

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

**NORTHERN CAUCASUS
(RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**

1 January – 31 December 2001

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FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES, PLEASE CONTACT:

**UN OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
PALAIS DES NATIONS
8-14 AVENUE DE LA PAIX
CH – 1211 GENEVA, SWITZERLAND**

**TEL.: (4122) 917.1972
FAX: (4122) 917.0368
E-MAIL: UMALI@UN.ORG**

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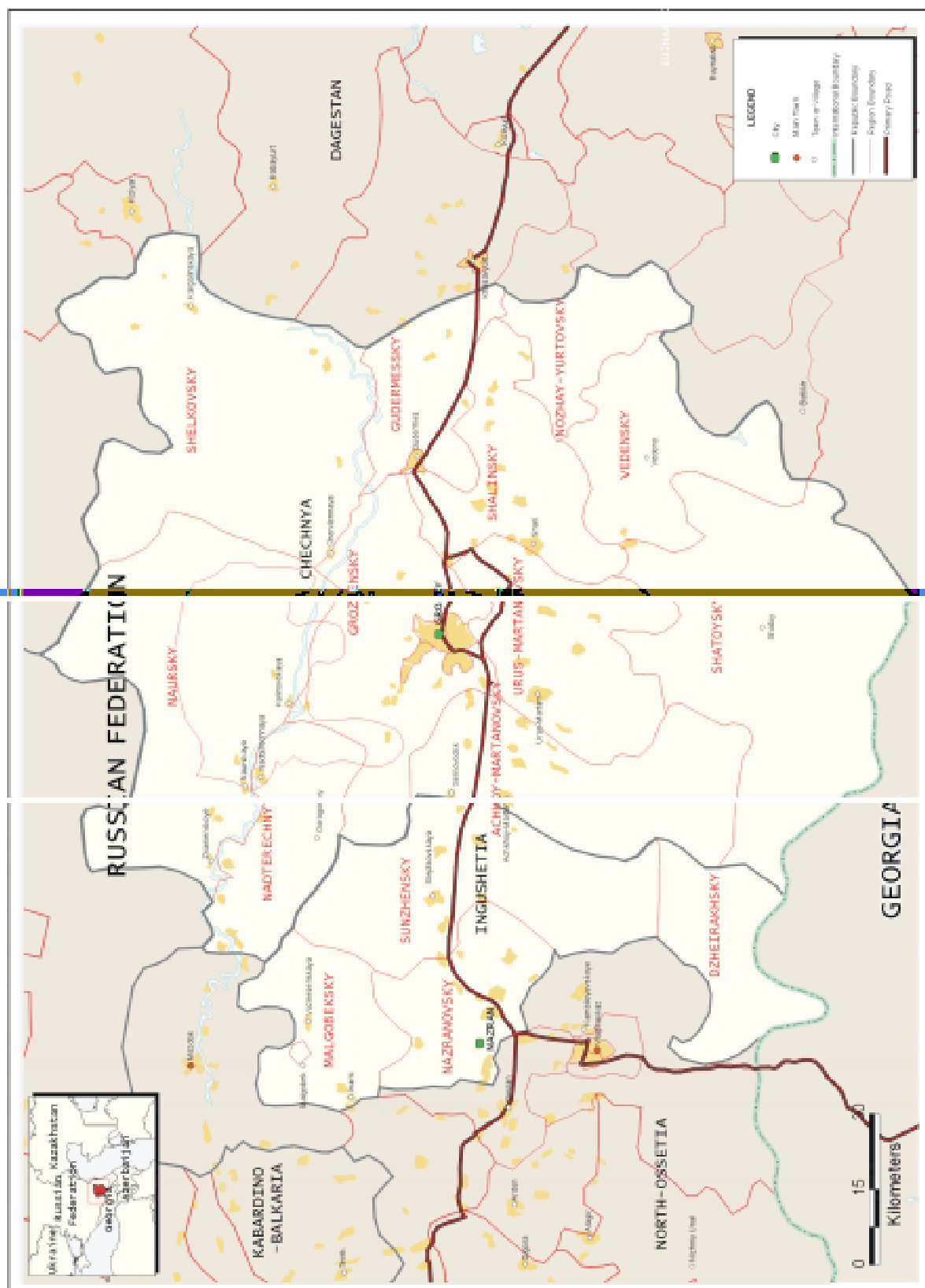
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NORTHERN CAUCASUS (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)



PART I

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The humanitarian consequences of the events in the northern Caucasus continue to affect the lives of some 330,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and up to 690,000 residents in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation (Chechnya) and the Republic of Ingushetia of the Russian Federation (Ingushetia).¹ As the harsh conditions of Russia's winter approach the assistance needs of people are extreme. The response to the humanitarian consequences of the crisis must be swift and concerted to avoid loss of life.

In the late autumn of 1999 the United Nations began to address the protection and assistance needs of civilians in the northern Caucasus, thereby complementing the emergency relief being provided by the Russian Government. Concerted UN humanitarian action gained momentum with the launch of a flash appeal (1 December 1999-29 February 2000), which was then developed and extended until 31 December 2000, thanks to the generous financial and in-kind support of the donor community. The Government and the UN signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on 16 August 2000 to strengthen the relationship between the two entities and to provide a firm base for continued programmes in the northern Caucasus.

During October 2000, the various UN agencies involved in humanitarian action, including UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO, and for the first time in this context FAO, reviewed ongoing programmes in Chechnya and Ingushetia, assessed the current situation, and planned programmes for the future. The Government's Ministry for Civil Defence, Emergencies, and the Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters (EMERCOM) and the Ministry on the Affairs of Federation, Nationalities and Migration Policy (Ministry of Federation), as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), participated in this process. Extensive consultations were held with non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The UN Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, organized this process.

The review of current programmes confirmed that the Russian Government, UN, ICRC and its partners, and NGOs, address the primary needs for food, shelter, health, and water and sanitation in Ingushetia. There is little prospect for the return of the displaced population from Ingushetia to Chechnya during the 2000-2001 winter; therefore humanitarian programmes will be critical to the population's welfare. Assistance needs of the population in Chechnya remain largely unmet. The UN wishes to highlight that the aid community (UN, ICRC and its partners, and NGOs) already in the region could address many of the needs in Chechnya, assuming that security permits and resources are made available to them.

¹ In addition to IDPs from Chechnya in the northern Caucasus, people from Chechnya have arrived in other countries in the region, with Georgia alone receiving some 7,000 refugees while the number of arrivals in Kazakhstan since September 1999 might be as high as 10,000. The present appeal does not cover the protection and material needs in 2001 of these persons. UNHCR and WFP have extended assistance to these refugees, in particular in Georgia, and interested donors may obtain plans for 2001 directly from these agencies.

The UN considers it appropriate to plan programmes which cover all of 2001. Outlining its programmes for all of next year, while difficult, will allow the UN agencies to avoid the 'stop-go' character emanating from issuing three- or six-month appeals as occurred in 2000.

The UN holds that the most likely scenario for 2001 is that, initially, there will be little return from Ingushetia to Chechnya (and of IDPs in Chechnya to their place of origin) but that, provided there is a reduction in tensions, a return more sustained than that witnessed in 2000 will take place.

United Nations humanitarian action is based on and guided by standard humanitarian principles, in particular humanity, impartiality, and neutrality, as contained in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, the two Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977, and General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991. All parties will have to work to ensure the safety and security of UN and associated staff.

The overall goal of the UN's humanitarian programme is to complement governmental action to alleviate suffering and improve the quality of living conditions amongst civilians in need by continuing to provide humanitarian assistance. UN agencies will work in the following sectors: protection, food, agriculture, shelter and non-food items, health, water and sanitation, education, mine action, and economic recovery and infrastructure. The number of beneficiaries varies by sector, for example 205,000 in education, 335,000 in food aid, or 770,000 in water and sanitation. The UN will continue to implement its programme in conjunction with governmental and non-governmental partners.

The UN continues to enhance its capacity to monitor its humanitarian programme. Mechanisms, including observing programmes and measuring their impact by using performance indicators, are in place. Capacity building of local staff to enhance this process is ongoing. Partnerships with local authorities and NGOs enable the UN agencies, which are focal points for their respective sectors, to expand their network of field monitoring. In addition, UN agencies will make provision to further strengthen the participation of beneficiaries in their programmes. A database to collect and share output and beneficiary-based information will be accessible to the humanitarian community at large on an internet website. The UN encourages donors to undertake field visits, thereby strengthening the monitoring of the humanitarian response.

UN agencies participating in this programme now seek a net figure of **US\$ 44,870,925** for programmes from 1 January to 31 December 2001 from the international donor community. The table on the following page illustrates specific agency and sector requirements.

TABLE OF FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 2001

Sector	FAO	UNDP	UNFPA	UNHCR	UNICEF	WFP	WHO	OCHA	Sector Totals
Protection	0	0	0	430,000	0	0	0	0	430,000
Food	0	0	0	0	0	23,949,762	0	0	23,949,762
Agriculture	719,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	719,000
Shelter & Non-food Items	0	0	0	5,191,988	0	0	0	0	5,191,988
Health	0	0	225,000	0	1,040,000	0	3,086,600	0	4,351,600
Water and Sanitation	0	0	0	1,763,800	660,000	0	100,000	0	2,523,800
Education	0	0	0	500,000	2,175,000	0	0	0	2,675,000
Mine Action	0	0	0	170,000	1,179,000	0	536,400	0	1,885,400
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	0	745,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	745,000
Coordination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,184,252	1,184,252
Security	0	0	0	343,012	0	0	0	872,111	1,215,123
Agency Totals	719,000	745,000	225,000	8,398,800	5,054,000	23,949,762	3,723,000	2,056,363	44,870,925

2 REVIEW OF APPEAL 1 DECEMBER 1999 - 31 DECEMBER 2000

2.1 Financial Overview

The *United Nations Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal for the Northern Caucasus: 1 December 1999 – 31 December 2000* sought US\$ 52.3 million from the donor community to enable UN agencies to complement the humanitarian relief provided by the Russian Government, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations in the following sectors: food aid, shelter and relief, health and nutrition, psychosocial rehabilitation, water and sanitation, education, income generation and preparatory rehabilitation activities, and protection. As of 1 November 2000, the donor community had pledged almost US\$ 40.4 million or 78% of the requirements. While the response has been generous, further support is still needed under the current appeal to provide adequate assistance, especially during the winter.

2.2 Changes in the Humanitarian Situation and Progress Made

During the past year, United Nations agencies have addressed the critical needs of civilians in Ingushetia and, increasingly, in Chechnya. From October 1999 to October 2000, the UN sent over 100 convoys of food and relief items to Ingushetia and Chechnya, and to other parts of the region. Relations with governmental and non-governmental organisations in Ingushetia have been regular, and, in Chechnya, contacts with authorities and NGOs have been continuously strengthened.

In complementing the Russian authorities' humanitarian response the UN helped to cover the most urgent needs of people displaced to Ingushetia. This contributed to stabilising the situation in that displaced persons did not have to move further away from their homes in order to seek assistance.

In the case of Chechnya, the UN has carried out rapid needs assessments in Grozny, Alkhan-Yurt, Achkhoy-Martan, Urus-Martan, Znamenskoye, Naursky, Sernovodsk, Assinovskaya (areas which account for some two-thirds of the total population) and, working in close co-operation with authorities, ICRC, NGOs, and local communities, has gained a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian situation in other parts of Chechnya as well. UN humanitarian action has gained some momentum in the republic during the summer and autumn of 2000 and this is expected to continue so that the UN can address the pressing needs of people there, whether resident or displaced.

On 16 August 2000, the Russian Government and the UN signed a memorandum of understanding on humanitarian action in the northern Caucasus, which established a firm basis for the UN to continue to provide humanitarian assistance to civilians in need.

As a follow-up to the previous inter-agency missions that had taken place to prepare the flash appeal, its conversion into a full-fledged appeal, and its extension, the UN organised an inter-agency mission during the first week of October 2000 in order to review ongoing humanitarian programmes, and re-assess needs in Chechnya and Ingushetia. The mission comprised members from UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, OCHA, UNSECOORD and, for the first time, FAO. Staff from EMERCOM and the Ministry of Federation joined the mission. For the first time, the ICRC joined, as an observer, a UN mission preparing a consolidated appeal in Russia.

The mission held extensive consultations with stakeholders in humanitarian action. Team members met in Nazran with the Government of the Republic of Ingushetia. While consultations with the Chechen administration have been ongoing on this occasion they took place inside Chechnya, where UN humanitarian action has gained some momentum over the

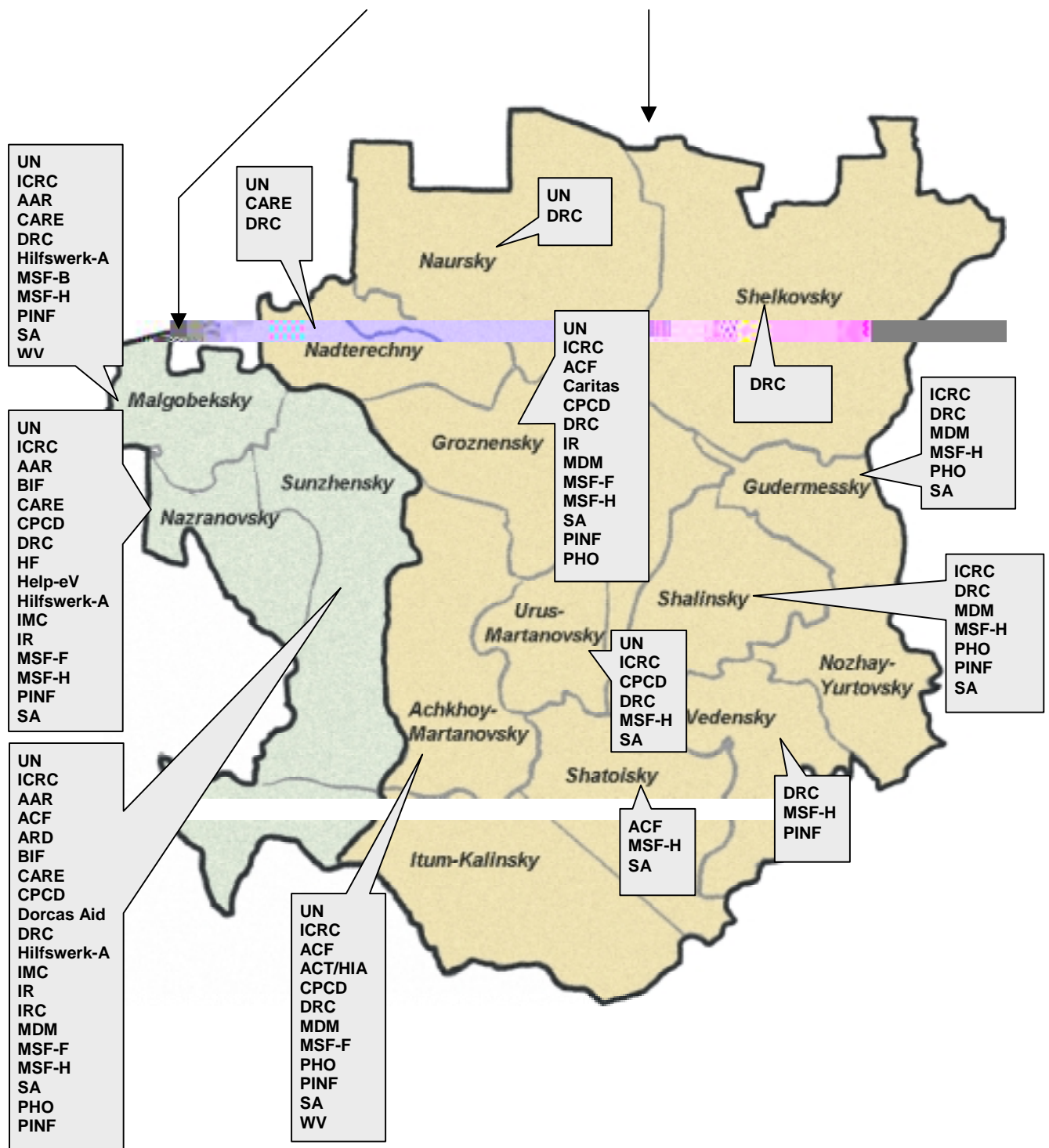
past months. In addition, the mission met non-governmental organisations working in Ingushetia and Chechnya, as well as representatives of groups of internally displaced persons. Discussions were also held with local communities during many of the site visits to camps, host families, hospitals, water facilities, distribution points, schools, and so forth.

The principal findings of the assessment mission were:

- The primary needs in food, shelter, health, and water and sanitation, of the displaced population in Ingushetia have been met. The assistance provided in these sectors had an impact on public health by preventing an outbreak of epidemics. This effort is integral to the wider concept of protection and should be continued to the benefit of the local population in Chechnya and the displaced persons in Ingushetia. Before the end of the winter there is little prospect of return for displaced persons who, first and foremost, fear for their safety but also lack the material resources to re-establish their livelihoods given the extent of the destruction in their places of origin.
- The UN contributed to reduce the pressure put on Ingush infrastructures by the influx of displaced civilians, for example by working with Ingush authorities to rehabilitate the public water supply system and providing assistance to host families and by providing supplies and equipment to schools, hospitals, and clinics.
- The humanitarian situation remains extremely difficult for the affected population. Aid agencies already working in Ingushetia now have the capacity to continue and consolidate their work in Ingushetia and to expand it into Chechnya, provided of course that the necessary arrangements for the security of staff and their cargo are in place, and provided that their efforts complement those of the Government as it discharges its responsibility to alleviate suffering.
- The security conditions prevailing in the region continue to be considered among the world's most dangerous. Given the situation, the establishment of an independent UNSECOORD office providing professional advice to the humanitarian community at large and managing safety and security of UN and associated staff has been critical for the continuation of operations. It has helped the UN agencies extend their work throughout Ingushetia and, during the past six months, into Chechnya.
- Collaboration among humanitarian actors and the Russian authorities has contributed greatly to improve the delivery of assistance to civilians in need. In order to continue effective humanitarian action, the Government intends to support aid agencies with key issues such as gaining access to civilians in need; providing them communications frequencies; and exempting them from value-added tax.

UN, ICRC, AND NGO PROGRAMME MAP

INGUSHETIA AND CHECHNYA



This map provides an indication of where organisations are working, as of 1 November 2000. For details on programmes, please see section 3.3 below or the annexes.

2.3 Lessons Learned

Since beginning the July-December 2000 component of its current operation, the UN has been able to reflect on additional aspects of its operation and, in addition to the lessons learned mentioned in the previous consolidated appeal, highlights the following issues.

- Implementing humanitarian programmes with minimal international staff has proved to be possible. While international staff have been continuously present in the area during the past year, the contribution to humanitarian action by local staff in the region has been steadily increasing. Further efforts should be made to strengthen the capacity of UN and NGO local staff and institutions in order to ensure sustainability of the activities. In the long term these capacities also should be used in the framework of early warning and contingency planning.
- Strong security arrangements remain essential. A single and specifically dedicated security office, managed by UNSECOORD, has proved to be important to improve the working environment of the UN agencies and the humanitarian community at large. The ability to provide security advice independently helped to keep security considerations in the forefront while creating an environment in which operations could take place.
- Families in Chechnya and Ingushetia host thousands of displaced civilians. So far, the generosity of these families has prevented the further deterioration of IDPs' subsistence and allowed the humanitarian community at large to focus most resources on more vulnerable civilians in need. This local 'coping mechanism' should be increasingly supported in order to prevent the involuntary relocation of IDPs. In addition, the capacity of the local authorities to cope with emergencies should be enhanced.
- Donors' involvement in the aid operation ranges from active participation in policy discussions on implementation mechanisms to the provision of financial resources. This has enabled the humanitarian community to respond effectively to the needs of the civilians. More donor visits at the field level would further enhance this operation.

3 COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 Humanitarian Context

3.1.1 Population Figures

The UN has considered various sources of information on population figures for the republics of Chechnya and Ingushetia. These include government figures from EMERCOM and the Ministry of Federation; Danish Refugee Council registrations; and discussion with major humanitarian organisations such as the ICRC. While there is fairly widespread agreement that there are a total of 300-350,000 IDPs living in Chechnya and Ingushetia, the views differ on the proportion of IDPs in each of the two republics. The UN has compared the various sources with data from the last official census taken in 1989, and considered the number of people who have reportedly emigrated from the region, as well as known casualties, and morbidity and birth rates since 1989. As a consequence of this exercise the UN used the following figures as indicative for planning purposes.¹

Population	Number
Residents in Ingushetia	320,000
IDPs in Ingushetia	160,000
Residents in Chechnya	370,000
IDPs in Chechnya	170,000

3.1.2 Problem Analysis

The central predicament facing people affected by the past year's events in Chechnya is that the economic, social, and political factors that gave rise to the crisis continue. There is considerable need for understanding and reconciliation. UN agencies and other humanitarian organisations cannot address the root cause of the situation. Humanitarian action aims to protect people's lives and their dignity and alleviate the immediate stress and suffering arising from the crisis. As such, humanitarian programmes outlined in this appeal address the needs of three groups of affected populations:

- ➡ civilians in need in Chechnya;
- ➡ vulnerable residents, including members of host families, and IDPs in Ingushetia and other parts of the northern Caucasus; and
- ➡ IDPs who wish to stay in Ingushetia permanently.

3.1.3 Possible Scenarios

The UN has considered a variety of possible scenarios over the past months. While three are cited below, the third is considered by far the least likely and has been considered only for contingency planning purposes. Programmes outlined in the appeal can be adapted to accommodate the three scenarios, on condition that no security incidents affect the ability of UN or associated personnel to carry out their work. Assuming that the operating

¹ Figures for Dagestan are scanty and even more difficult to verify. Aid agencies could use the following figures as indicative for planning purposes: 12,000 IDPs from Chechnya and 8,000 IDPs from within Dagestan itself.

environment continues to favour UN involvement it is possible that programmes will expand in volume and geographic coverage.

Scenario 1

A reduction of tension in Chechnya, coupled with a possible political resolution to the crisis. This could lead to a spontaneous return of some 30,000 persons from Ingushetia to Chechnya, as well as some immediate returns of IDPs displaced in Chechnya to their place of origin. However, most IDPs would be bound to remain in their current locations until the end of the 2000-2001 winter or longer given the devastation in the areas from which some 75% of IDPs originate. Some of these displaced persons would be likely to choose to remain in Ingushetia and integrate into society there permanently. Aid agencies would direct assistance towards the populations in need in accordance with their location.

Scenario 2

No significant reduction of tension in Chechnya. This would be accompanied by continuous population movements between Ingushetia and Chechnya as have occurred during the past year. The overall number of displaced persons in Chechnya and Ingushetia will remain relatively steady, although during the 2000-2001 winter more people are likely to leave Chechnya for Ingushetia where living conditions are better. Similar to the first scenario, aid agencies would provide assistance in accordance with the location and needs of the population.

Scenario 3

A markedly intensified flow of people from Chechnya to Ingushetia. This scenario could be coupled with increased host family fatigue in Ingushetia. Such a situation would require significant increases in the assistance in Ingushetia, but a likely reduction of resources for Chechnya.

3.2. Strategic Components

3.2.1 Statement of Humanitarian Principles

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

Humanity: Human suffering is to be addressed wherever it exists. The dignity and rights of all victims must be respected and protected.

Neutrality: Humanitarian action takes place without engaging in hostilities or taking sides in political, religious, or ideological controversies. Aid has an independent status beyond political or military considerations and should be viewed as such.

