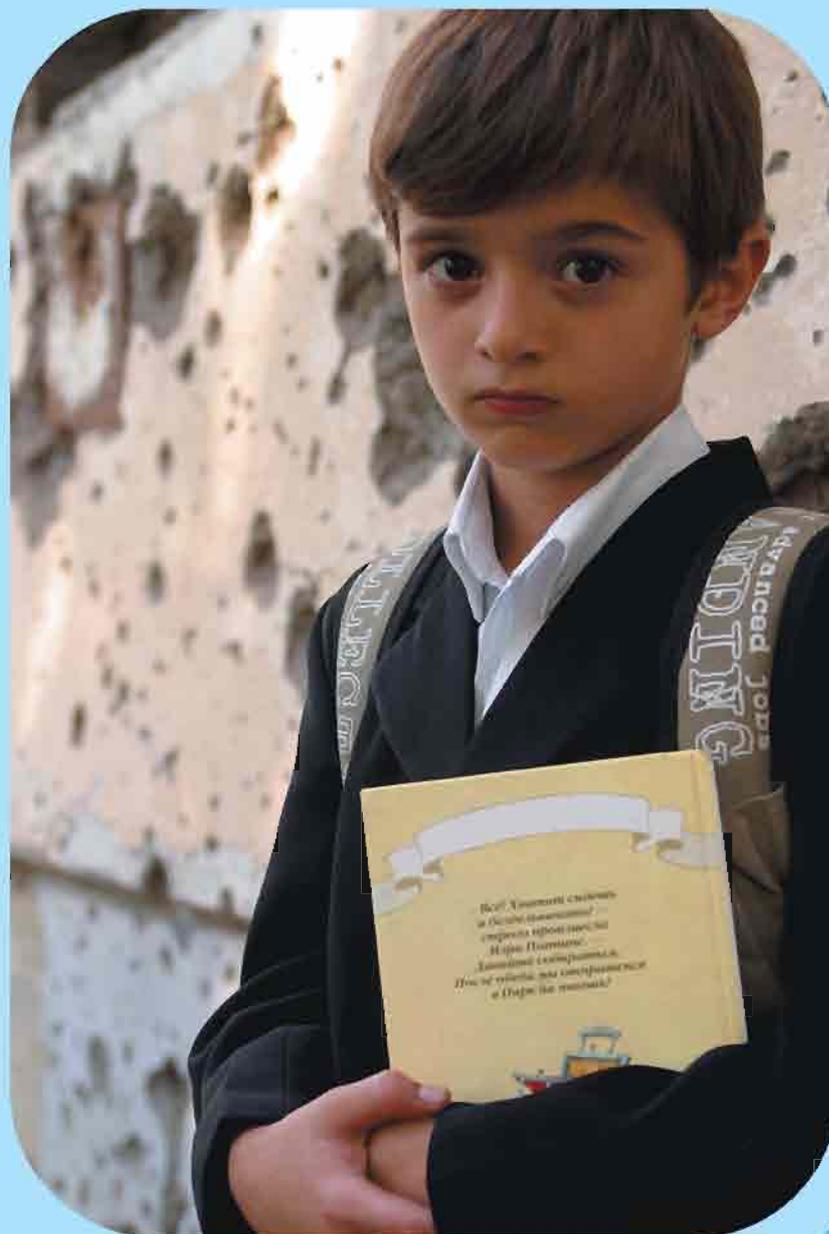


Inter-Agency Transitional Workplan for the North Caucasus



2007

Russian Federation

Organizations participating in the 2007 Transitional Workplan for the North Caucasus:

- **CARE North Caucasus**
- **Caucasian Refugee Council (CRC)**
- **Danish Refugee Council (DRC)**
- **Denal**
- **Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)**
- **Foundation of Association of Conflict Resolution,
Peace Education, Tolerance Building and
Non -Violence Educators (Farn Foundation)**
- **International Medical Corps (IMC)**
- **Islamic Relief (IR)**
- **International Rescue Committee (IRC)**
- **Nonviolence International (NI)**
- **Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)**
- **Peace Mission of General Lebed (PMGL)**
- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**
- **UN Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS)**
- **UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**
- **UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**
- **UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)**
- **Vesta**
- **Voice of the Mountains (VOM)**
- **World Food Programme (WFP)**
- **World Health Organization (WHO)**

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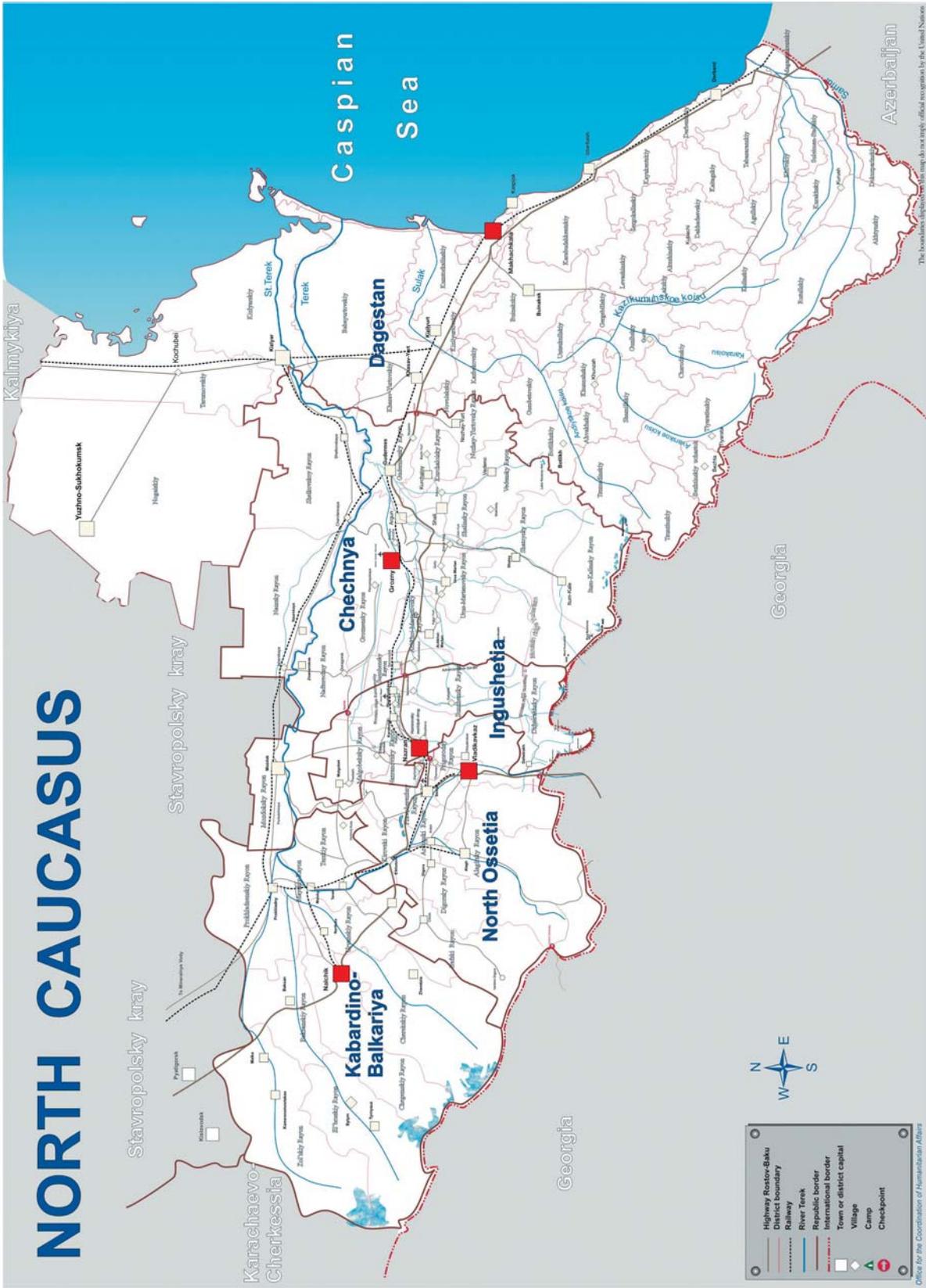


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1. Executive Summary

The United Nations and its NGO partners since 1999 have provided assistance and protection to the population of Chechnya and its neighboring republics under a Common Humanitarian Action Plan and a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Government of the Russian Federation. Beginning in 2006, the traditional Consolidated Appeal (CAP) was broadened into the first Inter-Agency Transitional Workplan. Agencies now undertake projects in areas such as Economic Growth, Governance, and Peace and Tolerance, in addition to the array of humanitarian activities (Education, Food Security and Agriculture, Health, Mine Action, Protection, Shelter, and Water and Sanitation).

This document is the second annual Inter-Agency Transitional Workplan for the North Caucasus. It represents the joint strategic framework of twenty-one agencies (9 UN and 12 NGOs), and their appeal for nearly US\$ 79.6 million to carry out a consolidated program of assistance and protection in 2007. This plan and appeal was developed in cooperation with local communities, government, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and donors.

Current assessments of humanitarian vulnerability indicate that the overall humanitarian situation in Chechnya and its neighboring republics will remain serious throughout 2007, although gradual improvement is expected. There are at least 150,000 internally displaced persons in Chechnya (equivalent to 10-15% of the total population) and as many as 40,000 persons are also displaced in Ingushetia and Dagestan. They and the general population live in a post-conflict environment, in which the authorities recognize major weaknesses in the rule of law.

Although there are signs of socio-economic recovery, and the expectation is that this process will continue in 2007,

the North Caucasus remains one of the poorest regions in the Russian Federation. Nearly 80% of the population in the North Caucasus region is estimated to live on an income below the national poverty level. Health indicators suggest deeper problems of poverty and inadequate social services. Maternal and infant mortality rates in Chechnya and Ingushetia, for example, are 2-4 times higher than the national average. The incidence of tuberculosis in Chechnya is ten times higher, and has increased nearly fivefold since 2001. Public infrastructure in Chechnya is mostly destroyed. For example, 40% of the residents of Grozny lack access to running water.

The meaning of "transition" adopted for the Transitional Workplan is that of a period between the emergency and development phases, in a post-conflict situation in this case, when humanitarian needs must be met and the long-term benefits of rehabilitation and reconstruction have yet to be fully realized. The need on the ground in the North Caucasus is for a range of assistance projects in relief and development to be conducted simultaneously for several years. It is also increasingly important that the government and civil society have full ownership of the recovery and development agenda.

To best coordinate and direct their joint effort, the participants in this Workplan have set forth three strategic goals for 2007 in support of Government efforts. Sector Working Groups have developed inter-agency response plans reflecting the best available situation analysis and designed to achieve these goals.

- *Support Government to enhance protection of the civilian population, including through protection partnerships defined in a Transitional Protection Strategy in Chechnya.*

- *Basic humanitarian needs are met, and vulnerability across the region is reduced through closely linked socio-economic recovery projects.*

- *A strategic partnership with government and local communities that reinforces their capacity for humanitarian action and development.*

Some of the priority areas of humanitarian and recovery activity to be found in the Sector Response Plans are:

- micro-credit and poverty-reduction assistance;
- sustainable solutions for IDPs, including housing and employment;
- basic food relief to the most vulnerable, plus food for work and agriculture projects;
- training, technical assistance, supplementary feeding, and materiel in health and education;
- technical assistance for rebuilding water and sewage systems in Chechnya; and
- strengthening institutional capacity in the areas of governance and public sector reform.

The participating agencies planned their 2007 activities in close cooperation with the relevant government authorities. Federal, regional, and republic-level officials participated in sector-specific and strategic priority-setting meetings. Efforts continue on the part of the UN and NGOs to better coordinate their work with the government and local communities.

Because the North Caucasus remains a difficult operating environment in terms of the safety of humanitarian and development aid workers, the UN and most of

its partners take exceptional security measures, including use of armed guards and escorts. It must be highlighted that this implies a high cost, reflected in the program budgets of some individual agencies but most clearly in the budget of the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS). UNDSS provides the security coverage that allows the UN to access and serve the vulnerable population throughout the region. UNDSS will face higher expenses in 2007 as the UN: a) increases the number of day missions into Chechnya; b) stations local staff in Chechnya; and c) aims to establish a UN office in Chechnya. It is of utmost importance to the success of the 2007 Transitional Workplan that donors make early commitments ensuring full funding for UNDSS.

Sections 2 and 3 of this document present a Common Action Plan for Transitional Assistance, comprising a review of progress, situation analysis, collective goals, and Sector Response Plans for 2007. In Section 4, each participating agency presents its own profile and planned activities. The overall picture of the resource requirements for this Workplan is presented on page 5. Disaggregation of the Action Plan and the budget stops at the level of sector objectives and actions. Corresponding and detailed project proposals may be obtained directly through participating agencies.

Annexes to the Workplan include supporting information for the Action Plan, including maps of agency activities by republic and summaries of the related programs of several key partners (i.e., the EC, ICRC, and the World Bank).

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS - BY APPEALING ORGANIZATION AND BY SECTOR (US\$)
1 January - 31 December 2007

AGENCY	ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULT.	GOVERNANCE	HEALTH	MINE ACTION	PEACE & TOLERANCE	PROTECTION	SHELTER	WATER & SANITATION	COORDINATION	SECURITY	TOTALS
<i>Care NC</i>	1 000 000		400 000		400 000				300 000				2 100 000
<i>CRC</i>	300 000												300 000
<i>DENAL</i>			127 500										127 500
<i>DRC</i>	5 400 000	500 000	4 200 000	300 000			400 000	1 200 000	6 500 000				18 500 000
<i>FAO</i>			4 585 000										4 585 000
<i>Farm</i>							80 000						80 000
<i>IMC</i>	1 670 900				1 200 000								2 870 900
<i>IR</i>	350 000	510 000	150 000		390 000								1 400 000
<i>IRC</i>	3 500 000	300 000		2 500 000				500 000	900 000	650 000			8 350 000
<i>NI</i>							1 060 000						1 060 000
<i>OCHA</i>											1 222 117		1 222 117
<i>PMGL</i>					350 000		270 000						620 000
<i>UNDP</i>	3 000 000		1 500 000	2 450 000		400 000	150 000						7 500 000
<i>UNDSS</i>												3 467 686	3 467 686
<i>UNESCO</i>		373 565											373 565
<i>UNHCR</i>								4 574 756	1 426 907				6 001 663
<i>UNICEF</i>		1 310 000			2 360 000	750 000	820 000	270 000		410 000			5 920 000
<i>VESTA</i>	74 837	38 485					45 283	142 568					301 173
<i>YOM</i>	74 074	92 593			111 111	129 630							407 408
<i>WFP</i>			11 695 715										11 695 715
<i>WHO</i>					2 400 000	300 000							2 700 000
Total	15 369 811	3 124 643	22 530 715	5 250 000	7 338 611	1 579 630	2 825 283	6 687 324	9 126 907	1 060 000	1 222 117	3 467 686	79 582 727

NB: UNDDSS will have available an additional amount of almost US\$ 1.2 million from UN funds through Member State assessments.

2. Review of 2006

In 2006, the traditional Consolidated Appeal Process for humanitarian action in Chechnya and its neighboring republics was broadened into the first Inter-Agency Transitional Workplan. Under the Transitional Workplan, principled, coordinated humanitarian action continued and was integrated with new recovery-oriented development assistance to address the root causes of vulnerability. This change opened the way to new assistance sectors such as Economic Growth, Governance, and Peace and Tolerance.

This 2007 Transitional Workplan, like the 1999-2005 Consolidated Appeals and the 2006 Transitional Workplan, is a joint strategy and appeal of 9 UN agencies and 12 NGOs who have banded together to achieve maximum effectiveness and effi-

ciency. This strategy reflects close, ongoing consultation among these agencies and with their key partners. The group of additional partners includes local communities, government at all levels, NGOs that choose not to appeal through the Workplan, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and humanitarian and development assistance donors.

The Transitional Workplan covers five republics of the North Caucasus: Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania, Dagestan and Kabardino-Balkaria. This approach is based on the recognition that it is not possible to solve the problems of Chechnya separately from the problems of the wider North Caucasus region. This becomes especially relevant from a perspective of recovery and development.

2.1 Progress in Transitional Program Activities

The introduction of a transitional programming framework for 2006 grew out of the participating agencies' recognition that building local capacities and promoting socioeconomic recovery are important channels for reducing humanitarian need in the North Caucasus. Recovery-oriented projects had been included under the CAP (Consolidated Appeal Process) too, as is the case in any humanitarian assistance program, but these were given greater attention in the North Caucasus beginning in 2004. Also in late-2004, the Russian Government requested that the 2005 CAP be the last of its kind, and asked that the assistance program be changed to accord with evolving government priorities. This led to an all-stakeholders CAP review, jointly led by the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Humanitarian Coordinator. That

review concluded that emergency humanitarian needs coexisted with reconstruction and development opportunities, and that these would need to be addressed simultaneously for several years. This determination fit well with a lesson from post-conflict and post-disaster situations around the world, which is that recovery planning must be a component part of any humanitarian exit strategy. This transitional approach in such environments helps avoid a gap in assistance and services that would put vulnerable persons at humanitarian risk.

The Mid-Year Update to the 2006 Transitional Workplan assessed the transitional program as progressing smoothly, and the same can be said in November 2006 (when this 2007 Transitional Workplan is being finished). Humanitarian assistance and protection agencies have tailored their activities for

maximum effectiveness as conditions evolve, and in some areas they have begun to reduce their programs. New actors (agencies and donors/investors) with recovery and development expertise have become more engaged. And government and local civil society have assumed greater leadership over humanitarian and especially development issues. Nevertheless, although the overall environment has improved, caution is advised.

According to the best available needs assessments in the North Caucasus, including consultation with federal and local authorities, it is still too soon to drastically cut humanitarian assistance and protection programs, or for the

international agencies partnering with local government and civil society to withdraw from the region. Nevertheless, one can be cautiously optimistic that the long process of recovery in Chechnya and development of the wider region is moving forward. The participating agencies in this 2007 Transitional Workplan commit themselves to continuing with the best practices in humanitarian action while moving deeper into promotion of recovery and development. They ask for the sustained support of the affected communities, government, and not least of all donors, on which the success or failure of the transitional program largely depends.

2.2 Major Developments in 2006

Humanitarian and socioeconomic conditions across the North Caucasus, but particularly in Chechnya, generally, if only slightly, improved in 2006. Several issues warrant closer review as major developments in 2006. These are: a) security and access; b) socioeconomic conditions, and c) the situation of IDPs.

Security and access

While the security situation is gradually improving against the background of some social and economic rebound, unlawful and violent acts continue to pose a protection challenge in the post-conflict environment of Chechnya and the neighboring republics. This prevalence of lawlessness is not inconsistent with conflict and post-conflict conditions elsewhere, and in Chechnya and its neighboring republics it makes protection a challenge recognized by all partners. As an illustration of the challenge, at least 53 civilians disappeared in Chechnya in the first half of the year according to the Chechen Ombudsman's office; the human rights organization Memorial put the number at 125. During the same period, at least 45 cases of assassination in Chechnya also were reported. These forms of lawlessness are a serious

threat to individuals and to the recovery of society. They are also indicative of a wider problem of human insecurity.

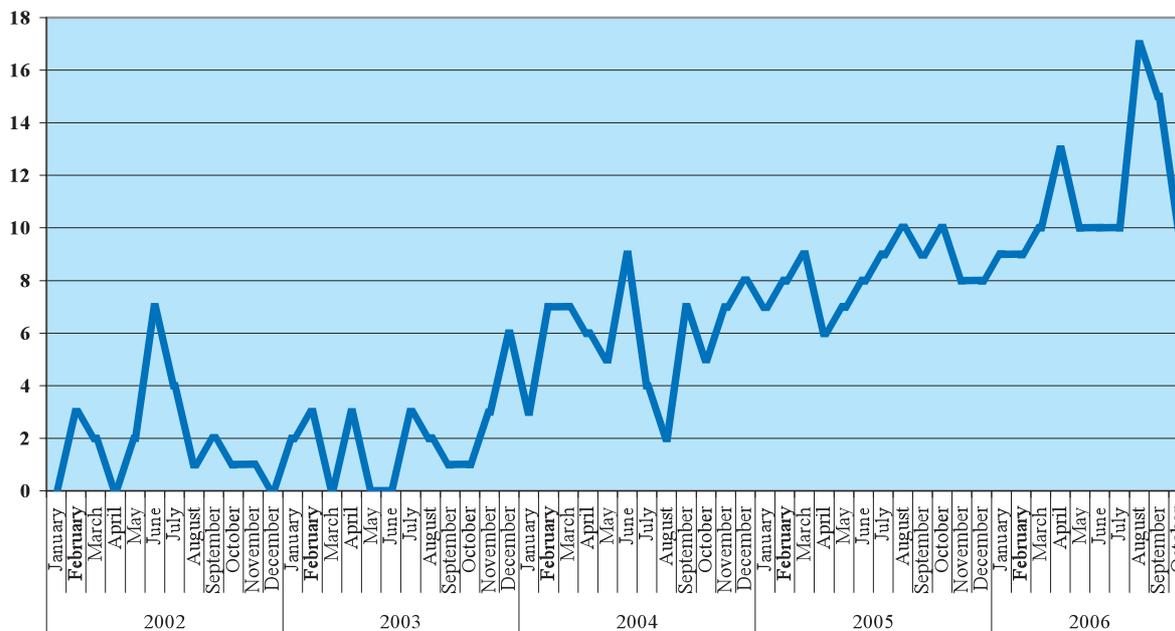
On the positive side, as regards security conditions, the assistance agencies operating in the North Caucasus were able in 2006 to capitalize on the improved security environment in Chechnya compared with 2-3 years ago. The United Nations lowered its security rating for Chechnya from Phase V (evac-

Monitor of Inter-Regional Public Organization Vesta, UNHCR's implementing partner, with Chechen IDPs in a temporary settlement, Ingushetia.

Photo: T. Makeeva, UNHCR



UN Missions to Chechnya in 2002-2006
Monthly Totals



uation) to Phase IV (emergency operations) at the end of July 2006. This has allowed the UN agencies to increase the number of day-missions into Chechnya to about 12 per month - from a maximum of 8 under Phase V. Whereas in 2005 the UN conducted 99 day-missions into Chechnya, it is likely that 140 missions will be carried out in 2006, which would be over five times the number of UN missions completed in 2003. The change in security phase enables national staff of the UN to reside and work daily in Chechnya. As 2007 approaches, the UN is revising its security protocol and taking administrative steps toward the establishment of a UN office in Chechnya.

The improved security situation also led key assistance partners to revise their operational policies. ICRC has allowed Nalchik-based staff to overnight in Grozny since September 2005. This has helped reduce overall travel time, established a more sustained presence, improved field knowledge, and facilitated the implementation and supervision of ICRC programs in Chechnya. A number of international NGOs have also made

changes over the past year. Seven international NGOs now have offices in Grozny.

Notwithstanding those improvements, assistance agencies have faced some operational difficulties in the conduct of their humanitarian and recovery projects in the North Caucasus in 2006. While the security environment has improved over the past two years, the climate of violence continues to place aid workers at risk. Since 2004, at least six local aid workers were abducted in the region. Three of them were later found dead, two were released, and one, detained in 2006, is still missing. The mountainous region in the south of Chechnya is still considered high-risk for travel, and thus is accessed by only a few humanitarian workers.

The administrative environment in which aid workers operate has seen certain changes in 2006. A directive issued in North Ossetia-Alania in the spring changed the daily transit route of all Vladikavkaz-based staff working in Ingushetia and Chechnya, and made access to some project sites in North Ossetia-Alania impossible without spe-

cial approval from republic officials. A new directive was also issued in Chechnya but it did not dramatically change the requirements already in place for NGOs and UN agencies. These directives were announced as special security precautions limiting the movement of foreigners in the North Caucasus in line with new Federal legislation on anti-terrorist activities. In late-July high-profile armed escorts were introduced for UN mission convoys into Chechnya. Whereas UN officials appreciate that this measure reflects a genuine attempt to protect UN personnel, discussions continue with the government regarding the most appropriate and practical escort arrangements. It is hoped that streamlined arrangements would enable the number and scope of UN missions, which increased in 2006, to be further increased in 2007.

NGOs working in Chechnya continue to need routing ('marshrutny') lists/passes, but some NGOs find these disruptive rather than facilitative in their assistance activities. The marshrutny lists regime was initiated by NGOs in 2004 to ease their passage through inter-republic checkpoints. Unfortunately, NGO staff feel that an increasing amount of paperwork has been put in place for them to obtain the passes. Others feel that they periodically are placed under excessive scrutiny by local government. The international NGOs working in the North Caucasus are all accredited, and make regular reports on their plans and activities. Nonetheless, their offices are often visited with unannounced inspections by persons claiming to be law enforcement officials investigating irregularities--"claiming" because while some identify themselves, others refuse to produce identification. Remedies to such administrative/operational difficulties are always sought locally, and in 2006 the dialogue with government officials to remedy problems did improve.

The 2006 amendments to the Russian NGO laws created quite a high level of anxiety among the affected international NGOs. However, it is hoped that the interruptions of humanitarian and development assistance during re-registration

will be slight. At the time that this document is being finalized, all 15 international NGOs working in the North Caucasus, and required to re-register, had submitted their applications for re-registration. Ten had been notified of the positive outcome of the process. The remaining five had not yet been notified of completion of the process. While several NGOs voluntarily suspended their operations pending finalization of the process, others that had planned to continue operating in Chechnya did not obtain the approved 'marshrutny' list granting them access to the republic in November.

Socioeconomic conditions

The economic situation in the North Caucasus is improving, but the region remains one of the poorest in the Russian Federation and its republics are highly dependent on financial support from the Federal government (over 80% in the case of Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia). According to government figures, in 2006 the region registered an 8-9% economic growth rate and incomes of the population grew even more. Federal allocations to the region--including the rehabilitation of infrastructure, the provision of equipment, and training--have increased. With this Federal support, all republics conducted a more active economic policy, including infrastructure projects and courting private industry.

The Southern Federal District, as a whole, continues to experience major social problems typical of rural areas in the Russian Federation that have not completed the transition from a centralized, state-run economy. The reduction of investments in these areas in the 1990s resulted in a significant increase of the unemployment rate (both visible and hidden), a degradation of living standards, and the deterioration of social infrastructure. The situation in the five republics of the North Caucasus included in this Transitional Workplan is worse. A number of additional factors continue to influence their development: natural population growth, an unfavorable institutional environment, a high level of

administrative barriers, inefficient public administration, violence and proximity to conflict zones, and, therefore, low interest from investors. Using the Human Development Index, the Republic of Ingushetia in 2004 ranked 78th out of 79 administrative parts of the Russian Federation. HDI data are not available for Chechnya but the three other republics were also far below the Russian average.

In order to determine future directions in the North Caucasus, WFP, jointly with UNICEF, DRC and other partners conducted an in-depth Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) survey in Chechnya and Ingushetia with a focus on food security and nutrition, as well as their underlying factors. The assessment concluded that income poverty remained endemic in the region and that progress toward recovery had been irregular and uneven. Significant numbers of households had become worse off over the past 2-3 years despite the cessation of open conflict. Nearly 80 percent of the surveyed sample in both republics failed to reach the Russian Federation poverty cut-off level of US\$2.25 per person per day, and average income was reported to be as low as US\$1.31 per person per day. Monthly household expenditure is dominated by the food bill, which accounted for almost 70% of total monthly expenses. Poverty was found to be more severe in the countryside. In the rural areas, especially in Chechnya, poverty had increased and there are few signs of livelihood recovery. The security situation, combined with the low level of private and public investment was found to have caused stagnation of rural livelihoods. These survey results were discussed with experts, partners, and key stakeholders at federal, Okrug, and local levels, with a view to arriving at an agreed strategy for future programs.

The VAM survey confirmed that unemployment is rife, particularly so among the young. More than half (51.5%) of the males (20-50 years) reported that they were unemployed but seeking work, while only 37.5% were actually employed. The VAM study reinforced the finding of earlier assessments that training and skill-building of this

potential labor force would create an important asset for the recovery process.

Infrastructure and social services remain underdeveloped throughout the region, with major physical destruction in Chechnya, but the government programs to rectify this are beginning to show results. VAM survey results provide evidence of the positive impact of reconstruction on employment in urban areas of Chechnya. In Chechnya, it is estimated that over 70% of the social infrastructure was destroyed, while the remaining 30% needs major repair. In 2006, the cities of Gudermes and Argun, as well as the center of Grozny, visibly benefited from major investment in reconstruction and rehabilitation. On the other hand, much remains to be done to repair and establish adequate infrastructure beyond repairs to public buildings, according to Chechen authorities and independent assessments. Large parts of the population in Chechnya, for example, continue to lack access to running water, including 40% of Grozny's residents.

Agencies working in the Health Sector noted an increase in health service capacity in 2006, attributable to the government efforts to strengthen the primary health care system. Nevertheless, the health status of the population, which can be considered as an indicator of general wellbeing, continues to be poor, with maternal and infant mortality rates in Chechnya and Ingushetia being two to four times higher than in the Russian Federation as a whole. While maternal mortality has decreased in both Ingushetia and Chechnya, anemia and iron deficiency remain at epidemic levels among pregnant and lactating women in both republics. Infant mortality in Chechnya has increased from 15.6 per 10,000 births in 2005 to 17.7 per 10,000 in 2006, as compared to 10.4 as the Russian Federation average, with neonatal mortality accounting for 63.8% of infant mortality. According to surveys conducted by WHO and UNICEF, more than 80% of Chechen children live in conditions of social ill being and need psychosocial rehabilitation. Alarming indicators of mother and child health are early age child disability, the number of

out-of-town referrals, late hospitalizations, pathologies at child delivery (up to 40%), stunted growth, under-weight and nutritional deficiencies. The incidence of HIV, TB and diabetes is increasing (TB - from 178.4 per 100,000 in 2001 to 856.5 in 2006), despite joint efforts by the Ministry of Health and the Health Sector to put in place minimum prevention and detection activities.

Improvements in education services also were noted in 2006 due to some progress in school infrastructure rehabilitation (although much still has to be done on this front); the WFP school feeding programme; teacher training; and "zero-grade" schooling. Nevertheless, most schools in Chechnya are overcrowded and so have 2 or 3 class shifts per day, and many school buildings in remote areas are still to be repaired. Preliminary findings of the VAM exercise indicated that school attendance may have been compromised by the post-conflict environment. These findings will be further analyzed together with the relevant Government authorities.

Landmines and UXO continue to take the lives of civilians in Chechnya. While decidedly lower than in the 2000-2004 period, the annual number of casualties remained approximately the same in 2006 as in 2005. Increased population movements and reconstruction activities across the republic may help explain why such casualty rates continue. While dialogue with the Chechen government is proceeding, federal and local authorities have not yet made tangible progress toward the launch of a comprehensive humanitarian mine/UXO clearance program.

Situation of IDPs

Large numbers of IDPs left Ingushetia to return to Chechnya in 2006 after a vigorous promotional campaign conducted by the Chechen government over the summer. UNHCR and NGOs assisted a large number of IDPs voluntarily returning with emergency shelter to facilitate their initial reintegration in Chechnya. After the campaign and a parallel process of physical verification of the presence of IDPs in Ingushetia, the authorities consider that no more than 7,700 Chechen

IDPs remain in the republic and qualify for state assistance. However, according to the DRC/UNHCR registration system that has recorded arrivals of IDPs in Ingushetia since September 1999, the number of IDPs physically present could remain more than twice as high. This discrepancy can be partly explained by the fact that the Ingush authorities stopped registering IDPs from Chechnya in April 2001, while DRC and UNHCR continued. The DRC/UNHCR figure may also include people moving between the two republics so as to benefit from international aid and look for employment opportunities in Ingushetia. Many IDPs have requested legal support to challenge the outcome of the government deregistration process. A re-verification exercise will take place in 2007.

While most IDPs in Ingushetia reside in private dwellings, 35% of them still live in Temporary Settlements (TS). The Migration Services subsidizes 32 of the 80 TSs, so that IDPs there live free of charge. Living conditions in the TSs however remain sub-standard. Surveys conducted during the year indicate that most IDPs intend to return to Chechnya but are as yet unable to do so. An estimated 20% of IDPs wish to integrate locally but lack land and shelter support. According to the WFP-led VAM exercise, the remaining IDP settlements are becoming pockets of severe poverty. IDPs survive on the margin of society and are among the most vulnerable in the surveyed sample. While the majority of the displaced population has moved back to Chechnya or integrated effectively in Ingushetia, the remaining IDPs are landless, homeless and without assets; their traditional safety nets and kin-based networks have been weakened by warfare. The main obstacles for return according to the survey are the destruction of shelter and the lack of employment or income-generating opportunities in Chechnya.

According to government sources, Ingushetia continues to host 8,000-20,000 IDPs from the 1992 Ingush/Ossetian conflict in the Prigorodny region. Close to 2,000 of them still reside in collective accommodation.

Their "Forced Migrants" status entitles them to some governmental support, such as limited temporary or permanent housing, but it is insufficient to cover their needs. In 2006, the authorities in North Ossetia-Alania revised the compensation mechanism and allocated land, opening up possibilities to achieve durable solutions. Yet, the unrestrained return of the displaced to their areas of origin in Prigorodny district still remains a contentious issue. Local human rights NGOs have become more active in providing legal assistance to them, especially with respect to obtaining the documentation entitling them to compensation for shelter construction. The federal government has announced that solutions for these IDPs will be found by the end of 2006.

In Chechnya the government took measures to close Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) hosting IDPs, and to facilitate the return of IDPs to their places of origin. A special commission was established in order to verify physical presence in TACs and the condition of IDPs' former housing, and thus to identify IDPs no longer in need of state assistance. As a result, the Migration Services de-registered IDPs who had habitable accommodation. The initial implementation of this plan was imperfect. The checks on the condition of houses were not accurate, and the wish-

es of IDPs unwilling to return to their native villages were disregarded. These shortcomings were rectified, and the residents of the second group of TACs that were closed were provided with alternative shelter in other temporary accommodations. The closure of TACs was put on hold in July, when it became apparent that the plan to close the TACs left insufficient accommodation facilities for IDPs returning from Ingushetia. New Temporary Settlements were opened for the returnees, but mostly to serve as food distribution points for IDPs residing in private dwellings. By Fall, 26 TACs were left in Chechnya, hosting around 30,000 IDPs, and 23 TSs served around 17,000 IDPs. The best estimate of the total number of IDPs in Chechnya is 150,000. The total war-affected population currently in the republic, including IDPs, is estimated at 800,000 (or 2/3 of the Chechen population).

Around 6,500 Chechen IDPs remain in Dagestan where the authorities have not registered them due to a lack of federal funding. About 90% of them reside in private accommodation, while the rest live in precarious conditions in unsubsidized collective accommodation. The owners of some of the buildings used as collective accommodation may vacate them in 2007, adding to the residents' concerns about their future prospective.

2.3 Financial Overview of the 2006 Transitional Workplan

The 2006 Transitional Workplan for the North Caucasus was well-funded compared to Consolidated Appeals around the world, and it mobilized much more funding than any of the North Caucasus CAPs 1999-2005. Participating agencies initially appealed for US \$88.3 million when they launched the Transitional Workplan in December 2005, and during the mid-year Update in June they reduced that appeal to US\$ 81.9 million. As of 27 November, the 2006 Transitional Workplan was 68%

funded; the total contributions by donors to the participating agencies' projects was US\$ 55.3 million. Additional donor funds had been committed to agencies but not yet registered in the Financial Tracking System (FTS).

