at the same time seeking to build local capacity of government and civil society, and contribute to socio-economic recovery. The humanitarian operation represented by the CAP addresses needs that cannot be met with the current local capacity alone. Targeted beneficiaries are being served with food and non-food aid, shelter, health and education services, and other forms of assistance and protection.

Planning figures for 2005¹

Conflict-Affected Population	Number
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 yet to be ascertained.

The aid community in the Russian Federation is convinced that the need for significant humanitarian aid remains and its provision should be the community's primary objective. This has been reinforced by current needs assessments. In the food sector, for

instance, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) recently conducted an assessment mission in Chechnya, which found that no reductions in food aid beneficiaries should be considered until mid-2006 at the earliest. In a similar vein, the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) received a letter in May from the Chechen Presidential Advisor on Humanitarian Affairs requesting that the number of beneficiaries of food aid be kept at the same level or increased for the foreseeable future.

At the same time, the aid community is mindful that roughly 80% of Chechnya's population of working age do not have employment. Local government officials living in Chechnya frequently cite this figure as their primary concern. While recognising that responsibility for the Republic's rebuilding lies with the Government and that contributions made by the international community will be very modest in comparison, the humanitarian community has endeavoured to evolve many of its programmes from pure humanitarian relief distribution to humanitarian activities with significant recovery components.

Access to the population in need within Chechnya remains an obstacle to providing assistance. In the last six months access has increased, with the United Nations making increasingly frequent trips to Grozny as well as other regions of Chechnya, which were rarely visited earlier. Security restrictions still impede the aid operation and there may be large humanitarian needs in Chechnya not being met for the simple reason that humanitarian actors cannot reach certain regions. Therefore, the humanitarian community estimates that needs could increase with wider access to Chechnya. Furthermore, increased access is of critical importance if agencies are to begin more recovery activities, which, in many cases, require sustained on-the-ground presence.

Humanitarian agencies in the North Caucasus, including many NGOs in the CAP, have faced some administrative and operational difficulties in the early part of 2005. This includes impeded access, delays in processing accreditation documentation, repeated office visits and questioning by unidentified individuals claiming to be government officials, and spurious accusations in the media that their activities are ineffective or even misdirected. The sources and paths to resolve these difficulties are often hard to find. The overall effect is demoralisation of some humanitarian workers, and a sense of being threatened. The United Nations, major humanitarian donors, and many government officials have joined forces with NGOs in appealing for favourable resolution of individual cases, as well as facilitating better NGO-Government relations. Increasingly, government partners understand that NGOs, as well as the ICRC, are a vital part of the overall humanitarian effort.

3.1.A Impact of Funding Levels on CHAP Implementation

This Mid-Year Review document includes a net increase of US\$ 8.45 million in the overall funding requirement of the humanitarian operation. Project revisions include some new or expanded initiatives, but most of the increase is due to the inclusion of World Food Programme's (WFP) Emergency Operation (EMOP) for the second half of 2005. So far the 2005 Appeal has been 50% funded, even with this increase in total requirement. This is roughly the same level as mid-year 2004. Donors and diplomatic missions have supported the humanitarian effort politically and financially.

¹ Planning figures as agreed upon in August 2004 during the drafting of the 2005 Consolidated Appeal.

However, full funding must be achieved if the objectives laid out in the 2005 Appeal can be met. US\$ 33.7 million is still needed for the 2005 CAP. Some agencies still report no funding as yet, and certain sectors, principally health, food, and economic recovery, remain weakly funded. Security arrangements are fundamental to the entire humanitarian operation and therefore United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) requires full funding for any of agencies and sector working groups to achieve their objectives. It is encouraging that traditional CAP donors pledge strong funding in 2005, and early contributions would be most appropriate. Finally, it is clear that this same level of humanitarian support will also be needed in 2006.

3.2 SCENARIOS

The planning scenario used in the 2005 Consolidated Appeal remains current. Chechnya was expected to remain unstable and the civilian population vulnerable, with humanitarian access problematic. IDPs were likely to return to Chechnya from Ingushetia at a slower pace than in 2004 and many in Ingushetia, both from Chechnya and North Ossetia, were expected to integrate locally. The Government was likely to invest in reconstruction programmes and compensation payments. A small improvement was foreseen in the economic situation, with local and small business developing and new employment opportunities arising in Chechnya and surrounding regions. A gradual improvement in the humanitarian situation was, thus, envisioned.

The humanitarian needs among the population remain at roughly the same level and, unfortunately, agency assessments do not indicate improvements in the humanitarian situation as of yet. There might have been some minimal improvements in the economy of Chechnya, however, such improvements are difficult to measure and their impact cannot change the level of humanitarian need as quickly. Additionally, and quite importantly, humanitarian access to Chechnya remains problematic.

3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The 2005 Consolidated Appeal identified four goals for the humanitarian community:

- To enhance the protection of the affected civilian population (in particular identifiable vulnerable groups such as children, the disabled, and certain women) in Chechnya and neighbouring republics;
- To provide humanitarian relief and emergency support to the affected population, IDPs in particular, to meet their most basic social and physical needs pending durable solutions and return to self-sustainable livelihoods;
- To support the capacity of local government and NGOs to provide needed public services through appropriate, complementary assistance projects;
- To introduce new measures of assistance aimed at recovery and rebuilding livelihoods for those most affected by conflict or displacement.

Progress made in 2004 in terms of protection of civilians (esp. IDPs in Ingushetia) has been consolidated in 2005. The principle of voluntary return is largely respected. In Chechnya, protection issues are more complex. A seminar on protection of civilians was held in March with strong government participation that raised awareness of issues related to protection of civilians both among humanitarian workers and government officials. Providing humanitarian aid has been central to the aid operation, and relief is being provided at levels that generally meet minimum standards. Agencies have increasingly moved to conducting projects that support capacity building and economic recovery as well as providing humanitarian relief. Some examples of this are WFP's Food for Work (FFW)/ Food-For-Training (FFT) programmes and School Feeding schemes, which have encouraged formation of school and FFW committees that strengthen local civil society. Additionally, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has firmly established its North Caucasus presence, which greatly facilitates coordination of development assistance and the joint strategic planning process linking relief, recovery and development.

3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

3.4.A Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law

One of the main objectives of the protection sector in 2005, namely to raise the level of protection monitoring and capacity-building in Chechnya to a level permitting solid protection initiative, remains a challenge for the agencies involved in protection activities. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) organised a Protection of Civilians workshop in Nazran on 1-2 March 2005, bringing together government representatives, international agencies, ICRC and NGOs. This provided a new multilateral forum to develop ideas and responses to protection concerns. Subsequently, during missions to Grozny, UNHCR carried out consultations with the key interlocutors there on how to increase the protection activities targeting IDPs and affected populations in the Republic. UNHCR also has managed to sensitise the competent government bodies on UNHCR's mandated concern with regard to detention cases, helping ensure fair and transparent procedures in such cases. UNHCR partner NGOs expanded their IDP return-monitoring capacity in Chechnya, and increased legal services support. In the second half of the year UNHCR plans to extend legal counselling services to Shali and Urus Martan. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has tried to ensure that the rights of children are respected, especially working with officials towards agreed objectives to assist vulnerable groups of children, and strengthen training on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The first tangible results will materialise in the second half of the year.

On the other hand, United Nations security restrictions limiting staff movements to Chechnya have not been lowered. Though the network of NGOs is quite broad, and their capacity for protection is good, direct monitoring by international staff still needs to be increased. The work of aid agencies, especially NGOs, faced some bureaucratic obstacles in the first few months of 2005, in some cases further complicating access.

In Ingushetia, protection has been oriented towards ensuring that the principle of voluntary return is respected and that IDPs, who feel that conditions are not in place for their return, can continue to seek a temporary "safe haven" in Ingushetia or other neighbouring republics. All parties involved have achieved progress with regard to the common understanding of the principle of voluntary return. The Migration Service readily provides IDPs with alternative shelter when necessary, and agreements have been signed with most of the temporary settlements owners, which indicates a lack of intention to push IDPs back to Chechnya. There are still issues with regard to the security/passport checks conducted in Ingushetia, though on a much lower level.

3.4.B Food

The situation in the North Caucasus has evolved as expected for the food sector with improved perceived security in Chechnya and the Government housing compensation stimulating some socio-economic growth in urban areas. IDPs have continued to return to Chechnya, though slower than in 2004. Conversely some food agencies have experienced access problems to the Republic, complicating programme management.

The sector objectives from the 2005 CAP remain valid. For those projects, which have received funding, progress has been made towards achieving these goals. Relief, school feeding and FFW/FFT have completed monthly distributions in a timely manner, even though the ration has sometimes been incomplete. Survey and monitoring results show that for over 80% of beneficiary households, food assistance provides 50%-75%² of their daily food intake. 98.5% of households use all the food commodities within the household³. Even with assistance, some 34% of households spend more than they receive while some 43% of IDP households in Ingushetia still borrow at times to cover their food requirements⁴. Still, as a result of food aid, some 80% of households reach minimum basic dignified living standards⁵. Teachers credit the school-feeding programme with an improvement in attendance of up to 10%, and with enhancing the learning capacity of the children. Over 500 community infrastructure projects have been carried out through FFW so far this year. The FFT programme has expanded in both Ingushetia and Chechnya.

² DRC and WFP monitoring.