Impartiality: The provision of humanitarian assistance is based on needs assessments carried out by the UN and its partners following internationally recognized standards.

Access: The UN and its partners require unhindered access to civilian populations in need.

Beneficiaries: Humanitarian assistance is for identified civilian beneficiaries; priority is given to groups such as women, children, the elderly, disabled, or displaced people.

Vulnerability: Humanitarian action is connected with the underlying causes of poverty, including economic decline, and has been exacerbated by recent hostilities.

Accountability: Humanitarian agencies are accountable to the people they assist and to those from whom they accept resources, activities will be implemented transparently.

Monitoring and reporting: Mechanisms and indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of assistance exist in order to ensure continuous and effective control of resource allocation.

Protection: The fundamental right of all persons to live in safety and dignity, as well as the right to return, must be affirmed and protected, and is an integral part of humanitarian action.

Security: The security and safety of humanitarian staff and their cargo is the primary condition for humanitarian action.

Coordination and programme integration: Humanitarian action requires effective coordination at the federal and regional levels. The humanitarian community at large is committed to strengthening links in order to maximize results.

Relation to governmental programmes: It is the primary responsibility of Governments to protect their citizens and provide humanitarian assistance in times of need. In recognition of Governments' coordinating role in addressing humanitarian requirements, the UN will reinforce links with governmental entities responsible for humanitarian action.

3.2.2 Competencies and Capacity Analysis

UN humanitarian action has increased substantially since the beginning of December 1999 to respond better to the needs of the affected civilians. The UN is providing assistance and expertise in the following sectors: food, shelter and non-food items, health (including psychosocial), water and sanitation, education, mine action and protection. While insecurity has limited the number of UN international staff stationed in the area to twelve (ten agency staff plus two field security officers), national staff of UN agencies now number over 200. The overwhelming majority of staff is based in Nazran (Ingushetia) and Vladikavkaz (North Ossetia). Drawing on its expertise, the UN is building the capacity of its national staff and increasing its outreach capacity.

The 1-7 October 2000 inter-agency mission confirmed that efforts of federal, regional and local authorities coupled with those of international organisations meet most basic requirements in Ingushetia. The situation in Chechnya differs: due to insecurity it has been difficult for aid agencies to work consistently in the republic to address the overwhelming needs there. UN agencies, ICRC, and NGOs already present in the northern Caucasus have the capacity to address needs there, assuming that the security situation permits and resources are made available to them. Should new organisations choose to engage in the region, it is essential that they work in coordination with the existing structures and adopt stringent security measures.

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

- flow from the overall strategy presented and are relevant to the overall goals;
- emanate from each particular agency's mandate and cover a gap in a relevant sector;
- can be carried out by the agency's office for the northern Caucasus; and
- have a realistic chance of receiving financial backing from a donor.

3.2.3 Overall Goals

While UN humanitarian action would like to contribute to conditions conducive to the restoration and safeguarding of peace and security in the northern Caucasus, the overall programme goals of UN humanitarian action are to:

- complement governmental action to alleviate suffering and improve the quality of living conditions amongst civilians in need by continuing to provide humanitarian assistance;
- pay attention to gender issues during programme planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- build the capacity of local structures and staff to assess needs, plan, implement and monitor programmes.

3.2.4 Criteria for Making Priorities

While activities of the UN agencies in the northern Caucasus are guided by international humanitarian law and based on the respective agencies' mandates and operational capacities, the main criteria for making priorities are:

- the level of vulnerability;
- sufficient security conditions permitting aid agencies to conduct proper assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- that programmes ensure that local communities and host families are not disadvantaged by assisting IDPs.

3.2.5 Monitoring

The UN took considerable steps to strengthen monitoring during the past year, and further improvements are now to be made. Monitoring provides feedback to the UN on the impact of its programmes and on the evolving situation amongst beneficiary groups. Monitoring and reporting also makes UN accountability to beneficiaries and donor governments possible by ensuring appropriate use of resources and improving coverage of needs.

The present monitoring set-up covers several aspects of UN humanitarian action. First, reporting mechanisms are in place to monitor the implementation of UN activities in the food, shelter, mine action, water and sanitation, protection, health, and education sectors against respective output and performance indicators. (For further information see Annex I). Partnerships with NGOs and local authorities enable the UN agencies, which are focal points for their respective sectors to expand their network of field monitoring. Second, an OCHA database to collect and share output and beneficiary-based information is to be in place and will be accessible to the humanitarian community at large on an internet website. The database will enable the UN Humanitarian Coordinator to facilitate the production and distribution of monthly 'UN monitoring' reports. A third aspect is strategic monitoring of the overall context and its implications on programming strategies and on the achievement of overall goals. This is mostly undertaken at the Moscow level by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and agency country representatives, with the support of OCHA.

The UN is taking additional measures to expand the scope of monitoring, both by sector and region and to reinforce monitoring procedures. Building the capacity of UN and partner local staff is an integral component of this process. Further, the UN has made provision in this appeal to strengthen the gathering and analysis of socio-economic data. In addition, agencies will make provision to further enhance the participation of beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of UN humanitarian action.

The UN actively encourages donor representatives to undertake field visits to strengthen their participation in the monitoring of the humanitarian response.

3.2.6 Coordination and Relationship to Other Programmes

Coordination has been enhanced during the past six months, thanks to closer and more regular working relations in Moscow and at the field level. The UN Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the coordination of UN humanitarian activities, with OCHA serving as the coordination secretariat. Primary activities include:

- maintaining a dialogue with the Russian Government to ensure an effective framework of cooperation, in particular concerning operational modalities, governmental humanitarian assistance and plans, and staff safety;
- ensuring that the UN agencies coordinate contingency planning, needs assessment, programme implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This takes place, *inter alia*, by holding UN agency representative policy meetings each fortnight; and
- promoting information exchange, and programme complementarity between the UN agencies, the ICRC, and the non-governmental sector; and organising monthly meetings between the donor community, UN agencies, and the ICRC to harmonise the international community's humanitarian response to the crisis.

UN agencies with specific mandates have been designated as the focal points to coordinate programme issues in their respective sectors. (See table below.) The Humanitarian Coordinator has strengthened this process by establishing an OCHA sub-office in Nazran to support Government-UN-ICRC-NGO consultation and organise weekly sector meetings.

Sector	Coordination Focal Point
Protection	UNHCR
Food	WFP
Agriculture	FAO
Shelter and Non-food Items	UNHCR
Health	WHO
Water and Sanitation	UNHCR
Education	UNICEF
Mine Action	UNICEF
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	UNDP
Security	UNSECOORD

The Russian Government, including EMERCOM, the Ministry of Federation, 'line' ministries such as health and education, and regions and republics, continues to be the main provider of assistance in Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia. (Sector summaries specify the Government's role.) For example in Ingushetia EMERCOM and the Ministry of Federation are winterising IDP camps and spontaneous settlements such as that in Aki Yurt. The Government is also covering the cost of gas, electricity, and water in spontaneous settlements in Ingushetia. However, over the past months most of the Government's attention has moved from Ingushetia to Chechnya. (See Annex II.) For example, in Chechnya the Government has:

- rehabilitated regional electricity supply networks;
- re-established gas supply in many parts of the republic;
- supplied tractors, sowing machines, tractor trailers, ploughs, welding machines, trailer appliances, and motor transport, which have increased the yield of cereals;
- provided medicines and other medical supplies to some medical institutions;
- re-opened some *kindergartens*, and primary and secondary schools; and

- ➡ paid salaries to staff working in the education and health fields.

The relationship between the Government's programmes and those of the international community has been continuously enhanced, as evidenced by the consultations on the link between the Government's assistance and that of international agencies held in Moscow in mid-October 2000.

While the donor community's involvement in humanitarian action has resided mostly at the policy level in Moscow, donor countries are increasingly visiting the region itself to review the humanitarian programmes that they have supported. One donor government, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation-Swiss Disaster Relief, in cooperation with UNHCR, has become operational at the field level by implementing a compensation programme for shelter focussing on host families and thereby complementing other organisations' work targeting IDPs in camps and spontaneous settlements.

The programme of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement (involving the Russian Red Cross, the ICRC, and the International Federation) is implemented jointly under the leadership of the ICRC. The organisation currently supervises the Chechen branch of the Russian Red Cross Society. Besides ICRC's detention activities, the ICRC is providing medical, food and non-food assistance and supplies water and school articles. A mine-awareness programme has also been launched recently. The Russian Red Cross is providing medical, food, non-food, and psycho-legal assistance. The ICRC has twelve international staff in the region and, combined with its partner the Russian Red Cross, has over 400 workers throughout the northern Caucasus. While adhering to its mandate and independence, ICRC and UN agencies have forged close working relations to enhance overall coordination. Indeed, ICRC participated as an observer in the UN inter-agency mission, which took place to elaborate this appeal.

Almost thirty local and international NGOs now provide assistance to the affected population in Ingushetia in the following sectors: food, shelter and non-food items, health, water and sanitation, education, psychosocial support, mine awareness, and protection. Several NGOs are providing assistance to civilians inside Chechnya. (See Annex IV.) Some NGOs have created partnerships with UN agencies, primarily UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO. NGO and UN programmes complement each other, thanks to the strong relationship forged between the two groups and frequent discussions about policy and programmes in Moscow and the field.

3.2.7 Security

In January 2000, the UN Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) in New York established a presence in the Russian Federation to support the UN Designated Official for security and the UN's Security Management Team by overseeing UN staff safety and security on a day-to-day basis. UNSECOORD has an office in Moscow, Nazran, and Vladikavkaz.

UNSECOORD has carried out a series of security assessments in Chechnya and concluded that the security situation remains tense and unpredictable. Kidnapping for financial gain continues to be the main threat to humanitarian workers. With the onset of winter the militants hiding in the rugged upper reaches might take shelter in the plains and their presence could result in an escalation of security incidents. The risk of aid agency staff getting caught in an incident cannot be excluded. The presence of mines and unexploded ordnance in Chechnya and Chechen-Ingush border areas pose yet another serious threat to humanitarian workers.

In addition to its work in Chechnya, UNSECOORD works to cover the security situation in North Ossetia and Ingushetia. The office's assessment is that the situation in both republics is volatile, with the most worrisome threat being that of kidnapping for financial gain. Other

threats include explosions such as those that took place during the summer and autumn of 2000. Such incidents indicate that the republics are high risk and, as has been shown in the past, aid workers could be caught in violence or become direct targets of it.

To achieve a relatively safe work environment, UNSECOORD has introduced and continues to operate stringent preventive security measures for the UN and associated staff operating in the northern Caucasus. These include: an international staff ceiling of twelve (ten UN agency staff plus two field security officers); staff rotations to ensure an element of unpredictability; serious protection at all times by using contingents of different guards; and offices and houses fully equipped with the most modern sensor equipment and alarms. To ensure a UN system-wide approach, UNSECOORD has a full time officer based in the region. The role of UNSECOORD goes well beyond that of managing the security of UN and associated staff in that the office has become a centre of information sharing and advice for the humanitarian community at large. Security advisories, threat assessments, and professional expertise are offered to all aid agencies working in the northern Caucasus.

Moreover, agencies such as UNHCR, have considerably strengthened their security system and mechanisms and continue to do so. UNHCR provides technical support to RUBOP (the regional department to combat organised crime), covering escort vehicles and communication equipment to be used in Stavropol and on escorts between Stavropol and Vladikavkaz. Safety for local travel in Stavropol and between the city and Vladikavkaz is further enhanced with private security arrangements. Security measures cover both UNHCR office premises as well as private accommodation for expatriate personnel.

In order to further improve security cover for the UN and associated humanitarian operations, funds are required for UNSECOORD to continue its work and also to train and equip a dedicated UBOP security group which is professional in dealing with local security issues. Given the police lack resources, building the capacity of and working with the regional authorities on this issue will help enhance security for humanitarian operations.

3.3 Sectors

3.3.1 Overview

The programmes in this appeal address the following sectors: protection; food; agriculture; shelter and non-food items; health; water and sanitation; education; mine action; and economic recovery and infrastructure. Sector summaries, including analysis of need, objectives, and proposed action, follow. Projects, including summary budgets, are to be found in Part II.

3.3.2 Protection

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia	160,000
Resident population in Ingushetia	320,000
Residents in Chechnya	370,000
IDPs in Chechnya	170,000
Total	1,020,000

Analysis of need

Thousands of IDPs have returned to Chechnya in the course of 2000. The local and federal authorities are working to re-establish a civilian administration. The Russian President's Office of the Special Representative for the Protection of Rights and Freedoms of the Individual and of the Citizen in the Republic of Chechnya operates from eleven field offices. Three observers from the Council of Europe are working in the headquarters of the Special

Representative's Office in Znamenskoye. Initiatives are being undertaken in order to resume the functioning of the judiciary power in Chechnya. However, the return of IDPs *en masse* to Chechnya is hindered by a number of factors, including lack of security, land mines, lack of basic social infrastructure, lack of utilities, lack of shelter, and insufficient food availability.

The situation of IDPs in Ingushetia remains precarious. The competent migration authorities are still reluctant to register or process applications for the granting of IDP status under the law on forced migrants. This is preventing IDPs who have made the choice not to return to Chechnya from legalizing their status and accessing the various compensation schemes, social allowances and installation grants which are provided for under the law. Finally, upon joint advocacy efforts from UNHCR and other relevant agencies, the Ministry of Interior initiated, in June 2000, the issuance of identity documents to undocumented IDPs in Ingushetia. As of the beginning of October several thousand IDPs had been issued such documents. While host families are accommodating 70% of IDPs in Ingushetia the resources and hospitality of the latter are being stretched, thus putting pressure on IDPs to vacate the premises and find alternative accommodation.

Another identified need resides with the psychosocial state of IDPs, who are revealing trauma. Among them, the most vulnerable are children as well as victims of sexual violence.

Objectives

- Ensure that IDPs in need have access to secure locations and humanitarian assistance, including freedom of movement and the right to remain in safe areas;
- promote the creation of conditions that allow voluntary return to Chechnya in safety and dignity;
- ensure that IDPs have access to necessary legal documentation and are treated according to human rights standards;
- empower regional and federal authorities and NGOs to implement effective protection monitoring and intervention; and
- as a complementary measure to other psychosocial support activities, focus psychosocial assistance on the civilians who have fundamental protection related mental health needs, including victims of sexual violence.

Proposed action

The activities described below will be conducted through UNHCR's direct implementation or through governmental and non-governmental partners. Within Chechnya, activities will be implemented through governmental and non-governmental partners already working in the republic.

Protection monitoring and intervention

- UNHCR will facilitate a co-ordinated approach to protection issues; and
- through the monitors of its implementing partner, UNHCR will keep an overview of the living conditions and protection situation of all IDPs in Ingushetia and will undertake timely protection interventions when required.

Access to documentation and other civil and social entitlements

- UNHCR, through implementing arrangements with local NGOs, will provide legal counselling to IDPs and returnees regarding access to legal documentation, status determination, as well as social rights and allowances.
- In parallel, support will be provided to enhance national mechanisms for issuance of legal documentation to IDPs, as well as for the implementation of applicable legislation defining the status of IDPs and related rights and allowances.
- For IDPs residing elsewhere in the Russian Federation, including major metropolitan areas, UNHCR will continue to advocate on their behalf, seeking legalisation of their residence status and to avoid forced return to unsafe areas. A local NGO will carry out community-based activities in Moscow, to facilitate access to essential services such as medical care and education.

Capacity building and promotion of the rule of law

- UNHCR, as a complementary measure to the work of the Council of Europe, will support efforts made towards the re-establishment of the rule of law in Chechnya by: organising workshops for judges and lawyers active in Chechnya concerning the role of the judiciary in the protection of IDPs; providing material support to equip selected courts in Chechnya as well as field offices of the Russian President's Special Representative for the Protection of Rights and Freedoms of the Individual and of the Citizen in the Republic of Chechnya.

Psychosocial support and protection-related health intervention:

- Through their local partners in Ingushetia, UNHCR and UNICEF will continue to provide psychosocial support to the most vulnerable individuals among the IDPs. Such activities will include offering sojourn to IDP children in summer camps, and rehabilitation treatment for IDP elderly in sanatoriums. In Chechnya, NGOs such as Memorial will provide psychosocial counselling to IDPs and returnees, with a focus on trauma rehabilitation, and will organise recreational activities for children and teenagers in camps.
- In co-ordination with WHO, UNHCR will facilitate the transport and medical treatment of selected vulnerable IDP cases who cannot be treated in their current place of displacement. When necessary, evacuation will be arranged to hospitals located in other northern Caucasus republics or southern Russian regions. (See mine action below.)

3.3.3. Food

UN World Food Programme Food Aid Beneficiary Groups	Gender and Age Breakdown			
	Women	Men	Children (0-16)	Total
IDPs in Ingushetia	59,200	35,200	65,600	160,000
IDPs and vulnerable groups in Chechnya	49,950	29,700	55,350	135,000
Institutional feeding and food-for-work in Chechnya	14,800	8,800	16,400	40,000
Total	123,950	73,700	137,350	335,000

Analysis of need

Food insecurity in the northern Caucasus continues to be a critical concern. The hostilities in Chechnya caused a massive displacement of the population within the republic and from it to Ingushetia, severely disrupting the people's livelihoods and means of access to food.

In Ingushetia, which is one of the poorest republics in the Russian Federation, WFP is providing basic food commodities (wheat flour, oil, sugar, and iodised salt) to some 155,000 IDPs while the rest, living in Sputnik and Severny camps, are being assisted by Islamic Relief (IR). The ICRC provides a quarterly package of complementary foods and non-food items to essentially the same caseload. EMERCOM, as lead agency within the Government, provides bread and hot meals for IDPs living in camps, as and when funds are available. Several international NGOs also provide supplementary food items such as fresh fruit and vegetables, hot meals, and canned meat, on a smaller scale. UNHCR extended food assistance to 10,000 members of vulnerable host families.

In 2000, WFP facilitated co-ordination between all these food aid providers, ensuring that the neediest IDPs are adequately covered and that duplication is limited. In Ingushetia, mass hunger has been avoided but IDPs remain in great need of humanitarian aid.

In Chechnya, WFP expanded its assistance to reach 75,000 persons during the summer and autumn. Regular basic rations are provided in Grozny, Urus-Martan, and Achkhoy-Martan. In addition to IDPs, food is targeted to infants, orphans, pregnant women and nursing mothers, elderly or handicapped persons and all members of single-parent families. In addition, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) have provided food assistance to vulnerable persons and IDPs in other areas. Still, the current level of assistance remains much below established needs. 130,000 persons belong to vulnerable groups in Chechnya, in addition to the 170,000 IDPs who are also in need of support.

In September, WFP conducted a household food economy assessment in Grozny. The assessment revealed that the population is generally underfed, with an average energy intake below 2,100 kcal per day. Iron-deficiency is becoming a serious problem; its prevalence is three times greater than in the rest of the Russian Federation and it affects women in particular. DRC registration figures indicate that nearly 40% of infants are not breast-fed, a circumstance that is not characteristic of Chechnya. In the summer, households were unable to build needed reserves for the winter. They have exhausted their coping mechanisms. To earn money, many take part in activities such as the extraction and sale of scrap metal from abandoned factories. The poorest survive on day labour or petty trading and rely heavily on gifts.

The majority of households in Chechnya will become increasingly vulnerable and in need of external assistance. A renewed population movement from Chechnya to Ingushetia cannot be excluded. Should assistance fail to reach distressed populations the movement is likely to amplify, as winter sets in.

Objectives

The objective of the UN's emergency food assistance programme is to prevent hunger among vulnerable groups, such as displaced persons, affected by the hostilities. In so doing the UN will support activities that promote self-reliance among beneficiaries and prevent further displacement.

Proposed Action

The World Food Programme will continue to supply basic food items for distribution to identified beneficiary groups. WFP will act as the UN's focal agency for coordination of food-related matters with the Government, the Red Cross movement, and the NGO community.

In Ingushetia, the main providers of food aid in 2001 will be WFP and ICRC. For the purpose of effective coordination, the division of work is not geographic as each agency provides different relief items to the IDPs and all have effective mechanisms to reach beneficiaries (including joint distribution points).

WFP will provide basic food commodities, as per the current operation, to all 160,000 IDPs (including those presently being covered by Islamic Relief) through implementation agreements with EMERCOM, DRC, and Islamic Relief. ICRC, and IR will continue to distribute complementary parcels including food items such as pasta, rice, yeast, beans, canned food, and tea and personal hygienic kits and shelter items.

In Chechnya, there has been a geographic division of responsibility between WFP and other agencies providing food aid to ensure a wider coverage of assistance.

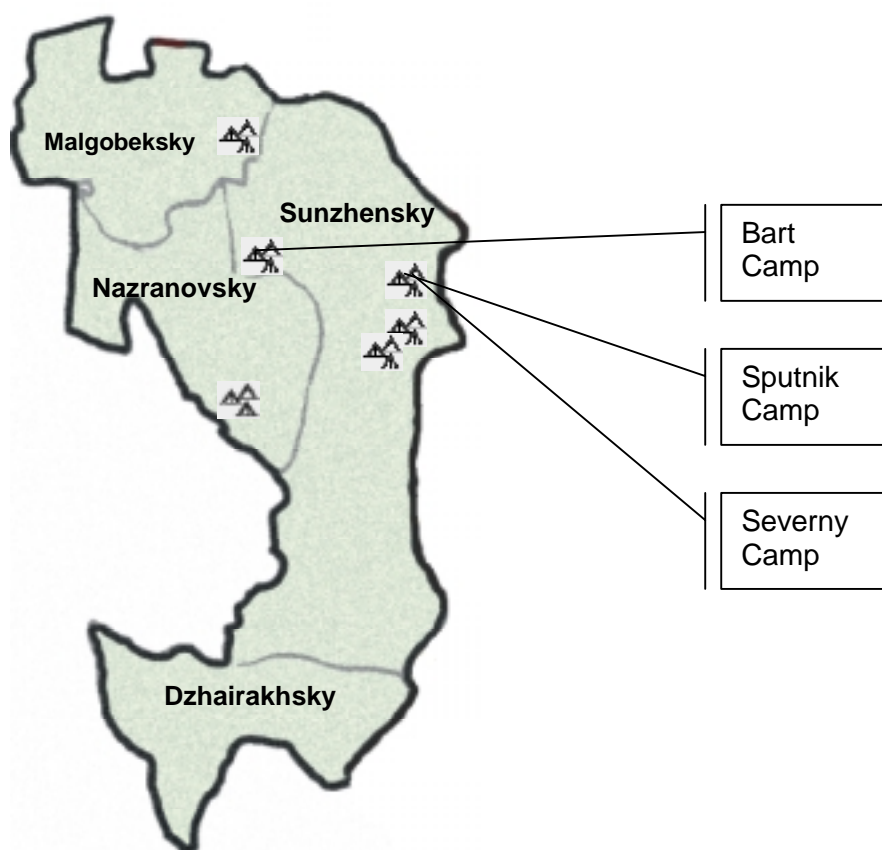
WFP will focus its aid in the central region of the republic, which was most affected by the hostilities and where needs are the greatest, i.e. in Grozny, Gudermes, Urus-Martan and Achkhoy-Martan districts. In addition to take-home rations for 135,000 persons, of whom 80,000 are IDPs, WFP will support 20,000 social cases in institutions such as hospitals and orphanages, and in 'safe spaces' for children. The agency will also provide food-for-work (FFW) commodities to another 20,000 beneficiaries. FFW activities will aim to rehabilitate social infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, clinics, and orphanages, and to support agricultural rehabilitation, in cooperation with FAO. WFP assistance in Chechnya will be channelled through the Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development (CPCD), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), the People in Need Foundation (PINF), and the Polish Humanitarian Organisation (PHO).