This higher level of contributions to the 2006 Transitional Workplan, compared to previous years, is a sign of continuing commitment by most of the key humanitarian donors, but also evidence that new funds for recovery-oriented development assistance are available for

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the North Caucasus. Among the most important new injections of funding this year was the EC TACIS contribution to UNDP, UNICEF, and WHO. Some, though not all, of the 20 million Euro of that contribution were recorded in the FTS at the date of publication of this Transitional Workplan.

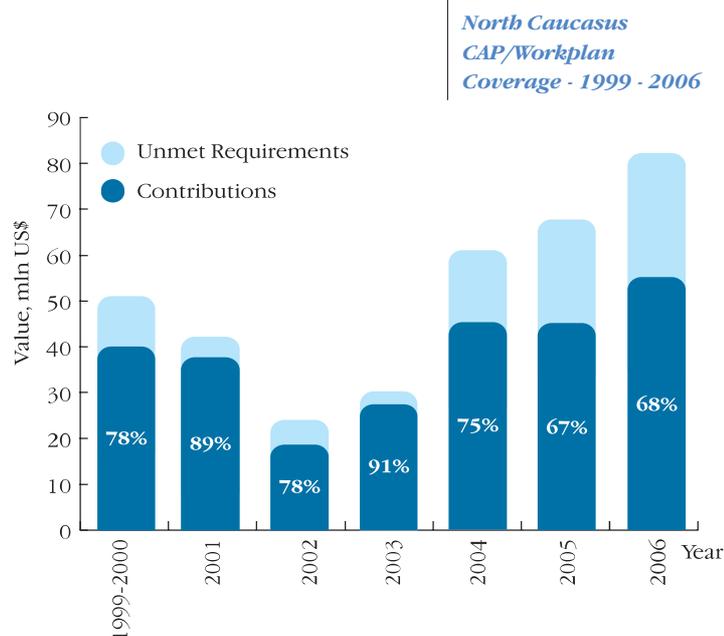
Some agencies had to adjust their 2006 programs because of late or insufficient funding. WFP, for example faced a critical funding situation in the beginning of the year, and as a result its local stocks were depleted and General Food Distributions came to a halt. This left the needs of some 143,000 beneficiaries unattended to for 3 - 4 months. Upon arrival of new food shipments in April 2006, WFP and cooperating partners conducted a verification exercise which reduced the number of planned beneficiaries by 52% in Ingushetia and 24% in Chechnya for the rest of the year. Reductions were based on assessment of beneficiaries' coping strategies. In order to provide continued assistance to the 95,000 most in need, WFP felt obliged to cut food rations under the General Food Distribution. These cuts did not affect the Food-for-Education Program, while Food Fund beneficiaries were drastically cut.

UNICEF slightly postponed and downsized selected projects, such as the physical rehabilitation of schools in Chechnya and the Mother Empowerment Project in Chechnya and Ingushetia, because of a small shortfall. In the case of UNHCR, protection requirements were not 100% funded. As a result, despite improved access to Chechnya, protection partners were unable to expand their activities as planned, but remedial action, such as establishing mobile counseling services, was taken.

The NGOs' funding situation generally is not fully captured in the FTS, but there is reason for concern about the low levels of donor support for them recorded as of November 2006. NGOs are the strong arm of the operation on the ground, being responsible for conducting most of the actual project activities of

the Transitional Workplan. While none reported that they had to cease their project activities due to a shortage of funds, donors are encouraged to review the possibilities to fund NGOs early in 2007.

The level and timing of UNDSS resources is of concern to all the participating agencies in the Transitional Workplan, especially the UN agencies. Without the security umbrella of UNDSS, none of the UN agencies can maintain a presence and operate in any of the North Caucasus republics. Contributions and pledges for UNDSS in 2006 are recorded in the FTS at 64% of the needed amount as of 17 November. The cycle of funds does not necessarily match with the calendar year, which means that in early 2006, UNDSS was operating on funds carried over from 2005. The fact is, nevertheless, that donor contributions toward UNDSS this year were significantly less than in the previous years. Donors are encouraged to generously support security, and to make their intended contributions to UNDSS as soon as possible in 2007.



Note: Requirements in 2004-2006 were higher than previous years because NGOs were included in the Appeal. Requirements in 2006 exceeded previous years due to the integration in the 2006 Transitional Workplan of humanitarian and recovery-oriented programs. 2006 contributions level as of November 2006.

3. 2007 Action Plan for Transitional Assistance

This section is entirely forward-looking, representing the "what will be done" of the 2007 Transitional Workplan. Its first subsection lays out the salient assumptions and key challenges identified in the course of situation and needs analysis. The second states the three overall goals for the year, as agreed by the participating agencies. Next the section

includes a brief overview of how the Transitional Workplan relates to Russian Government priorities. And the last and largest subsection presents sector-specific inter-agency response plans for 2007. The Sector Response Plans are complemented by more detailed program summaries presented by individual agencies in Section 4.

3.1 Situation Analysis

3.1.A 2007 Planning Scenario

The 2007 planning scenario for this Workplan assumes that the overall humanitarian situation will remain serious, but that it will gradually improve throughout the year. The factors of early socioeconomic recovery noted in 2006 will continue with a positive impact on human vulnerability. The federal and regional authorities are expected to make determined efforts, including substantial financial resources, to promote recovery and development of the conflict-affected areas. The population in the North Caucasus is also expected to increasingly demand visible progress.

The continuing return of IDPs to Chechnya and the greater access by aid workers will generate new needs and opportunities for assistance and protection, both in Chechnya and in its neighboring republics. The participating agencies will continue to address urgent humanitarian needs and pursue the new recovery- and development-assistance opportunities through their ongoing programs. Much of the assistance pro-

vided will intentionally benefit whole communities, mainly through support to public and social services. This 2007 Transitional Workplan estimates a direct beneficiary population of roughly 500,000 and its area-based programs will benefit approximately 2,000,000 people.

The chance of a dramatic humanitarian crisis that could not be handled by the authorities and the actors already present is considered remote. Nonetheless, due vigilance must be given to the low-probability scenarios such as a massive earthquake or the outbreak of a human pandemic. While the authorities in some of the republics have done contingency planning for such calamities as a human epidemic of avian flu, none of the republics is known to have reserved resources or stockpiled medicine for such an event. In the case of a major natural or technological disaster, disease, or large-scale conflict, the participating agencies would need to consult closely with government officials and potentially mobilize new resources.

Localized threats to stability and security may occur in 2007, with the risk being most acute in Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan. However, barring any major security setback, the greatly increased UN and NGO presence in Chechnya (as well as that of partners like ICRC) will be sustained in early 2007, and the hope is that a UN office in Chechnya will be opened in the course of the year. The presence of the aid community in the neighboring republics will continue through the year, with Dagestan receiving more attention than previously because of the greater ease of access through Chechnya.

3.1.B Humanitarian and Development Challenges

Protection of Civilians

Protection of civilians remains a major challenge, particularly inside Chechnya. According to a report issued by the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Russian NGO "Memorial" in October 2006, "in essence, the problems of IDPs in Chechnya are more about human rights than relief. IDPs are subject to grave violations committed with impunity by security forces, including disappearances, extrajudicial executions, arbitrary detentions, and torture. The rule of law has not been restored in Chechnya. Although the court system has been restructured and is beginning to operate more effectively in some civil cases, albeit not in criminal cases, courts do not provide protection or redress for human rights violations and do not operate independently in such cases"¹.

Although progress has been made in strengthening the judicial system, the slow consolidation of the principle of rule of law raises serious protection concerns. Legal recourse remains difficult for large numbers of citizens, and particularly those made most vulnerable by displacement or localized violence. In this respect, one of the challenges for international organizations will be to find ways to interact with and increasingly engage with law enforcement structures and the judiciary.

UNHCR, UNICEF, and international and local NGOs have increasingly integrated their protection efforts. Recognizing the primary responsibility of governments to provide protection, they have advocated with the authorities at all levels for respect for human and civil rights, particularly on behalf of IDPs and the war-affected, and contributed to building institutional capacity through the provision of technical and material assistance as well as training. Greater access to Chechnya now enables protection actors to strengthen cooperation with government bodies responsible for providing legal assistance to the population. An example of this is the establishment in September 2006 of a consultative group on protection inside Chechnya, under the aegis of the Ombudsman and with the participation of other key government offices. The Protection Working Group, chaired by UNHCR under the Transitional Workplan, will continue in 2007 to develop new forms of cooperation with local authorities and civil society in order to ensure continuity after the phasing out of international protection activities in the North Caucasus. Special attention will be given to enhancing the capacity of the Ombudsman's office, the judiciary, and law-enforcement structures, so crucial for public confidence in the justice system.

Help greenhouse project funded by ECHO.

The picture was taken in feb' 2006 by B. Gagiev (OCHA/ECHO mission to Chechnya).



¹ "An uncertain Future: the Challenges of return and reintegration for Internally Displaced Persons in the North Caucasus"

Sustainable solutions for IDPs

While there is still a significant need for sustainable solutions for Chechen IDPs who choose to remain outside the republic, the return of IDPs to Chechnya over the past few years implies a necessary shift of focus. The government of Chechnya has promised to ensure all TAC residents have housing assistance, enabling them to vacate and close the TACs. In order to facilitate this process, the authorities have taken special preliminary measures, such as listing residents of TACs as priority recipients of compensation for lost housing and property, as well as the allocation of land plots to displaced families who never had their own property. According to official data, the number of TAC residents eligible for compensation is 1,060 individuals, of which 300 applications have been processed and are ready for payment. However, the process of compensation payments has been suspended for more than a year, awaiting Compensation Commission approval of the final list and provision of more federal funds. Still, the opportunity exists for UN agencies and NGOs to make targeted contributions to the process of sustainable return and re-integration.

Naturally, the shortage of housing is a problem of a scale that can be tackled only by the government. Similarly, the establishment of employment opportunities at places of return and of appropriate infrastructure in urban centers (the most popular place of IDP return) require grand initiatives and a long-term development plan.

The situation of the IDPs and forced migrants from the Ingush-Ossetian conflict of 1992 also presents a challenge for 2007, first of all to the government but secondarily to aid agencies able to provide support to durable solutions. The UN remains open to undertaking with the Federal Migration Service an assessment mission about the feasibility of, and appropriate framework for UN and NGO assistance for this population.

Linking relief to socio-economic recovery

This refers to the essence of the Inter-Agency Transitional Workplan process, which provides urgent humanitarian assistance and protection while actively targeting the root causes of human vulnerability in the North Caucasus. The key to success of the process is linkage, in terms of joint analysis and strategic planning between relief and development partners, dovetailing of projects to achieve greater efficiency, and alignment of UN and NGO activities with the priorities of government and local communities.

The Food Security and Agriculture Sector warrants special attention in terms of transitional programming. Much progress has been achieved but this sector will evolve tremendously in 2007. The Sector Working Group has reduced the number of beneficiaries under General Food Distributions to 118,000 most vulnerable persons throughout Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan. It has also introduced new recovery-oriented activities such as agricultural income-generation projects, access to micro-credit, and labor-intensive projects to rehabilitate state orchards and public infrastructure. WFP and DRC will continue to pursue Food-for-Education, extending supplementary food assistance to all primary school children in Chechnya with a view to facilitate children's school attendance and learning capacity.

Needs assessments in 2006 indicate that basic food relief is still important to some of the most vulnerable. While major reconstruction efforts have generated income opportunities for parts of the population, such progress has been concentrated in the urban areas. In rural areas, livelihoods have stagnated due to lack of investment and the prevailing insecurity. It is recognized that there is a potential for livelihood recovery among large parts of the population. The challenge remains to design projects that will promote the process of post-conflict recovery and accelerate the return to food and economic security, while con-

tinuing to support those segments of the population that do not or cannot participate in this recovery process and remain in need of a safety net. As the security environment improves, more opportunities will be sought to expand recovery-oriented activities in 2007, within the limits of the aid community's resources. Small-scale, localized agriculture projects will be identified where food aid can become a catalyst for reconstruction of rural livelihoods and support people during a transition phase; these projects will aim at mobilizing local resources, labor, land, and social capital.

The Economic Growth Sector Working Group takes as one of its priorities an area-based approach to programming, targeting areas of return of displaced population and other vulnerable groups. The logic of this approach is that if the local economies operate to their full capacity, this will alleviate hardship and poverty. In a context where it is impossible to ensure that all persons needing material assistance will receive it, and many are unemployed or underemployed, such an approach has proven to be most effective. But understanding that economic growth and poverty reduction, as well as the creation of new jobs in the region, are strongly dependent on the support of entrepreneurship development, the Economic Growth Sector is using in its strategy an institutional approach aimed at supporting the creation and development of market instruments and environment, enabling entrepreneurs in the North Caucasus to benefit from better conditions for business activities.

Building capacities

Five of the seven guiding principles for transitional assistance put forth in 2005 by the UN in the Russian Federation, and adopted in the 2006 Transitional Workplan, referred to the government's leading role in meeting the needs of the vulnerable and in driving development. It is encouraging that the government at all levels and in many subject areas has increasingly embraced this role. For example, the Government

in Chechnya has established a multi-ministerial steering committee for the psychosocial rehabilitation of children. It also has set up a working group for protection, as mentioned above. Several of the projects of NGOs and UN agencies are being gradually handed over to government entities, such as the UNICEF/PHO water production and distribution project in Grozny, which is to be taken over by Grozvodokanal at the beginning of 2007, as well as the management of the remaining "parallel" schools for IDPs in Ingushetia, which was transferred by UNICEF and its NGO partners to the Ingush Ministry of Education in August 2006. The Agricultural Extension Center in North Ossetia-Alania, one of UNDP's projects, has been included in the list of Federal Extension Centers and will be financed by the federal budget as of next year. Government capacity in many ministries/departments across the region is noticeably increasing. Agencies participating in the Transitional Workplan will continue to seek opportunities to contribute to this trend through the provision of training and technical advice. For instance, the WHO/EC project to be carried out in the framework of the national health priority plan of the Russian Federation, will focus on upgrading the knowledge and skills of state health care workers in specialized and primary health care through a cascade of trainings.

The capacity of local NGOs to advocate for the rights of the vulnerable and to function as alternative service providers will require more attention in 2007. Besides technical training in program management or professional standards, the future success of these NGOs will depend on the partnership that develops between them, the communities they represent, and government.

The dialogue between international aid agencies and government is generally good but needs to be strengthened. The agencies participating in the Transitional Workplan developed in 2006 a better understanding of federal, regional, and local priorities, however there is still not enough joint action (see Subsection 3.3).

As international humanitarian assistance is reduced and major agencies unfold their exit strategies, the robustness of this

strategic partnership, and that with civil society, may impact on the longer-term recovery of the region.

3.2 Strategic Goals

The participants in this Workplan have agreed to the following goals for 2007, in order to best serve humanitarian need and recovery in the region. These goals derive from, and support humanitarian principles such as humanity, neutrality, and impartiality, as well as the UN General Assembly's Millennium Development Goals and best practices in development assistance.

Goal 1 • Support Government to enhance protection of the civilian population, including through protection

partnerships defined in a Transitional Protection Strategy in Chechnya.

Goal 2 • Basic humanitarian needs are met, and vulnerability across the region is reduced through closely linked socio-economic recovery projects.

Goal 3 • A strategic partnership with government and local communities that reinforces their capacity for humanitarian action and development.

3.3 Complementarity with Government Priorities

In every country where the United Nations and NGOs provide humanitarian and development assistance, the partnership with government is one of the most important, especially in terms of setting medium- and long-term priorities. In the Russian Federation, the assistance and protection program of the CAP and Transitional Workplan were agreed with the Government of the Russian Federation in a Memorandum of Understanding signed August 2000 (see Annex 5.3). The participating agencies continue to take all measures indicated to comply with the laws of the Russian Federation and work in close cooperation with the relevant government authorities at both the federal and the local level.

The institutional capacity and material resources of the Government of the Russian Federation, in fact, are of a much higher level than in many countries that have suffered complex emergencies or natural disasters. Accordingly, agencies

operating in the North Caucasus during the phase of emergency assistance and protection were aware that their efforts were merely a small complement to the assistance provided by government institutions. As the situation has improved and the focus of assistance has turned more toward sustainable livelihoods and recovery, these agencies have been developing exit strategies based largely on their awareness of the capacity and planned activities within government social services and local civil society. The objectives and activities in the CAP/Transitional Workplan Sector Response Plans of past years have always reflected close, constant consultation with line ministries and other government partners. Since 2004, extra efforts were made by the aid community to coordinate the CAP/Transitional programming with the government plans. However, it had proven difficult until recently to obtain a comprehensive overview from the government of its pri-

orities for rebuilding and developing the conflict-affected societies in Chechnya and its neighboring republics.

As in all other regions of the Russian Federation, federal and regional spending in key social sectors is increasingly guided by the "National Priority Projects" on healthcare, education, affordable housing, and agriculture formulated by the President of the Russian Federation in September 2005. The corresponding federal programs represent a variation of the approach previously used in the federal targeted programs. The National Priority Projects initiative, nonetheless, seems to have helped consolidate development plans for the North Caucasus.

In September 2006, President Putin issued a decree setting up a Commission for "Improving the Socio-Economic Situation in the Southern Federal Okrug" and he empowered its chairman, the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Russian Federation President for the Southern Federal Okrug, to consider and amend requests for federal financing from the republics before they are sent to the federal government. The federal and regional authorities are now finalizing a draft federal targeted program "South of Russia" for 2008-2011, which will be a source of federal funding. While in 2006 the total amount of federal transfers to the North Caucasus will reach 100 billion rubles (approx. US\$3.74 billion), federal funding for the region is expected to increase twofold in 2007. Also in 2006, the Russian Cabinet adopted a decree to clear wreckage and dismantle demolished buildings in Grozny. The decree is being implemented with federal funding, and the Minister of Economic Development and Trade has indicated that over 700 million rubles (appr. US\$26.2 million) would be assigned by the end of this year, and 940 million rubles (appr. US\$35.2 million) in 2007.

In 2007, the region may receive additional federal government attention during the Duma elections and parliamentary elections in Ingushetia and Dagestan. Finally, federal, Okrug, and republic authorities are actively encouraging the private sector to invest in the

North Caucasus. The business association Delovaya Rossiya announced in late September that the country's businesses and authorities would set up a fund to invest 30 billion rubles (US\$1.1 billion) into the North Caucasus over the following six months.

The office of the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Russian Federation President for the Southern Federal Okrug has taken the central position in coordinating much of the prioritization and funding for recovery and development in the composite republics. The Deputy to the Plenipotentiary Representative, Mr. Alexander Pochinok, outlined the following Government priorities during the September 2006 all-stakeholders' planning workshop on the 2007 Transitional Workplan.

- **Facilitating the involvement of the business community:** *An improved business image for the North Caucasus republics, better business infrastructure, feasible investment projects, and goodwill on the side of the business community.*

- **Solving the remaining social issues:** *Humanitarian assistance should continue to meet the needs of the most vulnerable individuals, such as IDPs and people living in extreme poverty. At the same time ambitious goals are being set in the area of social protection and health-*

EU donors and UNICEF meet Chechen officials, September 2006

Photo taken by L.A. Eldar'khanov



care within the framework of the National Projects. Emerging priorities include pre-school education, assistance to people with disabilities, and support to homeless children.

- **Supporting agricultural development:** The National Project on Agriculture foresees the allocation of significant credit resources to farmers willing to finance new or increase existing agricultural business capacities. Training of farmers in basic financial management, and support for the preparation of qualifying project proposals have become top priorities. At the same time, direct food relief and programs like 'food for work' should continue.

- **Building the capacity of local governance structures:** With the significant increase of federal funds channeled to the region, the capacity of the local authorities to manage their budgets/finances must be increased. There is a need for results-based budgeting, particularly at the municipal level.

- **Supporting rehabilitation of the communal infrastructure:** Particular stress is given to rebuilding water and sewage systems in Chechnya, and introducing modern standards for the management of public communal infrastructure.

- **Supporting small and medium enterprises:** While large-scale investment is needed for economic growth in the region, the long-term sustainability of growth and the wellbeing of the population will to a great extent depend on the success of small businesses. The priority area for support in this area is to build the local skills and knowledge that enable small-scale start-ups.

- **Ensuring long-term solutions for IDPs:** The federal budget for support to IDPs increased significantly in 2005-2006 and will continue in 2007. The Government welcomes assistance to ensure sustainable livelihoods for refugees and IDPs, and to realize the right of people to choose where they would like to live.

At the workshop, Mr. Pochinok and other officials stressed that the valuable support, that UN agencies, NGOs, and ICRC have provided to the region throughout the crisis needs to continue. He also welcomed efforts underway to better coordinate UN and NGO programs with the government. Several republic-level ministries have formulated proposals and priorities for enhanced cooperation with the aid agencies, and these are reflected in the Sector Response Plans.

3.4 Sector Response Plans

Inter-agency coordination for the Transitional Workplan takes place most often within the framework of sector coordination meetings. In these Sector Working Groups, participating agencies monitor the humanitarian context and their collective progress toward the year's agreed upon goals. Through the working groups, agencies constantly share the results of new needs assessments, monitor humanitarian risk factors, and coordinate their protection and assistance activities. Sector Chairs also meet occasionally to compare their analyses and needs assessments. This cross-fertilization improved notably in 2006 but can still be improved.

The Sector Working Groups are meant to operate with the responsibilities and accountability defined in the processes of humanitarian and UN system reform. In each Sector Working Group, one agency serves as chair and secretariat, according to its capacity and prominent project involvement in that sector. The

SECTOR WORKING GROUP	CHAIR AND SECRETARIAT
<i>Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation</i>	<i>UNDP</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>
<i>Food Security and Agriculture</i>	<i>WFP</i>
<i>Governance</i>	<i>UNDP</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>WHO</i>
<i>Mine Action</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>
<i>Peace and Tolerance</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>
<i>Protection</i>	<i>UNHCR</i>
<i>Shelter</i>	<i>UNHCR</i>
<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	<i>UNICEF</i>

above working groups currently exist, and have produced the Sector Response Plans for 2007. The respective agencies are also indicated.

PARTICIPANTS

International
CARE CANADA/
DRC/HELP/ICRC/
IMC/IRC/UNDP/
UNHCR/WFP/
WVI/

National
Berkat/CHA/CRC/
Heifer/Open
Continent/Vesta/
Voice of the
Mountains/

3.4.A Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation

Analysis of Need

The overall socio-economic situation in the North Caucasus improved in 2005-06, with economic growth reaching 8-9% and real income increasing by 23%, as informed by Mr. Pochinok, Deputy Plenipotentiary Representative of the Russian Federation President for the Southern Federal Okrug, during the all stakeholders' workshop in Nazran on 19 September 2006. In spite of the positive trend, the GDP per capita in the region remains 3-8 times lower compared to other Russian regions and the growth trend for SME's insufficient or, for some republics, negative.

employment and enhance livelihoods in the region, there is an urgent need to provide alternative sources of accessing credit through e.g. micro-credit funds, cooperatives, and/or establishing leasing mechanisms. Entrepreneurs also face problems at the conceptual level and lack skills to formulate business concepts and develop business plans necessary for accessing credit.

The lack of employment opportunities is a critical issue for the youth who represent 30-40% of the population and the bulk of the unemployed in the region. While young people have energy, creativity and relevant skills, there are no targeted mechanisms in place in order to ensure that young people find and seize opportunities for decent and productive work that will allow them to become independent and responsible citizens.

In response to the post-conflict situation, structural adjustment and the resource-driven growth concerns about the increase in vulnerability of the population were confirmed by a pronounced social stratification of the population. The widened disparities in living standards highlight the need to protect vulnerable households through public social safety-net systems.

Ongoing Programs

Operating within an area-based recovery approach, and to promote sustainable livelihoods and employment creation, national and international organizations undertook various types of projects in 2006 e.g.:

- Workshops: food processing, sewing, carpentry, furniture etc. (IMC, DRC)
- Cattle and Poultry (UNDP, Heifer, IMC, World Vision, DRC)
- Agriculture Extension Centers (UNDP)
- Artificial Insemination Stations (UNDP)
- Milk Cooperatives (UNDP)
- Greenhouses (HELP, IMC, UNHCR)
- Bee-Keeping (IMC)
- Food for Work (WFP, UNDP)
- Feasibility study for microfinance activities (UNDP)

TARGET POPULATION

NUMBER

<i>Ingushetia</i>	14995
<i>Chechnya</i>	16362
<i>Dagestan</i>	920
<i>North Ossetia-Alania</i>	630
<i>Total</i>	32907

Although many economically disadvantaged and conflict-affected groups in the region have restarted economic activities and have thus begun the transition from dependency on humanitarian assistance to active employment, among the dissuading factors for doing business in the region entrepreneurs note primarily access to finance but also funding conditions, legislative environment, access to information, purchasing power of local consumers, unfavorable legal framework and lack of skilled professionals.

Enhanced access to credit is at the top of the government priorities. Most entrepreneurs today access financial resources not through banks, as they lack the required collateral, but by borrowing from family, friends or private lenders. Even these sources of finance, as research shows, are becoming more "commercialized" when the borrowers have to pay interest. In order to boost

Proposed Action

In 2007 the sector participants will continue to implement income-generating activities and to promote an environment conducive to SME development as part of an exit strategy from humanitarian aid. The income generation component of the programs will be strengthened by addition of a business-planning component in order to provide beneficiaries with an opportunity to enhance their businesses and move from survival to a viable and profitable business that not only provides for the family but also creates new jobs in the market. Sector activities will also support growth of small and micro enterprise by building awareness and increased understanding among entrepreneurs regarding tax laws, registration of business procedures, promote professional networks and business advisory services. Enhanced access to microfinance will be supported by UNDP and DRC.

During 2007, capacity building will be provided to government programs to better respond to the needs of employment seekers with special needs, i.e., integrating persons removed from relief rosters, women, youth and the disabled. Additionally, sector participants will work closely with communities, institutions and individuals to build opportunities for self-reliance through projects targeting livelihoods support for individual beneficiaries, thus bridging humanitarian relief and recovery.

In light of the federal center's priorities shift from post-crises measures toward supporting the dynamic economic growth in the region, the sector members will continue to provide their support with particular emphasis on SME and rural development as well as investment promotion. They will coordinate their activities with the Government's efforts to ensure the sustainable livelihood of refugees and IDPs by enabling small-scale start-ups through grants.



Coordination will be ensured with the Governance, Food Security and Agriculture, Peace and Tolerance, and Mine Action Sectors through the facilitation of business-community involvement into the recovery efforts owing to improved business image of the region. Among other things, access to best practices in managing recovery programs through various trainings and study tours will allow the local governments to better target their social and economic recovery programs.

Indicators

- *GDP rate: Regional and Republic*
- *Number of registered small and micro businesses*
 - *Number of micro-credits granted*
 - *Number of entities trained and able to equitably deliver business training and advise*
 - *Number of entrepreneurs, both in urban and rural areas, trained on business development*
 - *Number of income generating and livelihoods support projects implemented*
 - *Number of jobs created and sustained.*

Quick impact project, implemented by UNHCR in Ingushetia.

Photo: T. Makeeva, UNHCR

OBJECTIVES

- **Promote development of a transparent legal and regulatory environment conducive to SME development and investment promotion**
- **Provide increased access to grants and credit to aspiring and existing entrepreneurs**
- **Provide access to vocational training, business training and consulting services to aspiring and existing entrepreneurs through support to Business Advisory Centers, Business Incubators and other facilities.**

PARTICIPANTS

International
 CARE CANADA/
 CARITAS/ CPCD/
 ICRC/ SDC/ DRC/
 IRC/ SHA/ WFP/
 WVI/ UNICEF/
 UNESCO/

National
 MoEs/ Serlo/ Vesta/
 Denal/ Berkat/
 Youth Forum/
 Farn/
 Open Continent/
 CPHC/

3.4.B Education

Analysis of Need

In Chechnya, the education system has witnessed some visible progress in 2006, as the republican government managed to attract and allocate additional federal funds for its recovery. According to the Chechen Ministry of Education, while only 54 schools and kindergartens were rehabilitated (mostly without central heating, water and power supply) within the Federal Special Program during the period 2000-2005, in 2006 alone some 46 facilities (schools, kindergartens, sport schools, children recreational centers and houses for teachers) were physically repaired, with the installation of latrines, gas supply and heating systems included. Official statistics from the Chechen Ministry of Education indicate that 98% of school-age children (215,000 pupils) - including boarding schools and over 13,000 young people attending evening schools - are currently enrolled in 456 ordinary and 24 evening primary and secondary schools in the republic.

Significant gaps, however, remain. According to the preliminary findings of

seem to be the root causes of this alarming situation. Many schools located in remote areas are still damaged or dilapidated, while classes are often organized according to 2 or even 3 shifts per day. The steady return of IDPs is further compounding the limited reception capacity of the education system. In addition, the availability of textbooks, stationery, school furniture and other educational materials, although recently improved, remains insufficient, particularly in rural schools. Strengthening the technical capacity-building of teachers also remains an outstanding issue. New updated versions of Chechen textbooks should be printed and distributed, so as to support the children's knowledge of their mother tongue.

Similar structural problems affect access to education opportunities, as well as the quality of services provided for children in Ingushetia and Dagestan. In the latter republic, some 416,000 children are enrolled in 1,664 schools, with 389 primary schools located in mountainous rural areas. In Ingushetia, 73,000 students are enrolled in 113 schools, often working in 2 or 3 shifts. However, the VAM exercise found that over 33% of children aged 7-15 in Ingushetia were not attending school regularly either. The situation is particularly critical for displaced children, 37.5% of whom are not attending school regularly. It should be noted that the integration in the mainstream education system of the 1,200 displaced children hosted in the remaining UNICEF-supervised 'parallel' schools in Ingushetia was successfully completed in summer 2006. In terms of educational achievements, the VAM found no indication that female education is disadvantaged in Chechnya and Ingushetia. On the contrary, girls seem to have a slightly higher school achievement record than boys.

The pre-school education sector also constitutes a cause for concern. In Chechnya, as of today, 93 kindergartens cater for some 7,400 children aged 3-6. While UNICEF, Caritas, WVI and IRC managed to create and support over 50 Children Centers for some 3,000 chil-

TARGET POPULATION

NUMBER

<i>School-age children in Ingushetia (7-17)</i>	<i>73,000</i>
<i>School age IDP children in Ingushetia (7-17)</i>	<i>5,000</i>
<i>Pre-school-age children in Ingushetia (3-6)</i>	<i>38,000</i>
<i>School-age children in Chechnya (7-17)</i>	<i>215,000</i>
<i>Pre-school age children in Chechnya (3-6)</i>	<i>85,000</i>
<i>School-age children in Dagestan (7-17)</i>	<i>432,000</i>
<i>School-age IDP children in Dagestan (7-17)</i>	<i>1,700</i>
<i>Pre-school age children in Dagestan (3-6)</i>	<i>190,000</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,039,700</i>

the recent WFP/UNICEF VAM exercise, over 41 % of children aged 7-15 in Chechnya are not attending school on a regular basis. The disruption of school infrastructure, extensive population displacement, and economic hardship

dren in Chechnya and Ingushetia, the vast majority of their peers (around 75,000) do not have access to pre-school education, due to the lack of kindergartens and financial resources. In Ingushetia, out of 38,000 children of pre-school age, only some 3,000 children have access to basic education and care in 24 kindergartens. In Dagestan, out of 190,000 pre-school age children, only 58,000 have access to education and care in 597 kindergartens, while education opportunities for all other children are very limited.

The situation faced by disabled children residing in special boarding schools and other education institutions also stands high on the education agenda. In Chechnya, of some 20,000 children with disabilities only 3,286 have access to education: 750 of them are enrolled in special boarding schools and 483 are provided with home teaching opportunities. In Ingushetia, out of some 3,300 disabled children, 280 stay in normal or special schools, while 170 are provided with home teaching. Teachers and caregivers working in ordinary schools have inadequate technical expertise to serve disabled children and their parents. In addition, strong prejudices and inappropriate concerns stand on the way of the progressive inclusion of such children into the mainstream education system.

In Chechnya there are still no facilities suitable to provide recreation and sport activities for children and youth, particularly during the summer period. The MoE and MoLSD are thus obliged to organize camps outside the republic (which limits the number of children targeted). The rehabilitation of some camp facilities will be a priority for 2007.

The international agencies' cooperation with the republican education authorities in the region has been intensifying and developing positively in 2006, with an increased focus on the quality of the services provided and on the need to build up the technical capacity of local education staff. In addition, the Education Sector Working Group ensures the regular sharing of needs assessments' findings and coordinates

planning with the Health, Water and Sanitation (e.g. for school rehabilitation), and Protection Sectors (e.g. for the integration of displaced children into the main school system), so as to pursue a more focused assistance to beneficiaries.

Proposed Action

UNICEF, in its capacity as the Education Sector Chair, will continue to promote an even closer partnership between aid agencies and local education authorities. On the basis of the qualitative and quantitative information collected jointly with the MoEs, aid agencies will seek to identify and address the priority needs in the sector. The work planning for 2007, in fact, has been jointly discussed with the MoEs of Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan. This has led to the designation of the following main areas of intervention: pre-school education; improvement of the actual school attendance rates; strengthening the quality of primary and secondary education (including through capacity-building efforts, both in terms of physical rehabilitation, technical training and provision of equipment); promotion of a child-friendly school environment; increase of socialization/recreational opportunities, particularly through summer camps; inclusive education. In this context, WFP and DRC will continue to promote supplementary feeding among primary school children throughout Chechnya with a view to address short-term hunger and improve attendance. The recent security de-phasing in Chechnya will allow for more regular access to the remote areas of the republic as well as to Dagestan.

In Chechnya, taking into account the growing resources allocated by the republican government to this area, the physical rehabilitation of education facilities will remain an area of limited engagement, though mostly focused on remote districts. Building upon the findings of its 2005 comprehensive assessment on the physical state and basic needs of schools and kindergartens, UNICEF will conduct minor refurbishment of school buildings, including those hosting Early Childhood

OBJECTIVES

- *Contribute to the increase in actual attendance rates by school children in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan;*
- *Increase the number of children who have access to - and attend - pre-school education and support the improvement of the government's policy on ECD (Early Childhood Development) in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan;*
- *Continue to upgrade the professional skills of teachers and MoE administrative staff and increase the availability of essential education materials in schools of Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan;*
- *Promote the adoption and implementation of more inclusive education policies for disabled children;*
- *Advocate for the development and promotion of Life Skills Education (LSE) for children and youth, through formal and informal education opportunities.*

Education (ECE) centers. DRC will concentrate on repairing some 10 schools in the south-eastern part of Chechnya, while SDC is planning the reconstruction of one school in Grozny. Agencies in this sector will also advocate for the MoEs of Chechnya and Ingushetia to redouble their efforts to tackle the alarmingly low regular school attendance rates that have been reported by the VAM. A more in-depth survey will be conducted so as to ascertain the scope of the problem and the reasons behind the low attendance rates.