³ WFP Chechnya monitoring.

⁴ DRC, *Comprehensive Household Economy Survey of IDPs from Chechnya Residing in Ingushetia*, April 2005.

⁵ WFP monitoring in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

Food sector programmes continue to move towards recovery and exchange-based initiatives, facilitated by increased local interest in agricultural actions, school feeding and FFW/ FFT. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has distributed seeds and tools through NGO partners to 35,000 households in Chechnya and Ingushetia of which about 50% are current food aid beneficiaries and 50% recently de-registered food aid beneficiaries⁶. Many schools received similar distributions, so fresh produce will complement the school-feeding programme, which DRC and WFP have expanded into the five mountainous districts of Chechnya. Additionally, FAO will begin small-scale household poultry production support on a pilot basis in selected districts of Chechnya. For 2005, food sector coordination has been divided into separate implementation and strategy meetings to capitalise on agencies' different interests.

Overall funding requirements can be classified as 70% relief and 30% recovery for 2005. However, both food and agricultural activities need additional funding to attain their 2005 objectives.

3.4.C Family Shelter and Non-Food Items

In Ingushetia, the consolidation of temporary settlements by the Migration Service announced towards the end of 2004 has not become reality. A number of small settlements have, however, closed as IDPs left them, mostly to return to Chechnya. With the relatively low return rate in the first half of 2005, and minimal IDP movements within Ingushetia, the situation has been rather stable with no extraordinary alternative shelter needs. Three NGOs have been active in temporary settlement rehabilitation, with more attention being paid to those settlements partially inhabited also by IDPs from Prigorodny region. Prefabricated rooms (box-tents) were provided to IDPs in private accommodation and also included IDPs from Prigorodny region in the initial stages of their integration. Assessment of beneficiaries for permanent housing projects in Ingushetia has been completed and again included a number of IDPs from Prigorodny.

In Chechnya, the Government's payment of compensation for lost housing and property has been terminated as all funds allocated at the beginning of the programme have been distributed among 39,000 beneficiaries. However, the activities of three organisations active in private shelter rehabilitation in Chechnya concentrated on complementing the compensation programme. Distribution of shelter materials is made to households not eligible for compensation, i.e., those with light and medium degrees of destruction.

The key objectives as indicated in the 2005 CAP remain largely unchanged for the second half of the year, with an emphasis on adequate basic shelter and on linking small-scale housing projects with a broader integration plan for IDPs.

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

The health status of the people of Chechnya and Ingushetia in 2005 still compares unfavourably to the Russian Federation average. Additionally, chronic disease is increasingly diagnosed but not yet sufficiently cared for through the state health system, in spite of the humanitarian community's strongly supporting primary health care and thus freeing state funds.

The health sector objectives established in the CAP 2005 are still valid; they include enhancement of equitable access to quality health care, improved capacity of services at primary and secondary level, with a focus on mother and child health (MCH) and communicable disease prevention, and increased health awareness, specifically in youths and adolescents.

Currently, 23 humanitarian organisations operate in the health sector and support 144 state health structures (40%) in almost all districts of Chechnya with a wide range of services. Among other things, aid agencies: operate health posts, mobile medical units (offering a variety of medical specialties services) and psychosocial rehabilitation centres; distribute drugs, consumables and regular hospital supplies and medical equipment; and conduct training courses for state medical personnel as well as awareness-raising initiatives for mothers. Throughout Chechnya psychosocial projects are supported in 68 sites. 102 state health facilities were supposed to be rehabilitated or reconstructed by 2005 from

⁶ The DRC beneficiary database in Chechnya served as the basis for FAO agricultural action in Spring 2005.

federal and republican funding. Humanitarian organisations contributed to the rehabilitation of 97 selected buildings and wards. Special focus on Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) has also been given by UNICEF and its partner NGOs working in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

Thanks to these concerted efforts, major outbreaks of communicable diseases like diarrhoea, rubella and hepatitis A have been avoided in still highly unsanitary and overcrowded conditions, especially in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs). Improved clinical management of tuberculosis through implementation of Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS) strategy in Ingushetia and Chechnya contributed to increased case detection and a decrease in mortality. In the context of the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI), the provision of essential equipment has contributed to further strengthen the capacity of the cold chain system in both republics. However, limited access to Chechnya, particularly to rural areas, makes required monitoring and assessments very complicated.

The public health systems in Chechnya and Ingushetia need the strong and sustained support of the humanitarian community. Even during a prospective period of economic recovery in the North Caucasus, such support will be needed to turn economic growth into improvements in health.

3.4.E Water and Sanitation

Humanitarian organisations active in the water and sanitation sector have continued to provide potable water to the major concentrations of IDPs in Ingushetia, as well as to parts of the population in Grozny. For example, initiatives implemented by the Polish Humanitarian Organization (PHO), supported by UNICEF, have raised the water delivery capacity in Grozny to 751 cubic meters per day. Organisations are also continuing support of local water companies in both Ingushetia and Chechnya, for work on rehabilitation of water lines. Solid waste disposal and pest control have remained essential, as most IDP locations are not provided with any sanitation services by the local Government or private companies. Educational efforts and awareness-raising initiatives are continued to improve appropriate hygienic practice among the schoolchildren and other vulnerable groups, including residents of TACs in Grozny. Sewage waste and garbage disposal is also ongoing in IDP locations in Ingushetia, and in community centres (hospitals, schools) and some TACs in Chechnya. In addition, existing sanitary facilities are maintained and new ones being constructed.

No major changes within the context of the humanitarian programme have taken place. For the remainder of 2005 humanitarian organisations will continue to provide water and sanitation facilities in Ingushetia and Chechnya, and will keep maintaining existing sanitation facilities, such as baths and latrines, and building new ones. Provision of water and garbage removal services in Ingushetia will be decreased, while work on connecting settlements in Ingushetia to the main water line will be increased. Collection of garbage and sewage both in Chechnya and Ingushetia still remains a priority. Water and sanitation needs in rural areas of Chechnya needs assessment, and aid agencies will collaborate closely with local authorities.

3.4.F Education

The CAP objectives remain relevant. In Chechnya, 460 schools, catering to 212,000 pupils, remain under-equipped and overcrowded, which obliges their principals to arrange 2 or 3 shifts per day. The shortage of preschool facilities is even more striking: out of 80,000 children aged 3-6, only 5,000 attend public kindergartens, while another 2,000 are hosted in 40 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centres established by aid agencies, according to a model developed by UNICEF. In addition, informal 'play rooms' have been created for 670 children living in TACs in Grozny. This gap has prompted education agencies to consider a list, agreed with the Ministry of Education (MoE), of 25 damaged schools and six kindergartens that may be targeted for physical rehabilitation.

Agencies also continue to provide educational and recreational supplies, as well as methodological support. Training initiatives for 350 teachers in Chechnya and 200 from Ingushetia, together with upgrading seminars for senior education staff, have been conducted. The need for recreational/extra-curricular activities and psychosocial support also remains high, with only 7,500 children benefiting from assistance in 20 schools of Grozny. Vocational training and catch-up classes remain in demand, as they currently serve only 865 'drop out' youth, while the issue of insufficient job opportunities for course graduates remains largely unaddressed.

Due to the gradual return of IDPs, related education needs have been steadily decreasing in Ingushetia: the number of 'parallel' schools has been reduced from 32 to 28 and the number of pupils has shrunk from 3,500 to 2,400, with another 4,500 IDP students attending local mainstream schools. Needs are expected to further decrease during summer: this is leading agencies to consider ways to optimise available resources and allow for an increase of their education assistance to other IDP children in Ingushetia and Dagestan - where one ECE centre has been opened.

Increasing attention is being devoted to fostering peace education and a culture of tolerance: a regional programme has been launched by UNICEF, with the involvement of education officials and NGOs from five republics and efforts in this area are expected to increase. Education agencies believe that projects aimed at upholding the rights of disabled children and children with special needs should be strengthened, so as to foster their access to education and recreation opportunities.

3.4.G Mine Action (MA)

The sectoral objectives continue to be relevant in the absence of a government-led Mine Action Centre (MAC), with coordination and implementation by the humanitarian community being paramount. According to the UNICEF-supported Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database, the number of landmine/UXO civilian casualties recorded since 1995 in Chechnya has reached 3,054, including over 720 children. On the other hand, tangible progress has been achieved towards the reduction of this impact, as the yearly number of recorded incidents has been decreasing steadily in 2004 (88) and even further in the first four months of 2005 (13). The existing technical capacities in database management have been strengthened through the provision of training opportunities. Another positive development has been the launch by Russia's Emergency Response Team (EMERCOM) of the first-ever, limited humanitarian demining in and around Grozny (with focus on agricultural lands and on a former chemical plant). This welcome work is expected to continue.

Mine Action agencies have also stepped up their efforts to ensure the future sustainability of their Mine Risk Education (MRE) and survivor assistance activities, through the more active engagement of republican authorities and the direct involvement of local communities and administrations. Ten MRE focus groups have been established in four highly affected districts. Each group is made up of village administrators, health/social workers and community leaders. Some 15 'letter-boxes' have also been established, with the involvement of local administration, hospital and youth committee officials, in all districts. They will gather information on mine/UXO incidents in their district and promptly share it with IMSMA managers.