Other agencies, supplying basic food independently of WFP, will contribute to meeting the overall needs in Chechnya. ICRC, which in cooperation with the Russian Red Cross provides bread regularly to 16,000 beneficiaries in urban centres, re-activated its base in Grozny and plans to step up its relief operation to reach 50,000 persons amongst the most vulnerable. DRC will continue to provide food assistance in Gudermes and southern districts, such as Shali, Kurcheloi and Veden. *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF) will cover the needs of vulnerable persons in the southern mountainous region of Shatoy and is currently assessing needs in institutions throughout Chechnya. The NGO is also analysing the potential for agricultural rehabilitation activities.

In view of the continued movement of people between Ingushetia and Chechnya, a flexible approach will be required to distribute food as and where needed. In order to reduce the cost of the operation, and speed up the delivery of commodities, WFP is encouraging donors to provide cash contributions to buy at least 60% of the total food requirements in Russia.

The WFP operation for the year 2001 is valued at US\$ 24 million to cover the costs of 63,000 MTs of food and transport and support costs.

FOOD ASSISTANCE IN INGUSHETIA*



REGION	WFP DISTRIBUTION (Number of IDPs)		OTHER FOOD DISTRIBUTION (Number of IDPs)			
	Implementing partner		ICRC	Islamic Relief	Hilfswerk ⁴	Dorcas Aid Int.
	DRC	Islamic Relief				
Karabulak	25,312		25,312 ¹		2,903	5,782 ⁵
Nazran	33,265		33,265 ¹		1,117	
Nazranovsky region		16,453	16,453 ¹			
Malgobeksky region	36,698		36,698 ¹		358	
Sunzhensky region	38,236		38,236 ²	13,047 ³	1,480	13,047 ⁶
TOTAL	133,511	16,453	149,964	13,047	5,858	18,829

WFP CASELOAD 149,964

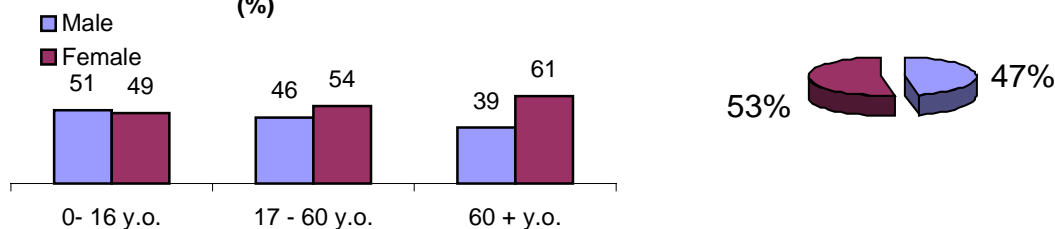
- ¹ ICRC distributes family parcels once per three months
- ² ICRC does not cover Sputnik and Severny camps
- ³ Only Sputnik and Severny camps in Sunzhensky region
- ⁴ Supplementary feeding (fruit distribution) for school children
- ⁵ Only Bart camp in Karabulak
- ⁶ Only Sputnik and Severny camps in Sunzhensky region

* As of 1 November 2000.

WFP FOOD ASSISTANCE IN CHECHNYA



Population of Chechnya by sex & age (%)



REGIONS		Direct distribution (IDPs & Vulnerable)			Institution feeding		Food for work ¹				Total
		PINF	DRC	CPCD/PHO	PHO	CPCD	PINF	CPCD	PHO	DRC	
Grozny City	Zavodskoy district	9,200			2,000		4,000	4,000	4,000		68,000
	Oktyabrsky district	13,200									
	Leninsky district	14,600									
	Staropromislovsky dist.		17,000								
Groznsky region			24,000							4,500	28,500
Achkhoy-Martanovsky				12,000		7,000		3,500			22,500
Urus-Martanovsky region			14,000			6,000					20,000
Guderemessky region				31,000							31,000
TOTAL		135,000			15,000		20,000				170,000

¹ For food-for-work the number of rations are indicated. Each participant of food for work will receive a five-person ration.

3.3.4 Agriculture

Beneficiary Population	Number
Vaccination of IDP owned livestock in Ingushetia	75,000
Host farming families and IDPs in Ingushetia	25,000
Rural IDPs in Chechnya	20,000
Total	120,000

Agriculture and IDPs in Ingushetia

The total cultivated area is 57,700 hectares, of which 8,000 hectares are owned by about 40,000 small holders who grow potato, maize and vegetables on 0.2 hectares. The output of these crops and the meagre animal production are their sole source of food. Job opportunities in the agricultural sector are limited for both the resident and displaced population. The national herd comprises some 42,600 head of cattle and 50,100 small ruminants. The IDPs from Chechnya arrived in Ingushetia with 50,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep. These animals have not been vaccinated since the beginning of the hostilities.

Poor rural families host about 10,000 families displaced from Chechnya. They are concentrated in the hilly area located within a 25 km radius around Nazran (Nazran, Karabulak, Ekazhevo, Nazyr-Kort, Kantyzhevo and Surkhakhi villages), and the area surrounding the town of Malgobek (Sagopsh, Voznesenskaya and Psedakh).

Agriculture and IDPs in Chechnya

About 45,000 IDPs are hosted in camps within Achkhoy-Martan district, and one third is concentrated in the vicinity of the town of Sernovodsk near the Ingush border. Favourable agro-climatic conditions combined with good marketing opportunities would facilitate the production of vegetables and potatoes. It is estimated that, with appropriate assistance, 50% of the IDPs residing in the region would be interested in labour-intensive economically profitable agricultural production.

Analysis of need

The majority of IDPs lack financial resources to meet their basic needs (food, health and primary education). This problem is aggravated by the scarcity of job opportunities and by the lack of agricultural land for food crop production.

The scarce supply and high cost of agricultural inputs, particularly quality seeds, is a major constraint for the marginal farming host families in Ingushetia.

Without appropriate support to food crop production, the IDPs hosted in the camps in Chechnya will need protracted food aid from the Government and humanitarian organisations. Most of the Ingush farming families hosting IDPs are suffering from the additional pressure on their limited resources, already exhausted by the prolonged assistance they have provided to their friends and relatives displaced from Chechnya.

The animals that the IDPs brought into Ingushetia may cause outbreaks of infectious diseases. Often these animals are the sole assets they possess. There is also the risk that they may infect the cattle owned by the resident population. The Ministry of Agriculture lacks the financial resources for a vaccination campaign.

Objectives

The objectives of the emergency assistance are two-fold:

- to support the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Ingushetia in the prevention of outbreaks of animal infectious diseases; and

- ➡ to reduce the dependence of IDPs in Chechnya and in Ingushetia on food and other humanitarian assistance through the provision of agricultural inputs.

Proposed action

Vaccination of livestock owned by IDPs in Ingushetia

The proposed assistance aims at providing the Ministry of Agriculture vaccines and anti-sera for brucellosis, tuberculosis, leptospirosis, foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax, and some small veterinary equipment for a country-wide vaccination campaign scheduled for spring 2001. FAO will be responsible for the purchase of the veterinary products and equipment as well as monitoring and evaluation, while the Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for the execution of the project. This assistance will protect 20,000 head of cattle and 10,000 sheep from the afore-mentioned diseases.

Emergency agricultural assistance for farming host families in Ingushetia

This assistance aims at supporting 5,000 farming host families. The Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for the execution of the project, while NGOs will be in charge of input distribution and direct follow-up of activities.

Emergency assistance for IDPs in Ingushetia

The proposed assistance aims at providing 6,000 of the neediest IDP families with potato and vegetable seeds for the forthcoming spring planting season, hand tools, some fertilisers and appropriate technical advice. FAO will be responsible for the local procurement of inputs and technical assistance, while UNHCR in collaboration with local administrations will be responsible for the execution of the project and will be in charge of the distribution of inputs and follow-up of activities.

Emergency agricultural assistance for IDPs in Chechnya

This assistance aims to support 4,000 displaced farming families. The project will be implemented on the land belonging to the regional administration, in the area around Sernovodsk. The administration will be responsible for the execution of the project and will be in charge of the follow-up of activities.

For emergency agricultural assistance to farming host families and IDPs, the provision of potato and vegetable seeds for the cultivation of a plot of 500 m² during the forthcoming planting season, from February to September 2001 should support their potato and vegetable consumption needs over a period of four to five months. FAO will be responsible for the purchase of inputs, which will be procured locally, and provision of technical assistance. Varieties will be selected among those adapted to the growing conditions of the targeted areas and all seed stocks will be tested to assure their quality before distribution. An international consultant will assist in the start-up of the projects and in the final evaluation.

The national and international consultants of these projects will work in close collaboration with the local staff to strengthen their project management capacity in emergency situations.

3.3.5 Shelter and Non-food Items

Beneficiary Population	Number		
Ingushetia			
Type of accommodation	Number of IDPs in accommodation	% in need of shelter assistance	IDPs in need of urgent shelter assistance
Tent camps	14,800	80	11,800
Spontaneous settlements	27,300	90	24,700
Host families	110,000	30	33,000
Railway wagons	7,900	100	7,900
Total	160.000		77.400

Residents in Chechnya	to be determined in a survey
IDPs in Chechnya	to be determined in a survey

Analysis of need

Ingushetia

With the onset of winter, the shelter needs for people displaced from their homes are more serious now than at any previous time. In Ingushetia, the greatest demand for shelter can be grouped into four main categories:

- IDPs living in spontaneous settlements which were marginal or sub-standard during the 1999-2000 winter;
- IDPs living in tents or spontaneous settlements where living conditions have deteriorated significantly during the year;
- IDPs living in railway wagons; and
- IDPs living in host accommodation at risk of eviction due to strained relations with their hosts.

Security in Chechnya is the overriding concern for IDPs in Ingushetia, and for a significant number of them, return also depends on the availability of shelter, and potable water, as well as governmental and humanitarian assistance inside Chechnya. For most IDPs these conditions are unlikely to be met in the near future.

The IDP situation in the northern Caucasus stabilised in the autumn of 2000. IDPs continued to move to and fro between Ingushetia and Chechnya in small numbers. However, the net effect was negligible. It appears that most IDPs had decided where to stay for the winter. 160,000 IDPs made up of 151,000 IDPs of Chechen ethnicity and 9,000 IDPs of Ingush ethnicity are expected to remain in Ingushetia during the winter of 2000-01. Of these, host families accommodate 110,000. The remaining 50,000 IDPs are accommodated in a variety of situations including tent camps, animal sheds, and shipping containers. Many of these sites need upgrading to provide a dry, warm, safe, and decent living environment.

In 2000 12,000 IDPs accommodated in railway carriages (wagons) in Ingushetia, and in the worst of the spontaneous settlements, faced particular difficulties such as inadequate sanitary conditions, overcrowding and difficulties with heating. The first stage of construction of a new UNHCR winterised tent camp started in September 2000 and will accommodate 4,000 of the 12,000 IDPs. The second and third stages of this camp are likely to be completed before the end of 2000. When this camp is complete there will be 24,000 IDPs in

tent camps in Ingushetia. Tent camps, while cheaper to provide than housing, incur considerable costs of maintenance and servicing.

The Government of Ingushetia has indicated that it will allow some 9,000 ethnic Ingush IDPs from the current emergency to resettle permanently in Ingushetia along with a further 28,000 IDPs of Ingush origin from previous hostilities. Once the necessary legal grounds have been prepared for the IDPs' integration into Ingushetia, UNHCR in co-operation with UNDP and FAO will assist with various multi-sectoral activities.

Chechnya

According to assessments carried out by UN agencies and NGOs in Chechnya, there are vast shelter needs in Grozny and towns in Chechnya. There are few organisations operating there, and these deliver assistance on a small scale. Much of this small amount concentrates on food and medicine, with shelter forming but a small component. One of the identified needs is to assist IDPs and residents to live in their houses, while they carry out further repairs. This assistance should comprise building materials and tools to enable essential repairs, tents to provide minimum accommodation while repairs are carried out, stoves, and fuel for heating and cooking.

The hostilities have damaged many houses, so they lack thermal insulation. Experience shows that heaters are rather poorly designed and maintained, with venting functioning poorly in most of the houses. This creates serious health risks, especially to children and people with cardio-vascular, respiratory, and other health problems.

Objectives

Ingushetia

- To assist IDPs living in Ingushetia in tented camps and spontaneous settlements to have sufficient covered space to provide protection from adverse effects of the climate. IDPs will have sufficient warmth, security and privacy to ensure their dignity, health and well-being;
- to provide emergency repair to communal structures, particularly schools and medical points in areas hosting IDPs in Ingushetia;
- to ensure that IDPs in Ingushetia have access to non-food items such as household utensils, soap for personal hygiene and tools; and
- to ensure that IDPs in Ingushetia have sufficient blankets, clothing and footwear to provide protection from the climate.

Chechnya

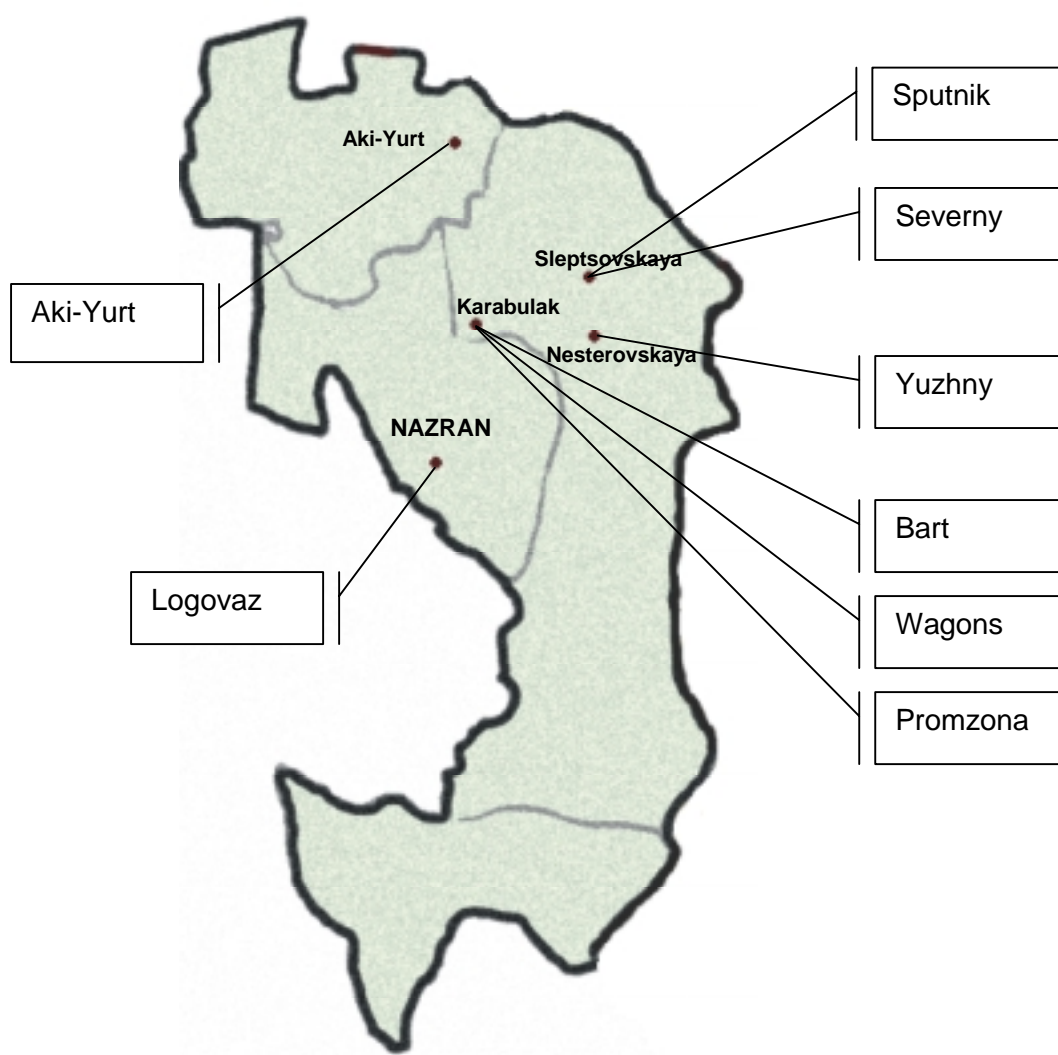
- Subject to security, to assist IDPs and returnees within Chechnya to reside in or near their house while it is being repaired; and
- to address the non-food needs of vulnerable IDPs and returnees within Chechnya by providing relief supplies, and aid packages (household and hygienic items).

Proposed action

- UNHCR will upgrade the existing living facilities of IDPs in Ingushetia by undertaking maintenance or replacement of the existing tents and rehabilitation of spontaneous settlements designed to make them habitable;

- ➔ UNHCR's governmental and NGO partners will distribute to vulnerable people relief items and aid packages (household and hygienic items) in Ingushetia and Chechnya;
- ➔ UNHCR will assist a selected number of IDP families returning to Chechnya. This assistance will take the form of: provision of building materials, provision of a tent for interim accommodation should the family's house be completely uninhabitable, and provision of pre-fabricated housing for particularly vulnerable IDPs; and
- ➔ UNHCR also will carry out emergency repairs to selected public infrastructure such as schools or hospitals in Chechnya.

Camp Overview - Ingushetia



Total number of IDPs living in camps: 22,700

Total number of IDPs living in spontaneous settlements: 27,300

3.3.6 Health

Beneficiary population¹

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia	160,000
Members of host families in Ingushetia	200,000
Civilians in need in Chechnya	120,000
Total	480,000

Analysis of need

Provision of sustained health care and health-related assistance to the affected vulnerable population has been and remains a priority task for the Ingush authorities. Local health services have been receiving humanitarian support in cash and in-kind from the federal level and from different regions of Russia. Emergency relief operations carried out by UN agencies, the ICRC, and NGOs (see map) also aimed at maintaining the capacity of relevant health and health related services by providing essential equipment and medicines, training local staff, and delivering care via stationary medical points and mobile clinics. Despite these joint efforts, continued stressful conditions have caused a number of serious health consequences for the population at large: a significant need for mental health rehabilitation; a deterioration of chronic health conditions; and an accumulated lack of sufficient health care for women and children. The approaching winter and increased movement of the population to and from Chechnya elevate the risk of a spread in communicable diseases, especially respiratory infections and tuberculosis.

The health needs of the population in Chechnya, according to information collected from various sources, are largely unmet. Public health problems such as tuberculosis, anaemia in women and children, and mental disorders are particularly alarming. The emergency situation of this year has caused a total depletion of resources amongst the health facilities that still exist. There are acute shortages of drugs, medical supplies, and equipment. Health workers need social support and professional training. The threat of further departures of health workers further compounds these problems. The epidemiological surveillance system barely works.

There is a growing concern, in particular in light of the WFP household food security survey, about the nutritional status of the population of Chechnya and IDPs in Ingushetia, especially among vulnerable groups: pregnant women, children, and elderly people. Reports by MSF and other medical NGOs suggest an increase of still-births among the IDP population due to severe anaemia.

Injuries due to land mines and unexploded ordnance represent an important cause of mortality and disability in Chechnya. There is an urgent need to strengthen the work on injury prevention, proper treatment, and rehabilitation of mine victims. (See section 3.3.9, Mine Action, below.)

¹ Counting beneficiaries in the health sector is complicated in that the number varies depending on the type of health activity. It is hoped that the UN can reach at least some 120,000 beneficiaries in Chechnya.

INGUSHETIA AND CHECHNYA



Objectives

- To enhance access to health care for the affected population, particularly IDP women and children and host families in Ingushetia and people in Chechnya;
- to improve the quality of health care by providing support and professional training to health workers in Ingushetia and Chechnya and by providing the most critically needed medical supplies and equipment to local health care facilities; and
- to ensure sustainability of relief assistance by involving national and local health structures, NGOs, and local communities.

Proposed action

WHO will advocate for a stronger commitment of local and federal health authorities for active partnership in international health-related relief activities. This commitment should support the provision of necessary health information, provision of premises and logistic assistance for training activities, and bringing in other resources to make health care more accessible and equitable.

WHO will strengthen the work on continuous health monitoring in the affected areas of the northern Caucasus, primarily Ingushetia and Chechnya, identifying priority health needs and the main problems to be addressed by relief efforts. WHO will continue providing technical and coordination support to federal and local health structures, UN agencies, ICRC, and NGOs to ensure cohesive action by all partners.

WHO will further assist local health care systems to strengthen epidemiological surveillance, especially regarding tuberculosis. The roster of TB patients in Ingushetia and Chechnya will be developed to enhance continuity of treatment in accordance with WHO recommendations.

In collaboration with local health structures, UN agencies, ICRC, and NGOs, WHO will continue the work on upgrading the professional skills of primary health care workers in Chechnya and Ingushetia, including health workers among IDPs.

WHO will provide technical support and training for technical and administrative staff in Ingushetia and Chechnya to enhance management by local health care structures, including environmental health services. (See section 3.3.5, Shelter and Non-food Items, and section 3.3.7, Water and Sanitation.)

UNICEF will strengthen the mother and child health (MCH) component in camp and settlement primary health care facilities and tackle the problem of maternal anaemia by distributing nutrition supplements. The issue of micronutrient deficiency will be addressed in collaboration with WHO through data collection on the nutritional status of IDP women and children. UNICEF will also provide basic MCH equipment and supplies for selected facilities at the primary and secondary health care levels inside Chechnya.

UNICEF will strengthen ongoing monitoring of the Expanded Programme of Immunization in Ingushetia conducted by the MoH and NGOs; cover remaining cold chain equipment and other non-renewable material requirements; maintain current levels of support for renewable immunization supplies; and expand EPI manager training activities initiated in late 2000 for EPI staff and managers to all health facilities not yet covered. In selected health facilities inside Chechnya, UNICEF will continue to improve the EPI infrastructure in cooperation with NGOs already working in this field, replace poor cold-chain equipment, and re-establish training for EPI staff and managers.

UNFPA and WHO will concentrate on aspects of complementary training and capacity building in maternal health and will improve accessibility and quality of reproductive health services with special attention to 'safe motherhood', family planning, prevention,

identification, and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STI). This will be achieved by means of mobile obstetric teams, strengthening laboratory services, and upgrading skills and knowledge amongst health workers. UNFPA will provide basic reproductive health equipment and supplies.

WHO will continue supporting local health facilities to: cope with the most important emerging needs in primary health care; provide basic medical supplies and medicines and training in essential drug use; conduct mental health and physical rehabilitation of victims. UNICEF, in collaboration with WHO, will strengthen capacities of traumatological centres to treat victims of mine, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and other related injuries by supplying surgical equipment and consumables and providing technical support and training. (See also mine action.)

3.3.7 Water and Sanitation

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia	160,000
Resident population in Ingushetia	320,000
Targeted residents and returnees in Chechnya	200,000
Targeted IDPs in Chechnya	90,000
Total	770,000

Analysis of need

Ingushetia

The water supply system which existed in Ingushetia prior to the current emergency was unable to cope with the influx of IDPs. A majority of the beneficiary population is connected to a government-operated water supply network. Some towns operate their own supplies, whilst more remote areas rely on individual supplies. All supplies depend on the extraction of groundwater. Maintenance of a basic level of supply to the beneficiary population required the establishment of emergency water bladders and bathing facilities at IDP camps, constant trucking of water to points not served by the network, and a major increase in the extraction rate of groundwater.