In order to build the capacity of the education system, support will be given to the Chechen MoE in the production of Chechen textbooks and provision of targeted quantities of school and kindergarten furniture, blackboards and stationery for schools in south-eastern Chechnya. In 2007, within the EU/TACIS special program for the North Caucasus (2007-2009), UNICEF will help the MoEs and Teacher Training Institutes of Chechnya and Ingushetia organize upgrading courses (recognized by the Federal MoE) for over 1,500 teachers, pedagogical staff, administrators and methodologists. In addition, schools in Chechnya and Ingushetia will receive some 70 standard "cabinets/labs" (for 6 key subjects), as well as significant quantities of sport/recreational items (for schools in Ingushetia). IRC will provide

training opportunities and material support to build the capacity of the Institute for Teachers' Improvement in Chechnya, while Caritas will conduct seminars for kindergarten teaching and nursing staff, both in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

In the pre-school area, UNICEF, local NGOs, and the MoE will continue to support 25 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centers in the southern and eastern part of Chechnya, with WFP contributing through the provision of supplementary feeding. Some 1,500 young children (aged 5-6) will thus be able to attend classes and improve their cognitive and health development. Caritas will manage 24 additional ECE centers and 4 kindergartens in Chechnya, as well as 4 kindergartens for IDP children in Ingushetia. Berkat will manage one kindergarten for children with visual problems in Grozny. WVI will also continue to support pre-school age children within its Community Mobilization projects in Urus-Martan and Grozny (Chechnya). UNICEF, together with the MoE, will also establish 5 ECE centers in Ingushetia and 5 more in Dagestan.

The integration of disabled children into the regular education system will be promoted through the following: a series of external and internal trainings on inclusive education (organized by UNICEF and Caritas); the development and printing of special learning materials; the distribution of specific methodological literature for teachers and caregivers; the provision of physical access to education facilities for disabled children; the creation of safe and friendly recreational zones within the school premises; the procurement of special furniture. Agencies will also encourage the creation of associations gathering parents of disabled children, so as to support the promotion of the latter's educational rights in mainstream schools.

While over 80 regions of the Russian Federation have functioning centers for provision of psychological and pedagogical support to students and teachers, a MoE Psycho-Pedagogical and Medico-Social (PPMS) Center has only recently been established in Grozny. It needs

Early Childhood Center Education (ECE). Supported by UNICEF and MoE in Chechnya.
Photo made by M. Sbisbkbanov.



intellectual and technical support to enable local educational personnel to become an active part of psycho-social rehabilitation of Chechen school children. In 2007 UNESCO will strengthen the capacity for psycho-pedagogical support to school children and educational personnel in Chechnya. This will require development of training materials and trainings for Chechen educational specialists, identification of lab schools acting as transmitters of new knowledge and practical skills, and support of the PPMS Center.

Indicators

- *Reduction in the number of children aged 7-15 found to be out of schools;*
- *Reduction in the number of schools in*

Chechnya where classes are held on a 2/3-shift per day basis and increase in the number of schools (in Chechnya and Ingushetia) provided with sufficient educational equipment and supplies;

- *Number of pre-school age children attending public kindergartens, ECE centers and Community Mobilization Centers in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan;*
- *Number of teachers and education officials trained and equipped with updated methodologies, including on Inclusive Education (IE) approaches;*
- *Number of pilot schools applying IE policies and of disabled children integrated in mainstream schools; number of teenagers and youth directly benefiting from Life-Skills Education.*

PARTICIPANTS

International
ACF/ Caritas/ DRC/
FAO/ ICRC/ IMC/
IR/ MSF - Holland/
UNDP/ WFP/
WHO/ WVI/

National
CHA/ OC/ Vesta

3.4.C Food Security and Agriculture

BENEFICIARY POPULATION	TOTAL
<i>Chechnya</i>	
<i>Basic food supplies (General Food Distribution)</i>	118,000
<i>Food for Education</i>	123,200
<i>Food Fund (Food for Work/Training, TB support and HIV support programs, Dining Hall)</i>	19,650
<i>Agriculture inputs</i>	10,337
<i>Micro-credit</i>	100
<i>Coordination</i>	1,000
<i>Ingushetia</i>	
<i>Basic food supplies (General Food Distribution)</i>	10,000
<i>Food Fund (Food for Work/Training, TB support)</i>	350
<i>Agriculture inputs</i>	3,450
<i>Micro-credit</i>	100
<i>Coordination</i>	500
<i>North Ossetia-Alania</i>	
<i>Agriculture inputs</i>	3,150
<i>Coordination</i>	100
<i>Dagestan</i>	
<i>Basic food supplies</i>	5,000
GRAND TOTAL	294,937

Analysis of Need

The Food Security and Agriculture Sector provides a complementary mix of analytical work, relief and recovery assistance in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan. In 2006, the level of food relief decreased, based on assessed needs. At the same time, there was an increase in recovery-oriented activities, with food assistance acting as a catalyst toward promoting sustainable livelihoods among vulnerable groups through Food-for-Work and Food-for-Education. Those most vulnerable, who were unable to cope without food aid, continued to receive it through various international and national food actors. In rural areas, additional assistance started to come in

through FAO and UNDP in support of agricultural development.

In order to determine future directions in the North Caucasus, WFP, jointly with UNICEF, DRC and other sectoral partners, conducted an in-depth Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) survey in Chechnya and Ingushetia with a focus on food security and nutrition, as well as underlying factors, the broad results of which are summarized in the Section 'Major developments in 2006' of this Workplan.

Around 30 percent of the surveyed households received humanitarian food aid, and from the perspective of the research teams, food aid is being appropriately targeted as it reaches segments of

population which appear to be food insecure. **The VAM assessment concludes that the situation is not yet conducive to precipitous reductions in food aid and that more attention should be paid to the impoverished rural areas.** Aid agencies are called upon to pursue a more coordinated relief - recovery strategy that uses food aid in new, innovative ways and which involves the full participation of local government, as a means to enhance governance and leverage scarce resources. Links with the Economic Growth and Education Sectors will be encouraged on interventions, such as Food-for-Work, Food-for-Training and Food-for-Education, where food aid can be used complementary to the provision of technical assistance and inputs.

Agriculture has traditionally played an important role in the economy of the North Caucasus. In Chechnya, it is estimated that some 70 percent of the population partially derive their livelihood from agricultural activities; with the sector being the basis of household food security and the major source of employment. In the current economic climate and given the identified development potential for the North Caucasus, a strategic focus on agriculture is an integral aspect of the rehabilitation and recovery of the region. For the republic of Chechnya, in particular, it is seen as crucial.

Recovery of sustainable agriculture must be informed by a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities and of the supporting framework for effecting the required changes. There are indications that there is a need for significant investment in irrigation/water management systems, rehabilitation of processing facilities and agricultural machinery, restoration of input supply and revitalization of perennial crops.

The aforementioned goes beyond the scope of humanitarian-type assistance, which has been the main focus, thus far. Assistance in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector in 2007 will concentrate more on recovery-type projects which can be implemented within the envisaged operational limitations and still deliver an impact on vulnerability. Efforts

will continue, and be intensified, at linking the food aid activities, undertaken by WFP, with recovery-oriented initiatives pursued by FAO and UNDP geared toward promoting sustainable agriculture.

At the same time, it is proposed that an in-depth analysis of the agricultural sector of the North Caucasus be conducted by FAO in 2007 to assist in informing the appropriate regional agricultural policy, strategy and programming response for accelerating recovery in the agricultural sector. This responds directly to the clear perspective articulated by the Deputy Plenipotentiary Representative of the Russian Federation President for the Southern Federal Okrug on 19 September 2006, urging UN agencies and international organizations, inter alia, to support the federal priority for agricultural development in the region within the framework of the national Project on Agriculture. The analysis, which will take into account other relevant recently completed assessments, will also provide a meaningful context for locating and linking on-going sectoral initiatives.

Due to the above, the major challenge for Food Security and Agriculture Sector agencies is to identify a strategy that accelerates the return to sustainable food and economic security without abandoning those in need of a continued humanitarian safety net. In due respect to the needs of the latter, sector agencies will continue with relief food aid in form of General Food Distributions, though at a significantly decreased level, targeting only those most vulnerable beneficiaries with extremely limited or no potential to be self-reliant. Other means of serving the most vulnerable will also be considered, such as an extended setup of Dining Hall projects and 'meals on wheels' for those, who are even unable to reach distribution points.

Over and above General Food Distributions, sector agencies will pursue a more coordinated relief-to-recovery strategy that uses food in new, innovative ways and which involves the full participation of local governments and community representatives. These partner-

OBJECTIVES

- *Improve food security and contribute toward sustainable poverty reduction among vulnerable households.*
- *Concentrate on refining numbers of beneficiaries receiving food aid in order to ensure that the most vulnerable strata are being served with the most appropriate interventions.*
- *Accommodate and integrate the socially-disadvantaged in income earning activities by providing inputs.*
- *Rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure and services.*
- *Promote rehabilitation and construction of shelter.*
- *Increase attendance and enhance learning capacity among primary schoolchildren.*
- *Improve community mobilization and encourage self-help initiatives geared toward recovery.*
- *Strengthen institutional capacities to effectively support food security, social welfare and agricultural development.*

ships will be necessary to ensure enhanced ownership and to leverage scarce resources. As such, agencies will coordinate their activities through a unified strategy.

Based on the outcome of the in-depth agricultural analysis, agencies will identify small-scale, localized agricultural projects where food aid can become a catalyst for reconstruction of rural livelihoods and support people during a transition phase. These projects will aim at mobilizing local resources, labor, land, and social capital. Agencies will also explore the potential of using food aid to promote shelter and infrastructure rehabilitation. Food-for-Work would be the main mechanisms for implementing such projects.

Food-for-Education will continue to extend supplementary feeding to primary school children, thereby encouraging school enrolment and attendance. Sector feeding programs will also further the involvement of local communities in supporting the nutritional care of their children through community mobilization projects. Sector agencies will try to identify ways to support skills-building among young, unemployed people through Food-for-Training, as a means to improve their income opportunities.

Proposed Action

A) Food-supported Activities:

WFP, DRC, IR, CHA, WVI, and Caritas will conduct:

- *General Food Distribution (GFD):* Distribution of basic food rations will continue at a reduced level to benefit **118,000** most vulnerable persons in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan with limited or no potential of self reliance. Local administrative offices and community leaders will be engaged in the targeting process.

- *Food for Education (FFE):* Provision of supplementary food rations to **123,200** primary and pre-school children (note reference in Education Sector Strategy). The local Ministry of Education will be a key partner in this program.

- *Food Fund activities*, in support of **20,000** beneficiaries. The Food Fund will primarily focus on Food-for-Work with greater emphasis on livelihoods support, strengthening the agricultural sector and harvest production. It will include land cultivation and rehabilitation of infrastructure/assets. Local administrations and farm units will remain a key implementation partner. Close collaboration will continue with FAO and UNDP to combine food distributions with the provision of technical inputs and non-food items (note reference in Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation Sector Strategy). To a lesser extent, Food Fund activities will also include shelter rehabilitation, Food-for-Training to promote skills building, particularly among young, unemployed people, provision of daily hot meals to most vulnerable people in urban areas and food assistance to TB patients (through WHO and MSF-Holland) and HIV/AIDs affected persons (note reference in Health Sector Strategy).

Indicators

- *Number of beneficiaries assisted and tonnage distributed;*
- *Number of assets created/rehabilitated;*
- *Number of households assisted within the framework of Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training, who have increased their income and/or integrated into local communities after project completion;*
 - *Attendance rate among assisted primary school children;*
 - *TB default rate;*
 - *Increased cooperation with local government and community leaders on targeting and project implementation.*

B) Agriculture Activities:

FAO will:

- *Conduct an assessment of the agricultural potential of the North Caucasus and develop a sectoral strategic framework for rehabilitation and recovery (proposal);*
- *Develop and establish an effective mechanism for coordination of agricultural assistance, including monitoring*



WFP's Food for Education program in Chechnya

impact (proposal);

- Continue implementation of the greenhouse project for **200** households in Ingushetia and Chechnya;
- Strengthen production and marketing of high value vegetables produced under greenhouse and open field cultivation in the North Caucasus (proposal under consideration by the Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- Implement small scale livestock (cattle/sheep) production for **200** households in Ingushetia and Chechnya (proposal for consideration by EC-ECHO);
- Support rehabilitation of the seed sector in Chechnya (proposal);
- Promote the development of private enterprise in the agricultural sector through micro-credit (proposal for collaboration with UNDP).

DRC will:

- Continue to get households involved in various agricultural related activities (greenhouses, livestock management, and if possible, farming plots of arable land);

Indicators

- *Assessment of the agricultural potential of the North Caucasus completed and*

a strategic framework for rehabilitation and recovery developed;

- *Coordination mechanism for monitoring impact of agricultural assistance in the North Caucasus operational;*
- *Number of beneficiaries with reduced reliance on external food aid, enjoying a more balanced diet (fresh vegetables and milk and milk products, and supplying the local market with vegetables and milk;*
- *Number of beneficiaries received agricultural assets (greenhouses, livestock and related inputs) and trained in good agricultural/livestock production and marketing practices;*
- *Increased quantities of seeds available in Chechnya;*
- *Increased numbers of small agricultural businesses established using micro-credit.*

C) Rural Development Assistance:

UNDP will:

- Conduct capacity building and technical support to farmers on a sustainable basis in order to establish effective agriculture and rural development; development of a network of Agriculture Extension Service Centers both at the republic and district level;

- Continue support to further development and strengthening of the network of Artificial Insemination Stations in order to enhance cattle quality and milk production;
- Support the establishment of Milk and Honey Cooperatives in order to establish horizontal links between the producers and vertical links with wholesale buyers of agriculture products;
- Enhance access to credit through support to Agriculture Credit Cooperatives;
- Set up and reinforce development of Cattle Revolving Funds;
- Contribute to developing a positive image of farming and agriculture as a sector of employment for the youth through the establishment of a Training Farm where the youth will be trained on planting, growing, landscape gardening and marketing;

- Support rehabilitation of orchards: training of teams on orchards pruning.

Indicators

- *Capacity building and technical support to farmers is available and provides real-life solutions that result in positive changes in the lives of the rural population;*
- *Number of calves born as a result of artificial insemination;*
- *Increase in local milk production;*
- *Number of Agriculture Credit Cooperatives operating viably;*
- *Number of micro-credits granted to farmers;*
- *Number of beneficiaries in Cattle Revolving Funds;*
- *Number of jobs created in the rural area;*
- *Number of young taking up employment in the agriculture sector.*

3.4.D Governance

Analysis of Need

The challenge in the field of governance is to develop institutions and processes that respond to the needs of citizens, including the poor and the displaced. The sector participants seek to bring people together, build partnerships and share knowledge on ways to promote participation, accountability and effectiveness at all levels of governance. Within this overall framework, in 2006 several training activities for government representatives were undertaken by the sector agencies, including those organized in partnership with the World Bank, to build the skills of the regional governments in addressing the issues of public administration reform in the North Caucasus.

A number of consultations were conducted with the regional authorities to identify the government priorities for reforming the public sector and a number of activities have been planned in partnership with the regional governments to address the core challenges in this area which include but are not limited to the technical training and capacity building in the field of budgeting and co-funding, decentralized cooperation and district budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, strategic planning, public service management and other. UNDP and the sector agencies have supported projects to sensitize government officials of the North Caucasus republics to the need for situation-specific baseline information, impact objectives, and indicators as means to clarify (and justify) the scope of socio-economic recovery programming. Consultations within the republican governments have confirmed their interest in institution-building support to improve public-sector management and enhance the attractiveness of the region to investors.

Much attention has been drawn to the slow rate of socio-economic recovery and reconstruction in the North Caucasus and to the incongruence between rate of progress and increases in contributions from the federal budget.

TARGET POPULATION	NUMBERS
<i>In Ingushetia</i>	80,000
<i>In Chechnya</i>	200,000
<i>In RNO-Alania</i>	150,000
<i>In Dagestan</i>	500,000
<i>Total</i>	930,000

Improved management of development planning, administration and budgeting could ensure that funds earmarked for development activities and services are used more effectively. Activities undertaken will provide training and build skills for communication and information management, strategic development and implementation of socio-economic recovery plans in cooperation with other levels of government and with aid agencies, inclusive decision-making with civil society, and, budget management leading to improved service delivery

The urgent need to raise the level of economic development in the North Caucasus and the limited availability of resources to fund core socio-economic development objectives and tasks make the stimulating investments to the North Caucasus a key priority in public administration reform in North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan.

Proposed Action

In 2007, the World Bank and UNDP will continue supporting republican and district governments in development of assessments and provision of training, aimed at enhancing capacities in budget and resource management. WHO, UNHCR and UNICEF will engage republican line ministries in activities that enable them to better identify, plan and manage social programs, ensuring that the most needy are served. IRC will continue to work with local NGO partners to help residents come together to identify and prioritize community issues to be addressed through community-driven sub-projects realized in partnership with local government structures and will also

PARTICIPANTS

International
UNICEF/ UNHCR/
WFP/ IRC/ WHO/
WVI/ UNDP/
WORLD BANK/

National
CRC/ CHA/ CPHA/
Open Continent/

OBJECTIVES

- *Contribute toward successful implementation of the public administration reform in the North Caucasus and enhancement of public-sector management of administrative and budgeting functions at the regional and municipal levels*
- *Improve capacities for inclusive, strategic planning of development processes that reflect an efficient allocation of resources according to the priorities of all stakeholders*
- *Build effective partnerships that link community members, government and civil society actors in decision-making on public resource allocation and service delivery*

continue to build the organizational capacity of local non-governmental organizations through trainings and access to grants for projects aimed at the development of civil society in the region.

These ambitious activities will be a foundation for other support projects building self-reliance among government duty bearers and communities. Additional, future activities could include:

- Supporting the establishment of a local e-governance plan on the basis of the assessment of the ICT infrastructure and human capacity within the North Caucasus republics to outline the steps needed to improve local governance efficiency, effectiveness and responsiveness to the citizens;
- Helping to establish community-awareness and decision-making mechanisms that help communities effectively influence public-sector management, transparency and financial accountability impacting public service delivery;
- Carrying out joint needs assessments in local communities, with representatives of both the communities and the

government to support capacity building and particularly activities that may be jointly undertaken or cost-shared; and

- Supporting the efforts of republican governments and civil society members in establishing a set of anti-corruption measures focused on the aspects of law-making expertise, public service delivery and capacity development.

Indicators

- *Increase in budget spending on prioritized social services in the targeted areas*
 - *Number of co-funded joint initiatives*
 - *Number of training seminars conducted for government representatives, representatives of local non-governmental organizations or grass-roots community groups*
 - *Number of projects resulting from effective partnerships between community members, government and civil society actors*
 - *Number of instances in which the notions given during the seminars/trainings have been applied in the public decision-making processes.*

3.4.E Health

Analysis of Need

The general health status of the people in the North Caucasus republics still compares unfavorably to the Russian Federation average. Due to the collapse of the health system, access to health care is limited and the quality of health services is poor throughout the region. The health system suffers from a lack of technical, administrative and managerial skills among staff; a lack of specialized and basic medical equipment, furniture, and consumables; the dilapidated state of health facilities; and in frequent cases, poor water and electricity supply and sewage.

Public health needs remain greatest in Chechnya as a post-conflict area. The presence of large IDP populations in Dagestan and Ingushetia puts pressure on an already weak health system. North Ossetia-Alania and KBR require institutional capacity building and development, especially in terms of human resources for health strategic planning, which is an important component of health system development.

The Health Sector Working Group has focused largely on the strengthening of primary health care in the North Caucasus, in line with the national priorities. In 2006, the region has experienced positive changes in the Health Sector due to an increase of the federal budget allocated to the strengthening of the health care system, in particular for the rehabilitation of the health infrastructure, the provision of equipment, and the provision of training for the implementation of the priorities outlined in the national health plan. However, initial expectations were not met in 2006.

The effects of repeated crises in the North Caucasus pose serious challenges to the Health Sector, which in 2007 will require both humanitarian and recovery-oriented support, as well as longer-term efforts in partnership with government to address structural health sector weaknesses, promote good governance and build local capacities. There is still a need for increased capacity in the area of management of human resources which

TARGET POPULATION*	NUMBER
<i>Republic of Ingushetia - IDPs and residents</i>	494,000
<i>Republic of Chechnya - IDPs and residents</i>	1,162,800
<i>Republic of Dagestan - IDPs and residents</i>	10,000
<i>Republic of North Ossetia-Alania - IDPs and residents</i>	100,000
<i>Kabardino - Balkaria (KBR) - IDPs and residents</i>	100,000
<i>Total</i>	1,866,000

* Includes both direct beneficiaries receiving individual medical aid, psychosocial care and assisted state health facilities, and indirect beneficiaries benefiting from improved state health services (through reconstructed facilities, drugs, instruments, and equipment provided; and trainings, etc.)

would help improve quality of care service delivery and develop an appropriate health reform strategy.

In this transitional process, inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination with strategic sectors such as "Governance" and "Water and Sanitation" will be essential. It will also be increasingly important that the government and civil society start to take ownership of the recovery agenda.

a) The following are the basic health services and public health needs of the vulnerable, which will require continued humanitarian efforts:

Maternal and Child Health

Maternal and infant mortality rates in Chechnya and Ingushetia are two to four times higher than in the rest of the Russian Federation. Despite some improvements in overall child mortality rates since 2002, mother and child health remains a priority of the health care system for 2007.

Population coverage by nurses, district pediatricians, and gynecologists is low and many pregnant women remain unseen throughout their pregnancy. Iron-deficiency anaemia is highly prevalent in pregnant and lactating women as well as in children. Poor follow up of children and women's health as a result of poor health awareness presents an additional challenge. The WFP/UNICEF VAM assessment points to a high level of acute malnutrition at 10 percent among surveyed children in Chechnya and Ingushetia aged 6 - 59 months, with

PARTICIPANTS

International

ACF/ CARITAS/
CARE CANADA/
DRC/ HFO/ HI/
ICRC/ IMC/
ISLAMIC RELIEF/
MEDINA/ MDM/
MSF-B/ MSF-F/
MSF-H/ SHA/ SDC/
WORLD VISION/
UNICEF/ WFP/
WHO/

National

Association of
Chechen Women
Doctors/
Children Fund
RNO-A/
CRC/ Denal/ LSTG/
Memorial/ Serlo/
Sintem/
Women Dignity/

severe wasting affecting more than two percent of these children. Severe wasting can lead to increased mortality and needs to be addressed. Acute malnutrition in the region is due not only to food shortages but also to the interaction of several factors, including inadequate diet, chronic health diseases, and poor access to health care and good quality water. Limited breastfeeding practices may also be a compounding factor; only 20 percent of women breastfeed their children up to the recommended six months. Psychological stress is often quoted as a reason for inadequate nursing. These findings, which need to be followed-up by more specific assessments, seem to indicate that a nutrition response is urgently needed.

The awareness of mothers and other primary child caregivers on breast-feeding practices remains low. The absence of sufficient infrastructure and adequate equipment and drugs to properly treat newborns, children and pregnant women, together with the lack of knowledge among responsible health staff, leads to the high prevalence of early childhood illnesses. Alarming indicators of mother and child health are early age child disability, the number of out-of-town referrals, late hospitalizations, and pathologies at child delivery (up to 40%).

Communicable Disease Control and Immunization

The housing of thousands of IDPs in temporary accommodations characterized by shortages of potable water, lack of adequate sanitation, crowded living conditions, and poor waste removal exposes them to an increased risk of water-borne and air-transmitted communicable diseases. Acute intestinal and respiratory infections constitute the most frequent cause of morbidity among children. The vaccination coverage of IDPs and the general population has been improving but still needs sustained attention from international health partners. The incidence of infectious diseases that can be prevented through vaccination, such as smallpox, is growing. The rate of rabies is increasing and is directly

connected to the absence of planned immunization and the insufficient supply of vaccines. The effectiveness of the ongoing Expanded Program for Immunization (EPI) has been partially jeopardized by weak routine immunization services; as a result, the immunization coverage among children remains insufficient. Preparedness levels for potential outbreaks of diseases such as Avian Flu also need to be strengthened. Laboratory conditions are inadequate throughout the region, mainly due to shortages of basic reagents and equipment and insufficient knowledge and practical skills among staff.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS Control

Migration and displacement, combined with a lack of education and employment, are associated with the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and risky behavior such as drug and alcohol abuse. The promotion of safe reproductive health practices is at its lowest. The HIV prevalence in Chechnya and Ingushetia is still lower than the Russian average but is steadily increasing, including HIV mortality. More pregnant women with HIV are being detected. In Chechnya only, the mid-year HIV incidence rate has increased from 41.9 per 100,000 in 2005 to 57.3 in 2006 (the HIV rate was 10.3 in 2004 and 7.0 in 2003). With respect to STIs, the situation is critical, as the capacity of health facilities to diagnose and treat them is virtually nonexistent as reflected by increasing cases of congenital syphilis and mortality cases of late syphilis complications. The testing of blood for transfusions remains a challenge in both Chechnya and Ingushetia. In both republics available blood reserves at the blood banks are insufficient and technical capacity for testing is not appropriate.

Tuberculosis Control

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a serious public health threat for the year 2007 in all North Caucasus republics, especially Chechnya. TB-related problems (morbidity, mortality) have been annually

increasing. In Chechnya, the incidence of TB has increased from 178.4 per 100,000 in 2001 to 856.5 in 2006. Only minimal TB prevention and detection activities take place. The migration of infected and/or partially treated patients to and from Chechnya increases the risk of spreading the disease. The number of default patients stopping TB treatment is on the increase, which hampers follow up and increases multi drug resistance. The dual TB/HIV rates are of high concern in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

b) The following are identified as the priorities of the health system to be addressed through the strengthening of local health capacity:

Building Capacities of Local Health Systems

The capacity building of health managers to develop strategies of health service delivery is one of the main challenges in the North Caucasus. The fragility of the overall health sector and of the public one in particular, already worsened by the crises in the region, has been exacerbated by the on-going effort of the federal authorities to decentralize and dele-

gate the management of health activities to republican levels. The local health systems have been unable to cope with the increased demand from the vulnerable population, and the public health system has been overwhelmed by the burden influencing the modalities for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the destroyed health system in the affected areas. In 2007, a coordinated effort will be undertaken by health partners to provide technical and operational support to the health authorities to build the capacities of health managers in the republics.

Support for Health Care Infrastructure (Primary and Secondary)

The North Caucasus republics have an equally strong need for capital investment for the rehabilitation of the health system, including the rehabilitation of existing PHC units, the repair and maintenance of hospitals and polyclinics, and the provision of adequate health facility space for services delivery. The majority of health facilities (60%) have not been maintained and/or rehabilitated in the last 15 years.

In 2007, the lack of essential medical diagnostic capacity, laboratory equip-



UNICEF's antenatal care project.

Health education session for pregnant mothers to promote better parental practices for young children.

Grozny, Republican Clinical Children Hospital, July 2006.

Photo by Lom-Aly Elderkbanov

OBJECTIVES

General objective

• **To reduce the health consequences of crises on the people in the North Caucasus and minimize their social and economic impact.**

Specific objectives

• **To improve and promote access to preventive and curative services at primary and secondary levels for vulnerable populations in need of continued humanitarian support**

• **To strengthen the health system and increase the capacity of local health authorities to address the urgent challenges of the early recovery phase in partnership with health stakeholders.**

ment and instruments, and essential drugs will be addressed as a priority in order to restore the capacity of the basic health system to function.

Mental Health Sector and Psychosocial Rehabilitation

The importance of psychosocial assistance, including in cases of gender-based violence, as well as the health services available for conflict-affected people cannot be underestimated.

Displacement and poverty in an unstable and volatile environment are conducive to psychosomatic conditions, aggravate stress, and increase the number of adolescents and children in need of professional psychological care. Mental health services, including psychosocial rehabilitation, are among those suffering the most from the crises in the North Caucasus.

In 2007, Health Sector partners will engage in a coordinated effort in partnership with the local authorities to strengthen a sustainable system through institutional capacity building in Chechnya and Ingushetia. The shortage of psychologists and specialized medical professionals is an issue of concern in this sector.

Specialized Health Services

The absence of access to specialized health care services continues to be one of the most critical health sector problems in Chechnya and to a lesser extent in Ingushetia and Dagestan. Patients in need of specialized health care need to seek specialized services outside the republic, but the majority of the population cannot afford the high costs of outside medical treatment. In the first six months of 2006, over 4,450 people were referred to other regions of the Russian Federation mostly for oncology, abdominal and cardiovascular surgery, urology, ophthalmology, and haemodialysis treatment.

Proposed Actions

The reduction of the UN Security Phase in Chechnya opens new opportunities for health partners active in the republic to better meet humanitarian needs and fur-

ther expand health projects thereby contributing to social development.

WHO will strengthen the present health coordination mechanism aiming for international health partners to effectively complement national short and medium term relief and recovery efforts. In addition, activities will be continued to maximize collaboration with other sectors and stakeholders.

Health partners will engage in the rehabilitation of PHC units, hospitals, and polyclinics (HFO, Medina, IMC, WVI). Mobile medical team services providing essential services in 10 TACs in Chechnya and 50 PHC units (MSF-B, MSF-H, IMC, WVI) will continue operating in 2007. Health clinics run by international organizations will focus on the needs of IDPs in Ingushetia and Chechnya and expand their services to the rest of the population (IMC, MSF-F, MSF-H, WVI, MSF-B). The early detection and the prevention of tuberculosis will be one of the primary objectives for 2007 for MSF-H, SDC/SHA, and WHO. WFP will continue to provide food assistance to TB patients and persons affected by HIV/AIDS. Projects in support of psychosocial and rehabilitative services for the physically disabled youth and adult population will continue (Denal, HI, UNESCO). Gender-based violence projects will be implemented. Organizations will strengthen psychosocial counseling programs (ACF, Care, CRC, DRC, Denal, LTSG, MSF-H, SDC/SHA, Sintem, Serlo, WVI, WHO).

UNICEF will continue implementing the EPI, address iron deficiency and anemia among children and women in Chechnya and Ingushetia, and support Vitamin A supplementation and deworming campaigns. The capacity of health personnel will be strengthened through training provided within the framework of EPI and CIMCI (Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses) programs. In the framework of its partnership with EU/TACIS, UNICEF will procure and distribute essential medical and dental equipment to two MCH facilities in Chechnya as well as selected schools in Ingushetia.

UNICEF will consolidate and extend the two newly established and complementary networks for the psychosocial rehabilitation of children in Chechnya: one based in schools and one focused on psychosocial rehabilitation centers. In addition, the organization will continue to facilitate the work of the Multi-Ministerial Steering Committee for Psychosocial Rehabilitation, as well as support the Chechen Government itself in formulating a Republican Action Plan for Psychosocial Rehabilitation.

Health Sector organizations will carry out activities to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS in the North Caucasus and improve quality of life for people living with HIV/AIDS through technical support to the AIDS centers in Grozny, Vladikavkaz, Nazran; the network of Youth Friendly Clinics; etc. (Caritas, SDC/SHA, UNICEF, WVD).

Some organizations will address the needs of referral patients in critical and severe conditions for out-of-town treatment by covering all related expenses (Denal).

A coordinated effort will be made to

support the local health institutions in designing strategies for the early recovery of the overall health system in close partnership with the multitude of health stakeholders operating in the affected areas. Working with local health authorities to strengthen/build their managerial capacity will be a priority in order for them to maintain health sector leadership for the delivery of the basic health services across this protracted chronic crises phase.

Indicators

- *Perinatal, infant and maternal morbidity and mortality rate;*
- *Incidence of vaccine preventable diseases;*
- *Incidence of HIV/AIDS and TB;*
- *Number of upgraded health facilities;*
- *Number of trained medium-level health managers;*
- *Number of trained health professional;*
- *Number of health services covered by international and national organizations; and*
- *Number of vulnerable people who received psychosocial counseling.*

PARTICIPANTS

International
DRC/DDG
HI/ICRC/UNICEF/
WHO/UNDP/

National
LSG/VoM/
Government
(Chechnya)/
Min. of Education/
Min. of LSD/
Min. of Health/
EMERCOM/
Society for the
Disabled
District administra-
tions/

3.4.F Mine Action

Analysis of Need

According to the UNICEF-managed IMSMA (Information Management System for Mine Action) database, as of end-October 2006, some 3,061 civilians (including 753 children) had been killed or injured by landmines and UXO in Chechnya since 1995. In addition, landmines and UXO aggravate the social and economic vulnerability of the population, including by hindering access to agricultural land and increasing the existing challenges to the physical reconstruction of houses, factories, and infrastructure. In March 2006, UNICEF, in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Atlanta, USA) undertook an in-depth analysis of victim data. Large percentages of children and adults were injured while traveling or performing basic income-generating or livelihood-supporting activities (farming, tending animals, collecting wood, food or water). The study also showed that the civilian

ble intention to restore their destroyed housing) as well as the foreseen increase in economic activities. Therefore, republican, regional and federal authorities should recognize that addressing the mine/UXO threat in a structural manner is key to the fulfillment of the planned socio-economic recovery of the republic.

When it comes to the structural response to the mine/UXO threat, no groundbreaking development took place in 2006. On the other hand, the Ministry of Emergencies (EMERCOM) of Chechnya undertook steps to cooperate with the regional EMERCOM center (in Rostov-on-Don) in training deminers/sappers from the republic. So far, however, such important initiative has not materialized. According to EMERCOM, training of local professional specialists in mine and UXO clearance will thus remain a priority in 2007. In comparison with previous years, authorities in Chechnya (particularly the local EMERCOM and district administrations) have become more open to discuss the issue of landmines/UXO, which seems to have become less sensitive. Despite this encouraging development, the prevailing conditions remain not fully conducive for jointly addressing the missing element of Mine Action in Chechnya, i.e. surveying, mapping, marking and clearance. Authorities, in fact, have not yet provided tangible indications that a comprehensive clearance program is about to be launched. Meanwhile, some demining is being conducted by the federal army, but with the main aim of facilitating the troops' safe movement.

In 2005/06 significant steps were taken in terms of advocacy and awareness raising, particularly by UNICEF - in cooperation with the Delegation of the European Commission to the Russian Federation. In December 2005, a photo exhibition titled "Mines are Hurting Children. This Should Not Be Happening" was held in Moscow, focusing on the impact of mines/UXO on children in Chechnya. In addition, on 4 April 2006, UNICEF and the EC Delegation, on the occasion of the International Day for Mine Action and Mine Awareness, issued a joint press

BENEFICIARY POPULATION

NUMBER

<i>Mine/UXO at-risk population in Chechnya</i>	<i>250,000</i>
<i>Mine/UXO at-risk population (IDPs) in Ingushetia</i>	<i>20,000</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>270,000</i>

population in Chechnya has experienced one of the highest rates of mines/UXO injuries and deaths ever documented. Between 2000 and 2005 a positive trend was observed with regard to the yearly number of incidents and casualties recorded - from 812 casualties in 2000 to 204 casualties in 2003, 88 casualties in 2004, and 24 casualties in 2005. During the first ten months of 2006, however, UNICEF already registered 26 casualties, with 8 civilians killed and 18 injured (of whom 3 children killed and 6 injured). This worrying development may be explained with the increased population movements across the republic as well as with the surge in physical reconstruction activities. Casualty rates are likely to further increase in 2007, in light of the continuing return of IDPs (and their proba-



UNICEF supported psychosocial rehabilitation center run by "Let's save the generation"

Grozny, March 2006.

Photo taken by Zarema Sadulaeva

release calling upon the Russian Federation authorities to exercise strong international leadership in signing, ratifying and implementing the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty. Advocating for governmental authorities to develop a comprehensive and sustainable mine action program in the republic (including through the establishment of a Mine Action Center) will remain a major field of engagement for all concerned actors in 2007. While welcoming the idea of establishing a Mine Action Center, the Government of Chechnya has not yet included its creation among its priorities for 2007.

Proposed Action

The principal agencies working in this sector will further strengthen their partnerships with governmental agencies in Chechnya, particularly the Ministries of Education, Health, Labor & Social Development and EMERCOM, and district administrations. UNICEF will continue to act as the coordinating focal point in the sector and will ensure compliance with existing international guideline tools and documents, such as the UN Inter-Agency Mine Action Strategy 2006-2010. The overall strategy for the sector will focus on strengthening

and diversifying the ongoing response, with the strong involvement of local communities and the government, both in prevention and assistance efforts. All sector partners will support the following activities:

- Improvement of the data gathering and analysis system;
- Provision of MRE;
- Physical rehabilitation of mine/UXO survivors;
- Strengthening public advocacy campaigns;
- Advocating for the creation of a government-led Mine Action Center and humanitarian demining.