The joint efforts of UNICEF, ICRC and Handicap International (HI) in strengthening the capacities of the Republican Clinical Hospital and the Prosthetic Workshop in Grozny have strengthened the local provision of physical rehabilitation and prosthetic-orthopaedic assistance to survivors. Capacity building in this area will be further pursued through relevant training. The psychosocial rehabilitation of 69 mine/UXO survivors and disabled children (with their families) has been implemented at the Psychosocial Rehabilitation Centre managed by the Let's Save the Generation (LSG) (with support from UNICEF and World Health Organization (WHO) in Grozny. The social reintegration of 63 survivors has been promoted through the provision of vocational training in tailoring, carpentry and football, but needs remain significant. Public advocacy efforts are expected to step up in the coming months: a festival and a survivors' football tournament will take place in Grozny, while a photo exhibition will be organised in Moscow.

3.4.H Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

Progress towards all four-sector objectives was achieved during the first half of 2005, with notable progress observed in relation to almost every sub-activity within the first two objectives:

- Promote the transition from humanitarian assistance to recovery;
- Support the long-term integration of IDPs.

Various missions, bi-monthly sector working meetings, strategy-building workshops, studies, surveys, development of base-line information, establishment of data-bases, and, joint-agency assessments advanced the work on economic recovery and finding durable solutions for the integration of IDPs.

NGOs, United Nations, and other international agencies furthermore implemented projects resulting in job creation, small infrastructure rehabilitation or development of public assets, vocational training, community mobilisation capacities, and strengthened local NGOs. Project planning and development progressed in regard to micro and small enterprise support, rehabilitation of the agriculture sector, and, development of an enabling environment for future, sustainable micro-finance programming targeting the poor. In order to ensure implementation of these much needed activities; however, funding requirements of all agencies must be adequately addressed.

Largely due to security, the majority of recovery-oriented projects are being conducted outside of Chechnya. On average, organisations currently report 20%-25% of their recovery-oriented portfolios carried out in Chechnya, with the majority of remaining activities implemented in Ingushetia. Most organisations queried expect 15% to 40% increases in overall recovery activities by the end of 2005.

Over and above the progress made regarding the sector's stated goals, NGOs and agencies working within the sector noted favourably the increased interest of government at the republican and federal district levels in recovery activities, as well as improvements in the participation of local governments in projects in particular, and partnerships, in general. The latter was interpreted as owing, in part, to the satisfaction of communities and authorities with the increases in recovery-oriented assistance.

3.4.1 Coordination and Support Services

The coordination plan for 2005 has been closely followed, helping ensure that humanitarian programmes are carried out successfully and donated funds spent efficiently. Humanitarian coordination mechanisms have been maintained, largely through a series of regular general and sector coordination meetings in Nazran and Moscow. A Humanitarian Forum was established at the end of 2004 allowing humanitarian partners to consider policy and operational issues in depth, and it will soon become the Humanitarian and Development Forum conscientiously addressing transition questions. The humanitarian community has maintained strong relations with the Government and the donor community through bi-lateral meetings, the Humanitarian Forum and missions to the region, as well as encouraged Government participation in seminars and workshops. A major development in coordination is the formation of an NGO Consortium in the North Caucasus. The Consortium works closely with OCHA and operational United Nations agencies, as well as other partners, representing issues of common concern to many NGOs. The Humanitarian Coordinator has invited representatives of this Consortium, as well as United Nations humanitarian agencies and the ICRC, to form an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Field Team.

One area where not enough progress was made in the first months of 2005 is in strengthening Information Management systems and practices in the CAP. While a humanitarian distributions database, the OCHA website and various situation reports provide news and descriptions of the humanitarian community's work, the introduction of new information services has had to be delayed until mid-year pending the arrival of Information Management specialists and important headquarters support for applying best practices.

In January the Humanitarian Coordinator initiated a joint Stakeholders' CAP Review to ascertain likely humanitarian needs in 2006 and devise appropriate means for meeting them in the absence of a Consolidated Appeal. The CAP Review will culminate with a joint-stakeholders' meeting in Moscow in the end of June, at which the continued process of humanitarian coordination in 2006 will be discussed together with the framework for development-assistance planning. Jointly with the United Nations Resident Coordinator, who is responsible for leading the United Nations Development Group, the Humanitarian Coordinator is working to ensure the smooth transition of international assistance in the North Caucasus from relief to development. This is a process that will not be completed for several years, but experience of a "relief-to-development gap" in other post-conflict environments contexts clearly advises early and concerted effort by both the humanitarian and development communities.

In 2006 and for as long as needed, OCHA will continue to support the Humanitarian Coordinator in maintaining a strong humanitarian coordination system. But without a Consolidated Appeal, new ideas for facilitating inter-agency planning, fundraising, project implementation and monitoring are being explored.

3.4.J Security (includes staff safety and MOSS compliance)

The security situation in the North Caucasus has not changed significantly within the first five months of 2005. Some indications of gradual normalisation inside Chechnya, including reconstruction of buildings, increased pedestrian and car traffic, new construction of houses, bridges, etc., have been observed. Law Enforcement Agencies became more effective in combating separatists. However, the level of non-state combatant activities in Chechnya has not shown convincing signs of weakening. Conversely, there has been a geographical expansion of tension within the neighbouring Republics of Dagestan, North Ossetia, Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria.

From a security perspective, the scale of the problem in the North Caucasus remains formidable, requiring some of the most stringent security measures in effect at any United Nations theatre of operations. Chechnya remains on evacuation status. NGOs similarly face difficulties ensuring staff safety and full access. An Inter-Agency Security Assessment Mission led by UNDSS in December 2004 recommended some possible revisions to accommodate United Nations activities in Chechnya, but these have not yet been authorised.

The objectives set forth in the CAP 2005 have been met during the first five months of 2005. Effective security has supported thirty-seven United Nations humanitarian missions to Chechnya that include five combined missions with donors, without serious incident. Monthly Security Information Assessments (MSI) and Weekly Security Updates (WSU) are distributed to United Nations agencies on a regular basis and weekly briefings given to the whole humanitarian community. These, together with eight security advisories, significantly contributed to United Nations and NGO personnel security awareness. A regular security training system has been implemented, and staff received various trainings on personal and office security issues.

The main security sector goals and objectives remain unchanged for the second half of the year. Some challenges may arise if the United Nations Secretary-General undertakes the decision to rescind the evacuation status in Chechnya, which would necessarily include the requirement that permanent security for United Nations staff and premises be provided.

4. MONEY AND PROJECTS

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Reason for Revision
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE					
RUS-05/ER/I01	DRC	Community development in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	US\$ 550,000	US\$ 338,000	Revised project period.
RUS-05/ER/I02	DRC	Permanent and semi permanent housing for IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan	US\$ 694,000	US\$ 600,000	Revised project period.
RUS-05/ER/I03	DRC	Economic rehabilitation in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia	US\$ 600,000	US\$ 560,000	Revised project period.
RUS-05/ER/I09	UNDP	Sustainable Reintegration and Recovery in the North Caucasus	US\$ 486,000	US\$ 3,200,000	Strong need identified and requests received for recovery and development operations in the North Caucasus have led UNDP to expand the planned project.
RUS-05/ER/I04	DRC	(Re-) Construction of Gas and Water distribution system in at least 6 settlements in Chechnya	US\$ 547,840	US\$ 507,910	Revised project period.
EDUCATION					
RUS-05/E06	DRC	Complex programme of Youth leadership development in Chechen Republic	US\$ 100,000	US\$ 96,000	Revised project period.
RUS-05/E15	UNICEF	Strengthening Access to Education for Children in Chechnya	US\$ 1,410,600	US\$ 1,605,000	Due to growing requests for assistance from local administrations, the original number of new ECE centres to be opened in Chechnya (10) will increase to 15. In addition, rising inflation is going to have an impact on the cost of education supplies and construction materials for the rehabilitation of schools/ kindergartens.
RUS-05/E17	UNICEF	Psychosocial Assistance to traumatised children and women in North Ossetia, Chechnya and Ingushetia	US\$ 985,000	US\$ 780,000	In North Ossetia, activities are focused on the impact of the Beslan crisis and have been unfolding as planned. Funding shortages have delayed the launch of the Chechnya/ Ingushetia leg of the project (to be started in the summer period).
RUS-05/E14	UNICEF	Ensuring access to quality education to IDP children in Ingushetia and Dagestan	US\$ 1,182,400	US\$ 1,107,000	On the one hand, the number of IDP 'parallel' schools has decreased. On the other, three new ECE centres for IDP children are to be opened (one in Dagestan and two in Ingushetia).
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS					
RUS-05/S/NF02	DRC	Establishment of two construction cooperatives in Grozdenski District, Chechnya	US\$ 264,000	US\$ 245,000	Revised project period.
RUS-05/S/NF03	DRC	Rehabilitation of Damaged housing for IDPs, returnees and residents in Chechnya	US\$ 2,377,530	US\$ 1,470,000	Revised project period, reduced number of beneficiaries from 700 to 400 families.
RUS-05/S/NF07	DRC	Support to voluntary return of the IDPs in Chechnya	US\$ 450,000	US\$ 450,000	New programme.

CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS – RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Reason for Revision
FOOD					
RUS-05/F08	WFP	Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Households in the North Caucasus	US\$ 12,051,097	US\$ 18,326,906	The project period was extended to cover the last three months of 2005.
MA					
RUS-05/MA01	DRC	MRE for the population in Chechnya	US\$ 222,600	US\$ 200,000	Revised project period.
RUS-05/MA03	UNICEF	Provide physical, psychological and social rehabilitation to mine/UXO survivors	US\$ 338,100	US\$ 443,600	Following renewed request for assistance UNICEF plans to step up its capacity-building efforts with regard to the Prosthaetic Workshop and the Republican Clinical Hospital in Grozny, as well as to slightly increase the number of beneficiaries served with the provision of assistance devices.
WATER AND SANITATION					
RUS-05/WS02	UNICEF	Water and Sanitation Assistance to IDPs and Resident Population in Grozny, Chechnya	US\$ 562,700	US\$ 890,000	In light of the persisting needs, the project initially planned for 8 months only (January-August 2005), will be sustained until the end of the year.

5. CONCLUSION

At mid-year, no major changes in the CAP are foreseen to the end of 2005. This document explains that the emphasis on aiding recovery in the 2005 CAP—captured in two of the four strategic goals—has been very well received by the Government, local communities, and other partners. It also reports good progress, by and large, across the sectors in pursuit of their response-plan objectives. The two areas where significant new initiatives are yet anticipated this year are in the strengthening of inter-agency Information Management capacity (for better needs assessment and monitoring) and even greater extension of humanitarian programmes into Chechnya (contingent upon security and access).

The big news in this MYR is that there will be no Consolidated Appeal as such in 2006. This is at the request of the Government, and it principally implies a commitment by the assistance community to build even closer links between humanitarian relief and protection on the one hand, and recovery and development planning on the other. Consultations with partners thus far indicate a growing consensus that the level of humanitarian assistance and protection needs will remain about the same in 2006. Planning for these activities is being done with far more participation of local authorities than in previous years. The Government of Chechnya, in particular, is in mid-2005 consolidating its humanitarian plans and priorities for 2006 so that the programmes of the UN, ICRC, and NGOs can better complement the capacities of the Government. Also, the Humanitarian Coordinator and UN Resident Coordinator have launched a process intended to produce an integrated humanitarian relief, recovery, and development action plan.

While much is being done toward development of an integrated, multi-year transition plan, the CAP partners commit to maintaining strong humanitarian coordination and to meeting the urgent needs of the civilian population. The findings of this MYR indicate that humanitarian needs in Chechnya have not diminished, and if humanitarian access is expanded, the extent of needs might even become more visible before the end of the year. The underlying causes of vulnerability – instability and destroyed infrastructure – are still present. The humanitarian operation will, thus, continue throughout 2005 and beyond in much the same vein as it has in the first half of 2005. Funding requirements of humanitarian organisations participating in the 2005 Appeal remain generally the same in this MYR, although some revision has been made reflecting agencies' programme cycles.

ANNEX I. PROJECT SUMMARIES

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	Community development in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia
Project Code	RUS-05/ER/I01
Sector	Economic recovery and infrastructure
Objective	Assist (re)integration of returnees and IDPs in their communities of residence
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 120,000
Implementing Partners	NGOs working with social projects. Community Based Organisations (CBOs) (informal groups), local administrations, schools etc. in the targeted districts.
Project Duration	January – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 338,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 338,000

Summary

Objective 1

The local NGOs bring better support for the integration process for returnees and for IDPs choosing to settle on their actual place of living.

Objective 2

Local community groups participate in the support for the integration process for returnees and for IDPs choosing to settle on their actual place of living.

Main Activities

- To provide grants and training to local NGOs for carrying out educational and conflict prevention programmes.
- To support the social infrastructures managed by the local communities: schools, childcare institutions, training centres (workshops, youth centres, etc.).

The proposed project builds on the experience that DRC has gained over the last three years assisting communities in Chechnya and Ingushetia by funding projects in the fields of social and community development. The programme will continue along the same lines as in previous years in Chechnya and Ingushetia where the majority of the actions are planned. In Chechnya, in addition to increasing the scope of involvement in the city of Grozny, in Grozny Rural, Akchoy-Martan and Urus-Martan districts, the project will expand to Shatoy and Nozhay-Yurt districts that have so far been uncovered by programme activities. In North Ossetia and Dagestan the programme will continue to cover the same districts as in past years, as the demand there is still far from being met. North Ossetia and Dagestan will be also envisaged for further activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs	35,000
Implementing costs or operating costs	300,000
Administrative costs	3,000
Total Project Budget	338,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	338,000

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	Permanent and semi-permanent housing for IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan
Project Code	RUS-05/ER/102
Sector	Economic recovery and infrastructure
Objective	To improve the living conditions and assist the integration of IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 1,000
Implementing Partners	None, direct implementation
Project Duration	June - December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 600,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 600,000

Summary

In support of DRC' s overall objective of assisting in finding durable solutions, this project aims at improving the living conditions and assisting the integration of IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan through the construction of permanent and semi-permanent housing. Because of the importance of an area-based approach to the pursuit of sustainable development in Ingushetia the project targets IDPs both from Chechnya and from North Ossetia–Alania. Of the around 40,000 IDPs from Chechnya and 18,000 IDPs from North Ossetia–Alania remaining in Ingushetia, an estimated 25,000 to 30,000 are believed to favour integration as their durable solution of choice or to be in need of assistance to integrate because of the difficulties involved in returning.

The project comprises three components. Under the first component, DRC aims at constructing permanent housing for around 100 households – approximately 500 individuals – from Chechnya in existing settlements in Ingushetia, or in new ones. DRC will assess the living conditions of IDPs from Chechnya who have registered with Ingush authorities as wishing to stay in Ingushetia and who have received a plot of land from local administrations for this purpose. The project will be conducted largely on self-principals: DRC will provide construction materials and IDPs will conduct all construction work on their own / at their own expense. A construction brigade will receive in-kind payment (timber for work) in return for construction work for the most vulnerable households. Construction will follow Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) standards as interpreted by DRC (maximum size of the house being equivalent to 48 sqm; internal materials for two dry and warm rooms; resulting in about 5 sqm of internal space per person).

The second component of the project aims at providing semi-permanent housing for vulnerable IDPs from the Republic of North Ossetia. About 1,860 IDPs from this republic continue to reside in substandard accommodation in 32 collective settlements all over Ingushetia, almost 12 years after being displaced and have little prospect of returning. DRC envisages providing 75 households – approximately 375 individuals – with semi-permanent pre-fabricated houses of 50 sqm. The house, which includes a kitchen and bathroom, will be produced locally. They will be erected on a stripe foundation, making them easily removable should return become possible.

The third component of the project is pilot construction cooperative projects in Novogaiski region in Dagestan, under which DRC will aim at assisting 25 IDPs households from Chechnya who have expressed a desire to organise construction of houses using locally produced building materials.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Permanent housing in Ingushetia	350,000
Semi-permanent housing in Ingushetia	200,000
Construction cooperate project in Dagestan	50,000
Total Project Budget	600,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	600,000

CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS – RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	Economic rehabilitation in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia
Project Code	RUS-05/ER/103
Sector	Economic recovery and infrastructure
Objective	Economic self-reliance of target population (returnees, IDPs, local community)
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 560 families in Chechnya, 105 families in Ingushetia, 100 families in North Ossetia, 50 families in Dagestan
Implementing Partners	None, direct implementation
Project Duration	June–December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 560,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 560,000

Summary

Objective 1

Increasing average family monthly incomes through loans provided for self-employment, increased number of jobs in small business entities.

Objective 2

Implementing organisational, consultative and financial support to two credit cooperatives.

Main Activities

To continue the well-established DRC micro-credit programme, which has been running in the region since 2000, targeting selected beneficiaries in above-mentioned areas with loans ranging from 250 to 800 US\$. The micro-credit programme supports the rebuilding of livelihoods in areas where DRC is already present through its other activities (registration, shelter and (re)construction, psychosocial rehabilitation and social / community development projects). In 2005, DRC intends to separate out its micro-credit programme into a self-sustaining micro-finance institution, which also will begin moving into micro-enterprise development.

To carry out a pilot project aiming at establishing two credit cooperatives according to the new Russian law on “credit consumer cooperatives of citizens”.

Expected outcome

The targeted families of returnees and IDPs and local community members benefit from an opportunity to increase their income, thereby developing self-sustaining livelihoods.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs	40,000
Implementing costs or Operating costs	500,000
Administrative costs	20,000
Total Project Budget	560,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	560,000

CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS – RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	(Re-)Construction of gas and water distribution system in at least six settlements in Chechnya
Project Code	RUS-05/ER/104
Sector	Economic recovery and infrastructure
Objective	To facilitate re-integration of IDPs, returnees and residents in Chechnya through (re-)construction of gas and water distribution systems in at least 6 communities
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 16,000 Children: 4,000 Women: 6,000
Implementing Partners	Federal Unitary Public Enterprise "Chechengas" Federal Unitary Public Enterprise "Chechen Vodokanal " Local community administration
Project Duration	June – November 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 507,910
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 507,910

Summary

In addition to reconstruction of private housing, DRC will continue targeting (re-)construction of physical infrastructure: gas and water distribution systems with a view to enhancing capacity and living conditions of at least 6 war-affected communities and getting ready for the return and reintegration in Chechnya of those IDPs who wish to do so.