Despite the emergency effort, it was not possible to maintain sufficient water supply during the summer of 2000.

Identified needs include a further increase in groundwater extraction, provision of pipelines, water treatment in areas of poor water quality, and extending the water trucking programme.

Reticulated sewerage systems are available only in the central parts of the few major towns. A majority of the beneficiary population relies on various forms of latrines for human waste disposal. Although emergency pit latrines were installed at IDP camps and settlements, some of these do not comply with minimum standards and are suitable only for short-term use. Significant health hazards were experienced during 2000 due to the inadequacy of the human waste disposal system. (See 'Strengthening Communicable Disease Surveillance and Epidemic Response' project.)

Identified needs include the upgrading, provision and maintenance of latrines to meet and maintain minimum humanitarian guidelines, the provision of hand washing facilities at latrines, an extension of the latrine pump-out trucking programme, and public education in hygiene practices.

Solid waste disposal and pest-vector control are essential sanitation requirements. The Government and private sector agencies, which carried out these activities prior to the

emergency, had no spare capacity for the IDP population. The emergency garbage disposal system provided in 2000 was inadequate to maintain minimum sanitation standards.

Identified needs include an extension of the collection, transfer and disposal system, and a continuation of the pest/vector control programme.

Chechnya

The need for safe water and sanitation facilities is a high priority for residents, returnees and IDPs in Chechnya. According to a spot assessment conducted by UNHCR in October 2000, and information supplied by NGOs operating in Chechnya, public health is threatened by a lack of clean water and poor sanitation. In Grozny, all water treatment and distribution stations have been damaged, and the quality of trucked water is extremely poor. In large measure this is due to the environmental effects of massive oil spills. Many hospitals and health facilities rely on trucked water and suffer from poor sanitation facilities. While the Government of the Russian Federation is expected to undertake a major reconstruction of water and sanitation facilities in Chechnya, there is a need for the international community to assist with emergency requirements.

Objectives

- Water at the point of collection is to be palatable, and of sufficient quality to be drunk and used for personal and domestic hygiene without causing significant risk to health due to water-borne diseases, or to chemical or radiological contamination from short-term use;
- beneficiaries are to have access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene. Public water points are to be sufficiently close to shelters to allow use of the minimum water requirement;
- to ensure that people have access to toilets, which are designed, constructed and maintained in such a way as to be hygienic and safe;
- solid waste including garbage and medical waste is collected, transferred, and disposed of in a manner, which maintains effective sanitation for the beneficiaries and reduces environmental pollution to an acceptable level;
- pest and vector control measures that make use of pesticides are to be carried out in accordance with agreed international norms to ensure that staff, the people affected and the local environment are adequately protected, and to avoid creating resistance to pesticides; and
- all sections of the affected population are to be more aware of priority hygiene practices that create the greatest risk to health and be able to change them. People are to have adequate information and resources for the use of water and sanitation facilities to protect their health and dignity.

Proposed Action

Ingushetia

UNHCR will continue to concentrate its efforts on Ingushetia, in collaboration with the Government, UNICEF, WHO, and IRC and Islamic Relief, to maintain and augment water storage and distribution capacities in IDP camps and spontaneous settlements not serviced by the regular water supply network. In these same areas, UNICEF will support environmental sanitation activities by providing pesticides for vector control and materials for latrine construction. Populations in these areas will also benefit as they did throughout 2000 from regular allocations of basic hygienic supplies. Groundwater extraction will be further

upgraded; pipelines will be installed to provide reliable, clean water to the large IDPs population in or near rural towns. Emergency water treatment plants will be provided and operated. The trucking of water to emergency water points not served by the piped system will be maintained and additional tankers will be supplied. Laboratory equipment for water quality analysis will be provided by WHO, together with training on safe collection, transport and storage of hazardous waste of medical facilities.

Additional latrines will be provided and maintained, including hand washing facilities and additional tankers for latrine pump-out. Solid waste collection, transfer and disposal will continue.

Chechnya

In Chechnya, access to many areas is currently problematic given extreme insecurity. Strengthening data collection and monitoring activities is therefore a priority. UNHCR, UNICEF, ICRC, and NGOs will focus on major urban areas by providing temporary water storage and distribution materials as well as basic environmental sanitation equipment (latrines construction kits, pesticides) to key facilities (health centres, schools) already prioritised within the health and educational components of its programme. Local water technicians will be assisted in the installation and use of large-capacity water purification units in areas where the urban water distribution and supply network has yet to be re-established. For those areas with such a capacity, basic water treatment supplies and equipment will be provided. UNICEF will also work with local and international NGOs to ensure that basic hygienic supplies are made available at the household level.

WHO will provide training and conduct public education campaigns on drinking water quality control, protection and management of drinking water resources. Drinking water testing kits will be procured for both Ingushetia and Chechnya.

3.3.8 Education

Beneficiary population	Number
IDP children in Ingushetia (ages 3 – 16)	65,000
IDP and resident children in Chechnya (ages 3 - 16)	140,000
Total	205,000

Analysis of need

Ingushetia

According to the most recent DRC-run registration exercise, there are currently some 32,000 IDP children aged 7-12 years of age who should be attending school. Less than 12,000 currently do so. Of this total 3,623 children in forms 1-4 are enrolled in 93 government-run schools. 2,000 children also attend government-supported tent schools in 6 locations. In addition, UNICEF and its partners have established schooling capacities for 6,000 children in NGO-operated tent-schools in 32 locations. Despite these achievements, approximately 20,000 children will not attend primary school unless a major programme is initiated to resolve the serious problems of under-capacity within the Ingush school system.

Enrolment rates among the approximately 18,000 secondary-school-age IDP children in the age group between 12 and 16 are generally even lower. The situation with regard to enrolment rates and availability of educational facilities for pre-school aged children remains equally alarming. Of a total of 20 kindergarten facilities, 14 are fully or partially occupied by IDPs seeking temporary shelter.

Teaching staff for IDP children in tent-operated schools originate almost exclusively from the IDP community itself. Almost all schools operate in 2 or more shifts. The lack of teachers and

available physical infrastructure are the two main constraints to be overcome in envisaging any expansion of educational opportunities for IDP children.

UNICEF, UNHCR, and partner NGOs achieved much in the course of the last year to assist in establishing summer camps, playrooms and children's activities in camps. Related programmes included psychosocial support elements. However, much remains to be done to create additional structured, positive recreational activities in camps as well as spontaneous settlements. Of major concern are teenage IDPs who, in the absence of training and employment opportunities, are susceptible to being drawn in various forms of marginal activity.

With the clear vision of a 12-month programme, a sound strategic approach and the winterisation of IDP settlements becoming inevitable, problems are now expected to become more manageable.

Chechnya

Presently, there are an estimated 120,000 children between the age of 6 and 16 living in Chechnya. Many schools were destroyed during the fighting, and very few efforts have been made to rehabilitate buildings mainly due to the lack of security. In many places teaching takes place in private locations. In areas relatively spared from the worst physical effects of the hostilities, efforts of the Government to restore normal or even improved capacities can be witnessed. Overall, 287 schools out of a total of 400 are at least partly operational. Nonetheless, without massive external assistance, it is estimated that as many as half the existing schools could close down during the winter months.

UNESCO is to use core agency funds and will complete in early 2001 an assessment of the whole educational situation, from pre-school to higher education. The assessment, which comes at the specific request of the Russian Government, is to provide more detailed statistical and analytical data, including on such topics as the profile of children and their education grade, the needs for training teachers and education managers, and the material needs of educational institutions. The assessment report will propose several projects and could serve as a reference tool for Russian and international actors aiming for sustainable improvements in the sector.

Apart from destroyed infrastructure, the prevalence of mines, UXO and booby-traps hampers efforts to restore the sense of normalcy and security that educational activities can provide to children and their parents. This underscores the urgency for the extension into Chechnya of mine action activities begun so successively this year in Ingushetia. Similarly, further scope will be given to actions initiated in Grozny in October 2000 to create safe areas for pre-school age children. (See section 3.3.9, Mine Action, below.)

Objectives

The Convention of the Rights of the Child guarantees access to basic education to all children. Following this, UNICEF and its partners will:

- create the capacity for enrolment of all IDP children in Ingushetia above the age of two into educational programmes;
- decrease vulnerability of teenaged IDPs by improving vocational and life skills;
- ensure the availability of safe recreational facilities to IDP children in Ingushetia and accessible areas of Chechnya;
- provide psychosocial support to IDP women and children, *inter alia*, by reinforcing day-care and kindergarten capacities for children; and

- utilize the school system to raise mine awareness among children. (See section 3.3.9, Mine Action.)

Proposed action

UNICEF's strategic approach focuses on providing maximum support to the Ministries of Education, as well as NGOs, in both Ingushetia and Chechnya in order to increase and sustain basic educational activities. Specific activities will:

- support existing educational structures and, in co-operation with UNHCR, increase the number of functioning facilities by putting up pre-fabricated or temporary school buildings and equipping them;
- supply IDP school children with educational items such as textbooks, consumables and recreational items;
- support initiatives in schools and amongst the IDP community that aim at reducing stress and psychological trauma, develop programmes that aim at the special recreational needs of teenagers, and continue to support summer camps for IDP children;
- together with UNHCR, local and international NGOs, develop and restore kindergarten facilities and safe spaces for other young children in tents, prefabricated buildings and regular structures;
- integrate the core curriculum for mine awareness education into regular and NGO-run schools (see section 3.3.9, Mine Action); and
- support, in cooperation with UNHCR, vocational training programmes for adolescent IDPs.

Through the work of its Nazran field office, UNICEF has developed databases on primary school and pre-school facilities. UNICEF will also continue to chair regular UN-ICRC-NGO education sector coordination meetings in Moscow and Nazran. As in the past, these meetings also address issues related to psychosocial support and mine action activities.

3.3.9 Mine Action

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs in Ingushetia	160,000
At risk groups among the resident population in Ingushetia	180,000
Residents and IDPs in Chechnya	540,000
Total	880,000

Analysis of need

An MSF Holland assessment of 56 health facilities in Chechnya undertaken from 16 March - 30 April 2000 revealed that 66 percent of the facilities had reported that gun shot wounds and mine injuries were among the three main causes of mortality for adults. In a more recent assessment of 23 facilities undertaken by MSF Holland in August 2000 (conducted in Grozny city and district as well as Argun city, Shali and Shatoy), 67% of all casualties related to hostilities are reportedly due to mine and UXO injuries. Women and children were reported as suffering 41% of all injuries related to hostilities and 34% of all mine and UXO injuries. 170 casualties related to hostilities were identified for the month of August alone.

Although relatively few IDPs have returned permanently to Chechnya, many travel back and forth for a few days at a time. In addition, as the winter sets in, more people may be obliged

to move in Chechnya seeking food and shelter, thereby increasing the risk of sustaining mine-related injuries.

UNICEF, together with UNHCR, initiated a programme of action in August with NGO partners to promote mine and UXO awareness. A mass media campaign began in early August with the dissemination of 15,000 posters and 20,000 leaflets among vulnerable IDP communities in Ingushetia and in Chechnya. This campaign was supported by a 'Training of Trainers' session of Government, UN, and NGO counterparts. The training session was the first of its kind to be undertaken by UNICEF, UNHCR, the Danish Demining Group (DDG) and Voice of the Mountains (a Chechen NGO) jointly, and utilised the recently launched UN international training modules for mine awareness amongst community facilitators.

In the field of victim assistance, WHO has supported field prosthetic workshops in Nazran (since 1996) and in Vladikavkaz (since 1997). More than 450 amputees received prosthetic assistance, and prosthetic technicians have been trained in collaboration with the St. Petersburg Institute of Prosthetics. Valuable experience and collaborative relationships have been developed between local structures rendering assistance to disabled persons in Ingushetia and North Ossetia.

The UN and NGO communities need to build on these initial efforts to ensure that information on mine awareness as well as victim assistance are being made available. Communities residing in the border regions between the two republics are also vulnerable and need to be informed about life-saving strategies.

Objectives

- To reduce the number of deaths and injuries due to mines and UXO;
- to raise the level of mine awareness among people in IDP camps, schools and among host families in Ingushetia, as well as affected populations in Chechnya;
- to maintain a database on mine incidents that will be used to monitor the effectiveness of, and to prioritise, programme activity; and
- to assist in the physical and psychosocial rehabilitation of mine victims and their socio-economic reintegration within society.

Proposed action

Moving into its second phase of activity in 2001, UNICEF, UNHCR, and WHO, in close cooperation with the ICRC and together with other partners, will pursue an integrated approach to mine action. UNICEF will lead the effort to coordinate mine action activities that will include mine awareness education, information gathering and analysis, victim assistance and vocational training.

Mine awareness education

In continuation of its mine action programme, UNICEF, together with UNHCR, VoM and DDG, will organise a 'Training of Trainers' session for 100 teachers and psychologists from mine-affected areas in Chechnya. UNICEF, in collaboration with the Chechen administration, will also assist with the development of a core curriculum on mine awareness education that will be incorporated throughout the school structure. Mine awareness materials will be developed for instructional purposes.

Together with partners, and with training provided by UNICEF, more interactive strategies such as 'child-to-child' and 'child-to-adult' programmes will be initiated. In collaboration with EMERCOM, the Ministry of Education, and the Chechen and Ingush authorities, a wider sensitisation campaign will be supported through the media. Large billboards with mine

awareness messages will be posted at administrative border crossings in Ingushetia, informing all returnees of the danger of mines.

Information gathering and data analysis

UNICEF and UNHCR will ensure that personnel from VoM receive advanced computer training at the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) in order to utilise the UN International Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA). Following the training, VoM will act as the focal point for gathering mine incident data from a number of sources including WHO, ICRC, and MSF Holland, as well as with Vesta monitors operating within IDP camps. Additional information on the types and locations of mines and UXO will also be collected from EMERCOM. This information will serve as a primary source to guide the mine awareness campaign and target specific communities and age groups. The data collected on mine incidents will help reveal the location of mined areas, the types of activities pursued during the time of the incident, the levels of knowledge about risk-taking behaviour, the types of injuries sustained and the provision of services in response to the accident. The database will also serve to assist with the development of a referral service which will be linked to the WHO prosthetic workshop in Vladikavkaz.

Victim assistance

UNICEF and UNHCR have established a coordination mechanism for victim assistance through the weekly inter-agency forum on mine action. Both agencies will work in close collaboration with WHO and the ICRC to provide a comprehensive approach to dealing with victim assistance by facilitating the provision of services for both the physical and psychosocial rehabilitation of victims. They will support the functioning WHO prosthetic workshop in Vladikavkaz, which is the main facility in the northern Caucasus providing prostheses and orthoses for injuries related to hostilities. The workshop produces between 20-30 new prostheses each month and treats approximately 35 patients each week. UNICEF will provide special services for the transportation and overnight stay for women and children on special days to the workshop. UNICEF will assist with the creation of a psychosocial counselling centre at the workshop and, with the assistance of partners, will provide follow-up psychosocial counselling services.

Vocational training

Building on UNHCR's past experience with vocational training in the Russian Federation UNICEF, in close cooperation with UNDP, UNHCR, and the relevant regional ministries (such as Labour and Social Development), will expand upon these activities with a small-scale vocational training workshop for victims in Ingushetia. A special focus will be given to women without any income generation ability and youth that have suffered from limb-loss. The project will aim to increase access for women to additional job skills and resources given the substantial economic responsibility they assume for the maintenance and upkeep of their households. Local specialists will train approximately 150 persons.

3.3.10 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

Beneficiary Population	Number
IDPs and vulnerable groups in Ingushetia	50,000
IDPs and vulnerable groups in Chechnya	55,000
IDPs and vulnerable groups in Dagestan	10,000
Total	115,000

Analysis of need

The displacement of people from Chechnya to Ingushetia and other areas as well as inside Chechnya is exacerbating existing levels of high unemployment, thereby increasing social tension and the political situation in the northern Caucasus. The availability of working opportunities being an important stabilising factor, IDPs and especially vulnerable groups of

women and youth need to have access to adequate socio-economic services and obtain professional skills. According to a UN estimate, there are currently 37,000 IDPs in Ingushetia who are likely to remain there.

In order to assist the authorities to face the needs of this important number of people the UN intends to assess the potential for viable economic opportunities, to establish a number of job creation and income generation projects, and organise training courses. Special attention will be paid to the most vulnerable groups. On a larger scale, comprehensive and systematic information is needed to analyse the socio-economic situation and prepare sustainable economic rehabilitation strategies for the northern Caucasus.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Development gave competence to the Directorate of Employment Services in Rostov-on-Don to co-ordinate related activities throughout the northern Caucasus. Simultaneously, UNDP opened in 2000 a project office in Rostov-on-Don. The office was supported by UNDP core funds and by Russian Government contributions. The project office identified and realised priority projects in the northern Caucasus, contributing through training and publishing information letters to enhance local capacities, and made a group of consultants available to provide in-depth analysis.

Over the last years, the ILO has developed a variety of methods to conduct surveys and provide training in management and business promotion. The ILO will make national and international experts available for project design, implementation and monitoring.

Objectives

- Support employment and income generation programmes; and
- carry out surveys for rehabilitation, reconstruction and human development projects.

Proposed action

UNDP, in co-operation with ILO, focuses on supporting the Ministries of Federation, Economic Development and Trade, and Labour and Social Development in the respective republics, using NGO and local capacities to implement the following activities:

Assistance in supporting employment and income generation programmes:

- organisation of economic opportunities and skills-assessment surveys;
- organisation of small-scale public works in IDPs camps and spontaneous settlements in Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan;
- assistance to IDPs staying permanently in Ingushetia, Dagestan, and if security permits in some areas of Chechnya, to create small-scale enterprises in areas identified through economic surveys (for example food processing, construction works and building materials production);
- managerial and financial assistance for the implementation of federal and regional governmental employment and social programmes in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan in the form of commissioning feasibility studies for the rehabilitation of community assets, schools and medical points;
- organisation of home-based small enterprises in fields identified by economic surveys (for example sewing, crafts, and clothing for women, and partially disabled and elderly IDPs in Ingushetia and Chechnya); and
- development of training programmes for IDPs, particularly for youth and affected women in fields identified as promising through economic and skills assessment

surveys (for example secretarial skills, computer works, carpentry, management skills for established small-enterprises) and creation of two training centres (one in Chechnya and one in Ingushetia). The two centres will allow a participation of 100 IDPs and be made of prefabricated block-containers.

Surveys for rehabilitation, reconstruction and human development activities by continuing the activities of the UNDP project office in Rostov-on-Don in the following fields:

- regular training seminars for local authorities;
- comprehensive surveys focused on collection of data on major economic indicators related to the employment and production situation, standard of living and investment promotion policy in the region;
- publication of a quarterly information letter with analyses of the collected information and with proposals for preventive development strategies, investments, and the role of civil society; and
- preparation of the northern Caucasus component of the *Human Development Report for the Russian Federation* in 2001.

PART II

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS

Appealing Agency:	UNHCR
Project Title:	Emergency Aid to IDPs in the Northern Caucasus
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N01
Sector:	Protection
Theme:	Protection
Objective:	Ensure that IDPs have access to secure locations and to aid
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Total: 160,000 IDPs in Ingushetia, 170,000 IDPs in Chechnya
Partners:	Federal and regional and local authorities; NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 430,000

SUMMARY

The situation of IDPs in Ingushetia remains precarious. The competent migration authorities find it difficult to register or process applications to grant IDP status under the law on forced migrants. This is preventing IDPs, who have made the final choice not to return to Chechnya, from legalizing their status and from accessing the various compensation schemes, social allowances, and installation grants provided for under the law on forced migrants.

Moreover, some IDPs have difficulties accessing the official, managed camps in Ingushetia. Some IDPs, in particular children and victims of gender-based violence, are revealing trauma and disorders and require assistance.

UNHCR, via implementing arrangements with local NGOs, will provide legal and psychosocial counselling to IDPs and returnees regarding access to legal documentation, status determination, as well as mental health needs, social rights and allowances. In parallel, support will be provided to enhance national mechanisms for issuing legal documentation to IDPs, as well as to implement applicable legislation defining the status of IDPs and related rights and allowances.

Partners include the Office of the Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in the Republic of Chechnya, the Supreme Court, federal and local authorities, and Memorial and Vesta.

Progress will be measured using the following indicators:

- More legal and social counselling points are established both in Ingushetia and Chechnya, and timely and easy access is provided to IDPs.
- The Ministry of Interior or other relevant authorities continue to issue identity papers to undocumented IDPs in Ingushetia and Chechnya.
- Relevant authorities process applications for IDP status under the law on forced migrants in a timely and fair way.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Legal and psychosocial counselling	162,000
Capacity building and training	50,000
Support to the judicial, advocacy, monitoring, etc.	92,000
Local settlement of IDPs of Ingush origin (Please refer to agriculture project brief.)	126,000
TOTAL	430,000

Appealing Agency:	WFP			
Project Title:	Emergency Food Assistance in the Northern Caucasus			
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N02			
Sector:	Food			
Themes:	IDPs; Vulnerable Groups; Women			
Objective:	To prevent hunger among affected vulnerable groups, such as displaced persons			
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Women	Men	Children (0-16)	Total
	123,950	73,700	137,350	335,000
Implementing Partners:	EMERCOM; CPCD, DRC, IR, PHO, PINF			
Project Duration:	January – December 2001			
Funds Requested:	US\$ 23,949,762			

SUMMARY

Food insecurity in the northern Caucasus continues to be a critical concern. The hostilities in Chechnya caused a massive displacement of the population, severely disrupting people's livelihoods and means of access to food.

WFP and its partners are now providing basic and complementary food assistance to practically all IDPs in Ingushetia. Mass hunger has been avoided but IDPs remain in critical need of humanitarian aid. Deliveries of food in Chechnya have been minimal due to problems of security and resources. A WFP mission in September 2000 found that the population of Grozny was not meeting its minimal food requirements and unable to build reserves for the winter.

In 2001, WFP will provide basic food assistance (wheat flour, oil, sugar, and iodised salt) to a total of 335,000 beneficiaries. In Ingushetia, WFP will continue to supply basic take-home rations to 160,000 displaced persons. In Chechnya, WFP aims to reach 135,000 food-insecure persons: 80,000 IDPs and 55,000 members of vulnerable groups (infants, orphans, pregnant women and nursing mothers, elderly or handicapped persons, and members of single-parent families). In addition, WFP will supply food aid to 20,000 persons through institutional feeding (hospitals, schools, and orphanages in targeted areas) and to 20,000 beneficiaries through food-for-work activities involving 4,000 participants rehabilitating social infrastructure, or re-starting agricultural activities in cooperation with FAO. WFP food aid will be distributed through NGO implementing partners. EMERCOM will be involved in the transport and customs clearance of imported commodities.