Data Collection and Analysis

The UNICEF-managed data collection and analysis system will be further updated and made more efficient. The established network of 15 data-gathering 'letter-boxes', which allows rapid access to mine/UXO-related incident information, will be improved. Data analyses will be regularly shared among all MA stakeholders.

Mine Risk Education (MRE)

UNICEF will continue to coordinate its MRE activities with the ICRC and

OBJECTIVES

- **To further decrease the impact of land-mines/UXO on the population of Chechnya, including by reducing the yearly casualty level;**
- **To strengthen physical and psychological rehabilitation programs for mine/UXO survivors, including by building the technical capacity of local governmental institutions and complementing their efforts;**
- **To advocate for and with mine/UXO survivors, and ensure that their voices are heard, their rights respected and their basic needs addressed;**
- **To increase public awareness about the mine/UXO threat in Chechnya and in the Russian Federation at large - and advocate for the ratification and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty;**
- **To support federal, regional, and republican authorities in effectively establishing a government-led Mine Action Center and launching a widespread clearance program in Chechnya.**

DRC/DDG, both of which are engaged in mass-media campaigns and other risk-reduction activities. This will help reduce the number of mine/UXO deaths and injuries among residents of Chechnya and returning IDPs from Ingushetia. Safe child play areas will be created in high-risk areas by UNICEF, which will also further support the existing ones.

Survivor Assistance

UNICEF, WHO, ICRC, HI and local NGOs will continue to help boost production levels at the Grozny Prosthetic Workshop, as well as work with local hospitals. UNICEF will continue empowering the Chechen branch of the Russian National Society for the Disabled, which plays an important role in advocating for the rights of the disabled in the republic.

Advocacy

UNICEF, in cooperation with both the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL) and the ICRC, will strengthen efforts to sensitize the public opinion, as well as local and federal authorities, on the importance of the issue and to advocate for the signature, ratification and implementation of the Mine Ban Treaty.

Mine Action Center

The ultimate goal is for government to

take over the responsibility for Mine Action, including through the creation of a Mine Action Center in Chechnya. UNICEF and UNDP will advocate and provide assistance for this to become a reality. This center should be responsible for the overall MA activities in the Chechen Republic, including the identification of contaminated areas, their marking and clearance. Efforts will be made to provide local authorities and partners with further technical training opportunities.

Indicators

- *Reduction of the yearly number of mine/UXO victims;*
- *Percentage of survivors benefiting from physical and psycho-social rehabilitation programs;*
- *Increase in the level of federal and republican funds allocated for survivors' assistance programs; quality of the assistance provided;*
- *Number of people (including government officials) participating in advocacy events, as well as level of media coverage raised;*
- *Visible progress witnessed toward the creation of a Government-led Mine Action Center and the launch of a comprehensive mine/UXO clearance program in Chechnya.*

3.4.G Peace and Tolerance

Analysis of Need

A growing realization is emerging, including in public statements of local and regional government officials, that a proactive approach is required to foster the development of a culture of tolerance and coexistence, as well as encourage the peaceful resolution of disputes and tensions in the region. This new awareness led, in 2005-2006, to the launch of the first concrete initiatives in the area, as well as to the formal introduction of a new Peace and Tolerance (P&T) Sector and the establishment of an inter-agency Sector Working Group (chaired by Nonviolence International and later UNICEF) in the framework of the 2006 Transitional Workplan. In the course of 2006, a wide group of local civil organizations as well as some of the international agencies working in the North Caucasus agreed on a long-term strategy and vision for the development of a peace/tolerance education as well as a peace-building program in the region. The P&T Sector Working Group rapidly established productive working relationship and coordinated its activities with the Education Sector Working Group, as well as with the MoEs, Youth Committees and MoLSPs in the four North Caucasus republics that have been mainly targeted (North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan). A Regional Steering Group for P&T Education was formed, at the initiative of UNICEF, with the inclusion of representatives of Ministries of Education, Youth Committees and NGOs from five regions (and later came to include officials from the Karachaevo-Cherkessia Republic and Stavropol territory).

Education, in particular, appears to be the area in which projects promoting P&T can be most effective in laying the foundations for the development of a more tolerant and inclusive environment within and between local communities. It is mainly in the area of peace education, in fact, that significant results have been achieved in 2005 and 2006. Throughout 2006, a series of events have been implemented and information and

TARGET POPULATION	NUMBER
<i>School age children in Chechnya</i>	100,000
<i>School age children in Ingushetia</i>	30,000
<i>School age children in Dagestan</i>	85,000
<i>School age children in North-Ossetia Alania</i>	70,000
<i>Total</i>	285,000

methodological material distributed, directly reaching some 40,000 children and youth in the region. Examples of successful initiatives carried out in 2006 include the following: summer camps for children from various North Caucasus republics; the creation of a Peace Theatre for children in Chechnya; the preparation of a P&T encyclopedia and manual; the creation of P&T Mobile Training Groups working in schools in all republics; raising mine awareness through the media; and a film and children festival in North-Ossetia-Alania.

The Sector Working Group ensures the regular sharing of needs assessments' findings and coordinates project planning with other sectors, and particularly the Education and Protection ones (e.g. for the integration of IDP children into the mainstream school system and other child rights issues). All sector-related activities are also closely coordinated with the local and regional authorities, through their regular involvement in P&T events throughout the region and the strategic coordination meetings held by the P&T Regional Steering Group. The sector activities are also in line with the Federal Special Program on tolerance building and the prevention of extremism in the Russian Federation (2001) as well as with various local initiatives. In addition, in response to a proposal generated by local NGOs, the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation established a Working Group on Peace Building in the South of Russia.

Proposed Action

In 2007 the PTSWG will continue to work in close partnership with the North Caucasus republican governments as well as strengthen its coordina-

PARTICIPANTS

International
DRC/ IRC/ NI/
UNDP/ UNICEF/
WVI/

National
A. Lebed Peace-
building Mission/
Alternative to
Violence/
CRC/ CPCD/
Creation/
Dialogue Public/
Youth Movement/
Druzhba Municipal
Center-Mozdok/
FEWER/ Stimul/
Memorial/ FARN/

OBJECTIVES

- *Expand the number of children and adolescents, particularly those from conflict-affected and marginalized areas, actively involved in initiatives promoting peace and tolerance education in the region;*
- *Further develop existing capacities and resources for peace and tolerance promotion, such as schools, youth committees, other governmental institutions and civil society mechanisms;*
- *Support selected, community-level local reconciliation processes involving different ethnic, social and religious groups;*
- *Advocate for the integration of peace and tolerance promotion approaches into the framework of all assistance programs that are being carried out in the North Caucasus.*

tion with the Office of the Southern Federal Okrug. The dialogue launched with the federal MoE in 2006 will be pursued. In operational terms, three categories of activity have been defined within the framework of this sector. The first cluster is related to the promotion of peace education and tolerance, among pedagogues, policy makers, and practitioners as well as the population at large (with a special focus on children and youth). The second cluster includes capacity-building, exchanging of experience, developing project models and ensuring a continuous dialogue on peace-building and tolerance with all North Caucasus stakeholders. The third one includes all interventions aimed at easing tensions between communities and reintegrating young people from conflict-affected areas. In 2007, P&T Sector members will redouble efforts to further define the content/focus of their activities, particularly with regard to cluster 2 and 3, in close consultation with republican and regional authorities. In general, the following activities are planned:

Cluster 1:

- Agencies (UNICEF, Serlo, Genesis, Youth Forum, Caucasian Rainbow, League of Mothers and Children Protection, FARN, World Vision, CPCD, "Dialogue" Public Youth Movement, Mozdok Municipal Center Druzhba) will continue their activities on P&T education inside and outside schools, through the promotion of various recreational, educational and cultural events (summer camps, cultural festivals, contests, conferences, exhibitions, trainings, workshops) as well as through the active engagement of local and national media;
- UNICEF will continue to facilitate the development, by the Regional Steering Group, of a comprehensive regional program for P&T education in the North Caucasus, which will include several complementary events, with the prominent and active participation of children and youth from the North Caucasus. The involvement of other actors, local or international, that are

working or are willing to engage in this area will continue to be actively encouraged.

Cluster 2:

- Multi-stakeholder workshops and consultations will be held in order to continue dialogue - involving civil organizations, international agencies as well as federal, regional and local government bodies - regarding the need to develop a strategy for future peace-building/reconciliation activities in the North Caucasus, utilizing the experiences and models developed in this field.
- Projects aimed at developing a closer interaction between authorities, state institutions, municipal administrations and civil society (NGOs) will be implemented and promoted at different levels;
- Integration of a social cohesion component into the framework of all assistance carried out in the region;
- Publications and information materials, describing specific working models and techniques developed in the framework of peace-building activities in the North Caucasus, will be published and distributed;
- Existing peace-building networks in the North Caucasus will be strengthened and their capacities improved.

Cluster 3:

- Dialogue between young people from republics of the North Caucasus and other regions of the Russian Federation will be promoted through social and cultural initiatives promoted by various agencies (Nonviolence International, Alternative to Violence, "Dialogue" Public Youth Movement, Art_Serlo, Serlo, World Vision, UNICEF, Serlo, Genesis, Youth Forum, Caucasian Rainbow, League of Mothers and Children Protection, Stimul);
- Projects aimed at overcoming the consequences of violent conflicts through the involvement of people in peace-building and reconciliation initiatives will be implemented (Nonviolence International, CPCD, Druzhba Inter-Ethnic and Inter-Cultural Center, World Vision, Genesis, Serlo, League of Mothers

and Children Protection, Sabur, Stimul);

- Intercommunity dialogue and cooperation across administrative borders in the North Caucasus will also be encouraged (Sabur, World Vision, FEWER, Lebed Peace-building Mission to the North Caucasus, Nonviolence International, Alternative to violence, FARN, Mozdok Municipal Center Druzhba, "Dialogue" Public Youth Movement, Stimul).

Indicators

- Number of children and youth actively participating in P&T education events or receiving relevant information

materials (about 40,000 in 2005 and 2006);

- Numbers and types of events held, number of participants as well as skills acquired and capacities improved by local administrations and leaders for managing the peaceful coexistence of communities;

- Findings of surveys conducted to monitor the changes in attitudes of the beneficiaries and targeted populations ("what is possible today that was not possible before?");

- Endorsement by the relevant authorities of the P&T model developed by this Sector Working Group.



*August 2006
Derbent, Republic of Dagestan
UNICEF and MoEs supported "Peace Summer Camp"Plus" for 150 children from four republics of the North Caucasus participating in Peace and Tolerance Charter drawing contest.
Photo made by A.Gagiev*

PARTICIPANTS

International

Caritas/ CoE/ DRC/
ICRC/ IRC/ RSJI/
UNHCR/ UNICEF/
WVI/

National

Children's Fund/
Civic Assistance/
CRC/
Faith Hope Love/
Memorial/ Nizam/
Ombudsman/
Peace to the
Caucasus/
Pomosch/ Vesta/

3.4.H Protection

BENEFICIARY POPULATION (2007)	NUMBER
<i>Chechnya - conflict-affected population (including returning IDPs as well as displaced that never left the republic)</i>	800,000
<i>Dagestan, Ingushetia, Kabardino-Balkaria - IDPs from Chechnya? (as of end September)</i>	38,000
<i>Dagestan, North Ossetia-Alania - refugees and forced migrants</i>	18,000
<i>Total</i>	856,000

Analysis of Need

Protection activities in the North Caucasus have evolved from providing protection to refugees and IDPs, to the creation of a multi-agency Protection Working Group engaged with the government in building the capacity of rule of law structures for displaced and other conflict affected populations in the North Caucasus. This evolution, still characterized by significant protection challenges, will continue through 2007 and 2008 as humanitarian agencies plan their exit strategy for the North Caucasus.

In all North Caucasus republics the reasons for protracted displacement remain a major concern for the international community in general and the protection actors in particular. Many of the reasons can be attributed to lack of shelter and job opportunities, but IDPs often cite security and protection concerns related to weak rule of law structures. These concerns are also voiced by many of the returnees to the Chechen Republic.

The neighboring Republic of Ingushetia continues to host a residual displaced population, which the international community estimates at 19,000. In January 2007, some 30% of this IDP population will reside in precarious collective accommodations.

In Dagestan, IDPs lack federal support, and the Protection Working Group has been unable to work with the government to find durable solutions. Nearly 10% of the estimated 6,500 IDPs reside in precarious conditions in collective accommodation, which is not subsidized by the migration authorities.

North Ossetia-Alania still hosts a diversified displaced population (about 16,000 individuals) from Georgia/South Ossetia, with a small number (2,852 persons) still remaining in substandard conditions in 51 collective centers.

There are particularly vulnerable groups, besides IDPs, that need special attention. The most disadvantaged children and their families in the region, particularly in Chechnya and Ingushetia, still lack adequate programs and social services. The most vulnerable children, such as orphans and children with disabilities, still require a more focused support from the government. The protection of women victims of violence remains a significant unmet need. There is also a great need to increase gender-sensitiveness in the application of the specific legislative provisions, as well as law-enforcement.

Traditional protection activities need to continue and be expanded. Direct contact with the IDPs through protection monitoring, legal counseling centers, the provision of protection related information and strengthening of the human rights and legal associations has resulted in them becoming more aware of their basic human rights. In line with the goals of the 2006 transitional work plan and the long-term protection strategy for Chechnya, in 2007 and 2008 the protection and human rights organizations will provide expertise and capacity building opportunities for their government counterparts. This move from operational protection to institution building will be the priority activity next year.



In 2006, the dialogue with the authorities and civil society markedly improved. This process was fostered by the emergence of new interlocutors such as the Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman) and the Children and Women's Protection Department within the Ombudsman's office, and by the establishment of new consultative mechanisms such as the Protection Working Group established in Chechnya with the Ombudsman aimed at exchanging information on protection issues, joint planning and interventions to resolve the basic human rights concerns of the population. Additional energies should also be devoted to raising the awareness of the general population, of those directly working with/for children, about the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international instruments/mechanisms promoting children's rights. Capacity building efforts targeting existing Child Rights Ombudsman's offices in North Ossetia-Alania and

Dagestan need to be further supported.

Although progress is visible, national and local institutions designated to provide rights-based responses to citizens, IDPs, forced migrants and other categories of individuals with special needs still have to reinforce their capacity and mechanisms to efficiently serve their populations of concern. This necessity applies specifically to the judiciary system in Chechnya and - more generally - to institutions in the North Caucasus dealing with human rights, migration and displacement issues, and has to be considered also in light of possible new challenges in the region, such as the presence of potential asylum seekers. Protection actors need to maintain their contributions to this capacity building process, through technical, material and training assistance.

With a more regular presence of the protection actors in the Chechnya, a clear commitment from other international human rights and development

*Legal Counseling Center
run by Human Rights
Center Memorial,
UNHCR's
implementing partner,
in Urus-Martan,
Chechnya*

Photo: T. Makeeva, UNHCR

OBJECTIVES

- *As part of the protection strategy, promote the long-term engagement of new partners (national and international) in protection and human rights to enhance the dialogue with the authorities at both local and federal levels.*
- *Further strengthen the capacity of the authorities, national human rights institutions and civil society to reinforce the existing mechanisms responsible for effective protection, including internally displaced persons, refugees and asylum seekers, and other vulnerable persons in the North Caucasus.*
- *Support the government's efforts and programs directed at the local integration of the displaced population and the reintegration of returnees especially those residing in temporary accommodations, in co-ordination with the development actors.*

actors to be present in the North Caucasus, and broad institutional guarantees from the federal government on the protection of civilians, there is a real opportunity in 2007 to strengthen the rule of law and improve the capacity of the institutions ultimately responsible for the protection of citizens.

Proposed Action

The Protection Working Group will be expanded to include government bodies, human rights organizations and child rights advocates and will continue to work through the consolidated system of co-ordination. Working with the authorities at the local, regional, and federal levels, the actors of the Protection Working Group will promote basic rights, including for the displaced populations and groups with special needs, in accordance with international standards and with the relevant Russian legislation.

In line with the main recommendations of the inter-agency mission led by the Director of the UN Internal Displacement Division in July 2006, and the transition from humanitarian programs toward development, the main activities in the Protection Sector in 2007 will follow two tracks.

1. Operational protection activities:

- Field protection monitoring,
- Direct intervention on individual protection cases and issues;
- Legal counseling and assistance;
- Dissemination of protection-related information;

2. And as a priority for 2007, institutional capacity building:

- Capacity building of relevant institutions and organizations;
- Advocacy to engage new partners for a strategic, long-term engagement on institutional aspects of protection in the North Caucasus.
- Specific interventions to support children's rights in line with the recognized international principles, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Through its field presence and cooperation with experienced local NGOs, UNHCR will continue its established system of field/protection monitoring to gather knowledge of the protection and assistance needs of the populations of concern in the North Caucasus. In Ingushetia, the local partners Vesta and CRC with a functional division of responsibilities will follow the situation of IDPs residing in temporary settlements and private accommodation. In Dagestan, Vesta will continue the monitoring activities focusing on collective accommodation. In North Ossetia-Alania, the local NGO Children's Fund will concentrate its activities on collective centers hosting forced migrants and refugees from Georgia/South Ossetia. Protection monitoring carried out by Vesta will remain one of the most essential protection tools inside Chechnya, and its effectiveness will increase with a more extended presence in the republic and access to all communities and areas of return.

The presence of protection monitors is essential to obtain first-hand information on the overall protection situation, to report on specific security incidents, to identify violations of rights, as well as to provide and disseminate protection-related information. Their information will be used to shape the intervention of the actors of the Working Group with the local authorities, to advocate for durable solutions and for the improvement of rights' protection. The results of the monitoring activities will also provide inputs for shelter and community-based projects carried out by the participating agencies in other sectors, such as Shelter and Economic Growth. Finally, protection monitors will remain a crucial referral link between the population and the Legal Counseling Centers operating throughout the North Caucasus.

In all republics, the offer of free legal counseling to support access to documentation, facilitate the restoration of rights and provide legal representation before the courts will continue to be an effective protection tool. The current

programs in co-operation with experienced national partners will be maintained while opportunities for further expansion, particularly in Chechnya, will be explored to meet the high demand for legal assistance. In Chechnya, the major concerns of the population addressed through the Legal Counseling Centers will serve as the basis for discussion within the Working Group recently formed under the auspices of the Human Rights Commissioner of the Chechen Republic.

In response to the needs of the most vulnerable, in 2007, UNICEF and their partners will continue building the capacity of the Child Rights Ombudsman's offices in North Ossetia-Alania and Dagestan, and the Child and Women Protection Department established within the office of the Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman) in Chechnya. The partnership with the Chechen Ministries of Labor and Social Development, Education and Health will be further strengthened by providing technical support for the development of programs aimed at improvement of social services for vulnerable families and children. Since children's rights require state resources, UNICEF will also continue to further advocate for the Chechen Government to allocate additional resources to address children's rights issues. UNICEF will also provide technical support for the de-institutionalization process in Chechnya, which has started in 2006, and will advocate for the review of the prevailing policy on children with disabilities. Awareness raising programs on the Convention on the Rights of the Child will be further maintained in 2007 with the involvement of the civil society.

To improve the protection environment in the North Caucasus it is essential to strategically engage new institutional partners including the Ombudsman's Office, Council of Europe, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNDP if the transition from humanitarian interventions to solid international accountability is to be established.

Rule of Law bodies such as the judiciary, the Ombudsman and the local human rights and lawyer associations are accessible and willing to work with the international community. In 2007 the Protection Working Group will need to develop its strategy and program to increase international dialogue with law enforcement agencies

The overall existence of effective mechanisms for the protection of civilians in the North Caucasus largely depends on the efforts and the determination of the national authorities. The international community has already demonstrated interest and readiness to provide support. It is expected that the transitional process and the nature of the challenges will directly impact the level and the profile of the international contribution. Thus, as the focus of assistance moves from operational to institutional support, capacity-building and advocacy, the traditional humanitarian actors such as UNHCR, UNICEF and the ICRC will need to be reinforced by the presence and interventions of other relevant specialized stakeholders. International and regional organizations and programs such as the OHCHR and the Council of Europe will be encouraged to extend their expertise and their targeted programs to the North Caucasus. The strategic partnership between the World Bank and UNDP in good-governance initiatives may also provide indirect support to foster the overall protection environment. The role of the organizations representing civil society, whose contribution will remain essential in advocacy and rights protection, also needs to be expanded.

Indicators

- *The presence in the North Caucasus of other national and international organizations active in the protection of civilians is increased.*
- *Government institutions adequately fulfill their legal obligations vis-à-vis displaced and conflict-affected populations, who in turn have unhindered access to legal remedies;*

OBJECTIVES

- *Ensure the principle of voluntary return to Chechnya in safety and with dignity, through increased monitoring and intervention in the republic.*
- *Ensure the right of the displaced population to stay in safety in Ingushetia, Dagestan and other republics in the North Caucasus.*
- *Ensure the protection of groups and individuals with special needs, in particular women and children, according to the international legal instruments and the national legislation.*

• *Displaced populations and returnees in the North Caucasus can reside in safety and are provided with appropriate documentation and entitlements in accordance with the national legislation and international standards;*

• *With the support of the international community, governments commit to develop and enact comprehensive integration and re-integration strategies for*

the displaced and the returning populations;

• *No forced return to Chechnya;*

• *A system of Child Rights Ombudspersons efficiently considers and respects the special needs of children and parents;*

• *Specific information on the Rights of the Child is available and disseminated to the authorities and the general public.*

3.4.I Shelter

Analysis of Need

In 2006, the desire of the displaced to return home and resume normal lives was clearly evident. Government officials placed the return of IDPs to Chechnya as their highest priority. A closer review of the results from assessments done by the humanitarian agencies illustrate the constraints to return or integration. Many IDPs in the different republics:

- Have completely destroyed homes and will wait for the government to restart its payment of compensation for completely destroyed houses;
- Are newly formed families and have never had homes or apartments and need to be included into a new government housing program;
- Are unable to integrate in Ingushetia without government support through a comprehensive local integration program;
- Must rely on borrowed resources or humanitarian assistance until they can access government programs.

In line with the goals of the 2006 Transitional Workplan, and based on ongoing meetings with the government on their own long-term housing plans, the shelter agencies have developed a new strategy for 2007 and 2008. This strategy aims to prioritize those beneficiaries living in temporary shelters, to advocate with the protection agencies for the resumption of compensation payments for those with completely destroyed homes, to support the allocation of land for newly formed families or those wishing to integrate into Ingushetia, and to encourage the quick implementation of federal programs for the repair of large public housing apartment buildings.

This strategy must be coordinated with the overall government plans and a series of meetings at the federal and republican levels with line ministries and the Federal Migrations Service will continue through 2007. Permanent solutions for many will be found in the

BENEFICIARY POPULATION	NUMBER
<i>Chechnya - conflict-affected population</i>	800,000
<i>Ingushetia - IDPs from Chechnya</i>	19,000
<i>Ingushetia - IDPs from Prigorodny</i>	To be clarified
<i>North Ossetia-Alania —</i>	
<i>refugees/forced migrants from Georgia</i>	16,000
<i>Dagestan - IDPs from Chechnya</i>	6,500

coming year, but there will still be large numbers of IDPs unable to return or integrate due to lack of shelter.

This double demand for shelter, i.e. temporary accommodation during displacement and permanent housing for durable solutions, still remains a tremendous challenge. Alternative shelter is a key to protection, to guarantee a safe haven and to ensure the voluntary nature of return. Also, next to security concerns, the lack of shelter is still the most serious constraint cited by IDPs hoping to return.

UNHCR has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Chechnya Ombudsman's office in mid-2006. The first two issues on the agenda of the Protection Working Group were the federal government's program of compensation for destroyed housing and lost property in Chechnya, and the need for analysis of shelter needs for the IDP population.

In early 2007, UNHCR with the Protection Working Group members and the migration services will assess and consolidate information of those IDPs remaining in temporary centers in Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan to assist shelter agencies in the selection of beneficiaries for the 2007 and 2008 shelter programs. Clarification will be sought regarding compensation payments, allocation of land plots and the repair of public housing for 2007 to improve shelter sector planning. It has been agreed in the Working Group that permanent solutions for those remaining there will be a top priority for the 2007 shelter programs. This synergy of crosscutting sectors and a more strate-

PARTICIPANTS

CHA/ DRC/ ICRC/
IRC/ SDC/
UNHCR/ Vesta/

OBJECTIVES

- *Remain actively engaged with the federal and republican authorities in order to understand and complement governmental programs for rehabilitation of private housing (both those of compensation payments and restoration), local intergration, housing schemes for new families, and repair of public housing;*
- *Assess and share information on those IDPs and refugees still living in collective accommodation to make them priority candidates for shelter programs in 2007 and 2008. Those IDPs in need of subsidies or compensation payments will become a priority for the protection agencies working in the North Caucasus;*
- *Provide all remaining vulnerable IDPs in Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan, with access to warm, dry, safe, sanitary, and hygienic living conditions;*
- *Work closely with other Sector Working Groups to further assist the federal and local authorities to develop and implement comprehensive integration plans to provide durable solutions for those displaced persons who do not intend to return to their places of previous residence.*

gic relationship with the republican and federal authorities is vital to a successful transition from relief to development. It is envisioned that in late 2007, development agencies will work closely with the Shelter and Protection Working Groups to ensure that return, integration and recovery are sustainable.

Despite these new strategies much of the population of Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan resides in sub-standard accommodation and more than 150,000 persons remain displaced within the Chechen Republic. The government-supported temporary accommodation centers have proved not to be temporary, and many are still in need of significant upgrading. While all shelter agencies agree that permanent shelter solutions are required the overall need has been unmet. In 2006, over 1,500 requests for temporary shelter (box tents) were received by UNHCR who were able to provide 600. While not a permanent shelter solution the return of people to their property, albeit in temporary shelter, is part of the recovery of communities. Once home, people can assist their communities to develop their education and health facilities, their social services and basic civil society functions. As agreed in the Shelter Working Group, there is still a need for a type of prefabricated housing to allow people to return to their property pending the completion of their permanent homes.

This plan will require full support from donors to fund humanitarian activities for another year while development agencies and the government assume their traditional roles and responsibilities ensuring that the sustainable return and integration of the displaced population finally becomes an achievable goal.

Additional priorities include assistance in finding durable shelter solutions for several thousand IDPs displaced from Prigorodny by the Ingush-Ossetian conflict of 1992, some 2,300 of whom live in temporary settlements in Ingushetia, and the remaining vulnerable caseload of 2,300 former refugees

from Georgia living in collective centers in North Ossetia-Alania. For both groups, sub-standard temporary accommodation must be upgraded or permanent housing made available to facilitate their intergration or return. Solutions must be regional and several of the shelter agencies will continue to request funds in 2007 for permanent shelter in North Ossetia-Alania.

The Shelter Working Group also notes that prices for construction materials increased at a rate of 20% this year, requiring more funds to assist the same number of beneficiaries.

Proposed Action

In 2007, UNHCR will continue to coordinate the Shelter Sector with a more active engagement with the government authorities involved in housing and permanent solutions for IDPs. Building on the strategic, cross sector plans for 2007 and 2008, the coordination mechanism will include beneficiaries, relevant NGOs and local as well as federal governmental bodies to enable beneficiaries to exercise their basic rights, namely access to acceptable shelter and living conditions. The priority beneficiaries for the humanitarian shelter programs will be those people living in temporary centers. The migration authorities and line ministires will be encouraged to find solutions for those still needing shelter and to properly maintain government-supported temporary accommodation until durable shelter solutions can be found. To the extent necessary, UNHCR, its implementing partners and other NGOs will repair temporary shelter and facilitate alternative shelter for IDPs relocating within Ingushetia and Chechnya.

Shelter conditions for returnees and IDPs in Chechnya, including governmental compensation and rehabilitation programs, will be monitored. NGOs will assist targeted beneficiaries, particularly those who are living in temporary accommodation and who do not qualify for compensation, to re-build their partially destroyed homes. Also, joint integration initiatives will assist the fed-

eral and local authorities to develop comprehensive programs for the sustainable (re-)integration of the displaced populations.

Shelter activities in 2007 will include:

- Assessment, analysis and prioritization of residents of temporary centers into humanitarian and government shelter programs;
- Permanent shelter assistance for families voluntarily returning to their places of permanent residence;
- Advocacy for granting of landplots and construction of housing for families permanently integrating where they are displaced;
- Alternative (prefab) shelter for IDPs evicted from temporary settlements and private accommodation or wishing to return to their property, but lacking housing;
- Minor, but necessary maintenance

and upgrade of the most dilapidated temporary accommodation;

Indicators

- *The efforts of the Shelter Working Group actors, – reinforced by those of other working groups, meet on a monthly basis with government in designing and implementing strategies for the local integration of long-term displaced populations and for the sustainable reintegration of returnees;*
- *The shelter needs and intention to return or integrate of all IDPs and refugees living in temporary accommodation are assessed and this information is shared with all Working Groups;*
- *Alternative shelter is available for returnees, evicted families, new families, and families relocating within Ingushetia and Chechnya;*
- *The temporary accommodation of all refugees and IDPs meets basic standards;*

*DRC's construction project in Zony, May, 2006.
Photo taken by MAliev.*



• Shelter needs of IDPs in Dagestan are surveyed and appropriate solutions designed;

• IDPs from Chechnya and Prigorodny integrating in Ingushetia, particularly those living in sub-standard temporary settlements, are assisted to construct per-

manent housing;

• Refugees and forced migrants from Georgia integrating in North Ossetia-Alania, particularly those living in sub-standard collective centers, are assisted to construct permanent housing.

3.4.J Water and Sanitation

Analysis of Need

The centralized public water supply system in Chechnya (particularly in Grozny), including water treatment and distribution stations as well as the network of water pipes, remains in a poor shape and still fails to meet the population's basic needs in water services. In 2006, Grozvodokanal and Chechvodokanal, the main public water providers in the republic, made further efforts to rehabilitate parts of water supply system, but both city and rural water networks remain in a critical situation. Almost half of Grozny's population, including schoolchildren, hospital patients, residents in TACs and urban areas, still rely on water trucking provided (at a high cost) by humanitarian organizations.

Sufficient funds have reportedly not been allocated yet to the responsible authority (the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services), which results in chronic funding shortage, lack of technical equipment and other materials. In addition, most of the experienced and qualified staff that used to be engaged in that sector left the region during the past decade. Despite these constraints, the progressive hand-over of current water projects to the public providers constitutes a key step in engaging the authorities in taking up responsibilities, thus promoting the sustainability of current interventions. The ongoing hand-over of the UNICEF/PHO sizeable water project in Grozny - started in September and to be completed by end-2006 - represents a significant development in this respect, which will be followed by further steps in 2007.

The solid waste and sewage collection and its management system, largely damaged during two military campaigns, are still in a critical state. Republican authorities have not prioritized this work in the past; as a result, the waste disposal system has never been fully restored, so that most of the population, including in public institutions, lacks access to sewage facilities. Illegal garbage dumps also create serious health risks for the population, as they may be conducive to

BENEFICIARY POPULATION	NUMBERS
<i>Chechnya</i>	
<i>Water</i>	133,000
<i>Sanitation</i>	100,000
<i>Ingushetia, Dagestan</i>	
<i>Water</i>	20,000
<i>Sanitation</i>	30,000

a higher prevalence of diseases (diarrhea, hepatitis A, dysentery), especially among children.

Beneficiaries in hospitals, health facilities, schools, kindergartens, and residents in urban and rural areas continue to suffer from poor sanitation services. According to Vesta's monitoring findings, thousands of internally displaced persons residing in TACs in Grozny and rural districts systematically lack adequate sanitation services, as all existing TACs remain either in a poor state or totally dysfunctional. Lack of laundries, showers, baths, toilets and latrines is of extreme concern, both to humanitarian agencies and governmental structures. The latter, with their low capacity, are not capable to respond adequately to the needs of the people. The social disruption and the population displacement generated by more than a decade of violence have also contributed to decrease of the population's knowledge of safe personal hygiene and sanitation practices, which has led to the prevalence of inappropriate behavior and to the rising threat of epidemics. A low level of awareness of safe environmental hygiene, including proper methods of solid waste disposal, also remains evident.

In Ingushetia and Dagestan, the government's capacity to provide water and sanitation services to the IDP population has been limited. Despite the efforts of local district administrations, IDPs' needs in terms of basic water and sanitation services as well as sanitary and disinfectant materials also remain to be adequately addressed. The majority of people continue to rely on the assistance provided by humanitarian agencies.

PARTICIPANTS

International
ACF/ IMC/ ICRC/
IRC/ MSF-F/ PHO/
UNICEF/ National/
Vesta/

Water distribution point in one of the residential areas in Grozny, May 2006.

Photo taken by L.A. Eldarkhanov



Proposed Action

All agencies in this working group will continue to support local governments, particularly in Chechnya and Ingushetia, in addressing the needs of the population. The encouraging statements made by senior republican and regional government officials at the recent Strategic Planning Workshop (Nazran, September 2006) seemed to point at redoubled engagement by the authorities in this key area. Mr. Pochinok, in particular, stressed that the previously neglected issue of communal infrastructure is increasingly gaining the attention of federal and regional authorities, and made a specific reference to the "rebuilding of water/sewage systems" and the introduction of new standards in the management of public communal infrastructure. The Chechen government, in particular, defined its sector priorities for 2007 as follows: sufficient potable water supply to the population; maintenance of sanitation standards through sewage and waste disposal; establishment of solid waste re-cycling system in Grozny. It is hoped that more detailed governmental plans and priorities will be shared with aid agencies in the near future. The SWG

will also intensify its interaction with other relevant Sector Working Groups, particularly with the Health and Education ones.

IRC, PHO, and UNICEF will continue to provide access to potable water in sufficient quality and quantity for vulnerable populations in Chechnya, including school and preschool children, students, hospital patients, TACs' residents, as well as IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan, with a view to the gradual hand-over of their water trucking projects in the course of the year. ACF, ICRC, IRC, and PHO will establish local water pipes networks as well as conduct rehabilitation works in selected communities and public facilities in the region. The vulnerable populations' access to sanitation and sewage networks will be enhanced, through installation and rehabilitation works of sewage pipes and maintenance of hygienic points, both in communities and public facilities in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan. This work will be implemented by ACF, ICRC, MSF and PHO, which will also continue to support vulnerable populations in Chechnya with garbage-trucking (also to be phased out gradual-

ly), distribute sanitary supplies as well as construct and maintain sanitary facilities, including laundries, baths, showers, latrines. Support will also continue to be provided to the local government in establishing a garbage removal strategy and maintaining garbage re-cycling points.

IRC, ICRC, and UNICEF will continue to undertake some steps to further upgrade the capacity of Grozvodokanal and Chechvodokanal, mainly through the distribution of limited amount of equipment, spare parts, machinery, water tanks, pipes and other essential supplies. PHO and UNICEF will continue - also following the end of their direct involvement in the water project in Grozny - to focus on the provision of training opportunities to Grozvodokanal's staff, so that the 'sustainability' and 'capacity-building' aspects are addressed and the foundations laid for the effective management and maintenance of the water and sanitation system in the long run.