Resting on the results of the community-based needs assessment, the construction of gas and water distribution systems is considered to be one of the main priorities: 1) due to the security reasons (the surrounding area is heavily mined and it is extremely dangerous to collect firewood and water); and/or 2) to avoid additional harmful effect (extermination of the surrounding forests of the pinewood nature and orchards, contamination of water sources) on economic and natural environment of the republic.

In collaboration with representatives of the Federal Unitary Public Enterprises "Chechengas" and "Chechen Vodokanal" and respective local community authorities, DRC will conduct field assessment for the work to be carried out and request the Implementing Partners to make design estimates stating breakdown of materials and construction costs. DRC in collaboration with the implementing partners will define inputs to be made by each party to complete construction of the gas and water distribution system.

DRC will provide assistance for the purchase/release of the materials required in order to realise building works according to the best possible time-schedule and technical project documentation designed.

Federal Unitary Public Enterprises "Chechengas" and "Chechen Vodokanal" will ensure to obtain all documents and permissions required and conduct construction works according to valid professional standards and technical project documentation submitted to DRC. Immediately on completion of the construction works, "Chechengas" and "Chechen Vodokanal" shall issue a confirmation referring to the technical acceptance and handover of the gas and water distribution constructed.

Local community authorities will supply a certain amount of labour force for the less complicated parts of the construction works. All works will be closely monitored by DRC Shelter Gas and Water/ Sanitation experts from the beginning until the end of the construction.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs	50,000
Implementing costs or operating costs	442,910
Administrative costs	15,000
Total Project Budget	507,910
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	507,910

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
Project Title	Sustainable reintegration and recovery in the North Caucasus (Ingushetia and North Ossetia)
Project Code	RUS-05/ER/I09
Sector	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Objective	Provide comprehensive coordination of development initiatives; Promote reintegration through economic development and increases in livelihoods
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 120,000 IDPs and Communities of Integration in Ingushetia
Implementing Partners	UNDP, UNHCR, regional and local governments
Project Duration	September 2004 – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 3,200,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 1,800,000

Summary

This project is contributing to recovery in the North Caucasus through infusion of leadership, technical expertise and coordination of development efforts. Partnerships between United Nations agencies, federal, regional and local Government, local and international organisations, and civil society are being enhanced and capacities built through cooperation utilising an area-based, community-driven approach. The programme has successfully completed its preparatory implementation phase and a reassessment of requirements for phase 2 has further defined needs, which should be addressed through programming producing the following outputs:

Implementation Phase: (8 months)

Projects targeting durable reintegration and sustainable livelihoods, including:

- consulting and training for business development and access to markets;
- microfinance services targeting the poor;
- leasing services benefiting the poor and integrating IDPs;
- vocational training linked to marketable skills;
- strengthening or expansion of business support centres and Business Incubators;
- agricultural extension and agribusiness projects;
- strengthening of small cooperatives;
- capacity building activities aimed at strengthening local government's and beneficiaries' capabilities to assess, plan and address needs for integration and poverty reduction;
- community mobilisation and labour-intensive rehabilitation of key public assets;
- support to mainstreaming local peaceful coexistence strategies;
- finalisation of socio-economic and IDP caseload baseline data;
- performance Indicators workshops;
- development of a monitoring and evaluation system.

The project will be subject to regular UNDP monitoring and evaluation procedures with close oversight by the Country Office.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Pilot projects/livelihoods (agricultural, cooperatives SME development, vocational training, microfinance)	1,850,000
Strengthening capacity of regional and local authorities and civil society to address poverty reduction through area-based approaches, peace building	900,000
Recovery Team, Coordination Mechanism and Monitoring and Evaluation (M & E)	300,000
Administrative support costs	150,000
Total Project Budget	3,200,000
Minus available resources	1,400,000
Funds Requested for 2005	1,800,000

EDUCATION

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	Complex programme of youth leadership development in the Chechen Republic
Project Code	RUS-05/E06
Sector	Education
Objectives	Enhanced social and psychological well-being among children, youth and women; Enhanced interpersonal, social and stress-management skills among school students; Enhanced social adjustment skills of the school students in Chechnya; Enhanced leadership skills of the same group
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 10,000 (5,000 Children and 5,000 Women)
Implementing Partners	MoE Chechnya
Project Duration	June – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 96,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 96,000

Summary

The Youth Leadership Programme in Chechnya will build on DRC's experience of successfully carrying out a Psycho-Social Rehabilitation Programme in tent camps and compact settlements in Ingushetia. Due to the return of the main part of programme's beneficiaries from Ingushetia to Chechnya, the programme will be focused on providing support to school children in the Chechen Republic to reinforce their social adjustment and communication skills, on building their leadership skills and strengthening their coping mechanisms. The project will also aim to strengthen productive relationship links between parents, teachers and school students. Summer camps for IDP children will be conducted as an additional activity. The project will include the following components:

- Group counselling, aimed at peace-building for IDP children and adolescents;
- Basic education in the rights of the child through conducting of lectures, round tables, role games;
- Summer camps for IDP children;
- Stress management sessions, development of self-esteem and skills of social adjustment and communication;
- Special events, i.e. sport, ethnic festivals, concerts and performances.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs	4,000
Implementing costs or operating costs	88,000
Administrative costs	4,000
Total Project Budget	96,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	96,000

CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS – RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Ensuring access to quality education to IDP children in Ingushetia and Dagestan
Project Code	RUS-05/E14
Sector	<i>Education</i>
Objective	Ensure access to quality pre-school and school education to IDP children from Chechnya and North Ossetia
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 18,500 Children: 18,500
Implementing Partners	MoE of Ingushetia and Chechnya, Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development (CPCD), Hilfswerk Austria (HWA), People in Need (PIN), International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Caritas Internationalis (CI)
Project Duration	January – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,107,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 1,107,000

Summary

UNICEF's education action in Ingushetia will focus on upholding the right to education of IDP children, both through the delivery of direct services and through the support provided to the regular education system. UNICEF will therefore continue to manage, through various NGO partners, 32 'parallel' tented or wooden-house schools that are attended by 4,000 IDP children from Chechnya who cannot be enrolled in regular schools in Ingushetia. In doing so, UNICEF will maintain an appropriate level of flexibility, as required by possible fluctuations in the school population.

In cooperation with the MoE of Chechnya and Ingushetia, the organisation will provide some 178 teachers (mostly IDP themselves) with appropriate training opportunities on the latest teaching methodologies, civic education, tolerance and peace building. UNICEF will also provide these schools with the required education materials: textbooks (particularly in Chechen language), school furniture, stationery and visual aids. The organisation, in cooperation with Caritas, will also continue to support four kindergartens/Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) that provide education and health services as well as general care to some 560 young children living in IDP temporary settlements.

In order to address the needs of some 6,000 IDP children from Chechnya who attend state schools in Ingushetia, UNICEF will sustain its targeted provision of essential educational materials and organise a number of recreational events, with the participation of children and young people from neighbouring republics, so as to create an atmosphere of friendship and trust among children and youth.

Furthermore, in light of the persisting shortages of essential educational supplies reported in the regular schools hosting some 2,500 IDP children from North Ossetia (living in Ingushetia) and 2,000 IDP children from Chechnya (living in Dagestan), UNICEF will, in partnership with local education institutions and NGOs, carry out a rapid assessment of existing needs and provide support through the delivery of key educational supplies.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs, coordination and technical assistance	50,000
Support to schools for IDP children	434,700
Management of four Children Centres for IDPs	329,500
Establishment of three ECE Centres for IDPs	50,000
Education supplies	90,000
Teacher training	20,000
Indirect programme support costs*	132,800
Total Project Budget	1,107,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	1,107,000

*The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS – RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Strengthening access to education for children in Chechnya
Project Code	RUS-05/E15
Sector	Education
Objective	Improve enrolment capacity, learning environment and quality of education services for pre-school and school-age children; promote the social integration of vulnerable adolescents.
Beneficiaries	Total: 86,000 Children: 86,000 (4-18 age)
Implementing Partners	Chechen MoE, Agency for Rehabilitation and Development (ARD/Denal), Open Continent (OC), Society for Environmentally Responsible Livestock Operations (SERLO), CPCD, PIN, World Vision in the Russian Federation (WVRF) and the charitable fund called "Berkat"
Project Duration	January – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,605,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 1,605,000

Summary

With the aim of increasing the enrolment capacity of the education system, and in cooperation with the Ministry of Education (MoE), UNICEF will promote the physical rehabilitation of at least 15 schools and kindergartens, with a special focus on rural areas as well as on facilities located near temporary education facilities or TACs. Ensuring access to disabled children will be a priority. Local administrations and communities will be fully sensitised and mobilised.

The rehabilitation work will be preceded by a comprehensive assessment, to be conducted in partnership with the MoE and local NGOs, of the physical conditions of all education facilities in the republic (security conditions permitting). Awareness raising activities will be organised among communities and parents on girl's education issues. UNICEF will also continue the procurement and distribution of essential educational materials, including Chechen textbooks, stationery, recreational equipment and furniture, with a particular attention for the newly rehabilitated schools. In cooperation with the MoE and the Teacher Training Institute of Chechnya, the professional skills of primary school and kindergarten teachers will be further updated and improved, particularly on child-centred teaching methodologies.