WFP will continue to act as the focal agency for the co-ordination of food aid activities in the region. This is to ensure that the neediest groups are adequately covered and that duplication is avoided. WFP will monitor the implementation of its operation at three levels, for which separate reporting formats and indicators have been devised:

- Commodity deliveries and transport;
- Commodity distribution at final distribution points;
- End-use of commodities by the beneficiaries.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Food purchases	14,133,193
Transport, storage, and distribution	6,570,655
Direct support cost (staff, local office operations, etc.)	1,513,000
Indirect support cost (HQ operations), 7.8%	1,732,914
TOTAL	23,949,762

Appealing Agency:	FAO
Project Title:	Emergency Assistance to Marginal Farming Host Families in Ingushetia
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N03
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Agricultural Production; Women
Objectives:	To support the neediest host families by supplying agricultural inputs for the forthcoming spring 2001 planting season
Targeted Beneficiaries:	5,000 farming families hosting IDPs, including 15,000 children and 5,000 women
Partners:	The Ministry of Agriculture; NGOs
Project Duration:	February – September 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 344,000

SUMMARY

In Ingushetia, about 10,000 displaced families are hosted by small holder families whose main source of livelihood, potato and vegetable cropping, depends on rainfall (350 to 550 mm per year) and small irrigation facilities. In these areas, subsistence agriculture is practised from the beginning of March to September. These small-scale farmers are food insecure.

The proposed assistance aims at providing 5,000 of the neediest farming host families with seeds and hand tools (one hoe and one shovel each) for the forthcoming spring planting season. The package per family will consist of 120 grammes of assorted vegetable seeds and 75 kg of potato seeds adapted to local conditions for the cultivation of a plot of 500 m². The project will be implemented in villages around Nazran and the area north of Malgobek. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will be responsible for the execution of the project. FAO will be responsible for procurement of inputs, technical assistance, and evaluation, and an NGO will be in charge of inputs distribution and monitoring of activities. The consultants will be responsible for project implementation and evaluation. They will work in close collaboration with the MoA staff to strengthen their project management capacity in emergency situations. The establishment of selection criteria and identification of the beneficiaries will be undertaken jointly by project participants.

The expected output of 325 kg of potato and 250 kg of vegetables per family will: i) complement the food resources of the hosting families by covering the potato and vegetable consumption needs of the family over a period of three-four months; ii) provide host families with a source of income; iii) reduce dependence on food aid; and iv) reduce pressure on the resource base.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
International consultant (agronomist, one person/month)	15,000
National consultant (agronomist, 8 person/month)	16,000
Potato and vegetable seeds, and hand tools	225,000
Contracts with NGOs (agreement for distribution and monitoring services)	40,000
Equipment (one Niva)	3,500
General Operating Expenses (transport, vehicle operation, reporting and evaluation)	27,300
Direct Operating Costs (5% budget)	17,200
TOTAL	344,000

Appealing Agency:	FAO
Project Title:	Emergency Agricultural Assistance to IDPs in Chechnya
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N04
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Agricultural Production; Women
Objectives:	To support the neediest IDPs by supplying agricultural inputs for the forthcoming spring 2001 planting season
Targeted Beneficiaries:	4,000 displaced farming families, including 12,000 children and 4,000 women
Partners:	The Administration of Achkhoy-Martan
Project Duration:	February – September 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 263,000

SUMMARY

One third of the 45,000 IDPs hosted in camps within Achkhoy-Martan region reside in the vicinity of the town of Sernovodsk, near the Ingush border. These IDPs receive food and other support from the Government. The administration will provide them with sufficient land, agricultural equipment and technicians for irrigated cropping.

The proposed assistance aims at providing 4,000 of the neediest displaced farming families with: i) potato and vegetable seeds for the forthcoming planting season; ii) hand tools (two hoes and one shovel); iii) some fertilisers and pesticides; and iv) technical advice. The most vulnerable of these families will receive food-for-work rations from the World Food Programme during the cropping season from March to August, when the first harvest is due to take place. The package of seeds per family will consist of 120 g of assorted vegetable seeds and 75 kg of potato seed adapted to the local conditions for the cultivation of a plot of 500 m². The project will be implemented on the land belonging to the Regional Administration, located in the area surrounding Sernovodsk. FAO will be responsible for the local procurement of inputs, technical assistance, and evaluation. The Administration will be responsible for the execution of the project and will be in charge of input distribution and follow-up of activities. The consultants will be responsible for project implementation and evaluation. They will work in close collaboration with the local staff to strengthen their project management capacity in emergencies. The establishment of selection criteria and identification of beneficiaries will be undertaken jointly by the Administration and FAO. Inputs will be distributed free of charge.

The expected output of 375 kg of potato and 300 kg of vegetables per family will: i) complement the food resources of the IDP families by covering the potato and vegetable consumption needs of a family over a period of four-five months; ii) provide these families with a source of income; and iii) reduce dependence on food aid.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
International consultant (agronomist, one person/month)	15,000
National consultant (agronomist, 8 person/month)	16,000
Potato and vegetable seeds, chemicals, and hand tools	192,000
Equipment (one Niva)	3,500
General Operating Expenses (transport, vehicle operation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting)	23,400
Direct Operating Costs (5% budget)	13,100
TOTAL	263,000

Appealing Agency:	FAO
Project Title:	Vaccination of Livestock Owned by IDPs in Ingushetia
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N05
Sector:	Agriculture
Theme:	Animal Health
Objectives:	To support the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Ingushetia in its effort to prevent animal infectious diseases
Targeted Beneficiaries:	15,000 displaced families, including 45,000 children and 45,000 women
Partners:	The Ministry of Agriculture
Project Duration:	February - April 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 112,000

SUMMARY

In Ingushetia, small-scale farmers own about 70,000 head of cattle and sheep. Often these animals are the sole assets they possess. The IDPs from Chechnya have brought 50,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep into Ingushetia. As these animals have not been vaccinated since the beginning of the hostilities in Chechnya, there is a risk that outbreaks of infectious diseases, some of which are transmittable to the human population such as brucellosis and anthrax, will occur. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has sufficient technical personnel and equipment, but lacks the financial resources for a prevention campaign.

The proposed assistance aims at providing the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture with vaccines and anti-sera for brucellosis, tuberculosis, leptospirosis, foot-and-mouth disease, and anthrax for a country-wide vaccination campaign scheduled for spring 2001, products for disinfection, and some small veterinary equipment. FAO will be responsible for the procurement of veterinary products and equipment, as well as monitoring and evaluation, while the Ministry of Agriculture will be responsible for the execution of the project. The inputs will be procured locally. The products can be procured through Rosabioprom, a state organisation specialised in this technical field which has adequate facilities for purchasing from different laboratories and proper storage facilities. The international consultant will be responsible for a preliminary survey of livestock numbers, geographical distribution and ownership, the start-up of the activities and the final evaluation of the impact of the assistance. The consultants will work closely with MoA staff to enhance their project management capacity in emergency situations.

By immunising IDP owned livestock (about 20,000 young head of cattle and 10,000 sheep), the livestock owned by the resident population will be protected from the infection.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
International consultant (veterinary, one person/month)	15,000
National consultant (veterinary, 3 person/month)	6,000
Veterinary products (vaccines, anti-sera, materials and small equipment)	75,000
General Operating Expenses (transport, car rental and operation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation)	10,400
Direct Operating Costs (5% budget)	5,600
TOTAL	112,000

Appealing Agency:	UNHCR
Project Title:	Emergency Assistance for the Settlement of IDPs in the Republic of Ingushetia
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N06
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Food security; Agricultural Production
Objectives:	To support the neediest IDPs from Chechnya of Ingush origin, by supplying agricultural inputs for the forthcoming spring 2001 planting season
Targeted Beneficiaries:	6,000 IDP families, including 18,000 children and 6,000 women
Project Duration:	February – September 2001
Funds Requested:	(US\$ 126,000 please refer to UNHCR's protection project brief, RUS-01-1/N01)

SUMMARY

About 37,000 IDPs (or 7,400 families) of Ingush origin are presently residing with host families and friends in the Sunzhensky and Malgobeksky districts in Ingushetia. In the year 2000, the federal authorities allocated 190 prefabricated wooden houses to IDPs of Ingush origin residing in the village of Yuzhny. At present IDPs receive food and other material support from the UNHCR, and the regional administration has engaged in providing more families residing in a village next to Aki-Yurt with plots of land to build houses and grow some food crops.

The proposed assistance aims at providing 6,000 of the neediest IDP families, with potato and vegetable seeds for the forthcoming spring planting season, hand tools (one hoe and one shovel), some fertilisers and appropriate technical advice. The package of seeds per family will consist of 30 grams of assorted vegetable seeds (tomato, pepper, cucumber and onion) adapted to the local conditions and of 15 kg of potato seed for the cultivation of a backyard garden of 100 m². The project will be implemented in the districts of Sunzhensky and Malgobeksky. FAO will be responsible for the local procurement of inputs and technical assistance, while UNHCR in collaboration with local administrations will be responsible for the execution of the project and will be in charge of the free distribution of inputs and follow-up of activities. The consultants will work closely with MoA staff to enhance their project management capacity in emergency situations. The establishment of selection criteria and identification of target beneficiaries will be undertaken jointly by UNHCR and FAO, in close co-ordination with local authorities.

The expected production is 75 kg of potato and 60 kg of vegetables per family. This intervention will offer a quick mean to complement food resources, while increasing beneficiary families' access to income.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
International consultant (agronomist, 0.5 person/month)	7,500
National consultant (agronomist, 8 person/month)	16,000
Potato and vegetable seeds, chemicals and hand tools	86,200
General Operating Expenses (transport, monitoring and evaluation, reporting)	10,000
Direct Operating Costs (5% budget)	6,300
TOTAL (Please refer to UNHCR's protection project brief, RUS-01-1/N01)	(126,000)

Appealing Agency:	UNHCR
Project Title:	Emergency Aid to IDPs in the Northern Caucasus
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N07
Sector:	Shelter and Non-Food Items
Theme:	IDPs
Objective:	To meet the basic needs of IDPs for safe, secure, and comfortable living space
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Total: 160,000 IDPs in Ingushetia; 170,000 IDPs and returnees in Chechnya
Partners:	EMERCOM; DRC, Hilfswerk Austria, IMC, IRC, PINF
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 5,191,988

SUMMARY

70% of IDPs stay with the local community, some households being other family members and others people who share historical, and religious ties. Assistance will focus on responding to the needs of the IDP population as well as the host families. The remaining 30% will be assisted in tented camps, railway carriages, and spontaneous settlements. Here they may face inadequate sanitary conditions, overcrowding and difficulties with heating. A generally shared problem is that in a cold climate people need more interior space, as they spend more time inside. This is especially true for elderly, women and young children.

9,000 ethnic Ingush IDPs will permanently settle in Ingushetia and UNHCR in co-operation with the local Government and UNDP will provide housing assistance for their integration.

Tented camps will be upgraded and expanded where necessary.

Shelter assistance will be given to returnees and IDPs on a self-help basis to improve their living conditions in Chechnya.

UNHCR's partners are EMERCOM, Hilfswerk Austria, IRC, and PINF.

Programme indicators

- A temperature that is comfortable to the IDPs is achieved by means of insulated shelter combined with sufficient clothing, blankets, bedding, space heating (winterization).
- Each household should have access to appropriate tools and materials to support livelihood activities.

Monitoring and evaluation will be ongoing and follow UNHCR and WHO procedures.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Programme Support, technical advice, and public information campaigns	1,156,988
Transport and logistics, and relief Items	1,535,000
Maintenance and repairs of camps and settlements in Ingushetia	800,000
Repair to communal facilities in Ingushetia and Chechnya	300,000
Shelter needs and returnees assistance in Chechnya	1,400,000
TOTAL	5,191,988

Appealing Agency:	WHO
Project Title:	Coordination and Information Management
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N08
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Information; Coordination
Objective:	Establish priorities for action based on information collection, analysis and exchange. To enhance access of local health sector and international humanitarian organizations to WHO norms and standards ensuring that humanitarian health-related emergency assistance is technically appropriate, cost effective and well coordinated.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Total: IDPs and residents in Ingushetia – 480,000 and in Chechnya - 540,000
Partners:	MoH; UNFPA, UNICEF; ICRC, ARD, Care Austria, CPCD, HI, IMC, IR, MDM, Memorial, MSF, PHO, RRC
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 490,000

SUMMARY

As of the end 2000 the health system in Chechnya was severely compromised, and Ingushetia's had been overburdened by the influx of IDPs. During 2000 humanitarian assistance in the health and health-related sectors augmented considerably. Strong coordination is necessary in order to ensure that aid is used efficiently.

WHO, as the focal point for coordination of international assistance in the health sector, will assess, monitor, and analyse health needs. According to its experience and practice in emergency settings it will identify priorities for action, and using internationally accepted standards will provide technical advice to all actors concerned.

WHO will further develop and maintain tools for the provision of appropriate technical and health information to relief agencies through newsletters, technical reports, library kits, and so forth.

WHO will periodically carry out technical analysis of ongoing health assistance activities in order to ensure technical appropriateness and sustainability. This will allow agencies to address the main health problems efficiently and, through joint relief efforts, and distribute humanitarian emergency assistance in a more equitable and cohesive way. Coordination activity will be carried out in collaboration with partners referred above.

Progress will be assessed by monitoring health needs met, number of partners actively sharing, requesting, or receiving information and by the number of trained staff. There will be quarterly evaluations.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Personnel	200,000
Coordination and training activities	85,000
Field visits	35,000
Document translation, printing, and distribution	100,000
Supervision, monitoring, and reporting	42,000
Project support	28,000
TOTAL	490,000

Appealing Agency:	WHO
Project Title:	Strengthening Communicable Disease Surveillance and Epidemic Response
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N09
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Women; Health; IDPs
Objective:	To improve the capacity of existing health services to collect, analyse, and report information on communicable diseases and ensure timely and adequate responses to control outbreaks.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Both population in Ingushetia and Chechnya
Partners:	MoH; NGOs
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 291,000

SUMMARY

The deterioration of hygiene and sanitary conditions in Chechnya and for IDPs and many host families in Ingushetia increases the risk of outbreaks of diseases for tens of thousands of people. Improving drinking water supply, hygiene, sanitation, and food provision contributed to avoiding epidemics of infectious diseases. Surveillance and response preparedness remain a high priority.

WHO's assessment of the needs of sanitary-epidemiological services in Ingushetia, provision of case definitions, reporting forms, and delivery of basic equipment improved the performance of diagnostic processes, and information collection and flow. However, further efforts are needed to provide staff training in order to up-grade the quality of routine work, including the control of drinking water, monitoring, and health education. Involvement of NGOs by contributing to case reporting is also important. In Chechnya, from which direct information is hampered by the lack of communication, the whole range of the above assistance activities is to be undertaken.

Continuation of the project in Ingushetia and its start in Chechnya will permit to: better monitoring of the epidemiological situation in both republics; and improving the capacity for early response to outbreaks of communicable diseases, for example by strengthening health education of target populations.

Closer collaboration at the federal and regional is envisaged in order to improve early warning.

Progress will be measured by: improving early warning and notification of cases of diseases; speedy diagnosis; and timely anti-epidemic control measures. This will allow to confine the spread of diseases, particularly among IDPs a considerable proportion of whom move between republics. The project will be evaluated quarterly.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Expatriate and national experts (including ad-hoc visits)	50,000
Programme manager(locally recruited)	20,000
Provision of laboratory and communication equipment	100,000
Training seminars	30,000
Ad hoc translation of documents into Russian and contingency	50,000
Management, monitoring, and reporting	25,000
Programme support	16,000
TOTAL	291,000

Appealing Agency:	WHO
Project Title:	Strengthening Primary Care and Health Care Management
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N10
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Health Services; Children
Objective:	To improve the quality of care applying appropriate and cost-effective approaches and using existing health personnel
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Primary care personnel, health care facilities, and managerial staff at the republic and district levels.
Partners:	Local health services; NGOs; IDP Professionals
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 719,900

SUMMARY

Primary health care is currently based on blueprints that differ considerably from those of WHO. The existing configuration of frontline health services overlaps with the functions of referral hospitals, consuming scarce resources. There is a need for local medical staff to strengthen the community approach in their work.

To partly address these issues WHO will: organize training for managers for MoH and health staff from Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan, and North Ossetia on the reform of the health care system (focusing on planning, management, and interaction of primary care with emergency services and referral hospitals); run a project for frontline physicians, clinical staff in NGOs' structure, mobilized professionals among IDPs on pharmaceutical policies regarding the rational use of essential drugs and prescribing practices for the most prevalent diseases; in collaboration with UNICEF undertake a nutritional survey among IDP families to ensure the balanced and targeted provision of food supplements; in order to decrease a high rate of pulpitis and prevent the development of tooth caries, WHO will initiate a project using its guidelines on basic oral care which will cover emergency dental care and pain relief, atraumatic restorative treatment, and prevention of development of caries in children (6-14 years of age).

Trained staff will monitor the progress of the above using the following indicators: change in drug-prescribing practices, identified nutritional deficiencies, reduced number of acute complicated cases in dental practice, and behaviour change towards oral hygiene.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Personnel	20,000
Seminar on 'PHC and Health System Management'	17,500
Pharmaceutical policy and essential drug use project	350,000
Training and support of medical staff among IDPs	50,000
Integrated basic oral health care project	130,000
Nutritional survey among IDPs	50,000
Management, monitoring, and reporting	61,700
Project support	40,700
TOTAL	719,900

Appealing Agency:	WHO
Project Title:	Tuberculosis Control in the Northern Caucasus
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N11
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Disease Control
Objective:	To support existing care services in reducing TB-related mortality, morbidity, and disease transmission. To facilitate prevention of anti-TB drug resistance development.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Direct assistance to about 800 expected new cases of TB among IDPs and residents in Ingushetia, Chechnya and North Ossetia and indirect to host families and other people.
Partners:	MoH and respective services in the regions.
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 804,500

SUMMARY

The prevalence of tuberculosis in the region is alarming. Controls are worse than average for the Russian Federation. Strained living conditions cause further increases of TB morbidity. Previous WHO-IOM activities in the region focused on training personnel, patients education, and providing essential laboratory equipment to Ingushetia, Dagestan and North Ossetia for improved diagnostic capacities. However, the present dimension of the problem requires further urgent input.

A two-pronged approach is suggested to: continue a range of activities of professional staff training in modern TB managerial, surveillance and diagnostic tools, health education and the provision of the necessary equipment to improve the TB detection rate. This will be complemented by patients' registration and the provision of treatment monitoring cards, thereby allowing better follow-up in case management; initiate a pilot project in North Ossetia to implement a comprehensive WHO TB control strategy, supported by full-scale community based health education with the application of this experience in Ingushetia and Chechnya at a later stage. Federal and local health authorities will be requested to provide support in terms of formally introducing the concept into routine of health care services, and, for example, by ensuring proper control of the use of donated equipment and supplies.

Progress of the project will be assessed by the number of trained staff, improved diagnostic capacities to detect up to 70% of TB positive sputum smears, the number of registered patients moved from one place of living to another and assisted with uninterrupted treatment, regular supply of all essential drugs, increased awareness and behavioural change in communities, and, as a basis for the above, the Government's commitment to apply comprehensive TB control in North Ossetia. Missions will be undertaken every other month to review project implementation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	US\$
Staff costs	110,000
Coordination, training courses, protocol development and distribution, translation of scientific literature	135,000
Laboratory equipment and supplies	50,000
Improvement of surveillance and provision of patients with monitoring cards	40,000
Anti-TB drugs (800 patients)	50,000
Cars and related support for out-reach treatment	25,000
Comprehensive health education and social mobilization	280,000
Management, monitoring, and reporting	69,000
Project support	45,500
TOTAL	804,500

Appealing Agencies:	WHO; UNFPA
Project Title:	Enhancing Reproductive Health
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N12-A; RUS-01-1/N12-B
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Women; Children
Objective:	To improve accessibility to and the quality of primary and hospital reproductive health care.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Women of reproductive age and expectant mothers and infants in Ingushetia and Chechnya.
Partners:	MoH; IMC
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 420,900

SUMMARY

Health services in Ingushetia have had to focus on the control of locally prevailing diseases, thereby leaving issues of reproductive health and safe motherhood mostly unattended. Poorly equipped medical facilities and staff at the primary and secondary levels do not meet the needs of women, including those in pregnancy. The female population particularly among IDPs, being overburdened with family support activities have little time to take care of themselves. The high fertility rate prevails. High rates of complicated delivery and abortions, sexually transmitted infections, and maternal and infant mortality give a clear indication that this very vulnerable group urgently needs special attention. Preliminary information obtained for Chechnya draws the same picture.

WHO and UNFPA's strategy, which has been partly implemented in Ingushetia in partnership with national health institutions and NGOs, will be pursued in Ingushetia and in Chechnya to improve accessibility and quality of primary and secondary care in reproductive health by promoting Safe Motherhood, improving emergency contraception and prevention and treatment. It will include training service providers (obstetrician-gynaecologists, midwives and nurses) in: antenatal, urgent obstetric, gynaecological, postpartum, and neonatal care; contraception and family planning; and control measures for STIs by providing them necessary educational materials. Provision of essential equipment for both primary and secondary care facilities and strengthening mobile clinics is foreseen. Health centres and mobile clinics will complement each other and will be a flexible structure ready to move with IDPs if needed. Improved health services will serve IDPs as well as affected resident population.

Progress will be measured by the number of staff trained, educational materials used, expectant mothers counselled and served including referrals to hospitals, and patients with STIs diagnosed and treated. Evaluations will take place twice a year.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$		
Budget Item	WHO	UNFPA
Personnel	27,000	0
Training courses (neonatal care, safe motherhood)	60,000	50,000
Training and educational materials	45,000	10,000
Equipment and supplies	36,000	140,000
Mobile teams	0	17,800
Management, monitoring, and reporting	16,800	0
Project support	11,100	7,200
Total Agencies	195,900	225,000
TOTAL SECTOR		420,900

Appealing Agency:	WHO; UNICEF
Project Title:	Emergency Curative and Preventive Health Care
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N13-A, RUS-01-1/N13-B
Sector:	Health
Theme:	Health Care
Objective:	To provide medical facilities and services with essential equipment and medicines to ensure minimum care
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Major medical facilities, providing basic diagnostic work and treatment of IDPs, local population and injured persons
Partners:	<i>Zashchita</i> ; ARD, IMC, IRC, MSF-B, MSF-F, MSF-H, PHO
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,333,800

SUMMARY

Major problem areas to be addressed relate to the under-capacity within the Ingush health system to address a population that has increased over 50% during the last year and the destruction of health facilities in many areas of Chechnya. As a result, preventive and curative health measures are insufficient.

WHO promotes its policy of assistance to the public at large in a proven cost-effective way, i.e. by providing essential drugs and equipment after prior careful assessments of needs. By means of gathering and continuous monitoring of information from formal and informal sources, of which NGOs in the field are an important part, WHO will ensure replenishing required medical materials. *Zashchita* will continue to be WHO's partner. NGOs such as ARD and PHO also agreed to assist in delivery and monitoring of goods purchased by WHO. Monitors will carry out assessment in both Ingushetia and Chechnya.