ACF, IMC, PHO and UNICEF will continue awareness-raising, education and advocacy efforts aimed at promoting safer personal and environmental hygiene and sanitary practices, as well as proper methods of garbage disposal and re-cycling, through the distribution of relevant information materials, trainings, appropriate meetings and dissemination of relevant messages through local media. UNICEF will further pursue

its advocacy and mobilization efforts related to the rehabilitation of the water, sewage and solid waste disposal system in Grozny. These efforts will include advocating with the relevant local and federal authorities, as well as raising donor awareness about the importance of providing resources to fund a comprehensive assessment of the status of these urban services in Grozny. This initiative will help contribute to the improvement of the overall water and sanitation situation in the city, thus removing some potential health hazards for children.

Indicators

- *Amount of potable water delivered to the affected population of Chechnya, Ingushetia, and Dagestan;*

- *Number of people who have access to safe sanitary facilities;*

- *Increase in the technical capacity of relevant governmental agencies, in terms of knowledge/skills and resources (equipment);*

- *Number/amount of water and sanitation facilities/infrastructures rehabilitated by governmental agencies, with support from aid agencies, and evidence of successful hand-over to authorities of aid agencies' projects;*

- *Improvement in the hygiene and sanitary practices observed among the general population, with particular regard to IDPs and returnees living in TACs.*

OBJECTIVES

- *To provide access to potable water in sufficient quantity and quality for vulnerable residents in Chechnya as well as IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan;*
- *To enhance access to sanitary and sewage networks for vulnerable populations in selective communities and public facilities in Chechnya as well as support local authorities in establishing garbage disposal and re-utilization points;*
- *To build the capacity of government institutions in Chechnya - through the provision of essential supplies, materials and equipment and training opportunities -, so as to further engage them in taking over the implementation responsibility of ongoing interventions;*
- *To advocate for the government, at the federal, regional and republican level, to recognize WES as a priority sector for the social recovery of the region (particularly in Chechnya) and consequently allocate sufficient resources for its full rehabilitation;*
- *To raise the general population's awareness of the importance of appropriate hygiene and sanitary practices through education, advocacy and social mobilization activities, particularly in Chechnya.*

3.5 Coordination and Security

3.5.A Coordination

The 2006 Transitional Workplan maintained and built upon the established framework for coordination of humanitarian action and recovery assistance. The mechanisms in place have, since 1999, facilitated consolidated planning, systematic consultation with many other partners, and collective resource mobilization and advocacy. Throughout 2006, the coordination mechanisms continued to serve well, but they also evolved. For example, the new Sector Working Groups in 2006 (Economic Growth, Governance, and Peace and Tolerance) established clear objectives and initiated many projects related to recovery and capacity-building. Also, regular consultative arrangements were made with government officials, including the consultative working group on protection in Chechnya, frequent UN and NGO attendance in meetings of the Chechen IDP Committee, inter-ministerial and inter-agency meetings with republic governments, and planning meetings with the Office of the Presidential Plenipotentiary. UNDP and the World Bank organized several important conferences on socioeconomic and governance issues in the North Caucasus, and coordinated even more closely toward defining a Development Coordination Group.

The 2007 Transitional Workplan has developed in these and the pre-existing coordination fora. It truly is a joint framework for action by the communities of humanitarian and development actors. This joint framework addresses humanitarian need while promoting recovery and introducing technical assistance for development. It is likely to continue beyond 2007, although the purely humanitarian component will probably be further reduced. Even though violence in the North Caucasus still affects many civilians, and infrastructure and social services are not yet rebuilt, the momentum of recovery is expected to continue apace or even accelerate. The

2007 Transitional Workplan budget is slightly lower than the 2006 budget, which was 30% increased over the 2005 CAP. However, during the 2006 Mid-Year Review, the humanitarian component of the Transitional Workplan was reduced for the first time ever in the North Caucasus, and the overall 2006 Transitional Workplan budget was reduced then by 7%. During the transition phase, it becomes increasingly difficult to separate humanitarian from recovery projects, but the general sense is that conditions on the ground will require a significant reworking of some coordination mechanisms.

OCHA in 2006 managed the Inter-Agency Transitional Workplan process and facilitated the coordination framework under which its program is carried out. However, the OCHA Office has begun to reduce its presence in the Russian Federation, consistent with its global role as a humanitarian-response office. The OCHA Office will maintain sufficient capacity to continue its core humanitarian-coordination functions in 2007, but it will concentrate on handover of its wider coordination-support role for the Transitional Workplan to others. The OCHA Office is scheduled for closure in the course of 2008.

Some of the planned activities for improving coordination in 2007 are:

- Expansion of coordination mechanisms within Chechnya, particularly with the opening of a UN office;
- Development and better use of the local extension in Nazran of the IASC Field Team (formed in 2006, and including UN humanitarian agencies, ICRC, and the NGO Consortium);
- Creation of a Development Coordination Group;
- More effective inter-agency advocacy following a communications strategy and addressing major humanitarian and recovery issues;
- Support to donors' coordination of available resources, which will become

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increasingly important as humanitarian funding is limited; and

- More coordinated capacity building for local NGOs and authorities.

Indicators of success will be:

- Access and service to vulnerable communities;

- Presence of UN agencies and NGOs in Chechnya by mid-year;

- Frequency of consultations on action with government officials; and

- Funding for the Transitional Workplan.

OBJECTIVES

• Enable the safe and efficient conduct of the UN programs and activities in the North Caucasus in general and in the reclassified UN security Phase environment in the Chechen Republic in particular.

• Increase the number of UN missions to the Chechen Republic, subject to the security situation.

• Ensure that any UN office established in Chechnya is MOSS compliant.

• Improved liaison and information sharing with NGOs and other IGOs operating in the North Caucasus.

• Organize adequate physical and personal security measures including the provision of guard forces and escorts.

• Improved liaison with the EMERCOM of the Chechen Republic to ensure timely assistance in case of emergency situations.

• Enable the safe and efficient conduct of the UN programs and activities in the reclassified UN Security Phase environment in the Chechen Republic.

• Increase security awareness of the staff identified for the Chechen Republic through security training and periodic security briefings.

3.5.B Security

The fragile security situation in North Caucasus necessitates providing of robust security arrangements including static security guards and mobile escorts for UN activities and humanitarian operations. Organizing such security arrangements is contingent upon the availability of adequate funding under Transitional Work Plan.

Security Overview

The security situation in the North Caucasus remains unpredictable. While there is a perceptible improvement of the security situation in the Chechen Republic, the neighbouring Republic of Ingushetia continues to record an increased number of incidents of violence and attacks against law enforcement and government authorities. The killing of the important leaders of non-state armed groups or separatist movements has put those groups further on the defensive. However, they still retain the capability to organize well-coordinated strikes against security forces. The pressure mounted by the federal and Chechen security forces on the non-state armed groups, coupled with the recently approved amnesty by the State Duma, may be seen as contributing to the improvement of the security situation in the Chechen Republic. According to official reports, more than 200 non-state fighters responded to the amnesty call and surrendered before the LEA.

During 2006, security for the increasing number of UN missions to the Chechen Republic remained manageable, and the UN was not directly targeted by any of the parties to the conflict in the area. While kidnapping remains a perceived threat, "being in the wrong place at the wrong time" remains the primary threat to UN personnel operating in the North Caucasus. Uninterrupted VHF and HF radio communications remain a prerequisite for the safe conduct of UN operations, particularly in the southern districts of the Chechen Republic. Federal authorities are processing the UN application for additional VHF radio communications frequencies

and repeater sites located in the Chechen Republic and North Ossetia-Alania, which will provide complete VHF radio communications coverage for the UN operations. The increase of UN operations in the Chechen Republic also raises the need to deal with contingencies arising out of road accidents and fire incidents. Liaison with EMERCOM is being improved with a view to get timely assistance in the event of emergencies.

An Inter-Agency Security Assessment Mission (IASAM) to the North Caucasus was successfully conducted in April 2006, and the team submitted their findings to the UNDSS NY. Based on the recommendations of the IASAM, the UN Secretary General approved security phase changes in July 2006 for the republics of the North Caucasus, the main one being the reclassification of the Chechen Republic from Security Phase V to Security Phase IV. The change in the security phases is an important step in the intended increase of recovery-oriented and developmental activities in the region. This will also facilitate greater access to all sectors of the Transitional Workplan, which will in turn enable the agencies to conduct adequate protection and assistance, and long-term recovery programs.

Planning for the UN operations in the Chechen Republic under Phase IV has been completed including identification of staff and equipment for initial deployment in Grozny. UNDSS, with the help of federal and local LEAs in the North Caucasus, will continue to provide a safe and secure environment for the implementation of UN operations. The increased access of UN personnel and the establishment of a UN office in Grozny are planned to take place in a phased manner. Starting with an initial deployment of a limited number of national staff with overnight halts and several-day missions, the ultimate objective is to establish a UN office in Grozny. Simultaneously, the number of missions of international staff will also increase. In this context, the modified security clearance procedures and the implementation of comprehensive Standard

Operating Security Procedures for the UN missions to the Chechen Republic were finalized by the SMT in Fall 2006.

Planned Activities

The existing security arrangements in the North Caucasus will continue with appropriate changes in the security clearance procedures and with respect to the movements of national staff earmarked for deployment in the Chechen Republic. The UN Designated Official for Security (DO) and Security Management Team (SMT) are responsible for staff safety and security issues in the Russian Federation. The DO has appointed an Area Security Coordinator (ASC) for the North Caucasus. The Security Management Team and local Area Security Management Team (ASMT) meetings will continue to meet. The Security Cell in the North Caucasus will continue reviewing the security situation, conducting risk assessment and proposing actions to the ASC, SMT, and DO. During 2007, the planned activities in the Security Sector will include:

- Continue security escorts to all UN and UN-led missions to the Chechen Republic and Republic of Dagestan and for daily activities in Ingushetia and North Ossetia-Alania;
- Implement security measures for the national staff earmarked for deployment in the Chechen Republic.
- Provide a convoy/shuttle service between Nazran and Grozny for the national staff deployed to work in Grozny on a daily basis;
- Provide VHF and HF radio communications coverage for the UN operations in the Chechen Republic in particular and the North Caucasus in general.
- Organise security arrangements for the temporary UN office in Grozny; conduct security survey of the building,
- ensure the physical security arrangements, organize access control measures
- Increase liaison with Chechen and Federal LEAs for providing security



Police escort for UN mission in Chechnya.

arrangements for the UN office in Grozny and security support for the increased UN operations in the Chechen Republic;

- Organise SMT, ASMT and Security Cell meetings on a regular basis;
- Carry out risk assessments by the Security Cell, which will serve as a basis for SMT/ASMT decisions.
- Help UN agencies in conducting their operations as per the Standard Operating Procedures approved by the SMT;
- Conduct security reviews of UN locations in the North Caucasus.
- Organise security trainings for the staff operating in North Caucasus and make them conversant with the procedures of VHF and HF radio communications
- Conduct periodical security briefings to the staff operating in North Caucasus .
- Ensure staff safety by undertaking regular risk assessments, advise staff through the security advisories and provide security support to the increased UN operations in the republic of Chechnya .

It may be reiterated that all the above planned activities are contingent upon adequate funding for the security operations of the UNDSS.

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4. Agency Program Summaries

CARE North Caucasus

CARE has been operational in the North Caucasus since 2000. Over this time CARE has developed a solid reputation for provision of responsive and accountable programs in collaboration with regional governments, UN partners, BPRM, USAID, CIDA and ECHO. While having access to worldwide expertise in a multiplicity of subjects, CARE North Caucasus has been primarily involved in the provision of psychosocial, education and vocational projects. 90 % of our programs occur in Chechnya and we have maintained an office and visible presence since 2000.

In 2007, CARE North Caucasus intends to build on the experience gained over the past six years. Specifically as the entire intervention moves from primarily emergency to recovery, we intend to implement projects that emphasize employment creation and social capital development. In doing this, a specific target will be to continue the process of engaging with the governments of Chechnya and Ingushetia. The purpose of this engagement is to ensure our activities are supported and congruent with the plans that regional governance structures are identifying as important and to ensure maximum impact while addressing crosscutting sectoral activities in a holistic manner.

In doing this, CARE is critically guided by the Do No Harm Framework and as such finds complete congruence with the identified priorities of the Transitional Workplan.

Therefore, in 2007, CARE proposes the following development of existing projects, amendments of others and creation of new ones.

Program Summary

Sector: Health

Objective: To enhance the capacity of Chechen partners, to reduce vulnerability to childhood disability and increase the well-being of disability affected children and their families.

Activity: Provision of individualized and group therapeutic programming for youth who have a clearly identified physical disability. In doing this it is impor-

tant to emphasize this is not limited to disabilities caused by UXO/mines.

Outcomes:

- An integrated and holistic rehabilitation program for vulnerable children and youth in Chechnya that is replicable to other "prolonged conflict" and "post-conflict" regions;
- Civil Society is empowered to advocate for and to respond to the needs of vulnerable children and youth;
- Productive and functional cooperation with the Ministry of Health in Chechnya leading to long-term sustainability of the project.

USD\$ Required: \$400,000

Sector: Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation

CARE intends to extend its economic growth activities that have proved to be effective in 2006 by targeting the most vulnerable groups (women, displaced and disabled persons).

Economic Growth & Education

Objective 1: Empower vulnerable women through the provision of training, social and income generating services.

Activity: Take existing Community Centers in Grozny that provide targeted support to vulnerable women and merge them to propose opportunities to receive employment preparation, development training sessions and grants to small business initiatives.

Outcome: Women implement small projects, generate income and self-employment.

USD\$ Required: \$400,000

Economic Growth & Shelter

Objective 2: A 'Return Package' based on shelter and income generation services is offered to residents of Temporary Accommodation Centers and host families.

Activity: Provision of material and technical assistance for IDPs able to carry out rehabilitation work themselves and support of small business initiatives.

Outcomes:

- Shelter assistance to families voluntarily returning to their places of permanent residence;
- Number of people from the relief roster have gained access to permanent shelter and income generation or livelihoods support.

USD\$ Required: \$600,000

Sector: Food Security and Agriculture

Objective: to enhance food security and prevent further impoverishment of vulnerable families in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

Activity: Develop a livestock income generation project for participants in selected rural locations of Chechnya and Ingushetia. The project is targeted at but not limited to, participants with physically disabled dependents.

Outcomes:

- Standard of living of communities will be measurably enhanced.
- Participants actively contribute to the economic development of their community.
- Participants acquire economic skills and civil society experience with an increased sense of control over their lives.
- Participants have increased access to employment and economic opportunities.
- Increased social stability and reduced vulnerability to destabilizing influences.

USD\$ Required: \$750,000 over two years

This amount reflects a funding request to establish an intensive large livestock project as an income gen-

eration intervention. The project requires two years to establish sustainability.

Sector: Shelter

CARE Canada is concerned about the number of elderly people, particularly women who are exposed to life threatening situations in the city of Grozny because of fundamental inability to secure their living quarters. The population group is predominantly female ethnic Russian who live in appalling conditions with no or severely limited resources.

Objective: To increase the security of extremely vulnerable population.

Activity: Undertake basic security/life saving measures through building proper entrance doors and securing windows for elderly people in Grozny and surrounding areas.

Outcome: Security of elderly in Grozny and surrounding areas is significantly increased while their vulnerability to opportunistic home invasions is reduced.

USD\$ Required: \$300,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Health</i>	400,000
<i>Food & Security agriculture</i>	400,000
<i>Economic Recovery</i>	1,000,000
<i>Shelter</i>	300,000
Total	2,100,000

Caucasian Refugee Council

Objectives

Caucasian Refugee Council (CRC) is a regional national NGO, created in 1999 to assist the repatriation of Georgian/South Ossetian refugees. In 2000 CRC expanded its work to cover the immediate needs of the Chechen IDPs in Ingushetia as an implementing partner of UNHCR. CRC continues to work in the area of protection monitoring in Ingushetia, while expanding its role in fostering the socio-economic integration of IDPs and returnees in both Ingushetia and Chechnya. In North and South Ossetia, CRC focuses on conflict reduction and civil society development. The work of CRC contributes to the broader goals of the humanitarian community in the areas of protection of civilians, poverty reduction and strengthening the resiliency of communities affected by conflict. In 2007 CRC will implement an "IDP Room Rehabilitation" project with the IRC, protection monitoring and integration activities with UNHCR, civil society development projects with International Alert, a Child Rehabilitation Center with Hilfswerk Austria in Beslan and a joint project on rehabilitation of victims of terror with the Holland-based Global Psychiatry Initiative. CRC has a presence in North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia and Chechnya, which provide the logistical infrastructure for its activities. CRC seeks funds through the Transitional Workplan to meet the extensive needs in the area of community-building and grassroots socio-economic recovery in war and conflict-affected areas throughout North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan.

Social and Economic Recovery

CRC has been implementing a Targeted Small Grants Program on behalf of UNHCR and International Alert in Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia. CRC seeks funding for the scaling up of the Targeted Small Grants Program in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan and its expansion into North Ossetia-Alania.

The Targeted Small Grants are designed with the aim of facilitating integration of refugees, IDPs and returnees into their host communities with the inclu-

sion of conflict-affected populations. The projects enable durable (re)integration and community development through improvement of local infrastructure and public services. They also give the beneficiary population material/technical assistance, which enables them to engage in income-generating activities and livelihood recovery. The individualized approach of the program allows for directly targeting the most vulnerable among the beneficiaries with the goal of increasing family and community resiliency. The Targeted Small Grants Program serves as an effective tool both for providing immediate improvements to a vulnerable community and in building long-term positive relations within the community. The Targeted Small Grants Program provides a mechanism for conflict reduction in multi-ethnic conflict-affected areas, by fostering an atmosphere of concrete cooperation by mobilizing the community in solving its day-to-day problems.

Refugees, IDPs, returnees and the conflict-affected communities, in partnership with local administration officials and representatives of public institutions such as schools, after-school centers and public works agencies, generate potential projects. CRC through its field monitors, community leaders and volunteers, who have aggregated vast knowledge of the local realities and capacities, implements and monitors the projects. CRC contracts with experts in the areas of journalism, conflict reduction, etc. on a per need basis. In 2006, the establishment of a business-planning unit will strengthen the income-generation component of the program.

The expected outcomes of the Targeted Small Grants Program are: sustainable incomes and livelihoods for beneficiaries, reduction of inter-ethnic tensions, and increased capacity of community-based initiatives as problem-solving mechanisms.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Social and Economic Recovery</i>	300,000
Total	300,000

Denal

Denal is a regional national NGO that has been working in the North Caucasus since 1995. The NGO started activities Chechnya in Grozny and 12 villages that were mainly located in mountainous areas. After the outbreak of the second conflict in Chechnya in 1999 Denal shifted focus to assisting IDPs in the camps and spontaneous settlements in Ingushetia. During repatriation of the majority of the IDPs back to the places of their origin in 2004 Denal moved bulk of its operations to Chechnya, and gradually reduced and stopped activities in Ingushetia.

Denal focuses its activities on provision of the community based integrated assistance, including psychological, social and medical help. Information from various research documents and needs assessments conducted by Denal in 2005-2006 have confirmed the fact that adult population in Chechnya had been exposed to the posttraumatic stress to a greater extent than the younger generations. In this connection Denal shifted its focus from children to the adult beneficiaries, namely women and people with specific needs (disabled).

In the framework of the proposed program, Denal envisages achieving indicated objectives through implementing the following activities in 10 project areas in Chechnya, including Grozny, Argun, Vedenov, Shali and Achkhoy-Martan districts:

1) Psychological component

- Individual support/counseling for the target groups
- Teaching practical skills for self help
- Referral of beneficiaries facing serious psychological problems to relevant state and non-state institutions, thus enhancing access of people to quality psychological care.

2) Social component

- Organization of professional trainings (sewing, hairdressing, cooking, carpentry, etc.) to increase the economic independence of the target groups (including family members and care givers of the disabled beneficiaries)
- Adaptation of the places of residence of the disabled beneficiaries with severe disabilities to their specific needs
- Provision of information services
- Medical assistance to disabled people, namely provision of missing medication and home-based physiotherapy services.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Health</i>	<i>127,500</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>127,500</i>

Danish Refugee Council (D R C)

DRC has been operational in the North Caucasus since 1999. The organization initially focused on large-scale emergency relief activities such as distribution of food and non-food items, population registration and surveys, provision of emergency shelter and psychosocial assistance, later engaging also in reintegration, rehabilitation and recovery activities such as reconstruction of permanent housing, physical and social infrastructure as well as income generation, community development and NGO and institutional capacity building.

In 2007, DRC will continue its multi-sector assistance program targeting displaced and conflict-affected population groups in the Republics of Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania and Dagestan. Recognizing the transition of humanitarian assistance in the region from dealing with emergency to enhancing recovery, the main focus of the DRC program in 2007 will be (re)integration and recovery activities aimed at improving livelihoods and increasing self-reliance of currently vulnerable populations.

Continuing a practice introduced in 2006, most of DRC activities in Chechnya will be carried out through Integrated Area-based Return and Livelihood Recovery interventions. Following integrated area-based needs assessments, cross-sectoral activities will be implemented as part of a combined effort to produce maximum possible improvement in selected areas and thus facilitate transition from return to reintegration - to rehabilitation and, finally, livelihood recovery.

DRC program will particularly focus on the mountainous districts of Chechnya that have received less assistance so far, largely due to an unsatisfactory security situation and restricted access to the area.

Protection

Protection activities will concentrate on collection, disaggregation, and analysis of information gathered through DRC's registration network and accumulated in DRC database. It will be used to identify protection issues that contribute to understanding trends, specific risks, as well as the identification of potential solutions.

DRC Protection Sector will employ its leading role in registration to address the lack of accurate data regarding vulnerable populations inside Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan. Through its registration activities and information centers, DRC will continue to attempt to broaden the categories of information gathered with the specific emphasis on protection.

Food Security and Agriculture

DRC has been providing humanitarian aid in the form of food assistance to a great number of IDPs and vulnerable people in the Republics of Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan for the last six years. Considering the positive, even if limited economical changes, the Good Security and Agriculture Sector will continue to make a transition from providing food assistance to promoting sustainable food security.

As a result of this shift, DRC is committed to phase out of direct food aid in most of Chechnya in 2007. Nevertheless, the most vulnerable stratum of beneficiaries - as identified by DRC and other humanitarian actors - who do not have access to food, income or social services will continue to be supported by DRC with food aid or other food security activities. Other members of the population in the areas previously served by food aid will be targeted, to the extent possible, with other interventions, including livestock, agricultural and income generating activities. Selection of these beneficiaries will be based on their ability to maintain projects in the longer term.

DRC will also continue to provide non-food items, such as household items, seeds and tools kits and returns kits, to the vulnerable former food aid beneficiaries and returnees.

DRC will attempt to augment community support interventions, such as sustainable agricultural and labor intensive projects which both address nutritional needs and provide an opportunity for long-term food security in the region.

To ensure that DRC is serving the needs of its beneficiaries productively, it will continue to work closely with authorities and local communities. This cooperation will be utilized to determine the residual caseload of food beneficiaries as well as to launch joint projects for the targeted population to be eventually handed over to local authorities.

In conjunction with WFP, DRC will continue to refine and reduce the beneficiary caseload in Ingushetia, taking into account the gradual return of IDPs back to Chechnya and the closing of various government-run temporary settlements. The smaller caseload of food aid beneficiaries will consist of those remaining IDPs who are still in serious need of humanitarian assistance and who do not have official Ingush residence.

DRC will also continue to strengthen its successful school-feeding program in Chechnya and possibly

extend to Dagestan. As for the food aid program in Dagestan, DRC will carry on refining the beneficiary caseload and reducing the volume of direct food aid, while still assisting the most vulnerable IDPs with either food aid or other food security activities. Former and current food beneficiaries will also receive non-food items.

Likewise, DRC intends to carry on providing non-food assistance to IDPs from Prigorodny district, North Ossetia-Alania, residing in Ingushetia.

Shelter

DRC's Shelter Sector interventions will focus on securing the permanent housing for conflict-affected households. In the three republics of DRC shelter interventions - Chechnya, Ingushetia and North Ossetia-Alania - housing needs will be assisted through the provision of permanent shelter materials and, in some cases, labor support. DRC intends to employ working brigades to help the most vulnerable individuals lacking capacity to build their housing without assistance.

In Chechnya, it will be attempted to concentrate housing activities (given favorable security situation) in the mountainous areas, where property and infrastructure was heavily damaged during the conflict but reconstruction work is extremely slow or has not been carried out at all.

DRC will remain involved in the rehabilitation of physical infrastructure, such as roads and water and gas supply systems.

Education

DRC will continue infrastructural repairs of school buildings and pre-school educational facilities including day nurseries, kindergartens and preparatory schools. As mentioned above, DRC plans to extend school feeding activities from Chechnya to Dagestan.

Also, DRC aims to support the sector through vocational and business training for youth and adults, teachers and educators' training related to PTSD, as well as the promotion of tolerance through leisure time activities. These activities will be carried out in the Republics of Chechnya, Ingushetia and North Ossetia-Alania.

Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation

DRC will continue economic growth activities that have proved to be effective in 2006 and increase income generating and sustainability-enhancing projects, viable for further economical development. The micro-scale enterprise and income generating activities will support individual households with potential to start production or services in demand and poten-

tially profitable in the selected area but lacking initial resources.

Farming activities will concentrate on poor households and help to establish livestock production. If arable land is made available by state farms, activities will also include intensive arable production. To ensure successful implementation of these projects, DRC will rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure. Likewise, an effort will be made to reconstruct other small to medium-size infrastructure vital to economic growth activities. DRC will also aim to strengthen sustainability of the projects by implementing business training in conjunction with the above-mentioned activities.

As a continuation of micro-credit lending in the past, DRC plans to support creation of an independent micro-credit institution in partnership with UNDP.

Governance

DRC's good governance activities will concentrate on enhancing the capacities of local government structures. This sector will initiate and coordinate regular consultations, training support, and close cooperation with the government bodies on future as well as ongoing projects. There is a great need in the North Caucasus to support people's ability to participate in activities that determine government policy and practices, thereof programs aimed at augmenting community's awareness of governmental work will be launched. Consequently, this will provide a stable environment, which facilitates investment, growth, environmental sustainability and development.

Also, the Caucasian Refugee and IDP NGO Network (CRINGO Network) supported by DRC will strive to positively impact the public strategies and policies vis-a-vis displacement affected areas, through implementation of an advocacy strategy and public awareness activities.

Peace and Tolerance

In 2007, DRC plans to expand its earlier peace-building and tolerance activities targeting the Ingush and Ossetian population in Prigorodny district of North Ossetia-Alania. These activities will target children, youth and adults and will be carried out in close cooperation with local NGO partners and community leaders/ community based organizations.

Tolerance building programs will also be implemented in Chechnya, through local NGOs or other community-based organizations.

CRINGO Network Tolerance Trainers' Team will finalize and test the training manual, and conduct a number of tolerance building trainings in the republics of the North Caucasus.

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Mine Action

In 2007, DRC/DDG is planning to continue and expand Mine Risk Education (MRE) program in mine and unexploded ordnance (UXO) affected communities in Chechnya, aimed at long-term behavioral change. These activities will target men, women and children in target communities.

Methodologies: door-to-door visits, public seminars, school presentations, MRE festivals, competitions among school children, workshops for community leaders and youth leaders,

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Protection</i>	<i>1,200,000</i>
<i>Food Security and Agriculture, including NFI assistance</i>	<i>4,200,000</i>
<i>Housing</i>	<i>6,500,000</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>421,400</i>
<i>Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation</i>	<i>5,400,000</i>
<i>Governance</i>	<i>200,000</i>
<i>Peace and Tolerance</i>	<i>300,000</i>
<i>Mine Action</i>	<i>278,600</i>
Total	18,500,000

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

FAO envisages an expansion of its operations in the North Caucasus in 2007. This is in direct response to the clear mandate from federal, okrug and republic authorities urging increased support to agricultural development as a priority area for accelerating the transition from relief to recovery and to the persistence of social and economic hardship in the region despite recent improvements.

The main objectives of FAO's interventions are:

- 1). poverty alleviation through rehabilitation of agriculture;
- 2). Support to peace and reconciliation by re-integrating the socially-disadvantaged through provision of inputs for income-generating agricultural activities;
- 3). Rehabilitation of essential agricultural infrastructure and service; and
- 4). Assistance in strengthening institutional capacities in the agricultural sector.

Activities

- Continue implementation of the greenhouse project for 200 households in Ingushetia and Chechnya;
- Strengthen production and marketing of high value vegetables under greenhouse and open field cultivation in the North Caucasus (proposal under consideration by the Kingdom of the Netherlands);
- Implement small-scale livestock (cattle/sheep) production for 200 households in Ingushetia and Chechnya (proposal for consideration of EC-ECHO);
- Conduct an assessment of the agricultural potential of the North Caucasus and develop a strategic framework for rehabilitation and recovery (proposal);
- Develop and establish a coordination mechanism for monitoring impact of agricultural assistance in the North Caucasus (proposal);

- Support rehabilitation of the seed sector in Chechnya (proposal); and
- Promote development of private businesses in agriculture through micro-credit (proposal).

Outcomes

- Enhanced household food security;
- Improved vegetable production and marketing infrastructure and services
- Strengthened livestock production and marketing systems and services;
- Improved data base for planning and monitoring agricultural development in the North Caucasus republics;
- Medium- to long-term rehabilitation/recovery strategy, with priority action plans, for the North Caucasus republics;
- Revitalized seed producing sector in Chechnya; and
- Enhanced access to micro-credit for small agricultural enterprises.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Crop Production</i>	<i>2,300,000</i>
<i>Livestock Production</i>	<i>300,000</i>
<i>Seed Production</i>	<i>415,000</i>
<i>Micro-credit</i>	<i>570,000</i>
<i>Sector Support and Coordination</i>	<i>1,000,000</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,585,000</i>

Foundation of Association of Conflict Resolution, Peace Education, Tolerance Building and Non-Violence Educators (Farn Foundation)

Farn Foundation was established in 1996 and since then was involved in the activities related to interethnic tolerance building in post-conflict areas in the Caucasus. Since 2004 Farn Foundation has been the chair and facilitating agency of international Cringo Network that covers about 80 national and international NGOs.

FARN's mission is to serve individuals and families in the poorest communities in the post - conflict areas of the Caucasus, drawing strength from our global diversity, resources and experience, we promote innovative solutions and are advocates for global responsibility.

FARN Foundation is an operational organization that, as a member of the CRINGO network, supports development activities and relief operations. It is also the lead organization responsible the overall development educational and relief efforts in Chechen Republic through Chechen NGOs, Ingushia(tent camps, SS and TSS) post - conflict Prigorodny district of North Ossetia -Alania and countries of South Caucasus.

Farn Foundation recognizes that in the Caucasus contacts and trust are more easily established between the people of younger generations than between those referred to older generations. The stereotypes existing in the post conflict societies and related to consequences of historical nature are easier to be overcome by young people, who are entering interethnic dialogue more eagerly and with less prejudices. Based on the undertaken research Farn Foundation also concludes that in communities facing isolation, such as refugee/IDP compact settlements, the lack of communication and exclusion from the wider world is particularly challenging for younger generations.

The project "Interregional Confidence Building: New Ways and Approaches for Youth Leaders and Children" will bring together children and youth from different ethnic groups and will serve as the foundation for long-term strategy aimed at promotion of tolerance, reconciliation and confidence building in the region. In close collaboration with partners (NGOs Center of Humanitarian Researches (North Ossetia-

Alania), Nabat (Dagestan), Dialogue (Chechnya) and Krasnodar Charitable fund) Farn Foundation will promote peace education, tolerance building, peaceful co-existence, multicultural awareness and reconciliation among young generations of different ethnic groups of refugees/IDPs in the Caucasus.

The project will be developed and implemented in following stages:

- Community based activities, involving children and youth in the confidence building initiatives, social events and promotion peace initiatives;
- Sub-regional training on tolerance building and youth leadership, teambuilding, interpersonal skills, training for volunteers;
- Sub-regional summer recreation activities aimed at multicultural awareness, mastering skills, promotion of reconciliation and tolerance, envisions a world of hope, tolerance and social justice, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and security, etc.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
Budget Item	
<i>Personnel and project management, including monitoring</i>	7,000
<i>Community-based activities</i>	8,000
<i>Sub-regional comprehensive training and informational program</i>	12,000
<i>Community /republic level action meetings</i>	6,000
<i>Sub-regional summer recreation activities</i>	27,000
<i>Sub-regional program of leisure activities and extra-curricular studies</i>	12,000
<i>Project support costs</i>	8,000
Total	80,000

International Medical Corps (IMC)

International Medical Corps (IMC) is a global humanitarian non-profit organization dedicated to saving lives and relieving suffering through health care training and relief and development programs. Established in 1984 by volunteer doctors and nurses, IMC is a private, voluntary, non-political, non-sectarian organization. Its mission is to improve the quality of life through health interventions and related activities that build local capacity in areas where few organizations dare to serve.

Since 2000, International Medical Corps has provided life-saving and life-improving medical and community development services toward restoring and expanding health care capacity at alternative (at spontaneous settlements) and MoH rural clinics, rehabilitating war-damaged or closed health posts, and improving living conditions and livelihood options for poor families in the North Caucasus. In IMC's six years of operation, the agency has offered assistance to about 287,000 people annually, provided primary healthcare at 119 sites in Chechnya and Ingushetia, rehabilitated and provided capacity-building assistance to 44 of Chechnya's 151 rural health posts, built 26 spontaneous settlement clinics across Ingushetia, and implemented more than 250 participatory community improvement projects in both republics. IMC recognizes the further urgent need for capacity building and progressive reconstruction of local structures in devastated communities and intends to play active role in the region through provision of still essential humanitarian aid and capacity building interventions to promote war-affected people's ability for recovery and further durable solutions.

Health

Objective 1: To maintain adequate access to basic curative and preventative medical services through mobile clinics to spontaneous settlements and rural communities in Ingushetia and Chechnya.

Activities:

- IMC Mobile Medical Teams with a focus on Family Medicine (including Maternal and Child Health) provide regular medical services - consultations and treatment (at least once per week per target), to beneficiaries in temporary settlements and rural communities of Chechnya and Ingushetia

- Each of IMC mobile medical teams provides free and quality prenatal services to pregnant women in the catchment area. The hygiene kits are distributed to each expectant mother

- Each of IMC mobile medical teams provides 0-5

children growth and development monitoring in compliance with WHO and RF State standards

- IMC mobile medical teams assist local communities and village health clinics to ensure significant coverage through 0-5 children immunization interventions

- IMC mobile teams continue to improve system of referrals to secondary and tertiary level structures of local health care system

Objective 2: To improve the capacity of rural Primary Health Care structures through training, essential repairs of facilities and provision of basic equipment, and through mobilizing communities for better health solutions.

Activities:

- Rehabilitation and reconstruction projects are implemented and essential equipment and supplies provided to health facilities in target rural communities.

- Two health specialists within Community Outreach Teams provide education on public health priorities and personal health practices to local health providers and beneficiary populations in target communities. Some of the topics are infectious diseases, healthy lifestyle, helminthiasis, cardio-vascular diseases, diabetes, traffic accidents and traumas, and asthma-school.

- Professional trainings on Family Medicine priorities, including MCH facilitated for primary level health care professionals from local MoH structures serving the target communities.

- IMC Emergency care Training Team provides regular courses on Basic First Aid and CPR for selected groups from displaced and repatriated populations, for health and other professionals from specific emergency care services in Chechnya, and staff of NGOs working in the North Caucasus. Each training group is offered educational materials - printed IMC Manual on FA and CPR.