In 2004, UNICEF established and provided support to ten community-based ECE centres, through which general care and basic education are provided to 500 children (aged 5-6) living in rural areas and deprived of access to formal kindergartens. In 2005 UNICEF plans to create 15 more ECE centres, so as to serve a total of 1,250 young children. In addition, UNICEF, in cooperation with Caritas, will follow-up on the recent hand-over to the MoE of five kindergartens/CFS, catering for over 500 children in Grozny. In an effort to promote the social integration of adolescents (male and female) who dropped out of school, UNICEF will also continue to support a vocational training programme, launched in mid-2004 in Grozny, which will cover some 200 beneficiaries and be articulated into different components: construction skills, carpentry, tailoring and accounting.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs, coordination and technical assistance	55,000
Rehabilitation of schools and kindergartens	581,000
Establishment and support of 25 ECE Centres	364,000
Vocational training and catch up classes for drop out youth	90,000
Teacher training	20,000
Assessment on status of schools/kindergartens	45,000
Supplies (stationery, furniture, educational and sport materials)	257,400
Indirect Project Support Cost *	192,600
Total Project Budget	1,605,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	1,605,000

*The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Psychosocial Assistance to traumatised children and women in North Ossetia, Chechnya and Ingushetia
Project Code	RUS-05/E17
Sector	Education
Objective	To provide psychosocial rehabilitation to traumatised children and women affected by violence and conflict in the North Caucasus
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 10,000 (children + parents) Children: 7,500
Implementing Partners	Local psychosocial counselling centres and NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 780,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 780,000

Summary

Thousands of children and women have been traumatised by violence and hostilities over more than a decade in the North Caucasus. Children, in particular, suffer from post-trauma distress and low motivation for learning, while some demonstrate aggressive behaviours and attitudes. The loss of parents or siblings has had a profound impact on a considerable number of children, who require professional support in terms of diagnosis, treatment and psychosocial rehabilitation. In addition, children who witnessed widespread violence, such as the survivors from the hostage crisis in Beslan, require long-term psychosocial rehabilitation to overcome the impact of their experience.

In order to ensure that traumatised children can count on an adequate psychosocial support, UNICEF – in cooperation with local authorities, NGOs, professional institutions and other UN agencies – will develop a systematic psychosocial rehabilitation approach in North Ossetia, Chechnya and Ingushetia. Some 7,500 children with post-trauma distress will benefit from psychosocial counselling programme; in addition, family members will also be targeted. Best practices of psychosocial counselling will be properly documented, so as to further enhance the psychosocial programme development.

With this project, UNICEF with its partners will aim to achieve the following:

- Gather detailed information regarding existing trauma among children and women, both at the individual and family level;
- Conduct trauma interview, through which therapists will facilitates the child's telling of his/her traumatic experience through drawings, game and role-plays;
- Identify the most appropriate treatment for families, including for the management of their own post-trauma distress and their child's parenting and communication skills.

Support local professional institutions to organise training workshops for local psychologists, teachers, doctors and social workers on diagnosing, treatment and psychosocial counselling using game and other activities, as well as family, group and individual therapies; hold consultations with other functioning service providers, including the school system, social services, foster parents, etc.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs, coordination, technical assistance	31,800
Implementing costs or operating costs	654,600
Indirect project support costs *	93,600
Total Project Budget	780,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	780,000

*The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	Establishment of two construction cooperatives in Groznenski District, Chechnya
Project Code	RUS-05/S/NF02
Sector	Family shelter and non-food items
Objective	Democratically constituted construction cooperatives are facilitating integration of returnees through rehabilitation of destroyed houses for the most vulnerable population
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 40 beneficiary households in each village
Implementing Partners	The elected cooperative council of Chishki and Dachu-Borzoy
Project Duration	June – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 245,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 245,000

Summary

DRC started physical and social-economic rehabilitation activities in southwest Chechnya in 2002. Some of the neighbouring of Groznenski district has already benefited from recent DRC shelter programmes. Along with joint efforts made by the international community governmental support the need for shelter as a first step to integration and stabilisation remains crucial.

The villages of Chishki and Dachu-Borzoi are located at the foot of the Grand Caucasus Mountain Ridge. During both wars, the villages have been heavily damaged. About 60% of the houses are damaged. Today 90% of the former population has returned to the area, but most of the households were not able to repair or reconstruct their destroyed houses.

The income per household is clearly one of the lowest in the whole republic. The people are receiving food aid from the international community, which is supplementing their food from gardening. Only a few households have income from pensions or other economic activity.

Currently, Chishki and Dachu-Borzoy have a total population of estimated 4,400 persons. The project consists in its pilot phase of one year of two elements.

DRC engineers, community workers, and representatives of the villages will select the beneficiary households according to vulnerability criteria. These beneficiary groups will then, with the community workers, elect a steering committee that will act as a coordination body to execute the joint construction of houses by the people themselves. Beneficiary households without any means and skills to work in the construction/rehabilitation will be assisted by other members of the cooperative.

DRC will provide building materials required for construction of war-damaged housing to the poorest, most vulnerable households in the two villages.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Direct support costs	25,000
Construction of 80 houses	200,000
Training and counselling	10,000
Indirect costs	10,000
Total Project Budget	245,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	245,000

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	Rehabilitation of damaged housing for IDPs, returnees and residents in Chechnya
Project Code	RUS-05/S/NF03
Sector	Family shelter and non-food items
Objective	To facilitate re-integration of IDPs, returnees and residents in Chechnya through physical rehabilitation of permanent housing for approx. 400 households
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: approx. 2,000
Implementing Partners	None, direct implementation
Project Duration	June - December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 1,470,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 1,470,000

Summary

Recognising the need to prepare return and to enhance the capacities for resident/IDP communities in Chechnya for reintegration of returnees, DRC started physical, social and economic rehabilitation activities on the territory of the republic already in 2002. Thus far, 8,500 households have become the beneficiaries of DRC Shelter programme and repaired or reconstructed their damaged houses.

As a complement to the Federal Programme of Compensations for the Lost Property, support in the shelter sector remains crucial. There is a continuing need to upgrade inadequate physical living conditions, enabling beneficiaries to use their resources for improvement of other aspects of living.

In 2005, DRC will continue providing building materials required for reconstruction a damaged housing to the different target groups in Chechnya, paying equal attention to returnees, IDPs and residents. The shelter and physical rehabilitation programme for Chechnya will target approx. 700 families whose houses have suffered damage (category 2), as well as whose houses have been severely damaged (categories 3 and 4) during the military operations in Chechnya.

This project is a part of a larger rehabilitation scheme under which DRC provides multi-sectoral assistance (construction, income generating activities, additional social services etc.) using an integrated approach. DRC aims to ensure maximum participation from all parties involved whereby the sense of ownership of activities will rest with the whole community. Local authorities will be invited to take part in the selection of the households most in need. Beneficiaries will conduct rehabilitation works on a self-help basis, utilising construction materials donated by DRC step-by-step. Construction materials are delivered in batches in order to control that first batches of materials have been used as planned before more materials are distributed. When working in smaller communities that have long lasting close neighbour relationships, DRC applies a community approach meaning that beneficiaries commit themselves to help each other and not least the most vulnerable beneficiaries of any project.

Indicators

- Number of houses reconstructed.
- Number of beneficiaries belonging to different target groups served.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff cost	200,000
Implementing costs or operating costs	1,200,000
Administrative costs	70,000
Total Project Budget	1,470,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	1,470,000

CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS – RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	Support to voluntary return of the IDPs in Chechnya
Project Code	RUS-05/S/NF07 (<i>New programme</i>)
Sector	Family shelter and non-food items
Objective	To assist in the return process of the vulnerable families displaced within Chechnya
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: households displaced within Chechnya
Project Duration	June - December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 450,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 450,000

Summary

DRC sees the support to voluntary return as an important stabilising factor in the region recovery process. In this project DRC plans to support return of the IDPs displaced within the republic, aiming at creating a pulling effect for the return of IDPs from other republics. The IDPs residing in temporary settlements in Chechnya will be prioritised. In addition, DRC will support the community development through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and the community members, including returnees, through income generating activities.

Objectives

- To provide temporary shelter and basic rehabilitation assistance to returnees.
- To contribute to emptying the temporary settlements within Chechnya.

Activities

Assistance in construction materials for house rehabilitation and provision of the box tent unit for the selected families: returnees will be given a box tent that will be used as temporary accommodation while construction work is ongoing. Each family will also be given enough materials to construct the house to a maxim size of 50 m2.

Community mobilisation through small scale communal infrastructure rehabilitation: DRC will engage community inhabitants in the labour intensive activities covering repairs works on the communal infrastructure, like works on schools, or water and sanitation system.