UNICEF will continue, and expand upon, its support for Expanded Programme on Immunisation and Mother-Child Health care activities in IDP camps and settlements as well as in selected primary and secondary level health facilities. In collaboration with WHO, UNICEF will provide essential supplies and equipment for major traumatological centres in Chechnya. The issue of micronutrient deficiency will be addressed in collaboration with WHO through data collection on the nutritional status of IDP women and children.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$		
Budget Item	WHO	UNICEF
Cold-chain equipment and immunisation supplies	0	130,000
Basic medical supplies and health kits	252,000	170,000
Essential drugs and vitamins	0	160,000
Surgical equipment and consumables	0	160,000
Rehabilitation of infrastructure	0	220,000
Monitoring and logistics	0	50,000
Management and reporting	25,200	0
Project support	16,600	150,000
Total	293,800	1,040,000
TOTAL PROJECT		1,333,800

Appealing Agency:	WHO
Project Title:	Mental Health Rehabilitation
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N14
Sector:	Health
Themes:	Women; IDPs; Youth
Objective:	To support the implementation of community-based mental health care and psychosocial support for IDPs
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDPs and residents in Ingushetia and Chechnya
Partners:	Local Health Services; UNICEF; ARD, MDM; Local Associations of Psychiatrists
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 291,500

SUMMARY

IDPs in Chechnya and Ingushetia face a most stressful environment. Considerable anger and anxiety co-exist with depression and idleness. Great discontent caused by having few prospects of earning money and having no visible indications that return is imminent generate feelings of deep hopelessness and helplessness.

Traditional individual approaches in psychiatric care alone cannot resolve existing problems. WHO, with its wealth of experience, relies to a greater extent on and promotes community-based activities with the involvement of a much wider range of professionals and lay people.

Accordingly, activities already initiated in 2000 will be pursued. WHO and its partners will: use the cascade training approach in Ingushetia and Chechnya in order to create a wide network of health professionals and lay people willing to help society to assist traumatized people; upgrade the skill of professionals in psychiatric care; support local low-scale psychological rehabilitation projects for vulnerable groups, in particular women, children, and the disabled (see section 3.3.9, Mine Action). Results will be measured by the number of trained people in community-based and professional psychiatric care, the number of sub-projects or teams formed to address people's needs, and the number of specialists motivated to use modern approaches in management of a disorder. Evaluation will be made twice a year.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Personnel	30,000
Training seminars	100,000
Training materials	30,000
Support of low-scale community-based projects	70,000
Supply of drugs	20,000
Management, monitoring, and reporting	25,000
Project support	16,500
TOTAL	291,500

Appealing Agency:	UNHCR; UNICEF; WHO
Project Title:	Emergency Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N15-A, RUS-01-1/N15-B, RUS-01-1/N15-C
Sector:	Water and Sanitation
Themes:	Infrastructure; Hygiene
Objective:	To ensure the provision of sufficient water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	770,000 persons, of which 480,000 residents and IDPs in Ingushetia, and 290,000 residents and IDPs in Chechnya
Partners:	Chechen and Ingush Local Administrations; IRC, PHO
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,523,800

SUMMARY

Maintenance of a basic level of supply to beneficiaries requires the establishment of emergency water bladders and bathing facilities at IDP camps, constant trucking of water to points not served by the network, a major increase in the extraction rate of groundwater, and solid waste disposal and pest/vector control. Activities include providing pipelines, treating water in areas of poor water source quality, upgrade, provision and maintenance of latrines and hand washing facilities, and an extension of the latrine pump-out trucking program.

UNHCR, with the Government, UNICEF, WHO, and NGOs, will continue to concentrate on maintaining and increasing water storage and distribution capacities in IDP camps and settlements not serviced by the regular network. In these areas, UNICEF will support environmental sanitation activities by providing pesticides for vector control and materials for latrine construction. Emergency water treatment plants will be maintained. Equipment for water quality analysis will be provided, with training on safe collection, transport and storage of hazardous waste from medical facilities.

In Grozny UNICEF will build on its pilot programme with the PHO to increase temporary water storage, treatment and distribution. Distribution of basic hygienic items and the provision of latrine construction kits is planned. The feasibility for an extension of such activities into other areas will be determined on the basis of further analysis.

Programme indicators

- At least 15 litres of water per person per day is provided, and water tests indicate low risk of faecal or other contamination.
- There is at least 1 water point per 250 people.
- Cleaning and maintenance routines for public toilets are in place and function correctly.
- There is a maximum of 20 people per toilet.
- Domestic and medical refuse is removed from the settlements or buried on site before it becomes a nuisance or a health risk.
- Public hygiene facilities (e.g. showers) are used appropriately and equitably.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$			
Budget Item	UNHCR	UNICEF	WHO
Increased capacity of water supply in Ingushetia	900,000	0	0
Water and sanitation to camps and settlements in Ingushetia	500,000	200,000	0
Water and sanitation in Chechnya	0	320,000	0
Technical assistance, training, monitoring and public education campaigns	363,800	140,000	100,000
Total Agencies	1,763,800	660,000	100,000
TOTAL SECTOR	2,523,800		

Appealing Agency:	UNICEF; UNHCR
Project Title:	Basic Education
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N16-A, RUS-01-1/N16-B
Sector:	Education
Themes:	IDPs; Children; Youth; Rights of the Child
Objective:	To support the efforts of local authorities ensuring the continuation of basic education and recreational activities of displaced children in Ingushetia as well as displaced and resident children in Chechnya
Targeted Beneficiaries:	205,000 children, of which 65,000 are IDPs in Ingushetia and 140,000 are residents or IDPs in Chechnya
Partners:	Ministry of Education and Ministry of Labour and Social Development; ARD, Caritas Austria, CPCD, Hilfswerk Austria, IRC, Mercy for Children Foundation, PINF
Project Duration:	January - December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,675,000

SUMMARY

Ingushetia

Taking into account the two major constraints for any expansion of educational activities, UNICEF's approach focuses on furnishing and equipping tents and prefabricated buildings for education, as well as boosting staff capacities by integrating teachers from the IDP community into the teaching of IDP children. By rehabilitating schools presently closed down due to their poor state, sustainable capacities can be created to accommodate the high number of IDP and resident school children. Support rendered to educational facilities, including textbooks and materials, will be continued throughout 2001.

The strategy chosen integrates international as well as national NGOs into a comprehensive approach conducted under the umbrella of the Ingush Ministry of Education. A key component will be the strengthening of kindergarten and pre-school facilities in order to help restore a sense of normalcy and security for both children and their mothers. Creation of kindergartens close to tent-camps in prefabricated buildings and the organisation of summer camp activities are foreseen.

Chechnya

Temporary substitution of destroyed school buildings and small repairs to schools that are only partly damaged are priority actions to create classroom space for educational activities. UNICEF will extend the creation of safe spaces for pre-school and kindergarten-aged children endangered by violence, prevalence of mines and poor living standards. This programmatic approach will be implemented with established NGO partners that have already been working inside Chechnya in the past.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$		
Budget Item	UNICEF	UNHCR
Establishment of pre-fabricated and tent structures	340,000	100,000
Support of NGO-operated schools	350,000	300,000
Educational materials, basic supplies and school furniture	480,000	0
Recreational materials, activities	180,000	0
Rehabilitation of existing structures in Ingushetia and Chechnya	460,000	100,000
Monitoring and logistics	80,000	0
Programme Support	285,000	0
Total Agencies	2,175,000	500,000
TOTAL SECTOR	2,675,000	

Appealing Agency:	UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO
Project Title:	Mine Action for Populations in Need
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N17-A, RUS-01-1/N17-B, RUS-01-1/N17-C
Sector:	Mine Action
Themes:	Mine Awareness; Physical Rehabilitation; Psychosocial Support
Objective:	To prevent incidents, and cure and rehabilitate mine/UXO victims
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Total: 880,000 (8,000 for prosthesis) Women & Children: 700,000
Partners:	UNDP, UNHCR, WHO; CPCD, Danish Demining Group, MSF-H, Salvation Army, Vesta Monitors, Voice of the Mountains.
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,885,400

SUMMARY

In support of a comprehensive approach to mine action, UNICEF and UNHCR in cooperation with the ICRC and the NGO community, will pursue a preventative, curative and rehabilitative strategy to deal with the problem of mines and UXO. A targeted mine awareness education campaign undertaken by partners, including teachers and psychologists from Chechnya, will be sustained by EMERCOM and the Ingush Ministry of Education. The UN International Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database will be used to record mine incidents to better target the mine action programme and evaluate it. The database will also serve to make referrals to the WHO prosthetic workshop, which provides physical and psychosocial assistance for the civilians injured. WHO envisages re-establishing prosthetic care in Chechnya to facilitate access to this service for victims there. Additional follow-up services will also be provided to those suffering from mental trauma. A newly created vocational training workshop will assist the rehabilitation of women and youth affected by the hostilities and will provide them with access to job skills.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$			
Budget Item	UNICEF	UNHCR	WHO
Provision of technical assistance & vocational training	370,000	0	200,000
Development of mine awareness materials	100,000	30,000	0
Training teachers, psychologists, children and adults	150,000	0	0
Training prosthetic technicians	0	0	90,000
Provision of prosthetic compounds and equipment	0	0	150,000
Monitoring and evaluation	75,000	0	0
Support to NGOs	100,000	70,000	0
Database training, management, and maintenance	50,000	0	0
Physical and psychosocial rehabilitation	180,000	70,000	20,000
Management and reporting	0	0	46,000
Programme support costs	154,000	0	30,400
Total Agencies	1,179,000	170,000	536,400
TOTAL	1,885,400		

Appealing Agency:	UNDP (on behalf of UNDP and ILO)
Project Title	Job Creation and Preparatory Rehabilitation
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N18
Sector:	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Themes:	Income Generation; IDPs; Elderly; Women; Children
Objectives:	To enhance living conditions and self-sufficiency of IDPs in camps and host families by creating employment and income generation activities, as well as corresponding training of IDPs
Targeted beneficiaries:	IDPs and vulnerable groups in Ingushetia to remain permanently: 37,000, of which 26,000 are children and 6,000 are women. IDPs and vulnerable groups in Chechnya: 55,000, of which 35,000 are children and 10,000 are women. IDPs and vulnerable groups in Dagestan: 10,000, of which 6,000 are children and 3,000 are women. Total: 102,000, of which 67,000 are children and 19,000 are women.
Partners:	Ministry of Federation; Ministry of Labour and Social Development; Department Economy and Employment Services; ILO; NGOs; and Regional Research Institutions
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 425,000

SUMMARY

The displacement of people is exacerbating existing levels of high unemployment, increasing social tension and political instability in the region. IDPs and especially vulnerable groups of women and youth living in the camps, spontaneous settlements, and with host families need to access adequate social services and obtain professional skills.

UNDP's approach in cooperation with ILO focuses on supporting the Ministry of Federation and the Ministry of Economy and Labour, by using NGO and local capacities to: organize small-scale public works in IDPs camps and spontaneous settlements in Ingushetia, Chechnya, and Dagestan; assist IDPs staying permanently in Ingushetia and Dagestan, and if security permits in some areas of Chechnya, to create small-scale enterprises (for example food processing and building material production); assist the implementation of federal and regional governmental employment and social programmes in the form of commissioning feasibility studies for the rehabilitation of community assets, schools, and medical points; organize home-based small enterprises such as sewing, crafts, and clothing for women, partially disabled, and the elderly among IDPs in Ingushetia and Chechnya; and develop training programmes for IDPs, particularly the youth and women, in such fields as secretarial skills, computer works, carpentry, in accordance with the established small-scale enterprises, and for these purposes create two training centres (one in Chechnya and one in Ingushetia).

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Organization of small-scale public works in IDPs camps	75,000
Implementation of job creation and income generation activities	105,000
Managerial and financial assistance to local authorities	25,000
Development of home-based small enterprises	30,000
Training programmes for vulnerable groups	90,000
Creation of two training centres in Ingushetia and Chechnya	60,000
Economic surveys and skills assessment	25,000
Project support	15,000
TOTAL	425,000

Appealing Agency:	UNDP (on behalf of UNDP and ILO)
Project Title	Surveys for the Human Development Report
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N19
Sector:	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
Theme:	Research
Objective:	To support the preparation of regional rehabilitation, especially in Chechnya, Ingushetia, and Dagestan by making comprehensive information available to all interested parties on the socio-economic situation, and improving social services by governmental bodies
Targeted beneficiaries:	The national and international community
Partners:	Ministry of Federation, Ministry of Labour and Social Development, Economy Departments of Employment Services; ILO; NGOs; and regional research institutions
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 320,000

SUMMARY

As a result of the implementation in 2000 of the UNDP project based on core funds and the Russian Government's contributions, the UNDP project office was established in Rostov-on-Don. It identified and implemented a number of priority projects in the region, contributed through training and publishing information letters to the enhancement of local capacities, and staffed a group of specialists to provide in-depth analysis.

Comprehensive and systematic information is needed to analyse the socio-economic situation in the region and prepare rehabilitation strategies. This information gap must be closed or narrowed in order to take corrective and sustainable action in the social and economic sectors.

UNDP will conduct surveys for the elaboration of rehabilitation, reconstruction and human development activities in the following fields: regular training seminars for local authorities; collection of data on major economic indicators, particularly related to employment and production, standard of living and investment promotion policy in the region; publication of quarterly analytical information on issues such as development strategies and the role of civil society; and preparation of the Human Development Report for the northern Caucasus as an appendix to the HDR for the Russian Federation in 2001.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Implementation by national consultants	120,000
Missions	50,000
Reporting and evaluations	30,000
Transportation and communication	10,000
Translation, publishing and dissemination	20,000
Regular training seminars for local authorities	20,000
Research for the Human Development Report's Northern Caucasus chapter	50,000
Project support	20,000
TOTAL	320,000

Appealing Agency:	OCHA
Project Title:	Enhancing Coordination amongst Humanitarian Organisations
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N20
Sector:	Coordination and Support Services
Themes:	Coordination
Objective:	Support the UN Humanitarian Coordinator to co-ordinate the collective efforts of the international community, in particular UN agencies, responding to human suffering
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Governmental, inter-governmental, and non-governmental organizations providing assistance, and the people receiving it.
Partners:	Not applicable
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,184,252

SUMMARY

Since the outset of the humanitarian crisis in the northern Caucasus, UN agencies (UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, and WFP), the Red Cross movement, and almost 30 national and international NGOs have implemented emergency relief programmes complementing the humanitarian action of the Russian authorities. The humanitarian programmes of the UN, ICRC and NGOs are supported by the donor community.

OCHA, which acts as the secretariat for the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, facilitates the programmes of the humanitarian community in general and of UN agencies in particular. In Moscow, OCHA supports the Humanitarian Coordinator to maintain comprehensive relations with the Russian Government and the international donor community. A comprehensive website with a database on programmes will be an important tool in promoting information exchange and programme complementarity between the UN agencies, the ICRC, and non-governmental actors. OCHA will furthermore assist UN agencies in realising contingency planning, needs assessments, and programme planning, monitoring, and evaluation. OCHA's sub office in the northern Caucasus will remain a focal point to assist UN agencies, the ICRC, and NGOs in the region. OCHA will continue to organise regular meetings between organisations involved in humanitarian action, both in Moscow and Nazran.

OCHA's impact will be measured against several indicators including: an increase in the flow of information amongst the humanitarian community at large; the attendance and effective participation in coordination meetings; an increased understanding of the respective sector priorities; an increasingly common approach in setting levels of assistance; and a more efficient coverage of the needs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$	
Budget Item	
Staff Costs	982,259
Equipment & Furniture	27,900
General Operating Expenses	139,600
Program Support (3%)	34,493
TOTAL	1,184,252

Appealing Agency:	OCHA (on behalf of UNSECOORD); UNHCR
Project Title:	Enhancing Security for Aid Workers
Project Code:	RUS-01-1/N21-A, RUS-01-1/N21-B, RUS-01-1/N21-C
Sector:	Security
Theme:	Security of humanitarian workers
Objective:	To manage the security of UN and associated staff
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Aid workers and, ultimately, their beneficiaries
Partners:	Not applicable
Project Duration:	January – December 2001
Funds Requested:	US\$ 1,215,123

SUMMARY

The security situation in the northern Caucasus is one of the most challenging that the UN has ever faced. The threat to the UN and associated staff comes from three main areas:

- kidnapping by criminal gangs;
- targeting by extremists; and
- mines and unexploded ordnance.

The continued presence of humanitarian organisations depends on satisfactory security conditions. A security incident affecting humanitarian staff will jeopardise humanitarian action.

UNSECOORD provides direct support to the UN Designated Official for security and manages UN security issues on a day-to-day basis. While the security of staff remains the responsibility of the host Government, UNSECOORD, with support from UNHCR, contributes to creating an environment in which aid agencies are safe and can work by:

- acting as the UN's primary liaison with the Russian Government on security matters;
- managing the UN's entire staff safety and security system, including supervising the various contingents of guards;
- organising escorts for assessments, programme implementation, and monitoring;
- providing a radio communication network for UN agencies and NGOs; and
- furnishing security advice to the humanitarian community at large.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY IN US\$		
Budget Item	UNSECOORD	UNHCR
Staff costs	523,760	253,012
Equipment & furniture	33,500	20,000
General operating expenses	104,450	40,000
Security	185,000	30,000
Program support (3%)	25,401	0
Total	872,111	343,012
TOTAL SECTOR		1,215,123

ANNEX I

UN MONITORING TABLE

PROTECTION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the overall goal of ‘improving the quality of living conditions among civilians’ by ensuring that IDPs have access to secure locations and to humanitarian assistance, including freedom of movement and the right to remain in safe areas. Special attention is due to be given to the needs of vulnerable women and children and to build the capacity of local staff to carry out the programme.

Sector objectives	Proposed activity	Measurable indicators
Protection monitoring and intervention	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facilitate coordination among humanitarian actors 2. Keep a network of protection monitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful interventions in preventing eviction of IDPs from host families
Access to documentation and other civil and social rights	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide legal counselling 2. Enhance national systems for issuance of proper documentation 3. Advocacy on behalf of IDPs living in the Russian Federation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of identity documents issued by the Ministry of Interior to undocumented IDPs • Legalisation of status of the IDPs and returnees is tackled by competent authorities
Capacity building and promotion of the rule of law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organise workshops for judges and provide equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradual reestablishment of judiciary organs in Chechnya
Psychosocial support and protection related health interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organise summer camps, sanatoriums for elderly, psychosocial advice 2. Transport for medical treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation and treatment of at least 12 urgent medical cases per month.

FOOD: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the overall goal of ‘improving the quality of living conditions among civilians’ by preventing hunger of IDPs and vulnerable groups. Special attention is due to be given to the needs of vulnerable women and children and to build the capacity of local staff to carry out the programme.

Sector objectives	Proposed activity	Measurable indicators
Provide food to 295,000 people in Ingushetia and Chechnya to prevent hunger amongst the population affected by the hostilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide basic food commodities to 160,000 IDPs in Ingushetia and 55,000 vulnerable persons and 80,000 IDPs in Chechnya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people served • Average Kcal available per beneficiary (food security level)
Support institutional feeding (20,000 children) and rehabilitation of communal buildings through food-for-work (20,000 people).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide aid to vulnerable persons in social care institutions in Chechnya 2. Provide unemployed people working in food-for-work schemes with food to rehabilitate social care infrastructure and enhance agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of primary and secondary beneficiaries • Number of communal buildings rehabilitated

AGRICULTURE: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the overall goal of 'improving the quality of living conditions among civilians' by preventing outbreaks of animal infectious diseases and increase food security of vulnerable people. Special attention is due to be given to building the capacity of local staff to carry out the programme.

Sector objectives	Proposed activity	Measurable indicators
Support the Ministry of Agriculture in the prevention of outbreaks of animal infectious diseases	1. Preventive vaccination of IDP livestock in Ingushetia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20,000 young head of cattle and 10,000 sheep are vaccinated
Allow IDPs to produce part of their needs in basic food	1. Provision of seeds and hand tools to marginal host families, and IDPs willing to integrate in Ingushetia 2. Provision of seeds and hand tools to IDPs in Chechnya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amount of seeds and number of tools distributed An average production of 325Kg of potato and 250 Kg of vegetables per host family An average production of 375Kg of potato and 300 Kg of vegetables per IDP family

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the overall goal of 'improving the quality of living conditions among civilians' by meeting the basic needs of IDPs for safe, secure and comfortable living space. Special attention is due to be given to the needs of vulnerable women and children and to build the capacity of local staff to carry out the programme.

Sector objectives	Proposed activity	Measurable indicators
In Ingushetia, people have sufficient covered space to ensure their health and dignity	1. Maintenance of the existing tents and rehabilitation of spontaneous settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of a minimum temperature of +10 degrees Celsius in living spaces by means of protection from the climatic elements
In Ingushetia, ensure that IDPs have access to non-food items for personal hygiene	1. Distribute relief items to vulnerable people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient access to hygiene products as to ensure no significant health risk from poor hygiene
In Ingushetia, ensure that IDPs have sufficient blankets, clothing, footwear to provide protection from the climate	1. Distribute relief items to vulnerable people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs have access to the minimum amount of clothing considered appropriate amongst the local population
In Chechnya, provide temporary shelter while house is rebuilt	1. Assist families returning to Chechnya with construction kits or prefabricated shelter 2. Support the rehabilitation of schools and medical points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuilding to habitable state of each house for which the owner was provided with assistance
In Chechnya, address the non-food needs of vulnerable IDPs by providing relief supplies and aid packages (household and hygienic items)	1. Distribute relief items to vulnerable people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of minimum hygiene standards among those receiving assistance

HEALTH: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the overall goal of 'improving the quality of living conditions among civilians' by enhancing access, quality, and sustainability, of primary health care facilities for affected populations. Special attention is due to be given to the needs of vulnerable women and children and by building the capacity of local structures and of local staff to carry out the programme.

Sector objectives	Proposed activity	Measurable indicators
Enhance access to health care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Set up mobile obstetric teams 2. Strengthen laboratory services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of expectant mothers counselled and served • Number of referrals to hospitals • Number of patients with STIs diagnosed and treated
Improve quality of health care by providing training to health workers and by providing medical supplies and equipment to local health care facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train primary health care workers 2. Provide technical support and training to local administration 3. Provide medical supplies and training on use of it 4. Rehabilitation of mine victims 5. Cover cold chain and non renewable equipment needs 6. Expand EPI manager training 7. Provide MCH equipment 8. Distribution of nutrition supplements 9. Training of health workers 10. Provision of basic reproductive health equipment and supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health care workers trained • Number of registered TB patients assisted in uninterrupted treatment • Behavioural change in communities • Improved diagnostic capacities to detect up to 70% of sputum smear TB positive • Number of educational materials used • Number of specialists motivated to use modern approaches in management of disorder • Number of health facilities with adequate and functioning cold-chain equipment and trained EPI managers. • Coverage among EPI target groups for vaccine-preventable diseases. • Health centre reports relating to anaemia • Indictors on nutritional status among children 0-5 years.
Improve sustainability by enhanced coordination with national and local health structures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide technical and coordination support to humanitarian community 2. Health monitoring; epidemiological surveillance 3. Monitoring of immunisation programme 4. Collection of nutritional status data 5. Advocacy for stronger commitment of local and federal health authorities in health related activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partners actively sharing and requesting information • Updated information is made available to all partners

WATER AND SANITATION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the overall goal of ‘improving the quality of living conditions among civilians’ by ensuring that all beneficiaries have access to a sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking, and personal and domestic hygiene. Special attention is due to be given to the needs of vulnerable women and children and to build the capacity of local staff to carry out the programme.