Economic Development and WatSan

Objective 1: To enhance community mobilization and strengthen social and economic recovery initiatives in the target communities

Activities:

- New Community Action Groups (CAGs) are established; existing CAGs are re-elected and refreshed in target communities, to build further their capacity. CAGs receive training in problem identification, prioritization, project development, and grant management.

- Designed micro-projects addressing selected

problems are funded and implemented. Precise monitoring and effective evaluation are performed to ensure equal performance through community-based projects' implementation.

- Micro-projects fall into three main categories: improvement of living conditions and environment, youth initiatives, and self-sufficiency (vocational training and income generation) projects.

- Each benefiting community is committed to do an in-kind contribution at least 20% to the project cost.

- Micro-project teams in Income Generation Projects receive trainings on business administration and specific technical coaching sessions pertaining to their projects.

- Micro-project teams in Income Generation Projects agree to contribute at least 10% of their net income to benefit the most vulnerable groups of population in target villages or to address community needs as an example of their social responsibility.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Health</i>	<i>1,200,000</i>
<i>Economic Development</i>	<i>1,670,900</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,870,900</i>

Islamic Relief (IR)

Objectives

Islamic Relief (IR) started operations in the Russian Federation in 1999 first focusing on emergency assistance and later involving in the development activities. IR is an independent international relief and development charity organization, which aims to alleviate the suffering of the world's poorest people. It was founded in the United Kingdom in 1984 by Dr Hany El Banna.

IR's work is dedicated to alleviating the poverty and suffering of the world's poorest people, as well as responding to disasters and emergencies. IR promotes sustainable economic and social development by working with local communities regardless of race, religion or gender. In the course of 2006 IR in the Russian Federation was shifting its operation from emergency assistance to development activities. IR cooperates with the government, UN agencies and NGOs.

Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation

In the result of the conflicts in the Chechen Republic the number of poor and distressed people in the region increased. The root causes of the poverty among the population in Chechnya lie in the fact that the people have been deprived of the opportunity to get high quality education and were not able to apply their professional skills for the wellbeing of their communities and whole country in general. The existing situation leaves little space for future generation to escape this vicious circle of poverty.

The present project addresses the needs of this category of population. Through establishing the Vocational Center at strategic locations in Grozny, IR will provide vocational training and employment support services to the youths and adolescents of Chechnya. This will enable them to find gainful employment in the job market, benefiting themselves and the republic. Various courses in the center ranging from training for electricians, builders to mechanics will be offered to them and also to children.

The wider objective is to enable the poor and distressed youths and adolescents to have gainful and sustainable employment and an improved socio-economic status. The immediate objective is to provide low cost sustainable vocational training to them followed by an employment support service. Project activities include: creating the infrastructure for education and training; developing capability of the target groups; provision of an employment support service; development of a functional operating and monitoring system; establishment of networks and links with GOs, NGOs

and other relevant bodies for mutual cooperation. The total cost of the project for two years is 350,000 USD.

Education

School Rehabilitation project aims at improving the learning environment in schools based on the community participation in a cost-efficient and sustainable manner through various activities including raising awareness among people towards education. IR has reconstructed school No.37 and school No.53 in Grozny. The project has two stages: construction and mobilization. Construction stage includes repair of school building and facilities. Mobilization stage, being the main one, aims at creating better educational environment. In both Schools # 37 and # 53 the community mobilization stage is currently implemented. Objectives of this project are to provide children and young people with activities to keep them out of trouble and harm beyond the school hours; enhance access to pre-school, primary and secondary quality education for affected children in school; increase the enrolment capacity and improve the learning environment in existing educational facilities. Other 2 schools of Chechnya are planned to be included in the Schools Rehabilitation project in the nearest future.

Project activities include the following:

- Development of extra curricular activities not only in schools, but also in schools' district: Increase extra-curricular activities and facilities for these activities: sports competitions within/between schools in district: football, chess and basketball; clubs: theater, choir, dance, science; science contests: mathematics, physics, informatics, literature, foreign languages
- Creation of better environment: provide books, educational facilities
- Schools will be reconstructed and repaired.

The primary beneficiaries will be children who do not have ready access to education due to lack of classrooms. In addition, benefits will also accrue to those students who are in school but have learning difficulties as they do not have regular access to books and teaching materials. The total cost of the project for one year for four schools is 350,000 USD (approx 80,000 USD per school per year).

Orphans project. One of Islamic Relief's biggest and most essential projects in the world is the Orphan Program. Chechnya is an unstable region causing thousands of orphans to be left without any aid; therefore IR took the initiative in starting this project. The IR pro-

gram endeavors to provide orphans with a basic standard of living focusing on the following areas: Food & water; Primary healthcare; Clothing appropriate for climate; Basic education; Shelter.

IR aims to provide orphans with an environment that will enable them to develop their full potential, and endeavors to provide facilities for rest and leisure. IR will attempt to protect the orphans from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous, or interfere with the child's education, or be harmful to the child's physical, mental and spiritual wellbeing, or moral and social development. The total cost of the project for one year is 160,000 USD.

Food

IR's aid initiative to the region began with the shipments of relief food products to Grozny in 1995, which eased some of the terrible sufferings of the population in the Chechen Republic. IR continues to distribute significant amounts of food under its current Food Distribution Program across Chechnya. Nevertheless, food shortage continues to remain one of the major concerns of the Chechen IDPs.

IR has been distributing the food parcels in tent camps since 1999. At present due to closure of the camps IR is relocating food programs to Chechnya. IR pursues the goal of eliminating the nutritional needs of the inhabitants of the Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs). In 2007, IR plans to continue providing food assistance to 11,000 beneficiaries in TACs in Grozny. IR food parcels contain: 2 kg of rice, 1.5 kg sugar, 1 kg salt, 1 kg macaroni, 900 ml tinned milk, 200 gr tea. The total cost of the project for one year is 150,000 USD.

Health

The Primary Health Care System Development Project aims at improving the capacity and quality for the primary health care system (PHCS) in Chechnya. The project consists of two components. First, the PHCS service delivery component will support the services in urban (Grozny, Gudermes) and rural areas through rehabilitation of facilities and provision of

basic medical and office equipment. Second, the institutional development component will support capacity building and institutional development training of medical staff of hospitals and clinics. It will also support the top-management and mid-management of PHCS services through management skills trainings. Project activities include: Medical Trainings (300 doctors); Health Management Trainings; supply of shelter materials for the small reconstruction of the hospitals, clinics. The total cost of the project for one year is 140,000 USD.

Tuberculosis has become one of the most prioritized areas and problems of MoH and Chechen authorities. The main goal is to stabilize the TB epidemic control situation and develop an optimal TB control system in Chechnya with population of approximately one million people.

In order to have a positive impact on the health status and well-being of the most vulnerable group, the main objectives are: to enhance equitable access to quality health care; to strengthen the existing facilities of healthcare by providing medications for the treatment of TB to local hospitals and clinics in Chechnya; to raise TB awareness of the general population (health promotion). DOTS, TB control strategy will be used by IR in this project. DOTS combines five elements: political commitment, microscopy services, drug supplies, surveillance and monitoring systems, and use of highly efficacious regimes with direct observation of treatment. This project will cover 1,000 people in Grozny, Chechnya. Total cost of the project for one year is 250,000 USD.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Economic Recovery and Infrastructure</i>	<i>350,000</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>510,000</i>
<i>Food</i>	<i>150,000</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>390,000</i>
Total	1,400,000

International Rescue Committee

Founded in 1933, the IRC is a global leader in emergency relief, rehabilitation, protection of human rights, post-conflict development, resettlement services and advocacy for those uprooted or affected by violent conflict and oppression.

The IRC began emergency response activities in the North Caucasus during the first 1994-1996 Chechen War and resumed operations after the start of the Second Chechen War in December 1999 with programs including education, public health, psychosocial counseling, water and sanitation, shelter and community capacity building. Today, in addition to providing critical assistance for the most vulnerable sectors of society, the IRC is working to increase and strengthen partnerships with a wide range of local government and non-government organizations to build capacity for social and economic revitalization in the region.

In line with our global mandate to assist war-torn societies to find and strengthen durable solutions for peace, stability and development, the IRC implements programs with cross-cutting aims of saving lives, strengthening institutions and promoting social cohesion. In 2007, the IRC will continue to build on our long-standing commitment to relief and development in the region with multi-sector area-based community recovery programs in Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia. Specific objectives and activities by sector are as follows:

Economic Recovery

Objectives

- To foster conditions for sustainable return and recovery by providing opportunities for skills development and income generation in rural and urban Chechnya;

- To expand grass-roots economic opportunity and boost employability for vulnerable or marginalized people in Urus-Martanovskii district of Chechnya and Khasaviurtovskii district of Dagestan;

- To support economic growth in the Northern Caucasus through development of agricultural businesses and market linkages in North Ossetia-Alania.

- To provide income generating opportunities to support integration of IDPs wishing to remain in Ingushetia

Activities

- Vocational training, leading to apprenticeship or employment opportunities;

- Business-development and technical training, mentoring, and targeted grant making to micro-businesses and small/medium-sized enterprises.

Funds requested for economic recovery programming: \$3.5 million

Education

Objectives

- To develop the professional skills of teachers and other Ministry of Education staff in Chechnya through capacity building for the Institute of Teacher's Improvement;

- To build confidence and leadership skills of more than 16,000 youth through extra-curricular activities in urban and rural Chechnya.

Activities

- Training and technical support for the Institute for Teacher's Improvement

- Partnership with the Youth Committee of Chechnya to conduct leadership activities and training in issues affecting young people such as peace and tolerance, HIV/AIDS, and drug awareness;

- Partnership with local NGO Nizam to introduce and develop student government activities at schools in semi-urban and rural communities.

Funds requested for education programming: \$300,000

Good Governance

Objectives

- To improve quality of life for war-affected communities through grassroots recovery projects and capacity-building partnerships between community, civil society and public service institutions;

- To support the growth of a civil society in which NGOs, citizens groups, and other civil society organizations - in partnership with government and business sectors -- are better able to effectively serve their communities;

- To build constructive links between citizens (from both the host and IDP communities) and government through use of participatory processes, capacity-building, mentoring, and small grant-making, thus laying foundations for better governance and ongoing reconciliation activity.

Activities

- Community mobilization and support for rehabilitation or development projects in villages or semi-urban districts across Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia;

- Capacity building of local NGOs and public service institutions to effectively design and implement community based programming in Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia;

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- Organizational training, mentoring and technical assistance for local NGOs and public service institutions in Chechnya, Dagestan, and Ingushetia.

Funds requested for good governance programming: \$2.5 million

Protection

Objective

- Support survivors of gender-based violence to recover and rebuild their livelihoods in Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia

Activities

- Develop linkages with existing grassroots, community and civil society support networks addressing issues of women's rights, women's health and gender-based violence

- Provide income generating opportunities to improve livelihoods of vulnerable women

Funds requested for gender programming: \$500,000

Shelter

Objectives

- To identify and assist IDPs residing in collective accommodations in Dagestan and Ingushetia that wish to return to their residences in Chechnya

- To support return and recovery in Chechnya through assistance for private shelter and community infrastructure rehabilitation in urban and rural districts

Activities

- Assessment and monitoring of IDP intention to return

- Provision of materials and technical assistance for households able to carry out rehabilitation work themselves

- Material and labor assistance for vulnerable families unable to conduct rehabilitation work themselves

- Community mobilization and quick-impact projects for small-scale public infrastructure repairs

Funds requested for shelter programming: \$900,000

Water and Sanitation

Objectives

- To build capacity of government authorities to provide essential public services in Oktyabrski district of Grozny, Chechnya

- To support return and recovery in Chechnya through increased access to water in rural districts of Chechnya

- To ensure that basic water and sanitation needs of IDPs remaining in Ingushetia are addressed without international humanitarian assistance

Activities

- Handover of responsibility for water trucking and monitoring of Grozvodokanal to ensure residents of Oktyabrski district have access to clean potable water

- Construction of garbage collection platforms and monitoring of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services to ensure residents of Oktyabrski district live in areas free of waste and debris

- Handover of responsibility for public service delivery and monitoring of temporary settlements in Ingushetia to ensure that remaining IDPs in Ingushetia have access to clean potable water and live in areas free of waste and debris

- Provision of equipment and training opportunities for Grozvodokanal to support further rehabilitation of the public water network in Grozny

- Community mobilization and quick-impact projects for water system rehabilitation in rural areas

Funds requested for water and sanitation programming: \$650,000

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)				
	<i>Chechnya</i>	<i>Dagestan</i>	<i>Ingushetia</i>	<i>North Ossetia-Alania</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation</i>	1,200,000	300,000	150,000	1,850,000	3,500,000
<i>Education</i>	300,000	--	--	--	300,000
<i>Governance</i>	1,400,000	500,000	600,000	--	2,500,000
<i>Protection</i>	200,000	150,000	150,000	--	500,000
<i>Shelter</i>	800,000	50,000	50,000	--	900,000
<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	550,000	--	\$00,000	--	650,000
Total	4,450,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,850,000	8,350,000

Nonviolence International (NI)

Objectives

1. To ensure the continuation and expansion of civil "peace-building" activities in the North Caucasus that directly and visibly impact the target population, particularly the youth living in a number of conflict-affected communities in the North Caucasus, by assisting their integration into mainstream society and supporting a reconciliation process between representatives of various ethnic, faith and territorial groups.

2. To develop and test new methods for addressing emerging key regional problems and conflict issues, especially for counteracting the spread of radicalism among the youth and the general population in the North Caucasus, by facilitating constructive dialogue between groups exposed to extremist ideologies and local / regional authorities, law enforcement bodies, religious leaders.

3. To demonstrate a set of models for further reconciliation and integration activities, evaluate their effect.

4. To organize a continuous dialogue, involving project participants, federal, regional and local officials, and international organizations, working in the North Caucasus, regarding the formation of a strategy for future reconciliation / integration activities in the North Caucasus, using models developed during practical peace building activities in the region.

Sector: Tolerance education, peace-promotion and improving inter-community relationships

In its work in the North Caucasus, Nonviolence International successfully interacts and cooperates with a network of civil society organizations, official institutions on different levels, representatives of many different social and professional groups. It understands peace-building, reconciliation and reintegration primarily as an effect & result of different kinds of activities, such as humanitarian, cultural, analytical, human rights, educational and so on, carried out in a specific context, when and where it can contribute to the easing of tensions, prevention and management of conflicts in a certain region between various self-identified groups of the population. NI works to bring peace-building activities down "from the conference tables into the field". New approaches, devel-

oped by NI in this area, cooperation with local NGO's, regional and federal authorities makes these activities practical and measurable, turns them into real tools of change that visibly and constructively influence the situation in key areas.

In 2007 NI plans to apply different types of activities to achieve its stated goals, including:

- Expanding and deepening cross-border cooperation programs between Chechen communities and populations of regions bordering Chechnya, with special emphasis on developing cooperation between youth of these areas.

- Facilitating activities to address the concerns of Chechen youth, helping them engage in constructive dialogue with police and local authorities in order to assist young people from conflict-affected areas in finding a place in peaceful life.

- Developing direct interschool and interpersonal communications, including pen-pal and inter-school relationships among the schoolchildren, their parents, and teachers from the neighboring conflict areas of the North Caucasus (the Stavropol Krai, Dagestan, Chechnya, North Ossetia - Alania) as well as among them and counterparts in other regions of Russia, assisting both Russians and Chechens in overcoming mutual stereotypes and in developing direct contacts.

- Organizing "results-oriented" discussions, workshops on the development of peace-building strategies in the North Caucasus, involving civil society groups, federal / regional / local authorities, UN agencies and international organizations, working in the region.

- Developing and demonstrating results of a model program, aimed to counteract the spread of radicalism among the population and especially the youth in the target area, by supporting integration between the population of the so-called "Kadar zone" of Dagestan and neighboring communities and by facilitating their constructive dialogue with authorities, law enforcement bodies and religious leaders.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Peace and Tolerance</i>	1,060,000
Total	1,060,000

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Background and Objectives

OCHA opened its Office in the Russian Federation nearly eight years ago to support coordination of the inter-agency operation providing assistance and protection to civilians affected by the Chechen conflict of the 1990s. OCHA is the secretariat to the Humanitarian Coordinator, and plays a broader coordination role in terms of assessment, planning, and monitoring for the range of activities under the Transitional Workplan. In line with OCHA's global strategic goals, OCHA in the Russian Federation seeks to:

- Strengthen in-country coordination;
- Take proactive action on UN reform, including in the appeals process; and
- Improve and publicly profile the inter-agency analysis of humanitarian trends and issues.

Ultimately, the measure of success for OCHA's work is the extent to which humanitarian action is coordinated, effective, and principled, and alleviates human suffering.

Coordination

The principal focus of OCHA in the Russian Federation in 2007 will remain the North Caucasus. The Office will maintain its presence in Moscow and Nazran, and will build up its newly established presence in Grozny as well. The North Caucasus sub-office (comprising staff working out of Grozny and Nazran) facilitates sectoral and operational coordination, including through the fortnightly General Coordination Meeting, a local IASC Field Team, Sector Working Group meetings, and UN planning and liaison with government officials. OCHA maintains close contact with all local partners in the North Caucasus, and provides a common meeting space and information services for the humanitarian community. In Moscow, the office ensures overall inter-agency planning of humanitarian action, including the linkage with transitional-assistance partners, the diplomatic/donor community, and the federal government. Moscow services the Humanitarian Coordination Group (IASC Field Team), a monthly Humanitarian and Development Forum, and as-needed consultations on humanitarian and transitional policy. OCHA also maintains a link with ECHA and the IASC bodies in Headquarters, and works with the Government of the Russian Federation in its global humanitarian action.

OCHA exit strategy

As a humanitarian office, OCHA strives to close its field offices as soon as possible after the acute phase of a complex emergency or natural disaster has passed. Such has occurred in the North Caucasus and so the OCHA Office began, in 2006, to reduce its staff presence and prepare for an exit. An OCHA exit will not imply that humanitarian needs in the North Caucasus are insignificant, nor that there is no longer any need for coordination. To the contrary, it is assumed that significant needs for humanitarian assistance and especially protection will last well beyond 2007 or even 2008. However, it is expected that by mid- or late-2008 the coordination of the humanitarian action will be possible without an OCHA field office.

The OCHA Office faces the challenge in 2007 of continuing to provide quality secretariat support to the Humanitarian Coordinator and a wide range of partners in transition, while handing over its primary coordination-support role. The Office staffing and budget are being reduced by approximately 40% compared with 2006. Much more drastic reductions will occur the following year.

Priority activities in 2007

To achieve the objective of strengthened in-country coordination, OCHA will work closely with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and other partners on establishing new coordination capacity for the Transitional Workplan and long-term humanitarian coordination after an OCHA exit. OCHA will reach agreement with the RC on 2008 coordination staff and the plan for OCHA Office closure. OCHA will also draft guidelines and offer training for staff of other agencies to ensure humanitarian coordination in the future.

To contribute modestly to UN reform, the OCHA Office will document and disseminate in HQ lessons learned in the Russian Federation that can contribute to CAP and transitional planning policy. The recovery-oriented transitional assistance program in the North Caucasus has been carried out systematically and relatively smoothly, and might offer guidance on best practices to be applied elsewhere.

The objective of improved analysis will be greatly facilitated by the fact that the UN and NGOs have a much greater presence in Chechnya than any time before. This greater access, particularly the daily presence of the UN in Grozny, will enable more thorough needs analysis for reporting and planning. OCHA will

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especially support UNHCR, as the sector lead in Protection, to finalize and begin implementing a protection strategy for transition.

While preparing for the eventual closure of OCHA in the Russian Federation, the Office maintains sufficient capacity to continue with key coordination services it provides. OCHA will continue to assist with humanitarian-needs data collection, analysis, information sharing, and advocacy in 2007. It will also concentrate on mobilizing voluntary contributions of donors to fund

the Transitional Workplan. The inter-agency humanitarian and recovery program needs assurances of funding, and this is likely to become ever more challenging to secure in 2007-2008.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Coordination</i>	<u>1,222,117</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u>1,222,117</u>

Peace Mission of General Lebed (PMGL)

Interregional nonpolitical public organization "Peace Mission of general Lebed" (PMGL) works in the North Caucasus since 1998. From the date of its establishment, PMGL carried out activities on the search for missing people and release of hostages in the North Caucasus. Over time, the scope of the work was expanded and included demilitarization of the population in the conflict regions through weapons buy-back schemes, rehabilitation of special categories of victims of armed conflict, early warning monitoring/analysis and production of recommendations on reconstruction and development in the North Caucasus as well as supporting development of the regional platform of peace building NGOs (in cooperation with Nonviolence International). Currently PMGL is focused on Humanitarian Dialogue process that is implemented in partnership with FEWER-Eurasia and Swisspeace. Humanitarian dialogue for strengthening human security in Chechnya is a multi-stakeholder and multi-level process aimed at improving physical and socio-economic security of civilians, reconciliation and reintegration, based on comprehensive protection of rights and humanitarian norms. Principles of Humanitarian Dialogue process correspond with the priorities of the Transitional Workplan.

During 1998-2006 PMGL members released 202 persons, implemented a number of weapons buy-back operations and organized rehabilitation courses for 360 persons (ex-hostages, soldiers, women and children affected by the conflict, people who lost their relatives etc.). Activities of PMGL are based on close and constructive cooperation with Russian authorities, law-enforcement structures, international agencies and Russian civil society organizations.

Sector: Peace and Tolerance

Development of Humanitarian dialogue and expanding the scope of the process on the whole territory of Chechnya

Objectives:

- To further inform the local and regional policy makers about the need for humanitarian dialogue and feasible steps that should be taken to develop it through the provision of rigorous analysis and consultations based on the local knowledge.

- To establish the Center on Civil Assistance to Search (CCAS) for missing persons in order to institutionalize humanitarian dialogue (based on the mandate received from Russian authorities), consolidate efforts of civil society in preventing disappearances

and abductions of civilians in the conflicts zones in the North Caucasus and to provide support to law-enforcement structures in conducting search for people who went missing in Chechnya and other North Caucasus republics.

- To develop a model for humanitarian dialogue and build up organizational and human resources capacities to make the process fully sustainable, easy to replicate in other regions, and more cost/resource-effective.

- Stimulate locally-owned initiatives on socio-economic components of human security by acting as an information-broker and facilitator in presenting the collection of independently-reviewed project proposals on recovery, job-creation, reconstruction and development to other donors, considering to finance such projects.

Activity:

Humanitarian dialogue process includes carrying out series of roundtables and consultations between key stakeholders on the issues tackled by the project; creating a comprehensive database on missing people and strengthening cooperation with law-enforcement structures, authorities, human rights NGOs and ICRC; promotion of social-economic initiatives on creation of job opportunities and infrastructure development in Chechnya.

Outcomes:

- Creation of operational CCAS and comprehensive database on missing people; clarification of the mandate for CCAS to operate in Chechnya and directions / mechanisms on cooperation between CCAS and relevant Chechen government officials / commissions / agencies involved in search for the missing people.

- Agreements reached with a potential to bring about greater security to civilians as the main outcome, reintegration of ex-combatants into a peaceful life, and enhancing further dialogue/confidence building; protection of civilians during the security and military operations, addressing hatred, promoting self-governance in accordance with the legislation and local traditions, searching for and releasing illegally detained persons, allowing access to burial sites for exhumation, identification and dignified re-burial of the remains of victims, decommissioning of illicit weapons, potential for job-creation schemes, etc.

Sector: Health

Rehabilitation of special categories of victims / population of Chechnya.

Objectives:

- To avert the threat of re-traumatization of victims and representatives of different conflict "risk groups" and further growth of violence in Chechnya by providing specialised psycho-social and medical rehabilitation to prioritised categories of victims not covered by other schemes.
- To increase efficiency of peace reconstruction process by the improvement of psychological conditions of targeted groups and by assisting in reintegration of rehabilitated persons into the peaceful life.

Activity:

Implementation of the series of psycho-social and medical rehabilitation courses for ex-hostages and illegally detained persons who received no specialised rehabilitation so far; ex-combatants from both sides with severe PTSD condition and/or disabilities; IDPs; mothers, sisters and widows of victims, ex-hostages and ex-combatants; children and youth severely affected by war (orphans, victims of violence during interrogation, disabled young men). Rehabilitation programs

will be supplemented by activities on reintegration of rehabilitated persons into the peaceful life and legal support. The rehabilitation framework and mechanisms were developed and tested by PMGL in cooperation with experienced PTSD specialists. The proposed project builds on lessons learnt and experienced gained from past rehabilitation efforts.

Outcomes:

- Improvement of psychological conditions and health of conflict-affected population allows tackling the negative consequences of conflict.
- Reintegration of conflict-affected persons into the peaceful life.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Peace and Tolerance</i>	<i>270,000</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>350,000</i>
Total	620,000

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

UNDP, within the framework of the program "Sustainable Reintegration and Recovery in the North Caucasus," is continuing to roll-out comprehensive recovery assistance to the North Caucasus. Replicating the successful pilot projects of 2005, the program aims to expand its geographic scope from North Ossetia-Alania and Ingushetia at the initial stage into Chechnya in 2006 and at later stages to Dagestan in 2007 and Kabardino-Balkaria in 2008.

The overall objective of the program is to contribute to the sustainable economic growth and job creation in the urban and rural areas of the region and to support transition from recovery to development. In order to ensure effective transition and eventual take-over of recovery activities by the government, UNDP's focus is on creating links between humanitarian and development activities and increasing the capacity of the republican governments and CSO partners. Thus, UNDP's core activities are largely of an institutional nature with a focus on supporting the creation of a market environment and associated mechanisms and enabling local economies and communities to cope with the problems of employment generation and socio-economic development.

In achieving its objectives, UNDP employs a cross-cutting approach, implemented within four program components:

1. The Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction component

focuses on nationally-owned solutions facilitating local efforts to expand access to productive assets and economic opportunities through job creation. Within this framework, UNDP supports the creation of a market environment through business support mechanisms and promotional activities as well as assisting aspiring entrepreneurs and SMEs based in the North Caucasus through business training and increased access to credit resources.

Activities

- Render assistance to micro-credit organizations and, where applicable, support government efforts in developing leasing mechanisms;
- Support the operation of Business Advisory Centers;
- Facilitate the development of SME support structures: Chamber of Commerce, SME Support Committees and local administrations;
- Support for Business Incubators;

- Investment promotion.

Outcomes

- Enhanced access to micro-credit secured;
- Existing and potential micro and small entrepreneurs have sustainable access to business consulting services, business information and training and are consequently able to draw the full benefit from enhanced access to micro-credit;
- Favorable environment for SME development and functioning support mechanisms exist;
- Business incubators provide aspiring entrepreneurs support in terms of physical premises, business support and advice in order to increase their chances in the early life-cycle of their businesses;
- Materials for investment promotion in North Ossetia-Alania and Ingushetia created and actively used to promote awareness among potential investors.

2. The Rural Development component

is focused on ensuring that capacity building and technical support is available to farmers on a sustainable basis in establishing effective rural entrepreneurship and that the rural population is able to benefit from the new opportunities offered by micro-credit schemes.

Activities:

- Provide support for the creation of the Agricultural Extension Services network on republican and district levels;
- Render assistance in developing value-added production chains (cattle revolving funds, artificial insemination stations, milk, meat and vegetable production, cultivated pastures and vineyards development) and food processing;
- Assist in the development of agro-marketing, training and consulting, technical support and the development of enhanced distribution chains;
- Provide support for the development of honey and milk cooperatives;
- Awareness and capacity building regarding Avian Influenza preparedness and promotion of mass media engagement.

Outcomes:

- Technical support and training facilities in North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia and Chechnya established and become known and used by local farmers.
- Cattle quality and health is enhanced, leading to higher milk and meat production. Farmers are linked by co-operatives to food-processing facilities and are able to earn an increased income.

- Honey and pollen production are enhanced, access to markets and micro-credit for honey and pollen producers secured.

- Enhanced general public awareness. Enhanced knowledge and capacity of the regional and local government partners to manage the communication and coordination aspects of Avian Influenza and other disaster preparedness. Improved capacity to manage the socio-economic impact of the potential avian flu pandemic.

3. Building capacities of local government structures

UNDP will further contribute to the on-going public administration reform at the republican and the local level through capacity building and enhanced effectiveness and accountability of governance structures at the level of the republics, districts and municipalities. The focus will be on technical training, introduction of customized approaches to results-based budgeting, information management, communication and decision-making mechanisms, decentralized cooperation and district budgeting, public service management and other governance areas.

Activities:

- Provision of technical training and capacity building to government officials;
- Support the breaking of the digital divide and advance the ICT usage in government processes and services (e-governance);
- Implementation of anti-corruption research and capacity building, including assessment of the social and economic impact of corruption.

Outcomes:

- Enhanced capacity of local administrations and governments to provide high quality services;
- A mechanism is created in three republics that fosters citizens' participation in local socio-economic processes and improves access to public administration;
- The negative impact of corruption on investment and economic development is widely understood and attempts are made to tackle the problems.

4. Peace and Tolerance; Mine Action

The North Caucasus, being the most multinational and multi-confessional region of the Russian Federation, experienced a number of ethnic conflicts last years. Two military campaigns in Chechnya led to a large number of IDPs and refugees in the region, creating tensions between IDPs and refugees and the local population. As a result of the military campaigns, Chechnya is also among the most heavily mined/UXO

contaminated areas in the world.

The objective of the component is to support community coexistence, resilience and confidence-building and to build capacities of local government and NGOs to manage mine awareness and mine clearing activities.

Activities

- Support for communities in employing effective mechanisms of tolerance and co-existence building;
- Assistance to peace and trust building activities - cultural events, joint projects in different areas of program activities.
- Support (in partnership with UNICEF) for the establishment of a Mine Action Center in Chechnya;
- Organize (in partnership with UNICEF) mine awareness raising campaigns;
- Participate (in coordination with UNICEF) in humanitarian de-mining, if possible and supported by Government.

Outcomes

- Enhanced capacities for coexistence and integration in the republics of the North Caucasus.
- The Mine Action Center is active, contributing to the drafting and adoption of a National Mine Action Strategy. Promoting national ownership and mainstream mine action into development by taking mine action and its impact on individuals and communities into account in development planning, programming and budgeting;
- Enhanced mechanisms and capacities to gather, organize, store and provide access to information on mine-affected areas, victim and survivors incidence statistics and available services;
- Enhanced capacities to initiate planning and execution of humanitarian de-mining, if possible and supported by Government.

The financial requirements for implementing the UNDP Program for 2007 are presently estimated at approximately USD 7,500,000. The breakdown by program component is given in the table below.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Economic growth and poverty reduction</i>	<i>3,000,000</i>
<i>Rural development</i>	<i>1,500,000</i>
<i>Governance</i>	<i>2,450,000</i>
<i>Peace and tolerance</i>	<i>150,000</i>
<i>Mine Action</i>	<i>400,000</i>
Total	7,500,000

United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

Objectives

- During 2006, UNDSS continued to provide a broad range of security services to UN agencies working in the North Caucasus (NC). This included both static and mobile security services to international staff members, security escort services for missions to all the republics of the North Caucasus, security training and advice, security reports and analyses, and the provision of radio communications services on a 24 hr basis.

- In 2007, UNDSS will maintain this broad range of security support services whilst striving to improve the service it provides and expanding its range of security support, particularly into the Chechen republic, where closer liaison and working links will be sought with key government agencies and departments. The process of improved liaison and information sharing with both NGOs and IGOs working in the North Caucasus will also continue.

- The maintenance and improvement of the complete range of security services provided to UN agencies will be central to the achievement of the main strategic goals of the Transitional Workplan, as freedom to operate in all parts of the North Caucasus in a safe and secure environment is fundamental to the work of all UN and other humanitarian agencies.

The primary goal and central strategy for the Security Sector is the continued provision of a safe and secure working environment for all UN staff in the

North Caucasus. In order to provide this, UNDSS will support a broad range of security programs covering all aspects of physical and personal security, security training advice and reporting, security transport and communications.

Security Sector

Main objectives:

- The safety and security of all UN staff
- The maintenance and improvement of security standards
- The provision of radio communications
- Effective security training
- Establishment of all security aspects for the expanded UN presence in Chechnya.
- Timely and accurate security reporting and analyses

Outcomes:

- A safe working environment and improved access for humanitarian activities
- A more effective and secure UN presence in Chechnya

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Security</i>	<i>3,467,686</i>
Total	3,467,686

NB: UNDSS will have available an additional amount of almost US\$ 1.2 million from UN funds through Member State assessments.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Background and Objectives

In 2007 UNESCO Moscow Office will continue implementing the joint UNESCO/Russian Federation project "Support for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Education System of the Chechen Republic." Particular attention will be paid to supporting the rehabilitation of the Chechen education system by capacity building for integrated psychological, pedagogical and medico-social rehabilitation of school children and education personnel. Despite the numerous activities on psychosocial rehabilitation of educational personnel and schoolchildren in post-conflict situation implemented by international and Russian organizations, there is a need for capacity-building of the Chechen Republic in this scope. UNESCO will focus on strengthening abilities of local educational personnel to provide necessary psychological assistance guiding by the assumption that education is a fundamental part of transitional process in any war-torn society.

Human security has gained increasing attention as a framework for understanding the broader factors that contribute to peace and security. The plight of children in unstable areas is central to the human security agenda. Confronted by a range of threats, children at risk are refashioning the definition of childhood itself as they are pushed into new roles. As the result of war, many children have become heads of household, child combatants or have made a life for themselves on the street. Since children are in an ongoing process of development, securing their safety involves protecting their growth. This means that for children, human security strategies must not only protect the young from violence but also create the conditions for children to develop and reach their potential. Strengthening capacities of Chechen education system to provide psychosocial interventions for war-affected children and their families can make a great contribution to the creation of such conditions for children.

Within the legal framework for implementation of this project, UNESCO will cooperate closely with Federal and local education authorities, such as Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, Federal Agency on Education and Chechen Ministry of Education and Science.

The project seeks to enhance physical, social and mental well-being of Chechen children by providing psychosocial and medico-pedagogical rehabilitation services to school-aged children, teachers to overcome large-scale trauma and stress through recently established Psycho-Pedagogical and Medico-Social (PPMS) Center. The project aims at setting up the model of PPMS Center in Grozny and building the capacity of Chechen professionals and involved NGOs in the provision of socio-pedagogical and psychological support to school-age children, teachers, children with disabilities and mine/UXO survivors including through the participation of Chechen education staff, responsible for provision of psychosocial rehabilitation, in selected training events. UNESCO will provide material support to PPMS Center, namely, equipping it with psychosocial rehabilitation equipment, furniture, training and methodological literature. The project also will support directly the psychosocial rehabilitation of children at 10 schools and young people affected by mines/UXO and other disabilities. The UNESCO Moscow Office will continue to organize rehabilitation camp programs for Chechen children in 2007.

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the rehabilitation and development of education in the Chechen Republic through providing medical and psychosocial assistance to school-age children and to educational personnel in order to create healthy learning environment that is caring and conducive to stress reduction, improvement of learning capacities and social inclusion. The specific objective of the project is, in coordination with local governments and various NGOs, to contribute to the reduction of the psychological and social effects on children injured by mines/UXO or other children with disabilities, as well as their family members, and to the promotion of their social inclusion.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Education</i>	<i>373,565</i>
Total	373,565

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Background and Objectives

The scope of UNHCR's operation in the North Caucasus is presently governed by both its traditional mandate as a refugee protection agency as well as its role designated under the collaborative approach for IDPs to co-ordinate the two closely-linked sectors of Protection and Shelter. In 2007, recovery-oriented transitional assistance will build upon the existing humanitarian activities and ensure that their inputs become the basis for longer-term programs able to catalyze sustainable development.