Results

- 50 returnee families have their dwellings rehabilitated.
- Communities receiving returnees benefit from community mobilisation programmes.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs	65,000
Implementing costs or operating costs	300,000
Administrative costs	85,000
Total Project Budget	450,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	450,000

CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS – RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

FOOD

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)
Project Title	Emergency food assistance to vulnerable households in the North Caucasus (EMOP 10128.1)
Project Code	RUS-05/F08
Sector	Food
Objective	Prevent the further impoverishment of the internally displaced in Ingushetia and food-insecure vulnerable population in Chechnya, and to strengthen coping and livelihood strategies
Targeted Beneficiaries	235,000 persons
Implementing Partners	DRC, Islamic Relief (IR), PIN, WVRF, CI, CPCD, Open Continent and Centre for Prevention of Humanitarian Catastrophes (CPHC), HWA, OC, IMC, WHO, MSF/Holland, Serlo and VESTA's ONG
Project Duration	January-December 2005
Funds Requested	US\$ 18,326,906

Summary

In the second half of 2005, WFP will continue to provide food assistance to all IDPs from Chechnya living in Ingushetia (planned 35,000 persons) and to 110,000 members of food-insecure households in Chechnya. WFP's school feeding will provide food aid to 111,000 pre-school and primary school children in Chechnya and to a further 4,000 children in similar age groups studying in schools for the IDPs in Ingushetia. A food fund will allow for 6,000 participants (30,000 beneficiaries; 25,000 in Chechnya and 5,000 in Ingushetia) in FFW/FFT activities that bring a long-term benefit to their community. To avoid beneficiary double counting, from the above mentioned total 290,000 persons 55,000 involved in school feeding and food fund activities are excluded as they are covered by WFP's basic food distribution. This brings the total number of WFP beneficiaries to 235,000.

All Chechen IDPs remaining in Ingushetia will continue receiving WFP's basic food ration including wheat flour, vegetable oil, sugar and salt. WFP will use criteria introduced in 2004 using the results of the DRC/European Commission Humanitarian Office (ECHO)/WFP Household Food Economy Assessment for beneficiary selection in Chechnya.

Within the Chechnya school feeding programme, WFP increased the beneficiary number from the original 84,000 to 111,000 with the expansion of the operation into two new areas, Nozhai-Yurt and Veden. In Ingushetia, the planned number of WFP beneficiaries involved in school feeding will remain at the same level of 4,000. All school children will receive high-energy biscuits immediately upon arrival at school followed by porridge (alternatively rice and buckwheat) provided later in the day.

The number of food fund beneficiaries has increased from the 20,000 originally planned to 30,000 due to the increased demand for this type of activities from local communities and administrations. WFP has also increased the food ration provided to food fund participants.

WFP will continue implementing the programmes through NGO implementing partners in collaboration with the Federal and Local Government departments. WFP, as the sector focal point, will facilitate stakeholder (including Government and humanitarian agencies) coordination to ensure assistance for those most in need and that food aid follows any population movement. WFP will closely monitor the implementation of needs, activities and outcomes using Specific, Measurable, Accurate, Realistic and Time Bound (SMART) indicators.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Direct operational costs - Food and transport	16,354,144
Direct support costs	773,806
Indirect support costs	1,198,956
Total Project Budget	18,326,906
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	18,326,906

MINE ACTION

Appealing Agency	DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)
Project Title	MRE for the population of Chechnya
Project Code	RUS-05/MA01
Sector	Mine Action
Objective	To contribute to the reduction of mine and UXO related deaths and injuries through MRE and risk reduction activities for general population of Chechnya, IDPs and returnees
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 80,000 Children: 30,000 Women: 30,000 Other group (specify): men 20,000
Implementing Partners	MoE of Chechnya, local authorities (at district levels), local NGOs
Project Duration	June – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 200,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 200,000

Summary

As a part of the Mine Action team coordinated by UNICEF, Danish Demining Group (DDG) will continue its MRE campaign through workshops in all districts of Chechnya to decrease the impact of landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) by increasing the level of awareness of landmines and UXOs among the population of Chechnya.

A plan of action in each district will be developed through coordination with other Mine Action organisations working in Chechnya and neighbouring republics and in cooperation with the local administrations. Three mobile teams of DDG MRE instructors will carry out community based MRE workshops in all cultural and public services, educational, financial and children’s institutions. Before conducting each seminar, the MRE group will question the target group to assess their knowledge of mines and UXO. As a follow-up, this target group will be questioned again in three or four months to evaluate the process of information acquisition and retention.

Should the mass relocation of IDPs occur, the instructors would be allocated to the relevant checkpoints to address each and every individual crossing the border. The IDPs in Ingushetia have all been covered by different NGOs and thus require to-the-point revision and instructions to submerge into immediate environment of threat.

To complement the activities conducted by other key players, DDG MRE team will develop, produce and distribute materials and tools such as posters, booklets, leaflets, radio and TV clips containing MRE messages to “refresh” the population’s awareness and increase their vigilance.

The planning MRE activities as well as identifying target groups will be based on the analysis of victim data from the IMSMA database, which will be regularly conducted with other United Nations agencies under the coordination of UNICEF.

The major indicators for the efficiency of the project will be:

- number of beneficiaries of MRE (approximately targeted);
- number of children covered by MRE sessions;
- reduction in the number of mine/UXO incidents.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Budget Items	US\$
Total Project Budget	200,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	200,000

CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS – RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Mine and UXO survivor assistance
Project Code	RUS-05/MA03
Sector	Mine Action
Objective	Provide physical, psychological and social rehabilitation to mine/UXO survivors
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 1,100 Children: 450 Women: 350 Other group (specify): Men 300
Implementing Partners	Voice of the Mountain (VoM), LSTG, Prosthaetic Workshops, PIN, Republican Clinical Hospital, MoH and Social Protection of Chechnya
Project Duration	January – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 443,600
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 443,600

Summary

According to the UNICEF-managed IMSMA database on mine/UXO incidents, there are at least 2,668 civilians who have been injured by landmines and unexploded ordnance in Chechnya since 1995. While the ultimate responsibility for providing assistance to these survivors rests with the Government, existing capacities remains limited; in such cases, as recognised by the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty, assistance may be provided, "inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organisations or institutions". Since 2000 UNICEF has been providing qualified assistance to mine/UXO survivors in Chechnya and neighbouring republics, while at the same time strengthening the capacities of existing medical institutions in North Ossetia and Chechnya (Prosthaetic Workshops in Vladikavkaz and Grozny), so as to pursue the sustainability of these services.

In 2005, UNICEF will continue to provide services for the physical and psychosocial rehabilitation of mine/UXO survivors in Chechnya, in coordination with WHO, the ICRC, Handicap International and the Ministries of Health and Social Protection of Chechnya. The provision of prosthaetic and orthopaedic assistance for children and women affected by mines, other war-related injuries and disabilities will be further supported. Some 250 children and female mine/UXO survivors, in particular, will benefit from prosthetic-orthopaedic assistance provided through the Prosthaetic Workshops in Vladikavkaz and Grozny. The distribution of crutches, wheelchairs and walking sticks will continue.

The provision of psychosocial assistance will also continue. In addition, the organisation will keep supporting the psychosocial rehabilitation of mine/UXO-affected children and their families in Grozny. According to the World Rehabilitation Fund, the most acute needs of landmine survivors are not only those of a medical nature, but also those related to their wish to return to be socially integrated and productive community members. With the aim of pursuing the future reintegration of disabled children into their society, UNICEF will be strengthening its ongoing vocational and sport trainings for mine/UXO survivors. The trainings on tailoring, carpentry and computing will be offered to new beneficiaries, while the provision of support to the two football teams of amputees established in Grozny and Achkhoy-Martan will continue. UNICEF will closely supervise, evaluate and closely monitor all activities carried out by partners, whose technical and implementation capacity will be further strengthened.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Staff costs, coordination, technical assistance	47,000
Prosthetic-orthopaedic assistance	140,000
Provision of assistance devices	49,530
Physical rehabilitation, re-operations	41,000
Vocational training	54,000
Psychosocial assistance	40,000
Transport and logistics	18,840
Indirect programme support costs *	53,230
Total Project Budget	443,600
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	443,600

*The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

WATER AND SANITATION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)
Project Title	Water and sanitation assistance to IDPs and resident population in Grozny, Chechnya
Project Code	RUS-05/WS02
Sector	Water and sanitation
Objective	Provide vulnerable residents in Grozny with access to safe drinking water, improve sanitation and hygiene standards as well as minimise risk of disease outbreaks in Grozny, Chechnya
Targeted Beneficiaries	Total: 105,000 persons
Implementing Partners	PHO, Education department (Grozny), Republican Sanitary Epidemiological Services (SES)
Project Duration	January – December 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 890,000
Funds Requested for 2005	US\$ 890,000

Summary

Almost five years after the resumption of hostilities in Chechnya, the situation of the water system in the city of Grozny remains critical. Despite the efforts of the local Government to improve basic social services, there is little evidence of tangible improvements in the status of the water distribution system, which remains almost entirely destroyed. In addition, the precarious conditions in which most of the crisis-affected population in Chechnya has lived for several years has made the need for adequate hygiene and sanitation behaviours particularly crucial; therefore, targeted hygiene education and awareness-raising initiatives are required, so as to reduce the incidence of various common diseases, particularly amongst children.

UNICEF will continue, in cooperation with the PHO, to manage the established water production project in Grozny, with a daily target of 105,000 beneficiaries. Over 700,000 litres will be purified and distributed on a daily through about 260 distribution points located around the city, with a special focus on schoolchildren and hospital patients. The safety of water storage will be ensured through the distribution of jerry cans and water containers and regular checks of the water quality by the local Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance Department. In cooperation with the Ministries of Education and Health, UNICEF will increase its ongoing educational efforts on promoting appropriate hygienic practices among schoolchildren, which would (in turn) sensitise their family members. The wider local communities will be reached through a media awareness-raising campaign.