Sector objectives	Proposed activity	Measurable indicators
Water is palatable and of sufficient quality so as to not cause health risks	<i>In Chechnya,</i> 1. Provide temporary water storage equipment 2. Assist local water technicians in installing and use large water purification units 3. Provision of basic water treatment supplies and equipment; 4. Training on water quality control 5. Water treatment plants provided and operated <i>In Ingushetia,</i> 1. Emergency water treatment plants provided and operated 2. Provide laboratory equipment for water quality analysis 3. Train staff 4. Install new pumps and pipelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water tests indicate low risk of contamination • Number of new water treatment plants operational • Staff is trained • Quantity of supplies provided
All have access to sufficient quantity of water	1. Augment water storage and distribution capacities 2. Trucking of water, additional tankers to be supplied, pipelines maintained 3. Groundwater extraction to be upgraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 litres of water per person per day is provided • At least 1 water point per 250 people
All have access to hygienic toilets	1. Construction of new latrines and maintained 2. Hand washing facilities provided 3. Provision of additional tankers for latrine pump-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and maintenance routines for public toilets are in place and function correctly • Maximum 20 persons per toilet
Solid waste is collected, transferred, and disposed of	1. Continuation of solid waste collection, transfer and disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic and medical waste is removed from the settlement before it becomes a nuisance
Pest and vector control measures follows international standards	1. Provide pesticides for vector control in Ingushetia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of pest and vector related disease
People are aware of priority health practice	1. Public education in hygiene practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of disease related to hygiene practices (for example Hepatitis A)

EDUCATION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the overall goal of ‘improving the quality of living conditions among all IDP children’ by guaranteeing access to basic education, including pre-school, primary and secondary education. Special attention is due to be given to build the capacity of local staff to carry out the programme.

Sector objectives	Proposed activity	Measurable indicators
Create the capacity for enrolment of IDP children above the age of two into educational programmes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitate educational structures 2. Put up prefabricated school buildings and equip them 3. Develop and restore kindergarten facilities 4. Supply educational items to IDP school children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of rehabilitated structures and pre-fabricated structures desegregated by level (pre-school, kindergarten, primary school) plus corresponding number, gender and age-grouping of IDP children enrolled. • Number and type of facilities supplied. • Number, gender and age-grouping of IDP children completing academic year. • Number of IDP teachers receiving benefits, including in-service training and salaries, equal to resident teachers. • Number of students receiving certification for education received from Ingush Ministry of Education.
Decrease vulnerability of teenage IDPs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational training for adolescents 2. Develop programmes for the recreational needs of teenagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and gender of children benefiting from vocational training; number entering job market. • Number and gender of adolescents participating in recreational programmes (by continuous or sporadic attendance).
Ensure safe recreational facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support NGOs operating in safe areas of Chechnya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of safe areas established. • Number, gender and age-groupings for children attending. • Health status of children attending based on medical and psychological reports.
Provide psychosocial support to IDP women and children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop kindergarten facilities in tent camps 2. Develop activities reducing stress and psychological trauma 3. Support summer camps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of kindergarten facilities established plus corresponding number and gender of IDP children enrolled. • Number and condition (based on psychologists' reports) of children. • Number and type of summer camps established plus corresponding number, gender and age-grouping of IDPs participating.
Raise mine awareness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate mine awareness curriculum inside schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of schools incorporating mine-awareness curriculum into programme and characteristics of children benefiting (number, age, gender).

MINE ACTION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the overall goal of 'improving the quality of living conditions among civilians' by reducing the number of mine victims. Special attention is due to be given to the needs of returnees, children and adolescents, and to build the capacity of local staff to carry out the programme.

Sector objectives	Proposed activity	Measurable indicators
Mine awareness education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training of trainers 2. Distribution of mine awareness materials (posters etc.) 3. Broadcasting of messages 4. Large billboards at border crossings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 persons trained • Number of materials distributed • Number of messages broadcast • Number and location of billboards
Information gathering and data analysis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inter-agency meetings 2. One NGO receives advanced computer training 3. EMERCOM collects and shares data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training takes place • Data is collected and shared
Victim assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to the WHO prosthetic workshop 2. Transport and overnight for women and children to the centre 3. Creation of a psychosocial counselling centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of rehabilitated invalids including number receiving prosthetic assistance and those receiving psychological counselling • Improving quality of prostheses
Vocational training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocational training workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainees entering and completing workshop and number eventually entering the job market

ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND PREPARATORY REHABILITATION: The sector objectives cited in this table contribute to the overall goal of 'improving the quality of living conditions among civilians' by improving access to employment opportunities. Special attention is due to be given to build the capacity of local staff to carry out the programme.

Sector objectives	Proposed activity	Measurable indicators
Assist in supporting employment and income generation programmes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better knowledge of economic opportunities and skills for active population in and around IDPs and refugees 2. Development of permanent training programmes on basis of economic opportunities and skills assessment 3. Organisation of small public works in IDP camps 4. Assistance in creating small scale enterprises 5. Organisation of home based small enterprises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of economic opportunities analysis conducted, number of skills assessment questionnaires processed and analysed • Number and % of IDPs and surrounding families undergoing training activities • Number, duration and remuneration of jobs directly created • Number, employment opportunities and turnover of newly created enterprises including home based small enterprises • Employment rate of women in target populations
Surveys for rehabilitation, reconstruction and human development activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuation of activities in Rostov-on-Don: training of local authorities; collection of data on major economic indicators; publication of quarterly letters analysing the data collected; preparation of the <i>Human Development Report</i> 2001 (component for the northern Caucasus). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of social and economic security analyses conducted; • Number of information letters issued; • Number of local authorities representatives undergoing training activities.

ANNEX II

SUMMARY FOR THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

**Government of the Russian Federation
Resolution No. 639, 29 August 2000**

**‘On the Complex of Top-Priority Measures to Ensure the
Normal Functioning of the Economic and Social Sphere
of the Republic of Chechnya in 2000’**

In order to ensure life support and render urgent social assistance to the population of the Republic of Chechnya, the Government of the Russian Federation decrees:

To approve the attached complex of top-priority measures to ensure the normal functioning of the economic and social sphere of the Republic of Chechnya in 2000 (hereinafter referred to as complex of measures).

To entrust the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya with coordination of the work envisaged by the complex of measures.

To entrust the federal organs of executive power responsible for realisation of individual directions and types of rehabilitation work with the function of state contractors of these directions and types of rehabilitation work.

To ensure that the Finance Ministry of the Russian Federation will be financing the activities envisaged by the complex of measures from the federal budget means on the basis of estimates of expenditures for specific projects and types of work prepared and approved by the federal organs of executive power and the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya – major manager of the federal budget funds allotted for financing of the Republic of Chechnya.

The Administration of the Republic of Chechnya and the federal organs of executive power shall submit monthly reports on the use of funds allotted from the federal budget not later than on 15th day of each month to the Finance Ministry of the Russian Federation (in accordance with the established form).

Federal organs of executive power shall submit the specified reports after coordination with the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya.

The complex of top-priority measures to ensure normal functioning of the economic and social sphere of the Republic of Chechnya in 2000 (hereinafter referred to as complex of measures) was worked out in pursuance of resolution No. 1320 of the Government of the Russian Federation ‘On the Measures to Normalize the Social and Political Situation on the Territory of the Republic of Chechnya’ dated 1 December 1999 with the purpose of ensuring life support in the liberated regions of the Republic of Chechnya and rendering urgent social assistance to the population on that territory.

Measures include:

Restoration of power, gas and water supply and sewage system. Focal points include the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, the State Committee on Construction and Housing of the Russian Federation, and the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya.

Rehabilitation of medical institutions and provision of their operation. Focal points include the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya and the Ministry of Public Health of the Russian Federation.

Rehabilitation of educational establishments and provision of educational process. Focal points include the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya and the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation.

Information provision to the population and restoration of communication facilities. Focal points include the Ministry on the Affairs of the Press, Television & Radio Broadcasting and Communication of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Communication and Informatization of the Russian Federation.

Social welfare, employment, restoration and upkeep of social services institutions. Focal points include the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development of the Russian Federation, and the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation.

Measures to provide IDPs in the Republic of Chechnya who had to leave places of permanent residence with housing and food. Focal points include the Ministry on the Affairs of Federation, Nationalities and Migration Policy of the Russian Federation and the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya.

Restoration of transport and transport infrastructure. Focal points include the Ministry of Communications of the Russian Federation, Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation, the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya, the Federal service of railway troops of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Transportation of the Russian Federation.

Measures in the sphere of agro-industrial complex. Focal points include the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation and the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya.

Ecological monitoring and elimination of environment pollution. Focal points include the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation, and the Ministry for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters of the Russian Federation.

Measures in the Cultural Sphere. Focal points include the Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation and the Administration of the Republic of Chechnya.

Expenses for realisation of the measures and sources of financing in 2000

Measures	Expenses (mn roubles ¹)		
	Total	Jan-June 2000	July-Dec 2000
Restoration of power supply, gas supply, water supply and sewage system	2,435.4	44.4	2,391.0
Restoration of public health institutions and provision of their operation	299.9	104.2	195.7
Restoration of educational institutions and provision of educational process	376.1	131.4	244.7
Information provision to the population and restoration of communication facilities	231.4	17.0	214.4
Social welfare, employment, restoration and maintenance of social service institutions	1,505.6	71.1	1,434.5
Measures to provide IDPs in the Republic of Chechnya with housing and food	222.0	116.6	105.4
Restoration of transport and transport infrastructure	2,150.0	18.3	2,131.7
Measures in the sphere of agro-industrial complex	542.8	342.0	200.8
Ecological monitoring and elimination of environment pollution	9.0	0.0	9.0
Restoration of the cultural sphere	8.0	0.0	8.0
Other measures	188.0	15.1	172.9
TOTAL	7,968.2	860.1²	7,108.1

¹ 1 million roubles is equivalent to approximately US \$36,000.

² Data from the government received just before printing indicate that 846.6 mn roubles of the allocated 860.1 mn roubles were spent, January-June 2000.

Sources of financing	Expenses (mn roubles)		
	Total	Jan-June 2000	July-Dec 2000
1. Federal fund of financial support of the subjects of the Russian Federation	842.2	360.2	482.0
2. Regional development fund	268.4	0.0	268.4
3. Budget allocations envisaged for federal organs of executive power in the federal budget for 2000	241.5	156.0	85.5
4. State investments envisaged in the federal budget for 2000	449.4	192.0	257.4
5. Reserve funds envisaged in the federal budget for 2000 –total	322.0	133.6	188.4
Including: RF Government reserve fund	22.0	17.0	5.0
RF Government reserve fund for prevention and elimination of consequences of emergencies	300.0	116.6	183.4
6. Federal purpose oriented budget funds—total	147.0	18.3	128.7
Including: Highway	130.0	18.3	111.7
Restoration and protection of water bodies	9.1	0.0	9.1
Reproduction of mineral raw material basis	4.9	0.0	4.9
Ecological fund	3.0	0.0	3.0
7.State non-budget funds—total	1,319.0	0.0	1,319.0
Including: Pension fund	1,289.5	0.0	1,289.5
Social insurance fund	10.6	0.0	10.6
Employment fund	11.3	0.0	11.3
Medical insurance fund	7.6	0.0	7.6
8. Funds of economic subjects	4,263.0	0.0	4,263.0
9. Tax revenues intended for the budget of the Republic of Chechnya as per the Federal Law 'On the Federal Budget for 2000'	15.7	0.0	15.7
Additional revenues of the federal budget	100.0	0.0	100.0
TOTAL	7,968.2	860.1	7,108.1

ANNEX III

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

In December 2000, the ICRC will be launching its appeal for its Moscow Regional Delegation (encompassing activities run in the northern Caucasus) as part of its 2001 Emergency Appeals. In the Russian Federation the ICRC needs over CHF 54 million (US\$ 30.5 million) to meet its two-fold objectives. In the northern Caucasus, the ICRC will provide assistance to the displaced, wounded and the vulnerable who have been affected by hostilities over the recent years, in particular the latest confrontation in Chechnya. It will do so in close co-ordination with and in a complementary fashion to the assistance programmes carried out by the authorities, the UN agencies, and other humanitarian organisations. It will also continue its visits to people detained in connection with the hostilities in Chechnya, on the basis of the authorisation received from Russian President Vladimir V. Putin in March 2000. Throughout the Russian Federation, the ICRC will pursue its efforts to promote respect for international humanitarian law -- a crucial aspect of its mandate -- through nationwide long-term dissemination programmes for the civilian and military authorities, military personnel and police forces as well as at various levels in the education system, from secondary schools to universities.

With regards to the important humanitarian needs in the northern Caucasus, the ICRC's main priority is to provide some 230,000 persons in the whole region, with basic relief, addressing needs not covered by the authorities or other organisations. Other programmes include assistance for medical facilities, mainly in Chechnya and Ingushetia, water-supply and sanitation projects, mine awareness and rehabilitation of mine victims. Together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC will continue to support the Russian Red Cross society, and its local branches in carrying out their programmes in aid of the displaced from Chechnya and the most vulnerable among the resident population.

For further information, or to receive the ICRC appeal document, please contact the ICRC External Resources Division:

Fax +41 22 730 28 99

e-mail rex_don.gva@icrc.org

ANNEX IV

NOTE ON THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL COMMUNITY

Almost thirty local and international NGOs are operating in the northern Caucasus, providing assistance to the affected populations in the following sectors: food aid, shelter and relief, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, psychosocial support, mine awareness, and protection (see following summaries of and table on NGO activities).

NGO presence in Ingushetia is adequate when related to the number of people in need and the work carried out by other organisations (including those from the Russian Government, the UN agencies, and the ICRC and its partners).

Several NGOs are providing assistance to civilians inside Chechnya. The programmes are based on assessment of needs; independent access to the affected population; and security. To ensure efficient operations, NGOs are constantly improving the monitoring by increasing their direct involvement in aid distribution, communicating with target communities and local authorities, and enhancing collaboration with other agencies.

Several international NGOs working in Chechnya have created partnerships with the UN agencies, primarily UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO to deliver, distribute, and monitor the UN assistance within the republic.

Cooperation and coordination between organisations carrying out humanitarian programmes takes place in various ways, both in Moscow and at the field level. EMERCOM and NGOs often discuss their plans and programmes at the federal and regional levels. In Moscow, working groups in each sector meet fortnightly in Moscow. In the field, EMERCOM holds weekly coordination meetings, and the UN agencies, local and international NGOs hold weekly or fortnightly meetings to discuss operational issues in each sector.

The security situation in the northern Caucasus continues to be the major concern to NGOs. The biggest challenge to aid workers and operations is the threat of kidnapping. Another areas in which NGOs encounter problems are access to Chechnya and radio communication systems. To resolve these problems, NGOs seek the following: support from the relevant authorities, both in terms of information and protection; access to appropriate communications equipment, including VHF radios, and satellite and mobile phones; and advice from the office of the United Nations Security Coordinator.

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

- subscribe fully to the principles of humanity, impartiality, and neutrality;
- share information with other organisations involved in humanitarian action;
- participate actively in sector coordination meetings in Moscow and Nazran;
- cooperate with other agencies to help ensure safety of staff members; and
- provide, transport, and distribute assistance of a purely humanitarian nature.

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

Name:	AAR (Association for Aid and Relief)
Location:	Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	40,000
Objectives:	Assist IDPs for the well-being of displaced women and children - provide shelter and relief items; water and sanitation; education; and psychosocial support.
Name:	ACF (Action Contre la Faim)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Depends on programme
Objectives:	Provide food, relief and hygiene items to IDPs and vulnerable people in Chechnya; supplementary feeding programme for pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children 6-24 months in Ingushetia.
Name:	ACT/HIA (Action by Churches/Hungarian Interchurch Aid)
Location:	Chechnya, North Ossetia
Beneficiaries:	21,155
Objectives:	Provide food; school kitchen programme; reconstruction of schools in Chechnya.
Name:	ARD (Agency for Rehabilitation and Development)
Location:	Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Variable
Objectives:	Provide food; health; education support.
Name:	BIF (Benevolence International Foundation)
Location:	Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Depends on programme
Objectives:	Provide food, relief items; health; child care programme
Name:	CARE International
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	31,060
Objectives:	Psychosocial support, and training programme in Ingushetia. Food and medicine provision in Chechnya.
Name:	CARITAS
Location:	Chechnya
Beneficiaries:	Variable
Objectives:	Provide food; child care programme.
Name:	CPCD (Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development)
Location:	Chechnya, Ingushetia, and North Ossetia
Beneficiaries:	Depends on programme
Objectives:	Provide food to IDPs and vulnerable groups; education; psychosocial support; mine awareness.
Name:	DAI (Dorcas Aid International)
Location:	Ingushetia and North Ossetia
Beneficiaries:	16,000
Objectives:	Provide food and relief items.
Name:	DRC/ASF (Danish Refugee Council/Danish Peoples Aid)
Location:	Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	220,000 in Chechnya, 140,000 in Ingushetia, 17,000 in Dagestan
Objectives:	Provide food, relief items to IDPs, vulnerable, and host families; facilitate integration of IDPs who wish to remain in Ingushetia; assist in reconstruction of houses in Chechnya; improve shelter conditions in spontaneous settlements in Ingushetia; carry out surveys of vulnerable segments of the population in the republics concerned.

Name:	DDG/DCA (Danish Demining Group/Dan Church Aid))
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	200,000 in Chechnya, 160,000 in Ingushetia
Objectives:	Disseminate information on the dangers of mines and UXO by distribution of campaign material; education of children and training of teachers in mine awareness.
Name:	Hilfswerk Austria
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	43,000
Objectives:	Supplementary feeding programme; shelter and relief; water and sanitation; education; child care programme; income generation. Plan to open bakery, and start shelter and relief programme in Chechnya.
Name:	HF (Hammer Forum)
Location:	Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Variable
Objectives:	Treat children suffering from burns and shrapnel.
Name:	HI (Handicap International)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	No information
Objectives:	Provide the population orthopaedic appliances; training and capacity-building; provide relief items to Ingushetia.
Name:	Help eV
Location:	Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	45,000
Objectives:	Provide food, relief, and hygiene items to IDPs.
Name:	IMC (International Medical Corps)
Location:	Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	10,000
Objectives:	Medical assistance through mobile clinics in 34 spontaneous settlements; distribution of medicines and medical supplies.
Name:	IRC (International Rescue Committee)
Location:	Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Variable
Objectives:	Provide relief items to IDPs living in spontaneous settlements and in private sector; water and sanitation in spontaneous settlements; health education sessions in spontaneous settlements; psychosocial support to children and adolescents in spontaneous settlements.
Name:	IR (Islamic Relief)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	70,000
Objectives:	Food, health, water and sanitation, shelter assistance to IDPs.
Name:	MDM (Médecins du Monde)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	85,000
Objectives:	Improve the sanitary and health conditions in IDP camps in Chechnya and Ingushetia; support the medical institutions in Chechnya.

Name:	MSF – Belgium (Médecins Sans Frontières)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	40,000
Objectives:	Ingushetia: Ensure IDPs have access to basic medical care through medical mobile teams focusing on reproductive health; provide relief, hygienic items; build latrines and showers in spontaneous settlements in Malgobek district; Chechnya: Project under assessment: will include primary health care and relief, water and sanitation activities.
Name:	MSF-France
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Depends on programme
Objectives:	Provide medical assistance to hospitals and medical points in Chechnya, and help in heating, and water and sanitation; assist IDPs in preparation for winter and improving living conditions.
Name:	MSF - Holland
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	120,000
Objectives:	Improve access to basic medical care in Ingushetia and Chechnya through the provision of medicines and medical equipment to key medical facilities; improve access to health care services in Chechnya through the temporary rehabilitation of damaged health facilities; monitor the humanitarian situation to ensure timely response to critical situations.
Name:	PHO (Polish Humanitarian Organisation)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Depends on programme
Objectives:	Provide food, relief items, and medical aid; create 'safe zones' for children in Grozny (includes water and sanitation, and hot meals); education; reconstruction work; mine awareness.
Name:	PINF (People in Need Foundation)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	Variable
Objectives:	Provide food; shelter and relief items; medical and education support to IDPs and vulnerable groups.
Name:	SA (Salvation Army)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	30,293
Objectives:	Provide supplementary food packages for children aged 0-5 years; medical supplies; educational and counselling services.
Name:	WV (World Vision - Germany)
Location:	Chechnya and Ingushetia
Beneficiaries:	15,000
Objectives:	Provide food, relief items, and medical aid in spontaneous settlements.

**International NGOs working
in the Republics of Chechnya (C) and Ingushetia (I)**

	Food		Shelter & Non-Food Items		Health		Water & Sanitation		Education		Agriculture		Economic Recovery & Infrastruct.		Mine Awareness		Protection	
	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I
AAR				X		X		X		X								
ACF	X	X	X															
ACT/HIA	X												X					
ARD		X				X				X								
BIF		X		X		X				X								
Care International	X				X	X				X								
CARITAS	X								X									
CPCD	X	X			X	X				X					X	X		
DDG/DCA															X	X		
Dorcas Aid		X		X														
DRC	X	X	X	X									X	X			X	X
Handicap Int'l				X	X													
Help Ev		X		X														
Hilfswerk Austria		X	X					X		X				X				
IMC						X												
IRC				X				X		X								
Islamic Relief	X	X		X		X		X										
MDM					X	X												
MSF-B				X		X		X										
MSF-F			X	X	X	X	X											
MSF-H					X	X	X						X					
PHO	X	X	X		X	X	X			X			X		X			
PINF	X	X	X	X		X				X			X				X	X
Salvation Army	X	X			X	X				X								
World Vision	X	X	X	X	X	X												

ANNEX V

HIV/AIDS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The issue

Over the last months, the increase in the number of detected HIV/AIDS positive cases has led to serious concern. It is believed that the combined efforts of the federal authorities and the World Bank loan project are unlikely to be enough to control the extension of the problem; hence a 'joint response to the HIV/AIDS outbreak in Russia, 2001-2003'.

Brief Description

The complexity, diversity and scale of the HIV/AIDS problematic in the Russian Federation requires a multi-component, multi-levelled response, involving a wide range of partners. Key players include the Government (federal and local), the UNAIDS secretariat and its co-sponsors, other UN agencies, bilateral agencies, local and international non-governmental organisations, the private sector, civil society, and infected and affected populations. The UN initiative, co-ordinated by the United Nations theme group on HIV/AIDS and the UNAIDS secretariat, aims to mobilise a coherent response to support an integrated and comprehensive HIV/AIDS strategy in the Russian Federation in 2001-2003. The initiative will implement a programme that will strengthen and complement already existing and planned HIV/AIDS control efforts in the country.

The UNAIDS-supported strategic planning process identified the need for a two tiered strategy: a) urgent action to respond to existing and potential disease spreading in selected populations (such as injecting drug users, sex workers and young people in crisis); and b) systemic actions to protect the general population (including: national-level planning and coordination; improved surveillance; policy advocacy; review of relevant legislation; improving health, education and social sector responses; professional capacity building; and public education). Young people were identified as the priority population group to be targeted for both urgent action and for organising a systemic response.

A basic principle of the initiative will be the strengthening of capacity of non-government and community-based organisations and civil society. Within each strategic area, non-government organisations will be actively involved and specific training will be provided where required.

Priority Activities for Implementation 2001-2003

Seventeen regions were involved in the UNAIDS-supported strategic planning process. For the period 2001-2003 four priority areas for the initiative are:

- Development of a national committee and strategy
- HIV/STI prevention among injecting drug users
- HIV/STI prevention among sex workers
- HIV/STI prevention among vulnerable young people and other vulnerable groups

Activities proposed include national strategy and policy development, outreach, targeted education and protection for specific populations, STI prevention and care, prevention in prisons, surveillance, public education, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, blood safety and prevention of nosocomial infection, HIV/AIDS treatment and care, project management.

For further information, readers should contact the UNAIDS representative office in the Russian Federation, Tel + 7 (095) 232-5599.