In pursuit of its traditional mandate, UNHCR continues to work closely with the migration authorities to develop an asylum system that conforms to international standards and to provide international protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers identified in the southern region of the Russian Federation. Specifically in the Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, UNHCR remains fully engaged in protection and assistance to facilitate the local integration of some 16,000 forced migrants and refugees from Georgia/South Ossetia. Together with its NGO partners, the agency's primary objective is to provide legal assistance aimed at regularizing their legal status and to seek durable solutions. The year 2007 is expected to represent a cornerstone in this endeavor with strengthening of the inter-agency collaboration between UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, ILO, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in a new initiative aimed at providing sustainable integration and recovery in North Ossetia-Alania. This multi-year program is expected to benefit from special funding from the UN-administered Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) provided by the Government of Japan.

In 2006, the situation in Chechnya continued to pose a number of protection challenges. A thorough assessment of protection needs was still largely hampered by the limited access to the republic. However, the dialogue with the authorities and with the civil society has markedly improved. This process was fostered by the emergence of new interlocutors such as the Human Rights Commissioner (Ombudsman) and by the establishment of new consultative mechanisms such as the Chechen Protection Working Group aimed at exchanging information on protection issues and at designing joint interventions. With a more regular presence of the protection actors in the republic, these mechanisms should strengthen the strategic partnership with the authorities, ultimately responsible for the protection of civilians.

Increased coordination and complementarity between the shelter programs of the international community and those of the federal and regional governments should also help to gradually meet the very significant need for housing for (re-)integration.

The neighboring Republics of Ingushetia and Dagestan continue to host residual displaced populations from the Chechen conflict, which the international community estimates at 20,000 and 6,500 individuals respectively, for whom durable solutions must be found. In Ingushetia, 30% of this IDP population still resides in often precarious collective accommodation. Only part of such accommodation remains subsidized by the migration authorities, with IDPs allowed to reside free of charge. An even more significant part continues to reside in private accommodation, often lacking effective coping and self-reliance mechanisms. The population remaining in Ingushetia is either represented by individuals not yet able or willing to return, or by families who would opt to locally integrate in Ingushetia. Concrete plans are therefore required to facilitate the integration of the population willing to remain in the republic and to create safety networks for the most socially vulnerable individuals.

In the Shelter Sector, UNHCR will continue to coordinate activities on the basis of its accumulated experience and lessons learnt and in full recognition that the sector represents an intrinsic part of the protection strategy, i.e. safeguarding the safe haven principle and facilitating durable solutions. On the basis of proper needs assessments, a range of temporary and more durable shelter options will be provided to needy IDPs wishing to return voluntarily to Chechnya as well as to those wishing to vacate their temporary accommodation (TACs) in order to settle in places of permanent residence. For those remaining displaced in the neighboring republics, the activities will be geared towards provision of alternative shelter as/when needed and improving conditions of sub-standard temporary settlements. For IDPs wishing to integrate locally in Ingushetia and refugees integrating in North Ossetia-Alania, UNHCR will work closely with its partners and governmental counterparts to ensure that access to permanent shelter facilitates their integration.

In light of the above, UNHCR objectives are therefore fully integrated in the attainment of the main strategic goals of the 2007 Transitional Workplan.

- Through monitoring and intervention, provision of legal assistance and initiatives to enhance the capac-

ity of national institutions, UNHCR will contribute to enhance the protection of the rights of the civilian population in the North Caucasus (Strategic Goal 1);

- Through specific ad hoc solutions in the Shelter Sector and by maintaining its emergency preparedness response, UNHCR activities will support humanitarian relief and assistance to the most vulnerable populations in the North Caucasus (Strategic Goal 2);

- Through specific forms of joint planning and coordination with other international actors in North Ossetia-Alania and in Ingushetia, UNHCR will provide a sector-limited but essential contribution to the recovery of affected areas and in restoring livelihood opportunities crucial for integration and stability (Strategic Goal 3). The dimension of this intervention will largely depend on the support received from donors.

Protection

For 2007, UNHCR will continue to advocate with the authorities at the local, regional and federal levels, for the protection of and respect for the legal and human rights of IDPs and affected civilians in accordance with Russian laws and international norms, especially the IDP Guiding Principles. For IDPs wishing to remain temporarily or permanently in the republics neighboring Chechnya and/or elsewhere in the Russian Federation, UNHCR and implementing partners will continue to advocate against their involuntary return as well as for regularization of their status in accordance with the existing law and regulations.

The North Caucasus remains an area still characterized by significant protection challenges. In line with the transition from humanitarian assistance to sustainable recovery, substantial efforts are still required to find concrete solutions for residual conflict-affected displaced populations as well as for the population that returned to Chechnya. In parallel, and as part of a larger protection strategy, protection-related interventions have to continue to strengthen the capacity and the mechanisms of the national authorities to effectively restore the Rule of Law, to foster human security and to adequately protect citizens in displacement or upon return, with particular emphasis on categories of persons with special needs. Finally, to increase the normalization of the protection environment in the North Caucasus it is essential to strategically engage new institutional partners (including Ombudsman, Council of Europe, etc). Together with the representatives of the civil society, their role will be to continue the comprehensive dialogue with the authorities on the protection of civilians and on the respect for human rights after the phasing out of the humanitarian actors.

Provision of legal assistance and protection monitoring capacity through Vesta, Memorial and Nizam

will be further expanded to include a wider coverage inside Chechnya in anticipation of improved access to the territory following relaxation of the UN security regime.

The Stichting Russian Justice Initiative will continue to submit relevant cases to the European Court of Human Rights. Through the local NGO network, IDPs, returnees and affected civilians in need will receive appropriate legal counseling and information relating to their civil and social entitlements and, when necessary, have their rights defended in courts. UNHCR, on its part, will continue to directly advocate with the authorities for issuance of legal documentation to IDPs and returnees, their access to legal status and enjoyment of due legal process, registration with the authorities and other social rights and benefits. In Ingushetia and other regions, UNHCR will continue to facilitate integration of IDPs who do not wish to return to Chechnya. Capacity building, including training activities and material assistance, will be provided to governmental institutions and the judiciary to fulfill their legal obligations vis-à-vis citizens in Chechnya and IDPs in the region.

Through its partnership with DRC, UNHCR will also maintain registration of IDPs eligible for assistance in Ingushetia. Protection staff will be assisted in monitoring by Vesta and CRC. In addition, UNHCR will undertake, in cooperation with CRC, quick impact projects aimed at facilitating the reintegration of returning IDPs in their communities of origin in Chechnya.

UNHCR's partners include DRC, Vesta, Memorial, CRC, Nizam, Stichting Russian Justice Initiative, Children's Fund of North Ossetia-Alania, Pomosch, Children's Fund of Stavropol, Peace to the Caucasus, Faith Hope Love, courts in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, North Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria and Stavropol, as well as the federal and local authorities.

Shelter

Safeguarding the safe haven principle for IDPs remaining outside the Republic of Chechnya, especially in Ingushetia and Dagestan, remains one of the top priorities of this sector for 2007.

But as part of a larger shelter strategy, UNHCR and other shelter agencies will focus on durable housing solutions for those IDPs living in temporary accommodations. Working closely with the protection agencies, UNHCR will assess those IDPs living in temporary accommodation in order to include them as priority candidates for durable shelter programs in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

Since the government compensates only those families whose houses were completely destroyed, there

are many families with partially destroyed houses who do not benefit from the compensation. To assist such families in Chechnya to have at least one warm, dry room while gradually re-building their homes, UNHCR, through its NGO implementing partners, will implement an enhanced "one-warm-dry-room" project.

While a number of IDPs will opt to return to Chechnya, some 20,000 are expected to remain in Ingushetia during the winter of 2006-2007, with some 6,000 registered in temporary settlements and 14,000 in private accommodation. They will be in need of safe and dry accommodation, including limited assistance in maintenance of their current temporary accommodation or relocating within Ingushetia in case of closure of temporary settlements or evictions. For this purpose, together with NGO partners, UNHCR will support targeted distribution of pre-fabricated rooms ("box-tents") as alternative shelter.

In order to complement the governmental com-

pensation schemes, UNHCR will also continue to provide "box-tents" as alternative and temporary shelter to a limited number of IDP families voluntarily returning to Chechnya from Ingushetia and Dagestan. It is expected that the stocks of box tents paid for with funds from 2005 will be depleted by July 2007.

In North Ossetia-Alania, with support from the UNTFHS, UNHCR will continue its close cooperation with the Government, the Department of Migration Issues, DRC and SDC to assist integrating refugees from Georgia to construct permanent shelter and obtain residence registration.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Protection</i>	<i>4,574,756</i>
<i>Shelter</i>	<i>1,426,907</i>
Total	6,001,663

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Education

In early 2007 UNICEF plans to launch a comprehensive situation analysis on the overall status of the education system, including Early Childhood Development (ECD), in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan; the outcome of the exercise will greatly contribute to the designing of the mid-term strategic focus of UNICEF's education program. A particular emphasis will also be placed on assessing the extent of actual school attendance rates in Chechnya and Ingushetia, so as to investigate the precise extent and causes of the low rates reported by the summer 2006 VAM. Subsequently, support will be offered to the local governments in addressing the problem, including through the possible launch of appropriate 'back-to-school' initiatives (community-level awareness-raising, distribution of school materials, etc.). The integration of disabled children into the general education system will be another key issue that UNICEF intends to increasingly advocate for, and for which policy support will be offered to the republican authorities. To this end, UNICEF will support a series of external and internal trainings on Inclusive Education (IE), the development and printing of special methodological literature for teachers and caregivers, the establishment of physical access to schools and friendly recreational zones, and the procurement of special furniture, with the aim of facilitating the integration of disabled children and adolescents in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan. At the policy level, UNICEF will support the creation of parents' associations for disabled children, so as to promote their rights to education in mainstream schools.

With the aim of increasing children's access to early learning opportunities and improving their cognitive and health development, UNICEF, in partnership with a local NGOs and MoEs, will continue to support some 25 Early Childhood Education (ECE) centers in the mountainous part of Chechnya, and will pilot 5 ECE centers in Ingushetia as well as 5 ECE centers in Dagestan, for a total of some 1,750 young children catered for, with the strong involvement of parents in the provision of daily hygiene and health care. Trainings on better parenting skills, child hygiene and early development will also be offered to parents. In parallel, UNICEF will conduct minor repair works in some of the schools hosting the 25 ECE centers in Chechnya. In terms of capacity-building, in Chechnya and Ingushetia UNICEF will support the MoEs through the provision of methodological upgrading/training to education staff in the region. In particular, thanks to

EU/TACIS funds and outside the framework of the TWP, UNICEF will support the training of about 1,500 teachers, MoE officials and school methodologists from Chechnya and Ingushetia, in close cooperation with local, regional and federal training institutions. In addition, and also thanks to financial support from EU/TACIS, some 70 school cabinets/laboratories will be distributed to schools in Chechnya and Ingushetia, while some 200 sport items will be procured and distributed to schools in Ingushetia. Basic Chechen textbooks, school and kindergarten furniture, blackboards as well as stationery will also be provided to a limited number of schools in the south-eastern districts of Chechnya. Furthermore, UNICEF will promote a Life Skills Education (LSE) program in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan, by updating existing school manuals and developing new ones, based on UNICEF's cross-sectoral approach.

Peace and Tolerance

UNICEF will continue to facilitate the development, by the Regional Steering Group established in 2005, of a comprehensive regional program for P&T promotion in the North Caucasus, which will include several events: summer camps for some 1,000 P&T child activists in five republics; a scientific conference for some 200 experts and pedagogues (with the aim of sharing relevant experience); training workshops to prepare 300 facilitators for recreational summer camps for children and youth from the NC. In addition, a 'P&T Encyclopaedia' will be published for distribution in school libraries, pedagogical faculties and NGOs, so as to reach some 15,000 beneficiaries. The existing P&T manual for teachers and NGO trainers will be amended and distributed to some 500 specialists. The Children Peace Theatre will continue its thematic presentations in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, North-Ossetia-Alania and Kabardino-Balkaria, targeting some 8,000 children. Together with the MoEs, UNICEF will also support the organization of P&T Volunteers Clubs' network in five republics, with a view to covering some 10,000 schoolchildren and adolescents. Mobile Trainers Groups will continue to build the capacity of some 20,000 children and teachers, through a five-module program for the elimination of stereotypes and prejudices.

Health & Nutrition

UNICEF will focus its action on five main areas: 1) Child immunization; 2) Promotion of mother and

child health (MCH); 3) Fostering young people's access to age-appropriate and culturally relevant reproductive health as well as family planning and HIV/AIDS counseling/treatment; 4) Nutrition; 5) Provision of psychosocial rehabilitation to children and caregivers affected by trauma (in Chechnya and Beslan). Following the assessment conducted in Chechnya and Ingushetia in late 2006, UNICEF will continue to upgrade the cold-chain infrastructure and support routine immunization in the two republics, with a special focus on primary and secondary health care facilities, through the provision of basic supplies and equipment. UNICEF will also provide training support, in close coordination with the local Ministries of Health and WHO, to health professionals involved in child immunization. Families, communities and relevant health authorities will also be targeted through educational and awareness-raising campaigns as well as advocacy and social mobilization activities promoting child immunization. The MCH project will focus on the provision of information on child health care and appropriate parenting practices - through group discussions as well as the distribution of information materials - to vulnerable mothers, particularly among IDP communities living in settlements and TACs in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan. UNICEF will also support the introduction of routine vitamin A supplementation for children (aged 6-59 months) and lactating mothers, accompanied with relevant technical guidance, iron-folic acid supplementation for pregnant women (to tackle iron-deficiency anemia) and de-worming campaigns for children under-5. UNICEF will also pursue the improvement of the MCH delivery system in Chechnya as well as of basic health and dental care for students in selected schools in Ingushetia. With financial support from EU/TACIS, in fact, UNICEF, outside the framework of the TWP, will procure and distribute essential medical equipment to two MCH facilities in Grozny (Maternity Hospital n. 2 and the Republican Children's Hospital), as well as basic medical and dental equipment to some 50 schools and 10 school dental clinics in Ingushetia.

UNICEF's program on Young People's Health and Development and HIV Prevention will enhance access for young people and adolescents to youth-friendly services, through the work of 3 youth friendly clinics (YFCs) and 3 youth information centers (YICs) established in 2005 in Grozny and Achkhoy-Martan (Chechnya) as well as Nazran (Ingushetia). The number of young people and teenagers provided with counseling on reproductive health care, family planning, HIV/STI and substance abuse prevention will increase, through the establishment of 3 new YFCs in rural areas of Chechnya and Ingushetia. The provision

of essential equipment, furniture, methodological/information materials as well as training opportunities for staff will upgrade the quality of health services and counseling provided for adolescents and young people. Communication and social mobilization activities and information campaigns will also be conducted, in close partnership with government counterparts and local NGOs. In parallel, UNICEF will continue to support 2 Centers of Social Support to People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWH) established in 2005, in cooperation with Chechen and Ingush Republican AIDS Centers.

The 2006 VAM assessment reported high levels of wasting, indicating the occurrence of acute malnutrition among children in Chechnya and Ingushetia. UNICEF will thus conduct specific surveys to further assess the extent and nature of the problem as well as consider the utilization of school-feeding programs to introduce supplementary feeding in both poor urban neighborhoods and rural areas of Chechnya.

In the field of psychosocial rehabilitation, UNICEF will continue to provide support to traumatized children and their caregivers in Beslan (North Ossetia-Alania), with a view to handing over the program to the local Ministry of Education by June 2007. Meanwhile, UNICEF will continue to directly support the Government of Chechnya through facilitating the work of the main coordination body - the UNICEF-established, inter-ministerial Psychosocial Steering Committee. Technical and financial assistance will be provided to the Government in developing a Republican Plan of Action, which will aim at becoming the main guiding document for all institutions and agencies involved in the sector. Local psychologists will be further trained to more effectively address the needs of the beneficiaries, in partnership with national and international institutions. Children will be provided with access to good quality psychosocial counseling through the expansion of the two psychosocial children's networks - school-based and rehabilitation center-based - established by UNICEF in 2006, for a total of 11 districts covered by end-2007. The basis will also be laid for family counseling, which is considered by UNICEF the best way to ensure a more effective healing for affected children. All planned activities will be based on the findings of the Psychosocial Baseline Study conducted by UNICEF in 2005-2006 and will contribute to the establishment of a sustainable psychosocial system - based on capacity-building, an effective coordination mechanism and the widest possible coverage of children.

Water and Sanitation

During the first few months of 2007, UNICEF will

continue, in cooperation with the Polish Humanitarian Organization (PHO), to support/monitor Grozvodokanal in managing the water production and distribution project in Grozny, with a daily target of 117,000 beneficiaries. About 600,000 liters of water will be purified and distributed on a daily basis, through some 250 distribution points located in the city, with a special focus on school and kindergarten children, hospital patients and TACs' residents. The safety of the water produced will be ensured through the regular water checks carried out by the local Rospotrebnadzor (former Sanitary Epidemiological Service). UNICEF will also sustain its efforts to promote among the beneficiaries, including school and kindergarten children, safer personal and environmental hygiene and sanitary practices, mainly through the production and dissemination of appropriate EIC materials and training sessions. UNICEF will also continue to support the upgrading of the resources of Grozvodokanal, such as through the provision of selected technical items and training opportunities. Furthermore, UNICEF will advocate for the authorities to address in a structural manner the critical situation in Grozny and undertake the comprehensive rehabilitation of the water, sewage and waste management systems; the organization will seek to raise the awareness of donors about the importance of providing resources to fund a comprehensive assessment of the status of these urban services in Grozny. The launching solid a waste management project, with the two-fold purpose of reducing risks to public health and creating job opportunities, will also be considered.

Mine Action

In 2007, UNICEF will continue to support the Chechen authorities in addressing the impact of landmine and UXO (unexploded ordnance) contamination, through the involvement of all relevant stakeholders. In its capacity as sector coordination focal point, UNICEF will also continue, in coordination with UNDP and other partners, to advocate for a stronger commitment of the federal and republican authorities to assume the long-term responsibility to address the mine/UXO threat, since the genuine national ownership of a MA program is critical to its long-term success. Efforts to integrate MA activities into local reconstruction plans and assistance frameworks will be further intensified. UNICEF will disseminate and promote the adoption of international MA standards and strategies. UNICEF will also further consolidate its longstanding, community-oriented Mine Risk Education (MRE) program. In particular, 16 community-based MRE working groups, including district administration officials, school principals, health workers and religious leaders,

will be further supported and will deliver MRE to the affected communities. A special focus will be placed on strengthening the quality of the MRE school course, which is one of the main sources of relevant information for schoolchildren. MRE and associated training activities will also be organized for school teachers, district education departments and social workers.

The UNICEF-created surveillance system will further monitor and report all mine/UXO casualties in each district of Chechnya. UNICEF will thus continue to support the collection of data through 15 monitors who have been trained in data collection/analysis by UNICEF and the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention. UNICEF will disseminate quarterly Mine Incident Monitor reports among Government officials, UN agencies and other international/local NGOs. This information will be used to prioritize quick-response activities by all MA actors. UNICEF will also continue to address the needs of mine/UXO survivors and advocate for the protection of the rights of all persons with disabilities, with a special focus on the integration of survivor assistance activities in public health, education and other key social services. In 2007, in close coordination with the ICRC and Handicap International, UNICEF will contribute to the further improvement of the capacity of Grozny's Prosthetic Workshop, through the provision of prosthetic-orthopedic training to its technicians, including on the production of orthopedic footwear. The medical staff working at the workshop will also be offered training opportunities in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The Physical Rehabilitation component will be strengthened through the procurement and delivery of medical equipment that is required for the new rehabilitation department of the Prosthetic Workshop.

Protection

UNICEF will continue to support awareness-raising campaigns and training programs on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, among children, government officials, policy-makers and law enforcement agencies, with the active involvement of the local civil society (especially in Chechnya). UNICEF will also promote child participation throughout the North Caucasus and thus support children as well as youth in making their voices heard, through the organization and facilitation of various advocacy/awareness-raising events. In particular, meetings will be organized with the Chechen Government to advocate for the allocation of adequate resources from the republican budget to address key issues relevant to children as well as to support republican authorities in their efforts to receive funds under the federal program 'Children of Russia'. UNICEF will also continue to build the capacity

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of existing Child Rights Ombudspersons' offices (in North Ossetia-Alania and Dagestan) as well as of the Child and Women Protection Department that has been established within the Human Rights Ombudsman's office in Chechnya. UNICEF will advocate for the establishment of a similar department in Ingushetia. The partnership with the Chechen Ministries of Labor & Social Development, Education and Health will be further strengthened, through the provision of technical support for the development of programs aimed at improving the inclusion of vulnerable families and children into key social services. Support will also be offered to the process of de-institutionalization of vulnerable children (orphans, disabled, etc.) in Chechnya, including through the deployment of an experienced consultant. The review of existing disability policies and the promotion of a better integration of children with disabilities will be addi-

tional strategic areas of concern for UNICEF, which will engage local authorities in a constructive dialogue and offer its technical support and worldwide experience in these areas.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Education</i>	<i>1,310,000</i>
<i>Protection</i>	<i>270,000</i>
<i>Mine Action</i>	<i>750,000</i>
<i>Health & Psychosocial recovery</i>	<i>2,360,000</i>
<i>Peace and Tolerance</i>	<i>820,000</i>
<i>Water and Sanitation</i>	<i>410,000</i>
Total	5,920,000

Interregional Public Organization "Vesta"

Objectives

Interregional Public Organization "Vesta" is a non-governmental organization with officially registered offices in Ingushetia (head office), Dagestan, and the Chechen Republic. The main sphere of activity of Vesta is rendering legal assistance and protection monitoring. Vesta has been operating in other sectors as well. In all its activities and efforts Vesta pursues the objectives of assistance to vulnerable IDPs, forced migrants and refugees.

Protection

In 2007, Vesta intends to continue its activity and, moreover, to expand the coverage of work to Moscow and all of RF. In this work, Vesta's chief aim is free of charge legal protection / assistance to IDPs, forced migrants and refugees on the territories of Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan and the city of Moscow, as well as throughout the Russian Federation. In the framework of "Opening Counseling Center in Moscow", Vesta is going to expand the activity of rendering legal assistance to IDPs, forced migrants, refugees and other vulnerable people in Moscow and other regions of RF through functioning of the Counseling Centers and by means of mobile group of lawyers that will go to different regions of RF. The expectations from this activity are the following: - Independent system of rendering consultative legal assistance in Moscow and RF is strengthened; - Drastic adequate response on all of the cases of violation of human and citizens' rights is undertaken; - All degrees of jurisdiction act properly on the cases of IDPs and refugees in accordance to the Constitution of RF and the norms of International Law; - IDPs return only on voluntary base.

Education

Vesta intends to issue magazine "RI-Vesta" for children and youth. Edition of the magazine RI-VESTA (2,000 items per month) will gather and unite youth, it may become organizing instrument for expressing the voice of youth and at the same time it may be a source of information and education.

Main objectives of the proposed activity are: familiarization of young people with the most important events and changes in social and cultural spheres of life in the North Caucasus (in particular in Ingushetia, Chechnya and Dagestan); providing youth with instrument of voicing their opinions and suggestions; giving opportunity to IDP children and young men to publish their creative works (poems, stories etc.); developing in

readers tolerance features, raising of awareness of equal rights of men and women etc. Magazine will be distributed on the free of charge basis among children and youth residing in temporary settlement of Ingushetia and Dagestan and in TACs of Chechnya as well as in private sector. It should be noted also that magazine "RI-Vesta" has already showed its readability and effectiveness. This magazine was issued in 2000-2004.

Economic Recovery

Vesta pays much attention to the issues of education of IDPs and other vulnerable group of population. In 2007, Vesta intends to realize project "Vocational Training of IDP Youth and providing mini-grants". Vesta has been working in this sphere since 2001. In the framework of this project, "Vesta" plans to provide young people of age from 16 to 30 with vocational training courses in areas of interest that will enhance social integration and promote skilled employment opportunities. These are such courses as Accountancy, English language, Hairdresser, Computer Operator, Tailor. Project is intended for 300 young people out of internally displaced persons, residing in temporary settlements, TACs and in private sector.

After completion of courses graduates will receive Certificates of the Ministry of Education.

Most successful 30 graduates will be provided with grants at the amount of 1,000 USD for starting-up small business. All students of the courses will be taught to compose business plans. Also students of courses will pass one-day training on the following topics: "Tolerance", "Business planning" and "How to make a resume".

Main objectives of the proposed activity are: providing access to vocational training opportunities for the under-educated IDP youth; providing marketable vocational skills with a view to promote skilled employment; providing financial assistance to the most successful graduates for starting-up small businesses; assistance to graduates of the courses with their further employment; decreasing possibilities of IDP youth to get involved in dangerous and illegal activities.

Peace and Tolerance

Vesta has been working in this sector since 2001. The 1992 conflict in the Prigorodny district of North Ossetia-Alania estranged the people, who had lived there together, from each other: the Ingush and the Ossetian. Since 2001, Vesta has organized 80 seminars

and trainings with the participation of schoolchildren, students and teachers of both Ingush and Ossetian ethnicities living in the Prigorodny district (the number of participants was more than 1600 persons).

For 2007, Vesta proposes projects "Peace and Tolerance in Prigorodny district of North Ossetia-Alania". It is planned to organize one-day trainings on such issues as "Tolerance", "Conflict Resolution", and "Self-appraisal" in schools. Trainings will be held in several schools of the district. Also there will be held three two-day outside seminars - in sanatoriums of Jeirakh in Ingushetia and Tamisk in North Ossetia-Alania.

Objectives:

- Removal of negative stereotypes about each other;
- Bridging between schoolchildren, youth and teachers of Ossetian and Ingush ethnicities;

- Enhancement of confidence between Ingush and Ossetian schoolchildren and youth;
- Developing confidence among the participants that they can change the situation for the better and influence their communities;
- Establishment of a base for prevention of problems of Prigorodny's community at large.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Protection</i>	<i>142,568</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>38,485</i>
<i>Economic Recovery</i>	<i>74,837</i>
<i>Peace and Tolerance</i>	<i>45,283</i>
Total	301,173

Voice of the Mountains

Introduction

In 2007, the public organization "Voice of the Mountains" intends to continue its activities aimed at promotion of mine awareness among the civil population, reduction of mine/UXO incidents and support to mine/UXO survivors being the most vulnerable part of the society.

Besides, the organization will, based on the experience of previous years and statistics of IMSMA database, adopt new projects (programs) aimed at rendering targeted assistance to the affected civil population and creation of rehabilitation opportunities for mine/UXO survivors, thus focusing on psychosocial programs and social reintegration of the affected people.

Mine Awareness

Objectives:

- Raising the awareness of the civil population on mine/UXO danger, contribution to the reduction of the negative impact of the conflict's consequences;
- Provision of leisure safe premises to children, disabled and youth.

Activities:

- to collect and analyze the information on mine/UXO survivors;
- to conduct agitation and education activities among the civil population, including the use of information materials and support to other strategies aimed at reduction of mine/UXO risks;
- to monitor the mine risk education process within the frame of the general education system;
- to conduct large-scale MRE events;
- to organize MRE seminars (trainings) for teachers;
- to coordinate the work of rehabilitation centers.

Expected outcomes: mine incidents reduced through the direct interventions at locations at risk, and through comprehensive awareness-raising campaigns.

Required funding: 3.5 million rubles

Economic Support (mini-grants)

Objectives:

- enhanced sustainability of conflict-affected households through the provision of mini-grants

Activities:

- to conduct needs assessment and monitoring among vulnerable households with the participation of local administrations;
- to provide selected households with cattle or means for its purchase.

Expected outcomes: economic self-reliance of beneficiary households improved.

Required funding: 2 million rubles

Physical and Psychosocial Rehabilitation of Mine/UXO Survivors

Objectives:

- assistance to mine/UXO victims in overcoming of moral and psychological barriers through participation in sports and arts;
- improved social reintegration of mine/UXO survivors.

Activities:

- to train and support a football team of mine/UXO survivors;
- to organize art studio for children; to evaluate skills of participants and compare their psychological status before and after art therapy.

Expected outcomes: improvement of the psychological status of the targeted group.

Required funding: football team - 1,000,000 rubles; art therapy - 500,000 rubles; total - 1.5 million rubles.

Health

Objectives:

- Improved medical and social environment within the mother and child sector

Activities:

- To create mother and child rooms at medical institutions of Chechnya;
- To issue a child care manual for mothers;
- To ensure active involvement of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the Chechen Republic.

Expected outcomes:

- mothers' responsibility for children's health raised;
- breastfeeding promoted;
- children infection sickness rate decreased;
- access to high-grade medical service ensured;
- social environment at medical institutions improved.

Required funding: 1.5 million rubles.

Vocational training and support to mine/UXO victims

Objectives:

- improved economic self-reliance and sustainability of mine/UXO victims;
- creation of training and employment opportunities for mine/UXO survivors;

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- free-of-charge dental orthopedic service to children (up to 21) and women - mine/UXO survivors.

Activities:

- to set up of a dental orthopedic laboratory;
- to involve young mine/UXO survivors into activities of a dental orthopedic laboratory, where they will acquire professional skills and receive employment opportunity;

Expected outcomes: economic self-reliance of mine/UXO victims participating in the project achieved; extremely vulnerable mine/UXO victims provided with the free-of-charge dental orthopedic service.

Required funding: 2.5 million rubles

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Mine Action</i>	<i>129,630</i>
<i>Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation</i>	<i>74,074</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>111,111</i>
<i>Education</i>	<i>92,593</i>
Total	407,408

United Nations World Food Programme (UN WFP)

Since January 2000, WFP has been providing more than 188,770 MT of food assistance to over 300,000 conflict affected persons in Ingushetia and Chechnya. Within WFP's emergency operation, food assistance has been provided through General Food Distribution, Food for Education, and Food Fund* activities in both republics. WFP food aid, along with other humanitarian relief, has become a major coping mechanism and has played a significant role in helping conflict affected households maintain their assets and basic food security during years of turmoil and slowly onset recovery.

In 2007, WFP intends to operate under EMOP 10128.2, which started on 1 January 2006 and will be extended into 31 December 2007, in line with recommendations from a 2006 Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping survey. The survey calls on WFP and partners to use food aid in ways that will accelerate the return to food and economic security and promote the process of post-conflict recovery, without abandoning those in need of a humanitarian safety net. The beneficiary caseload and future strategy will be adjusted in a way that it will trim down the relief food beneficiary caseload to those most vulnerable and expand on Food-for-Work and Food-for-Training in pursuit of sustainable livelihoods.

Within the framework of the 2007 Transitional Workplan, WFP will extend food assistance to 200,000 conflict-affected people in both republics. General food distribution will continue for most vulnerable IDPs from Chechnya in Ingushetia (10,000 beneficiaries), as well as vulnerable households within Chechnya (50,000 beneficiaries). It will focus on those beneficiaries who do not or cannot (as yet) participate in the process of recovery and with severely limited potential for self reliance. Food Fund activities (20,000 beneficiaries) will support those with potential for improved livelihoods through labor intensive schemes. It will encourage the rehabilitation of agricultural assets in rural areas, promote shelter rehabilitation for returning IDPs and assist in skills training among young, unemployed people. WFP's Food for Education program,

with 120,000 beneficiaries, will continue to promote primary school attendance and children's learning capacity indiscriminately throughout Chechnya.

Three cross-cutting issues, participatory assessments, community ownership and Results-based Management, have been integrated into all programs. In line with the strategic goals of the 2007 Transitional Workplan, there will be an emphasis on improved targeting of the populations most in need with a clear link between relief and recovery and more collaborative efforts with Government and aid partners on specific sectoral issues where food aid can become a catalyst (e.g. agriculture and shelter). WFP will seek closer cooperation with local authorities to increase their leverage in project implementation and mobilization of complementary resources.

In pursuit of the UN Millennium Development Goals, WFP specific objectives will be as follows:

- to enhance food security and coping mechanisms of most vulnerable persons among the displaced and conflict affected populations in Chechnya and Ingushetia;
- to strengthen self reliance through rehabilitation of agricultural assets and shelter, as well as skills building;
- to facilitate access to basic education with an emphasis on addressing short term hunger among primary schoolchildren in Chechnya;
- to promote management capacity and transparency among local partners in the implementation of food security programs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>General Food Distribution</i>	<i>5,035,280</i>
<i>Food for Education</i>	<i>3,003,547</i>
<i>Food Fund Activities</i>	<i>3,656,889</i>
Total	11,695,715

* Food Fund activities include Food-for-Work, Food-for-Training, anti-tuberculosis program, food assistance to HIV/AIDS affected families, as well as soup kitchens in urban areas.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization (WHO) is present in the Russian Federation with the WHO Country Office in Moscow and a field office in Nazran. WHO is continuing its core mandate as lead agency for coordinating the Health Sector and as technical focal point for public health programs also in line with the Health Cluster approach underlined in the humanitarian reform. WHO implements projects to strengthen the local health systems through capacity building activities and public health addressing mother and child health, HIV/AIDS, mental health services and psychosocial rehabilitation. Regular actions include continuous provision of training courses through participation of experts, improvements of health information/data gathering and analysis for health coordination and decision-making, monitoring the accessibility to health care services and field monitoring missions.

Health Sector co-ordination and management/Disaster preparedness and response program

In 2007 WHO will strengthen the present health coordination mechanism aiming for all international and national health partners to effectively complement national efforts in the relief and early recovery of the health, at short and medium term. In 2007, WHO will continue sector meetings as one of the main key co-ordination mechanisms and the platform for discussion of all health related issues in the North Caucasus region. WHO will lead in facilitation of information exchange on federal national health priority plans, general and specific health situation in NC regions, results of meetings in MoHs and sharing information on their regular activities, state health system problems and priorities in 2007 in rehabilitation and reconstruction in Chechnya, MCH, TB, communicable disease surveillance, immunization, HIV/AIDS, mental health, etc. WHO will be providing results of the monitoring missions to Chechnya, updates and follow up with outbreaks and reported morbidity, situation and medical assistance in TACs in Chechnya and settlements in Ingushetia, etc. WHO will collect and disseminate information on Health Sector trainings, conferences and surveys, updates from agencies and requests from the state health system.

In 2007 WHO will ensure that relevant technical guidelines are available to health authorities and partners and maintain databases on 'who is doing what, where', 'distribution of health services', 'Health Sector training courses', 'state health sector medical equipment provision' and 'health care facility performance',

which are shared with partners to inform program decisions and avoid duplication of efforts. WHO will prepare necessary Health Sector maps updates, sector and needs assessment databases, including WHO Inventory of Health Projects in the Russian Federation.

WHO will be producing and sharing regular newsletters "Health Action in Crisis" and other health related information materials, recommendations and regulatory documents, including state reports, plans, updates, notes for the file, health legislation, etc.

WHO will provide technical support to national authorities and health partners in NC republics to ensure they are better equipped to respond to crisis and mitigate its health consequences. WHO will work to strengthen health sector policies and systems of emergency preparedness, mitigation and response, strengthen regional capacity for management of health crises, improve local capacity for drafting and implementing communication strategies on risk management and to promote partnerships in disaster and emergency management.