With a view to fostering the sustainability and capacity-building aspects of the international humanitarian community's action in Chechnya, UNICEF will advocate with the federal authorities and the donor community on the importance of conducting a comprehensive assessment of the water and sanitation system in Grozny (for which funds will be sought outside the CAP framework). Through these activities – which will be aimed at maintaining the availability of safe drinking water, facilitating the individual water transportation and storage as well as raising the population awareness on safe hygienic habits and sanitation practices – UNICEF will contribute to improve the overall water situation in Grozny. This should result in the reduction of the risk for thousands of crisis-affected civilians of contracting dangerous water-borne diseases.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Management of the water programme	526,000
Provision of water supplies	81,000
Hygiene education	58,000
Capacity building	28,000
Direct programme support costs	90,200
Indirect programme support costs*	106,800
Total Project Budget	890,000
Minus available resources	0
Funds Requested for 2005	890,000

*The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

ANNEX II.

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR

Consolidated Appeal for Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation
as of 17 June 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fls>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
CARE	3,402,389	3,402,389	362,903	11%	3,039,486	-
CARITAS/CRS	300,000	300,000	261,438	87%	38,562	-
CPCD	156,662	156,662	-	0%	156,662	-
CRC	61,160	61,160	-	0%	61,160	-
DENAL	246,025	246,025	-	0%	246,025	-
DRC	13,142,119	12,253,059	4,708,399	38%	7,544,660	-
FAO	831,000	831,000	1,035,731	100%	(204,731)	-
HI	377,650	377,650	377,650	100%	-	-
HIA	291,000	291,000	-	0%	291,000	-
HWA	458,000	458,000	-	0%	458,000	-
IMC	1,510,000	1,510,000	460,000	30%	1,050,000	-
IR	1,840,000	1,840,000	-	0%	1,840,000	-
LIBA	1,128,000	1,128,000	-	0%	1,128,000	-
LSTG	310,336	310,336	-	0%	310,336	-
NE	147,034	147,034	-	0%	147,034	-
NI	405,000	405,000	-	0%	405,000	-
OC	139,500	139,500	-	0%	139,500	-
OCHA	1,706,092	1,706,092	1,111,785	65%	594,307	-
PIN	120,000	120,000	-	0%	120,000	-
SERLO	130,000	130,000	-	0%	130,000	-
UNDP	486,000	3,200,000	1,541,100	48%	1,658,900	-
UNDP/UNDSS	3,644,024	3,644,024	2,063,741	57%	1,580,283	-
UNESCO	290,000	290,000	-	0%	290,000	-
UNHCR	6,315,435	6,315,435	6,366,650	100%	(51,215)	-
UNICEF	6,565,500	6,912,300	5,947,212	86%	965,088	-
VESTA	232,300	232,300	-	0%	232,300	-
WFP	12,051,097	18,326,906	9,713,469	53%	8,613,437	-
WHO	3,060,750	3,060,750	225,585	7%	2,835,165	-
WVRF	97,000	97,000	-	0%	97,000	-
GRAND TOTAL	59,444,073	67,891,622	34,175,663	50%	33,715,959	

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).
Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.
Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

Consolidated Appeal for Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics (RF) 2005

Requirements and Contributions per Sector
as of 17 June 2005
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fls>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	1,706,092	1,706,092	1,111,785	65%	594,307	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	4,987,340	7,315,410	1,691,100	23%	5,624,310	-
EDUCATION	7,922,666	7,832,666	261,438	3%	7,571,228	-
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	6,626,163	6,149,633	641,456	10%	5,508,177	-
FOOD	18,438,197	24,714,006	14,932,600	60%	9,781,406	-
HEALTH	7,821,930	7,821,930	1,276,138	16%	6,545,792	-
MINE ACTION	1,240,950	1,323,850	528,562	40%	795,288	-
MULTI-SECTOR	2,452,875	2,452,875	337,499	14%	2,115,376	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	3,554,136	3,554,136	1,621,271	46%	1,932,865	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	9,120,595	0%	(9,120,595)	-
SECURITY	3,644,024	3,644,024	2,063,741	57%	1,580,283	-
WATER AND SANITATION	1,049,700	1,377,000	589,478	43%	787,522	-
GRAND TOTAL	59,444,073	67,891,622	34,175,663	50%	33,715,959	-

Pledge: a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

Commitment: creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

ANNEX III.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ARD/Denal	Agency for Rehabilitation and Development
CA	Consolidated Appeals
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CBOs	Community based Organisations
CEPE	Certificat d'Etudes Primaires Elémentaires
CFS	Child Free Spaces
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CI	Caritas Internationalis
CPCD	Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development
CPHC	Open Continent and Centre for Prevention of Humanitarian Catastrophes
DDG	Danish Demining Group
DOC	Direct Optional Costs
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-course
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DSC	Direct Support Costs
ECE	Early Childhood Education
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EMERCOM	Russia's Emergency Response Team
EMOP	Emergency Operation
EPI	Expanded Programme of Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFT	Food-for-Training
FFW	Food-for-Work
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
HI	Handicap International
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HWA	Hilfswerk Austria
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICVA	International Council of Voluntary Agencies
IDP(s)	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Islamic Relief
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISC	Indirect Support Costs
LSG or LSTG	Let's Save the Generation
MA	Mine Action
MAC	Mine Action Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAC	Mine Action Centre
MoE	Ministry of Education
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MSF/H	Médecins sans Frontières/ Holland

CHECHNYA AND NEIGHBOURING REPUBLICS (NORTH CAUCASUS – RUSSIAN FEDERATION)

MSI	Monthly Security Assessments
NFI(s)	Non-Food Item(s)
NGO(s)	Non-Government Organisation(s)
OC	Open Continent
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHO	Polish Humanitarian Organization
PIN	People in Need
QIP	Quick Impact Project
SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SERLO	Society for Environmentally Responsible Livestock Operations
SES	Sanitary Epidemiological Services
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Accurate, Realistic and Time Bound
TAC	Temporary Accommodation Centre
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UXO	Unexploded Ordinances
VoM	Voice of the Mountain
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSU	Weekly Security Updates
WVRF	World Vision in the Russian Federation

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 Comments reaching us before 1 September 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 2005?
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, responsibilities, 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?

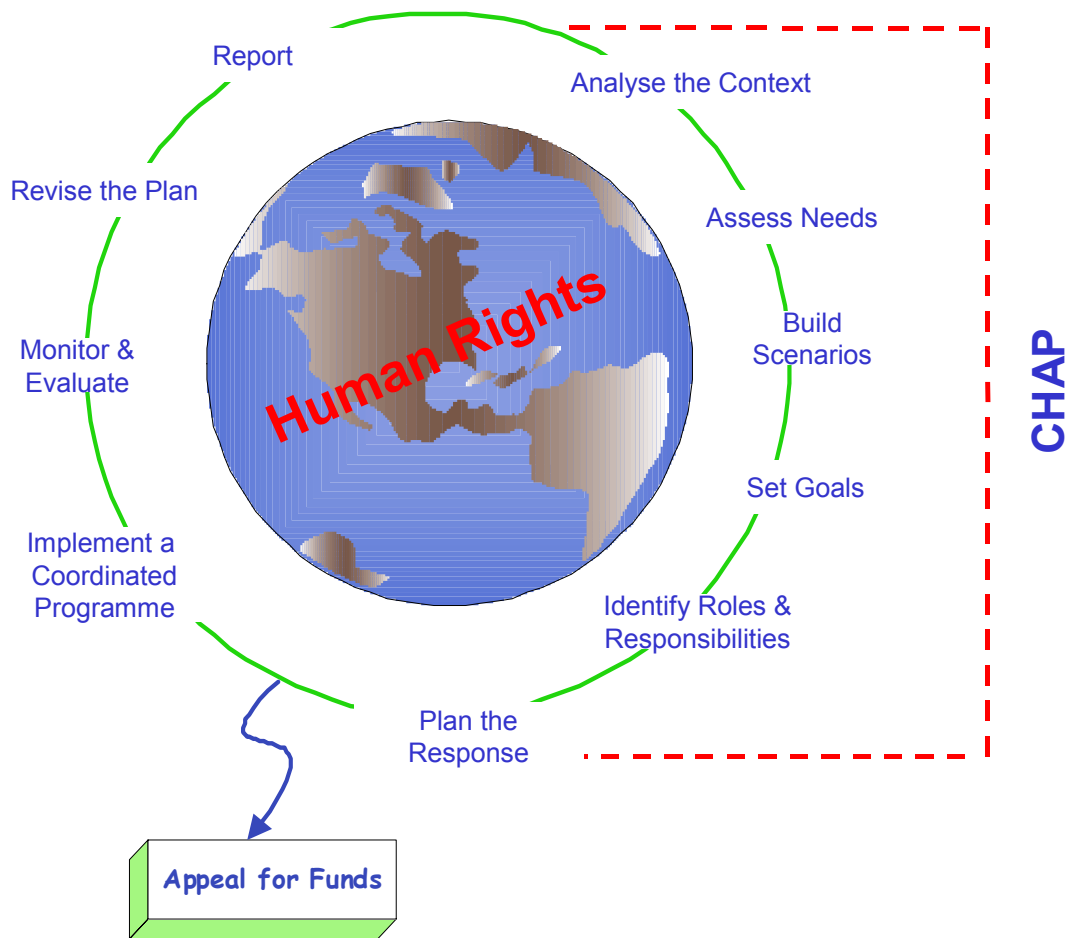
6. Is the document lay-out and format clear and well written?
How could it be improved?

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:



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