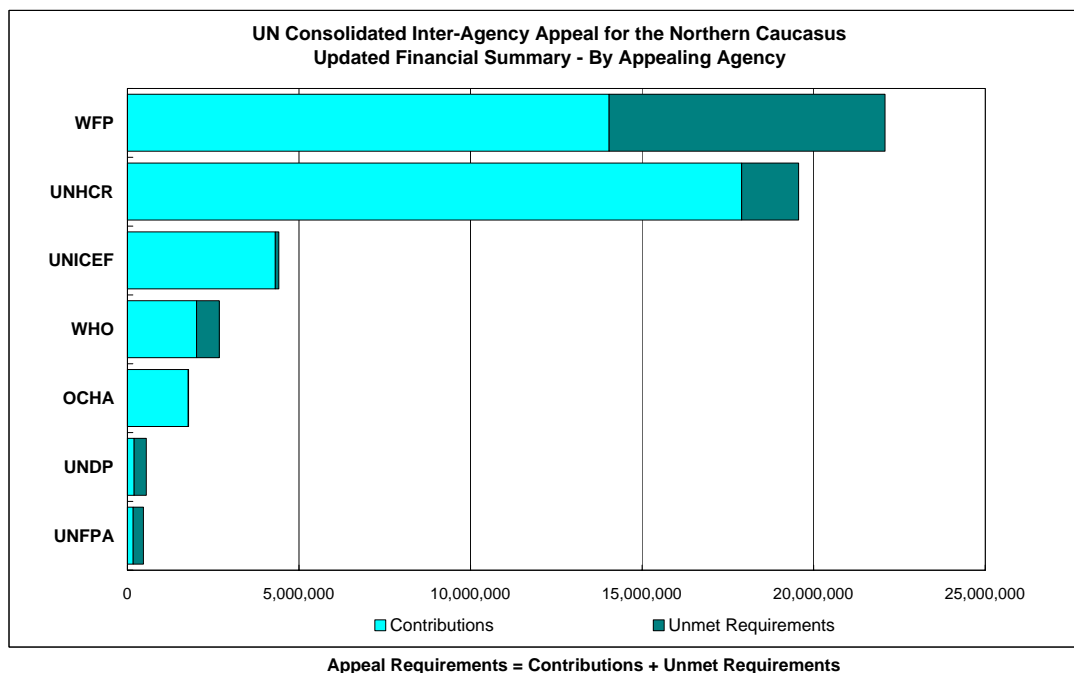
ANNEX VI

Response to the Appeal 1 December 1999 - 31 December 2000

**Table I: Funding to the 1999 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)
Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Agency
as of 10 November 2000**

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

Appealing Agency	Original Requirements (Dec 99 - Feb 00) (US\$)	Revised Requirements (Dec 99 - June 00) (US\$)	Revised Requirements (Dec 99 - Dec 00) (US\$)	Pledges/ Contributions (US\$)	Unmet Requirements (US\$)	Requirements Covered %
IOM	-----	1,322,500	-----	0	0	0.0%
UNDP	-----	490,000	560,000	200,000	360,000	35.7%
UNFPA	400,000	344,000	476,000	167,784	308,216	35.2%
UNHCR *	8,300,000	19,356,678	19,568,457	17,898,334	1,670,123	92.5%
UNICEF	1,100,000	3,177,557	4,425,500	4,311,085	114,415	97.4%
WFP **	5,300,000	6,689,947	22,093,907	14,040,189	8,053,718	63.5%
WHO	742,000	1,325,524	2,684,000	2,012,191	671,809	75.0%
OCHA / UN ***	345,000	593,122	1,788,892	1,773,206	15,686	99.1%
TOTAL	16,187,000	33,299,328	51,596,756	40,402,789	11,193,967	78.3%



* All 2000 contributions are credited to UNHCR's 2000 Supplementary Programme for Refugees and Displaced Persons from Chechnya. This Programme is composed of US\$ 19 million for the needs of IDPs in the Northern Caucasus (as per the revised Consolidated App)

** Includes requirements for EMOP 6197.00 and EMOP 6197.01 for 2000.

*** OCHA has transferred an amount of US\$ 77,027 to UNHCR for related procurement of equipment for UN Security and US\$ 50,000 to UNSECOORD for recruitment of UN Security Officer.

**Table II: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the
Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)**
Donor Breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Agency
as of 10 November 2000

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

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A. NON-FOOD			
Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount (US\$)
Canada	OCHA	Coordination	67,830
Canada	OCHA	Coordination	49,713
Canada	UNFPA	Health and nutrition and psycho-social rehabilitation	75,784
Canada	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	928,446
Canada	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	118,243
Canada	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	136,054
Canada	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	103,449
Canada	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	185,812
Cyprus	OCHA	Coordination	3,000
Czech Republic	OCHA	Coordination	13,868
Czech Republic	UNFPA	Health and nutrition and psycho-social rehabilitation	2,000
Czech Republic	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	22,000
Czech Republic	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	3,000
Czech Republic	WHO	Health and nutrition	2,000
Denmark	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	1,306,855
Denmark	WHO	Health and nutrition	185,874
Estonia	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	19,295
Finland	OCHA	Coordination	18,025
Finland	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	323,662
Finland	WHO	Health and nutrition	18,044
France	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	371,101
Germany	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	889,522
Greece	OCHA	Coordination	20,000
Italy	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	149,987
Japan	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	500,000
Liechtenstein	OCHA	Coordination	17,241
Liechtenstein	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	17,964
Malaysia	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	100,000
Netherlands	OCHA	Coordination	103,008
Netherlands *	UNFPA	Health and nutrition and psycho-social rehabilitation	60,000
Netherlands	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	615,708
Netherlands	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	230,665
Netherlands	WHO	Health and nutrition	200,218
Norway	OCHA	Coordination	53,521
Norway	OCHA	Security	250,000
Norway	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	1,935,321
Norway	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	110,500
Norway	WHO	Health and nutrition	173,715
Sweden	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	225,225
Switzerland	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	942,467
Turkey	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	100,000
United Kingdom	OCHA	Coordination	500,000
United Kingdom	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	750,793
United Kingdom	WHO	Health and nutrition	100,000
United Kingdom	WHO	Health and nutrition	200,000

* As reported by the Donor.

**Table II: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the
Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)**
Donor Breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Agency
as of 10 November 2000

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

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A. NON-FOOD (continued)				
Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Amount (US\$)	
USA	OCHA	Coordination	217,000	
USA	OCHA	Coordination	260,000	
USA	OCHA	Reserve funds	200,000	
USA	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	2,700,000	
USA	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	3,100,000	
USA	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	1,445,000	
USA	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	1,238,000	
USA	WHO	Health and nutrition	230,020	
USA	WHO	Health and nutrition	193,000	
USA	WHO	Health and nutrition	447,000	
EC-ECHO	WHO	Health and nutrition	262,320	
EC-ECHO	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	1,007,049	
EC-ECHO	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	818,352	
EC-ECHO	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	524,650	
NC Denmark	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	9,191	
NC Germany	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	250,348	
NC Slovenia	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	81,306	
NC United Kingdom	UNICEF	Protection, water and sanitation, health and nutrition and education	15,015	
AGFUND	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	50,000	
Finnish Refugee Council	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	16,880	
Private, Canada	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	1,497	
Private, Italy	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	7,790	
Private, Japan	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	2,565	
Private, Korea	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	985	
Private, USA	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	300	
Qatar Charitable Society	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	600,500	
Qatar Charitable Society	UNICEF	Water and sanitation	250,000	
UNDP Core funds	UNDP	Income generation and preparatory rehabilitation	200,000	
UN Foundation *	UNFPA	Health and nutrition and psycho-social rehabilitation	30,000	
UK for UNHCR	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	2,977	
USA for UNHCR	UNHCR	Emergency programme for IDPs from Chechnya	945	
TOTAL - NON FOOD (Part A)			26,362,600	
B. FOOD AID [EMOP 6197.00 - US\$ 8,121,720)				
Donor	Channel	Sector/Activity	Food (MTs)	Amount (US\$)
Canada	WFP	Cereal wheat	1,588 MTs	438,565
Czech Republic	WFP	Direct support costs	-----	9,000
Denmark	WFP	364 MTs vegetable oil and 240 MTs peas	604 MTs	450,450
Switzerland	WFP	890 MTs cereal wheat; 129 MTs sugar and 126 MTs vegetable oil	1,145 MTs	628,931
Switzerland	WFP	Food aid	1,080 MTs	315,410
United Kingdom	WFP	2,487 MTs cereal wheat; 142 MTs sugar; 150 MTs vegetable oil and 166 MTs	2,945 MTs	1,000,000
United Kingdom	WFP	1,841 MTs cereal wheat; 199 MTs sugar; 300 MTs vegetable oil	2,340 MTs	971,000
USA	WFP	1,500 MTs cereal wheat; 89 MTs HPB and 208 MTs beans	1,797 MTs	1,665,525
Multilateral	WFP	605 MTs Cereal wheat; 168 MTs iodised salt and 170 MTs sugar	943 MTs	300,000
Multilateral	WFP	Cereal wheat	1,010 MTs	299,966
TOTAL			13,452 MTs	6,078,847

**Table II: 1999 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the
Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)**
Donor Breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Agency
as of 10 October 2000

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

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B. FOOD AID [EMOP 6197.01- US\$ 13,972,187]

Canada	WFP	775 MTs cereal wheat ; 80 MTs sugar	855 MTs	287,162
Netherlands	WFP	Food aid	-----	570,000
Norway	WFP	Cereal wheat	-----	395,480
United Kingdom	WFP	Food aid	-----	700,000
USA	WFP	Cereal wheat	2,500 MTs	1,608,700
USA	WFP	NA	-----	800,000
Multilateral	WFP	Food aid	10,000 MTs	3,600,000
TOTAL			13,355 MTs	7,961,342
TOTAL - FOOD AID (Part B)			26,807 MTs	14,040,189
GRAND TOTAL			26,807 MTs	40,402,789

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

Table III: 1999/2000 Additional Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)
Outside of the framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 15 November 2000

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

page 1 of 2

Decision Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value (US\$)
21/03/00	Austria	No channel specified	Cash for assistance to refugees in Nasran (Chechnya, Russian Federation) (No.: 500.16.13/3e-IV.6/2000) (FY2000)	17,593
30-Nov-99	Canada	ICRC	Cash for food, medical assistance, winterization programmes and improved water and sanitation facilities (Part of CDN\$ 1.5 million)	340,136
16-Dec-99	Denmark	RC/Denmark	Cash for humanitarian assistance for the North Caucasus	676,590
05-Nov-99	Denmark	Danish Refugee Council/Danish People's Relief Association	Cash for humanitarian assistance for the North Caucasus (46.H.7-3)	706,215
23-Dec-99	Denmark	Danish Refugee Council	Cash for humanitarian assistance for the North Caucasus (46.H.7-3)	541,272
02-Apr-00	Denmark	RC/Denmark	Cash for emergency aid to the victims of the crisis in Chechnya	965,251
Sub-Total				2,889,328
04-Apr-00	Finland	Finnchurchaid	Cash for food, medicines and clothes for the civilians	483,871
10-Apr-00	Finland	RC/Finland	Cash for health and medical, food and shelter for refugees in Chechnya	161,290
Sub-Total				645,161
09-Mar-00	Germany	ASB	Cash to provide the most vulnerable IDPs with blankets to protect themselves against the freezing temperatures in the refugee camp in Severny in Ingushetia (ASHH 321.50 RUS 04/00)	53,455
25-Jul-00	Germany	ASB	Cash to provide Chechnian refugees in the refugee camp in Severny with soap, shampoo, baby oil and powder and washing powder (ASHH 321.50 RUS 09/00)	60,868
19-Nov-99	Germany	CARE	Cash to provide Chechnian displaced people with emergency relief assistance at the beginning of winter (ASHH 321.50 RUS 08/99)	230,941
20-Jun-00	Germany	Christian Aid Ministries Nehemia	Cash to provide emergency food assistance to some 14,000 displaced people in the above mentioned camps and area from July until October 2000 (ASHH 321.50 RUS 08/00)	75,920
27-Apr-00	Germany	German Embassy	Cash to provide 4,000 families (approximately 24,000 people) in need with basic food items during the next four months (ASHH 321.50 RUS 07/00)	41,668
14-Feb-00	Germany	HELP	Cash to supply IDPs with emergency relief assistance to survive the winter in refugee camps in Ingushetia (ASHH 321.50 RUS 2/99)	211,361
14-Jul-00	Germany	HELP	Cash to provide socially vulnerable people with urgently needed food items in Nazran District Ingushetia (ASHH 321.50 RUS BMZ) (FY 2000)	480,280
10-Nov-99	Germany	ICRC	Cash to provide victims and refugees of current crisis in the Northern Caucasus with emergency relief aid (ASHH 321.50 RUS 06/99)	375,950
16-Feb-00	Germany	ICRC	Cash to provide displaced Chechnians and refugees with emergency relief assistance to survive in the forthcoming months (ASHH 321.50)	352,268
17-Oct-00	Germany	ICRC	Cash to provide some 150,000 displaced people regular basic assistance (food, non-food, medical and water and sanitation needs, emergency winter assistance), provide assistance to returnees and vulnerable people in the northern Caucasus, provide support t	226,436
18-Apr-00	Germany	Lazarus Hilfswerk	Cash for provision of 7,856 food package for refugees, IDPs(ASHH 321.50 RUS 05/00)	154,528
19-Oct-00	Germany	Lazarus Hilfswerk	Cash to provide refugees and their hostfamilies with food packages (ASHH 321.50 RUS 14/00)	181,149
20-Aug-99	Germany	Mothers of Chechnya	Cash for search of missing persons as result of conflict of 1994-1996 (ASHH 321.50)	34,392
01-Oct-99	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash to provide emergency assistance to 2,500 refugees in the above mentioned areas of Dagestan (ASHH 321 50 RUS 04/99)	90,920
07-Oct-99	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash for emergency assist. to 3,000 Chechnian refugees in Ingushetia (ASHH 321.50 RUS	200,400
12-Nov-99	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash to provide Chechnian displaced persons with emergency relief assistance at the beginning of winter (ASHH 321 50 RUS 07/99)	214,829
25-Jul-00	Germany	RC/Germany	Cash to supply Chechnian refugees with blankets to survive forthcoming winter in Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, Kahardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia and Stavropol Krai (ASHH 321-50 RUS 10/00)	243,229

Table III: 1999/2000 Additional Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation)
Outside of the framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 15 November 2000

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

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Decision Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value (US\$)
13-Jan-00	Germany	World Vision	Cash to provide emergency relief assistance to approximately 30,000 Chechnians in the above mentioned areas in Ingushetia (ASHH 321.50 RUS 01/00)	165,645
10-Oct-00	Germany	World Vision	Cash for procurement of food, winter clothes, winter shoes & medical supplies to Chechnian refugees (ASHH 321.50 RUS 12/00)	151,259
Sub-Total				3,545,498
09-Apr-99	Ireland	Caritas	Cash for humanitarian aid	6,812
29-Feb-00	Ireland	IRC	Cash for assistance to Chechen IDPs	112,500
12-Nov-99	Ireland	ICRC	Cash for assistance to victims of conflict	200,267
Sub-Total				319,579
10-Dec-99	Japan	ICRC	Cash for humanitarian assistance for the North Caucasus	500,000
18-Aug-00	Netherlands	Action contre la Faim	Cash for agronomic and food transformation activities; basic sanitary and winterisation rehabilitation, capacity building, emergency food distributions (RU003302)	324,075
13-Oct-99	Netherlands	Action contre la Faim	Cash for distribution of medicines, hygiene products and food items, sanitary rehabilitation, capacity building in prisons and social institutions (DCH/99/10014)	361,779
07-Jun-00	Netherlands	Dorcas International	Cash for transport of relief goods to the Northern Caucasus (RU007201)	152,309
01-Jun-99	Netherlands	Dutch Interchurch Aid	Cash for psychological rehabilitation of children, women and adolescents, traumatised during the recent civil war (DCH/99/10004)	171,734
15-Nov-99	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash for relief activities (medical assistance/food aid etc.) (RU005701)	476,190
07-Jun-00	Netherlands	ICRC	Cash for ICRC Emergency Appeals 2000, Moscow Regional Delegation, covering the Russian Federation (RU007101) (FY 2000)	425,532
08-Oct-99	Netherlands	Medecins du Monde France	Cash for emergency medical relief programme for the displaced persons in camps in the Sudiiski district (distribution of medicines, psychological care (DCH/99/10015))	108,534
02-Nov-00	Netherlands	MSF/Netherlands	Cash to support for local health facilities in Chechnya and Ingushetia: regular supply of medicines and medical materials for priority health facilities; light rehabilitation of war-damaged health facilities in Chechnya; collection and dissemination of health data in Chechnya in order to assist international and local medical agencies to better respond to the crisis (RUS008301)	344,828
24-Nov-99	Netherlands	RC/Netherlands	Cash for emergency assistance to vulnerable groups in 15 regions of the Russian Federation (supply of basic food/hygienic items) (RU00491)	996,656
Sub-Total				3,361,637
17-Apr-00	Norway	IOM	Cash for health and nutrition sector	120,000
01-Nov-99	Sweden	ICRC	Cash for relief and emergency rehabilitation (Part of SEK 12,395,000)	1,402,439
01-Jan-00	Sweden	ICRC	Cash for relief and emergency rehabilitation (Part of SEK 11,850,000)	1,303,318
01-Nov-99	Sweden	PMU	Cash for relief and emergency rehabilitation (Part of SEK 12,395,000)	109,146
01-Jan-00	Sweden	PMU	Cash for relief and emergency rehabilitation (Part of SEK 11,850,000)	100,711
Sub-Total				2,915,614
21-Mar-00	Switzerland	SDR	Cash for compensation for shelter (CFSH) (7f-05014)	1,454,688
11-Nov-99	USA	ICRC	Cash to assist the ICRC and the RC/Russia to distribute aid to some 150,000 victims of the crisis in the Northern Caucasus during the winter months	3,000,000
24-Aug-99	EC-ECHO	RC/Denmark	Cash for food and hygiene parcels/hot meals (improvement of nutritional status/incentive to comply with treatment). Strengthening of visiting nurses system, basic laboratory equip, rehab	1,068,376
24-Aug-99	EC-ECHO	RC/United Kingdom	Cash for food and hygiene parcels/hot meals (improvement of nutritional status/incentive to comply with treatment). Strengthening of visiting nurses system, basic laboratory equip, rehab	854,701
19-Oct-99	EC-ECHO	Reserve	Cash for emergency relief (1-month-food rations, provisional shelter, basic relief items, basic health care, winter clothing) to the IDPs (Part of ECU 1.2 million)	210,084
Sub-Total				2,133,161
TOTAL				21,242,395

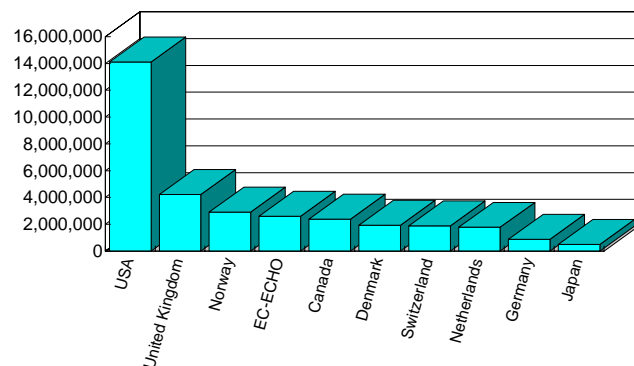
Table IV: Major Donors of Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation) in 1999/2000

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

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to 1999/2000 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation) December 1999 - December 2000		
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding
1. USA	14,104,245	34.91%
2. United Kingdom	4,221,793	10.45%
3. Norway	2,918,537	7.22%
4. EC-ECHO	2,612,371	6.47%
5. Canada	2,391,058	5.92%
6. Denmark	1,943,179	4.81%
7. Switzerland	1,886,808	4.67%
8. Netherlands	1,779,599	4.40%
9. Germany	889,522	2.20%
10. Japan	500,000	1.24%
Others *	7,155,677	17.71%
TOTAL	40,402,789	100.00%

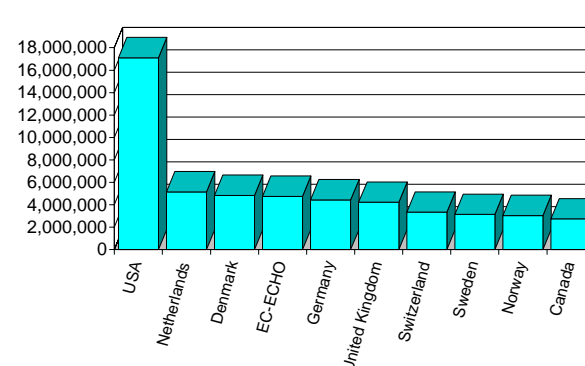
Total Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus (Russian Federation) as of 15 November 2000		
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding
1. USA	17,104,245	27.75%
2. Netherlands	5,141,236	8.34%
3. Denmark	4,832,507	7.84%
4. EC-ECHO	4,745,532	7.70%
5. Germany	4,435,020	7.19%
6. United Kingdom	4,221,793	6.85%
7. Switzerland	3,341,496	5.42%
8. Sweden	3,140,839	5.10%
9. Norway	3,038,537	4.93%
10. Canada	2,731,194	4.43%
Others *	8,912,785	14.46%
TOTAL **	61,645,184	100.00%

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the UN Consolidated Appeal



* Others includes Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Sweden, Turkey, Multilateral, NGOs, Private Donors and UNICEF National

Total Humanitarian Assistance for the Northern Caucasus



* Others includes Austria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Turkey, Multilateral, NGOs, Private Donor, UN Agency and UNICEF

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

ANNEX VII

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAR	Association for Aid and Relief
ACF	<i>Action Contre la Faim</i>
ACT/HIA	Action by Churches/Hungarian Interchurch Aid
AIDS	Anti Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ARD	Agency for Rehabilitation and Development
BIF	Benevolence International Foundation
CARE	CARE International
Chechnya	Republic of Chechnya, Russian Federation
CPCD	Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development
Dagestan	Republic of Dagestan, Russian Federation
DAI	Dorcas Aid International
DDG/DCA	Danish Demining Group/Dan Church Aid
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
EMERCOM	Ministry of Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFW	Food-for-work
GICHD	Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining
HDR	Human Development Report
HF	Hammer Forum
HI	Handicap International
HIA	Hungarian Interchurch Aid
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally displaced person
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMSMA	International Management System for Mine Action
Ingushetia	Republic of Ingushetia, Russian Federation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IR	Islamic Relief
IRC	International Rescue Committee
MCH	Mother-child Health
MDM	<i>Médecins du Monde</i>
Ministry of Federation	Ministry on the Affairs of Federation, Nationalities and Migration Policy
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health

MSF-B	<i>Médecins sans Frontières</i> - Belgium
MSF-F	<i>Médecins sans Frontières</i> - France
MSF-H	<i>Médecins sans Frontières</i> - Holland
MTs	Metric tonnes
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORS	Oral rehydration salts
PHC	Primary health care
PHO	Polish Humanitarian Organisation
PINF	People in Need Foundation
RRC	Russian Red Cross
SES	Sanitary and epidemiological station
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
TB	Tuberculosis
SA	Salvation Army
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
VoM	Voice of the Mountains
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision
Zashchita	All Russian Institute for Disaster Medicine