Strengthening Health System in NC region (EC project)

The overall objective of this tripartite (Russian Federation - European Commission - World Health Organization) intervention is to develop and rehabilitate the health care systems in the Republics of Chechnya and Ingushetia through provision of standard medical equipment to selected medical and educational facilities, and through capacity building of medical and management staff. The project will function within the framework of the priority program for health sector of the Russian Federation concentrating in particular on upgrading the knowledge and skills of health care workers in specialized and primary health care. The project includes a major training targeting health workers in the following areas: a) mother and child health care, b) primary health care, c) dental care and d) maintenance and use of medical equipment. The project will also focus on training civil servants in the Ministries of Health of the Republics of Chechnya and Ingushetia in particular relating to the use of health information systems. The project will enable approximately 3,000 Chechen and Ingush state health workers to participate in a variety of training courses at national, regional and local levels, including short-term courses in Nazran and Grozny and long-term certified "specialization" courses in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other cities in the Russian Federation.

The project aims at creating a network of Health Information and Learning Resource Centers linked to the structures of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Chechnya, with a view to ensure the availability of materials and information on health related issues in a longer term, after the termination of the project. The network will include old and new institutions such as medical information centers, medical colleges, medical faculties in local universities and hospitals, in particular those receiving medical equipment under EC Program, such as the Republican Children Hospital and the Maternity Hospital N2.

The project will strengthen the operations of "Pharmmedtechsnab" ("Medtechnika"), of the MoH of Chechnya, which is responsible for the maintenance and repair of all health instruments and equipment in the Republic of Chechnya. In all activities, the project will take into account latest developments and international best practices in health care management, use of medical protocols and guidelines.

Strengthening Primary Health Care in NC region

In 2007 the main project objective will continue to be improvement of the health of the vulnerable population in Chechnya and Ingushetia by ensuring equitable access to quality primary health care service through reinforcing health care providers' skills and care practices and to provide selected primary health care facilities with basic equipment and developing and promoting strategies to ensure full continuity of care and consistency of practices throughout the health system including health education institutions. Under this program some 917 medical specialists from NC region got trained or certified in areas of MCH, TB and general public health in January-September 2006.

Some of the main activities will include structural assessment of selected facilities in Chechnya; technical assessment of equipment and training needs; training of health personnel according to approved standards and curricula; provision of some basic equipment and consumables.

Strengthening health services in Chechnya at primary health care level with the focus on reduction of Mother to Child transmission of HIV/AIDS

The overall objectives of the program are reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality; support to national efforts to improve the quality of primary health care; and reduction of HIV/AIDS transmission. WHO will promote skills of local health care providers and enhance the quality of care with special emphasis on primary health care, family and community prac-

tices. WHO will develop and promote strategies and effective tools to increase the health awareness of the general population, including care-seeking behaviour for selected conditions of public health importance. To consolidate the success of the 2003-2006 implementation of the program, WHO plans to continue capacity building through training sessions in HIV/AIDS prevention and mother and child health on medical and community level; needs assessments of basic equipment and supplies; follow-up and impact evaluation; health promotion activities and health campaigns for young adults.

Mental Health/Psychosocial rehabilitation

Within project implementation on psychosocial assistance to vulnerable population in Chechnya, WHO will create and support a network of psycho-therapeutic units in four district polyclinics and Grozny, including counseling services in Grozny prosthetic workshop, managed and monitored by two NGOs, "The Center of Psychiatric Trauma" and "Association of Chechen Women-Doctors"; open and support the psychosocial rehabilitation center managed by the local Chechen NGO "Lets Save the Generation" on the premises of the Republican children's hospital. WHO will continue strengthening capacity building of medical and non-medical workers through provision of various training courses and seminars under the guidance of the All-Russian Institute of Psychiatry, including first-time specialty training. In 2006-2007 WHO will initiate a number of surveys and studies on mental health situation, etc.

Strengthening maternal and child health in the North Caucasus

The overall objective is to improve the health of mothers, newborns and children of early age in the Northern Caucasus by ensuring improved health care services and family and community practices. Specific objectives include reinforcement of health care providers' skills and care practices; development and promotion of strategies to ensure full continuity of care and consistency of practices throughout the health system including health education institutions; development and promotion of strategies to improve family and community practices in care-seeking behavior, home management of common diseases and nutrition. Some of the main activities include implementation of Component 1 - Making Pregnancy Safer (MPS) and Promoting Effective Perinatal Care (PEPC) in NC region; and Component 2 - Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI). The program should be implemented further in Chechnya, and with more program activities focused on Dagestan, Ingushetia and North Ossetia-Alania.

Other programs

For 2007 WHO will seek funding for implementation of **communicable disease surveillance** program in Chechnya and Ingushetia. WHO will reinforce mechanisms, including necessary extensive technical assistance to detect, verify and respond rapidly and effectively to outbreaks and epidemics. Materials as guidelines, medical literature and assessment tools will be made available to all medical institutions, especially the Federal Surveillance Agencies in the region. WHO will emphasize capacity building in surveillance systems, disease containment, vector and animal control and reporting and monitoring. WHO would investigate possibilities of conducting a series of activities aimed at identification of **environmental health situation** in the region, especially in Chechnya.

In 2007 WHO will want to implement a full-scale **TB control program** in Chechnya, with special focus on

in- and out-patient care, as well as strengthening the state follow-up systems for patients who returned to Chechnya from Ingushetia, including collaboration with Ingush TB service, where there has been gained positive experience over the last five years of the TB program implementation.

In 2007, in close collaboration with UNICEF, ICRC and UNDP, WHO will continue activities within the **Mine Action** sector by focusing on capacity building of involved health and social workers, promotion of information materials, etc.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

SECTOR	(US\$)
<i>Health</i>	<i>2,400,000</i>
<i>MineAction</i>	<i>300,000</i>
Total	2,700,000

5. Annexes

5.1 Financial Contributions to the 2006 Transitional Workplan

North Caucasus Transitional Workplan 2006

Table 1: Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organization

as of 27 November 2006 <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts> (Table ref: R1)

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

Appealing Org	Original Requirements, USD	Revised Requirements, USD	Funding USD	Unmet Requirements, USD	% Covered	Uncommitted pledges USD
CARE	6 650 000	2 450 000	680 767	1 769 233	27,8%	0
Children's Fund NO-A	210 000	210 000	0	210 000	0,0%	0
Children's Fund of Stavropol	60 000	60 000	0	60 000	0,0%	0
CRC	300 000	300 000	0	300 000	0,0%	0
DRC	18 400 000	18 400 000	13 975 195	4 424 805	76,0%	0
FAO	2 801 158	2 801 158	1 364 206	1 436 952	48,7%	0
FARN	95 000	95 000	0	95 000	0,0%	0
FHA	250 000	250 000	0	250 000	0,0%	0
IMC	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 687 048	312 952	84,4%	762 500
IR	1 360 000	1 360 000	226 475	1 133 525	16,7%	0
IIBA	125 000	125 000	0	125 000	0,0%	0
Memorial	147 441	147 441	45 000	102 441	30,5%	0
NI	1 200 000	1 200 000	175 980	1 024 020	14,7%	0
OCHA	1 873 554	1 873 554	1 248 171	625 383	66,6%	0
UNDP	7 500 000	7 500 000	7 220 662	279 338	96,3%	0
UNDP for UNDSS	4 446 501	4 446 501	2 507 469	1 939 032	56,4%	340 000
UNESCO	732 280	732 280	0	732 280	0,0%	0
UNHCR	6 995 265	6 995 265	6 194 219	801 046	88,5%	0
UNICEF	7 470 000	6 830 000	5 851 699	978 301	85,7%	0
VESTA	302 351	302 351	0	302 351	0,0%	0
WFP	21 946 529	20 412 255	9 499 828	10 912 427	46,5%	0
WHO	3 450 000	3 450 000	4 667 517	-1 217 517	100,0%	0
Grand Total	88 315 079	81 940 805	55 344 236	26 596 569	67,5%	1 102 500

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

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

North Caucasus Transitional Workplan 2006**Table 2: Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal) (carry over not included)**Report as of 27-November-2006 <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts> (Table ref: R5)*Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organizations.*

Donor	Funding USD	% of Grand Total	Uncommitted pledges, USD
<i>European Commission (ECHO)</i>	17 432 890	31,5 %	340 000
<i>European Commission</i>	7 241 576	13,1 %	0
<i>United States</i>	6 057 587	10,9 %	0
<i>Sweden</i>	5 443 494	9,8 %	0
<i>Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN</i>	4 953 891	9,0 %	0
<i>Netherlands</i>	4 332 034	7,8 %	762 500
<i>Switzerland</i>	2 694 202	4,9 %	0
<i>Norway</i>	2 451 716	4,4 %	0
<i>Denmark</i>	1 635 402	3,0 %	0
<i>Canada</i>	1 059 011	1,9 %	0
<i>Private (individuals & organisations)</i>	1 045 464	1,9 %	0
<i>United Kingdom</i>	365 284	0,7 %	0
<i>Germany</i>	300 000	0,5 %	0
<i>Ireland</i>	236 967	0,4 %	0
<i>Japan</i>	94 718	0,2 %	0
Grand Total	55 344 236	100 %	1 102 500

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments

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

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

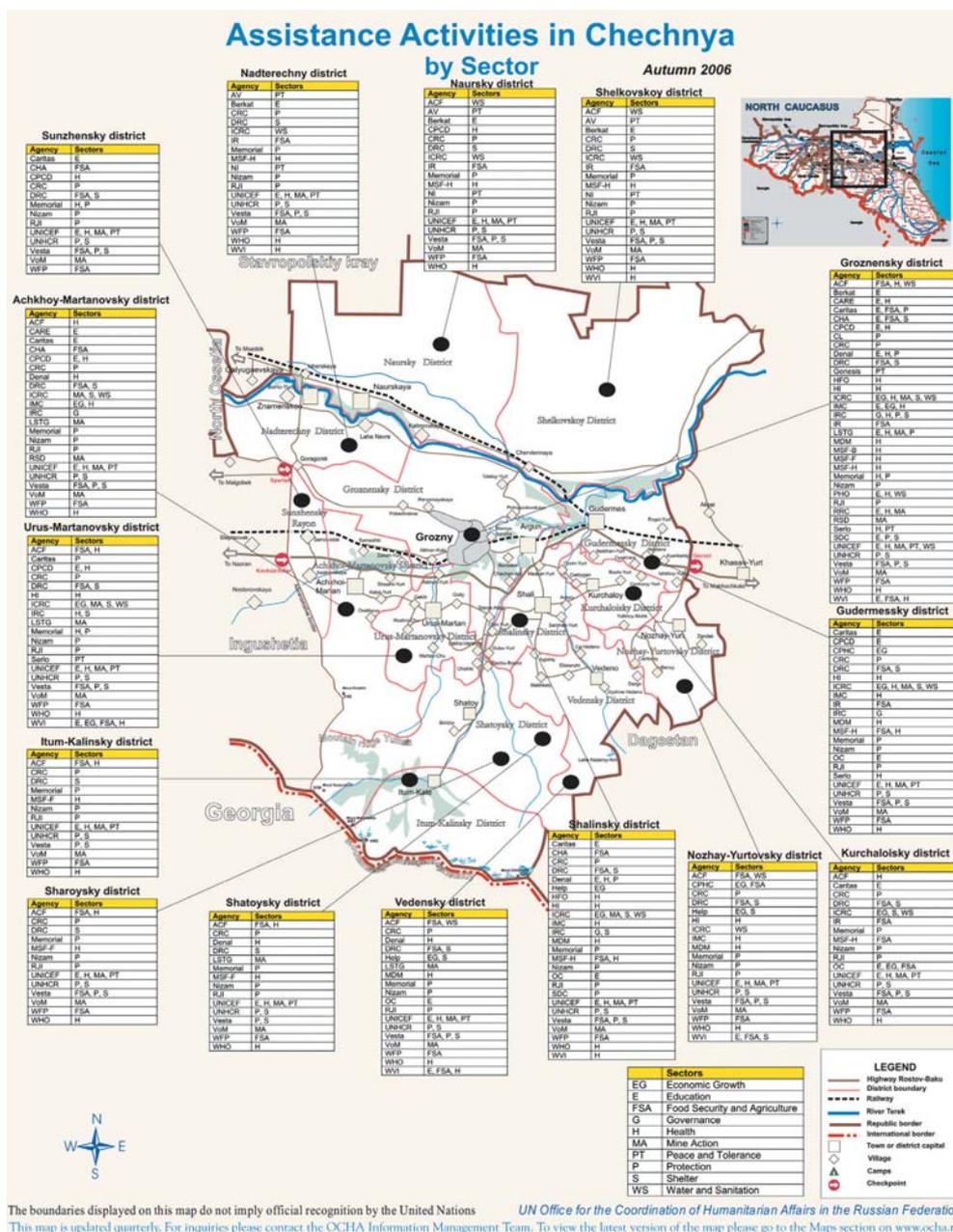
Contribution: the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

5.2 Overview of the Assistance Community

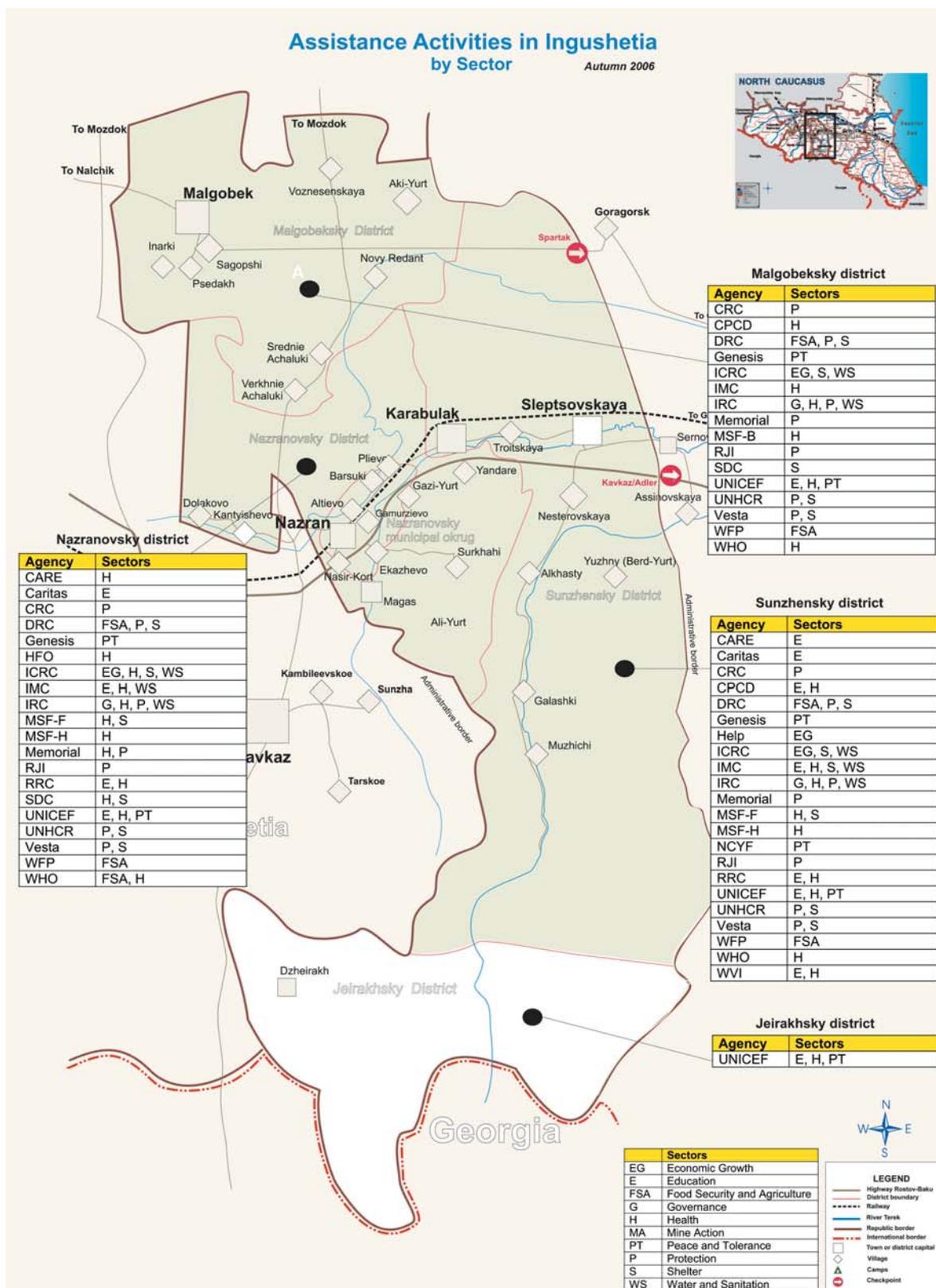
This annex provides information on the organizations directly participating in the Transitional Workplan as well as some of the actors (ICRC, national and international NGOs) that have chosen to continue their work outside the framework of the Workplan. The maps of activities and

list of organizations are not exhaustive, as some partner organizations have chosen not to be included. It nonetheless gives a fair overview of the humanitarian- and recovery-assistance community. The information that follows was provided by organizations themselves.

5.2.A Maps of Agency Activities by Republic



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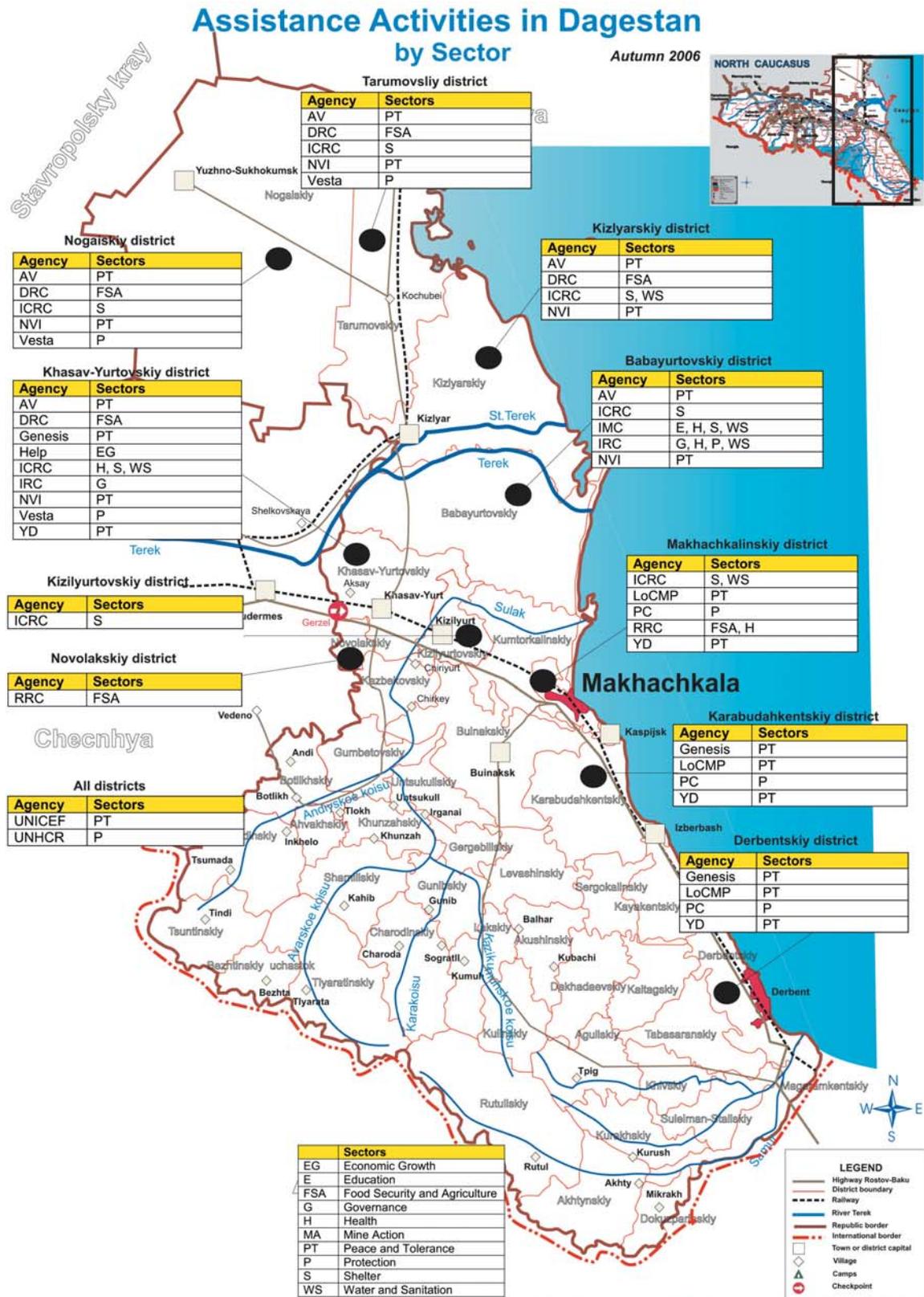
Sectors	
EG	Economic Growth
E	Education
FSA	Food Security and Agriculture
G	Governance
H	Health
MA	Mine Action
PT	Peace and Tolerance
P	Protection
S	Shelter
WS	Water and Sanitation

LEGEND

- Highway Rostov-Baku
- District boundary
- Railway
- River Terek
- Republic border
- International border
- Town or district capital
- Village
- Camps
- Checkpoint

The boundaries displayed on this map do not imply official recognition by the United Nations UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in the Russian Federation
 This map is updated quarterly. For inquiries please contact the OCHA Information Management Team. To view the latest version of the map please go to the Maps section on www.ocha.org

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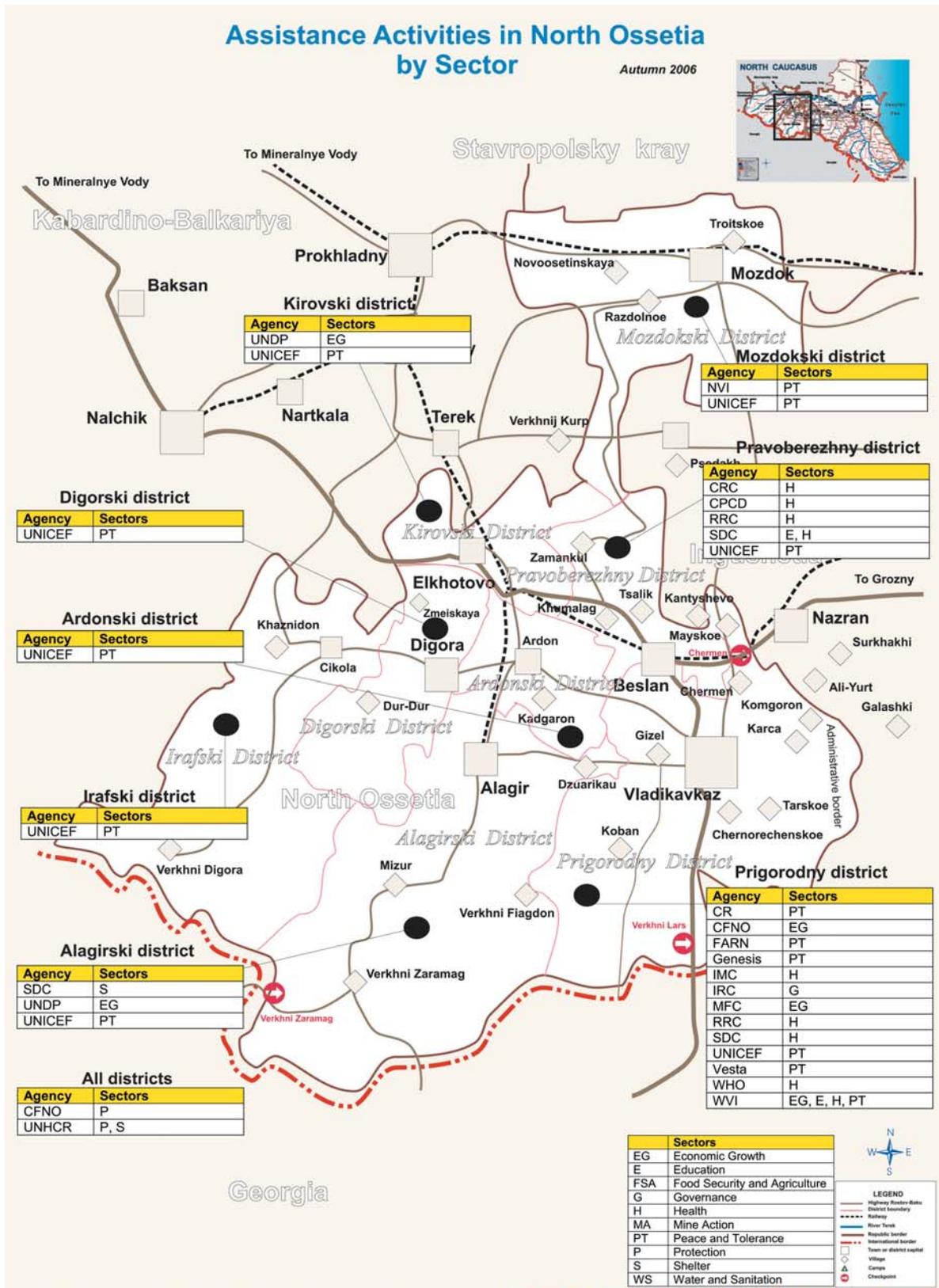


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5.2.B Related Programs by Key Partners

European Commission's Assistance to the North Caucasus

European Commission's assistance to the North Caucasus region is provided through three channels: Emergency support is provided through the Humanitarian Aid department of the European Commission (ECHO), and recovery through the European Commission's Special Program for the North Caucasus. Further, the region is also eligible to participate in the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

Humanitarian Assistance of the European Commission in the North Caucasus (ECHO)

The European Commission Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) funds relief operations for victims of natural disasters and conflicts outside the European Union. Aid is channeled impartially, straight to victims, regardless of their race, ethnic group, religion, gender, age, nationality or political affiliation.

The European Commission has been actively engaged in the North Caucasus through its Humanitarian Aid department since 1999 helping the population affected by the Chechen conflict. The EC Humanitarian assistance consists of food, water, medical, shelter, income generating activities, protection, essential non-food items such as clothes, blankets, and hygienic items. The aid is channeled through international NGOs, UN agencies and ICRC.

In 2006 the European Commission (through ECHO) contributed ~ 26 million to the victims of the Chechen conflict. Since the start of the current crisis in 1999, the total aid for the North Caucasus exceeds ~ 200 million, making the European Union the leading donor to the region.

As the situation in Chechnya gradually improves, ECHO will progressively reduce its emergency programs, and

redirect its assistance towards more sustainable activities. The shift (or transition) from the pure humanitarian aid into recovery programs reflect the changes in both society and apparent needs. ECHO will put more emphasis on shelter rehabilitation, protection and income-generating activities.

Additional information on ECHO:
<http://ec.europa.eu/echo> and
<http://www.delrus.ec.europa.eu>
 E-mail: echo-moscow@ec.europa.eu

Contribution to Recovery in the North Caucasus through the EU Special Program

Following a positive response from President Putin to the offer of the European Commission to assist Russian efforts to rehabilitate and reconstruct Chechnya - and recognizing the shift in the developments of the region towards recovery - the European Commission, through its EU-Russia cooperation program, developed a Special Program of support for the North Caucasus. This Special Program is seen as part of the gradual shift to recovery and development assistance.

This Special Program has a budget of ~ 20 million. The program was formally approved by the Russian administration in September 2006, and implementation has now commenced.

The program is directed primarily at Chechnya recognizing the existing situation in the republic. At the request of the Russian authorities and recognizing the need to ensure development through the wider region, Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania and Dagestan will also benefit from the program.

The program is being implemented through the UN organizations: WHO, UNICEF and UNDP, as well as the EBRD, building on their existing experience, contacts and monitoring capacity on the ground.

This program concentrates support in three sectors: Health, Education and Income Generation.



European Commission

Nearly half of the funding (nearly €10 million) will go to assist the development of the health system in Chechnya. Specific equipment will be provided to two hospitals identified in cooperation with the Russian administration: Maternity hospital No.2 and the Republican Children's hospital. Support will also be provided in the form of training of medical staff, both to the staff of these pilot hospitals and to improve the professional capacities of staff in the wider health system.

The support in the education **sector** prioritizes Ingushetia, but also includes support for Chechnya. The Special Program provides education materials, particularly classroom and sports equipment for secondary schools. Also, a program of training of at least 600 teachers will be established, including training of trainers.

Regarding job-creation and income-generation, support will be provided to the establishment of a micro finance institution in the region. It is also planned to work together with the European Bank of Reconstruction to facilitate provision to SMEs in the region, starting with North Ossetia-Alania. The European Commission is becoming involved in this area as the creation of economic opportunities should give hope for a better future and ameliorate conditions that might otherwise breed continued violence. Support will also be provided to train local officials on issues related to the legal and administrative environment, including providing advice for civil servants on attracting investments to their respective regions.

An additional activity foreseen is to assist in the setting up of a working Forensic Laboratory in Grozny. In this regard, the EC will contribute to the initiative of the Council of Europe and the Government of the Chechen Republic. The discussions on the exact nature of this component are still on going.

The European Commission's commitment to recovery assistance is high. We look forward to continued good cooperation with all the stakeholders in the implementa-

tion of the current program, and that this may pave the way for continued mutual activities in the future.

European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

Recognizing the vital contribution made by non-governmental organizations to the promotion and protection of freedom of speech, human rights and democracy, the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) was created following an initiative of the European Parliament in 1994, and is managed by the European Commission.

The general objective of the program is to respond rapidly to requests for financial support for initiatives designed to promote and protect human rights and promote democratization, as well as efforts aimed at conflict prevention and conflict resolution.

The program is divided into three funding schemes with annually determined priorities for each of them: micro, macro and targeted projects. The Work Program for EIDHR in 2005 and 2006 have three main priorities: "fostering a culture of human rights" (advocacy, education, and awareness-raising on human rights issues); "promoting the democratic process" (freedom of expression and association, civil society dialogue, electoral process); "advancing equality, tolerance and peace" (inter-cultural and interethnic dialogue, rights of indigenous people, conflict prevention).

Applicants for "Micro" Projects must be non-profit-making NGOs registered in the Russian Federation, which may apply for grants to the European Commission in partnership with other local organizations.

While the EIDHR does not have a specific geographic focus, projects having a North Caucasus dimension are always prominent. For example, out of eleven micro-projects funded in 2005-2006 (for a total amount of €1.5 million), five take place in North Caucasus republics, including Chechnya. They address vari-

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ous issues such as: fighting against human rights' infractions through education and culture; establishing dialogue between local NGOs and the law-enforcement bodies; promoting inter-ethnic dialogue via schools' networks; providing legal assistance to victims of human rights' infractions; raising the professional skills of local media in human rights-related reporting, etc.

The proportion is about the same for the new projects, recently selected, that

will be implemented in 2007. Out of three on-going "macro-projects" (with a budget of up to ^1.5 million each), one focuses on the North Caucasus.

For more information of EIDHR activities and upcoming calls for proposals see http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/eidhr/index_en.htm

and

<http://www.delrus.ec.europa.eu>

E-mail: delegation-russia-democracy@cec.eu.int



ICRC

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ICRC
NORTH CAUCASUS
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RUSSIAN FEDERATION
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Budget 2007: 18 Mio USD
Expatriates: 15
National Staff: 280



North Caucasus

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organisation whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance.

It directs and co-ordinates the international relief activities conducted by

the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in situations of conflict. It also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening international humanitarian law and international humanitarian principles.

Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

GENERAL SITUATION

In Chechnya, the overall security situation has improved slightly. The Chechen Government has strengthened its hold, the armed opposition has been weakened by the killing of key figures and a "reconstruction" program has been developed. Acts of violence continues as well in Dagestan and particularly Ingushetia, with attacks against the police and government representatives also causing casualties among civilian bystanders. Ethnic, religious and economic factors are contributing to unrest in Adygea, south of Stavropol Krai and Kabardino-Balkaria. In North Ossetia-Alania, the only captured hostage-taker in the 2004 Beslan school siege has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

About 30,000 IDPs from Chechnya still reside in Ingushetia and Dagestan. In general, economic conditions are dismal throughout the region, with unemployment rife.

At the federal level, an anti-terrorist bill became law, granting new counter-terrorism powers to law-enforcement agencies and the military. Moreover, a new law on NGOs came into force, imposing tougher controls on such organizations operating in Russia.

The ICRC still has no news of its Grozny staff member, Usman Saidaliev, abducted by unidentified armed men from his home in Chechnya in August 2003.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Assistance and protection activities will continue to be the focus of the ICRC's large-scale operation in the northern Caucasus. Despite the unstable security environment, ICRC expatriate teams based in Nalchik (Kabardino-Balkaria) and Nazran (Ingushetia) were able to make regular visits to Chechnya in 2006.

As discussions with the Russian authorities failed to gain acceptance of the organization's standard visiting procedures, the ICRC was unable to resume its visits to people arrested in connection with the situation in Chechnya. It will nonetheless continue to organize family

visits for sentenced detainees held in penitentiary colonies far from their homes.

The ICRC will pursue its dialogue with the authorities on its activities in the Russian Federation. Particular emphasis will be placed on the issue of missing persons, on the promotion of respect for the civilian population, in particular residents in Chechnya and IDPs in Dagestan and Ingushetia, and on supporting the families of people still unaccounted for in their quest to shed light on the fate of their relatives. By reinforcing its expatriate presence, especially in Chechnya, the ICRC will be in a better position to monitor the situation of the civilian population. Sporadic contacts are held with Chechen Diaspora representatives to inform them about the ICRC activities.

The ICRC's assistance operation in the northern Caucasus remains substantial, although, in light of the changing needs, a gradual reduction is now under way. The organization is continuing with its dual approach, which involves providing direct assistance to vulnerable households on the one hand, and supporting public services and boosting families' productive and income-generating capacities on the other hand.

Thanks to improvements in the health services the ICRC was able to reduce its assistance. However the ICRC still needs to continue to assist several health facilities and the Grozny central blood bank. The focus is on supporting service provision and maintenance of key hospital equipment in health facilities in neglected and newly accessible areas of Chechnya. The ICRC further supports the training of health workers and hospital doctors, as well as of technicians at Grozny's prosthetic/orthotic center, to which it also provides orthopedic components and other material assistance.

The ICRC's mine action in Chechnya helps communities affected by mines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) to run self-sustaining mine-risk education programs and to set up and maintain safe play areas for children.

As in the past, the ICRC will work with the authorities, the armed forces and

other weapon bearers to integrate IHL into documentation, practical training and education. To promote IHL and its mandate and activities more widely, the ICRC will adopt a selective approach, targeting universities, NGOs and think-tanks concerned with IHL and humanitarian issues. It will also continue to build a network of contacts with specialized media and publishers whose audiences include leaders and opinion-makers in Russia.

Cooperation with the Russian Red Cross Society aims to strengthen the National Society's structure, its capacity to promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles, and its tracing service, which deals mainly with files related to the Second World War. The ICRC supports the National Society in building the capacities of its branches in the northern Caucasus and southern Russia, in cooperation with the International Federation, paying particular attention to the recently re-established Chechen branch. The Russian Red Cross is the ICRC's main operational partner in the northern Caucasus, where it runs assistance and psychological programs for vulnerable IDPs and residents.

Coordination with its Movement partners, UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations working in the northern Caucasus is an essential aspect of the ICRC's operation in the Russian Federation.

HUMANITARIAN ISSUES AND ICRC OBJECTIVES

CIVILIANS

Families in Chechnya and, to a lesser degree, in neighboring republics are seeking missing relatives allegedly arrested by federal or republican security forces or captured by armed groups. Years of conflict, marked by waves of displacement of the population living in Chechnya, have led to separation and loss of contact for numerous families. Elsewhere in the Russian Federation, refugees and asylum seekers need documents to travel to a host country accepting them for resettlement.

Objective

The authorities ascertain the fate of persons unaccounted for and provide answers to their families. Relatives separated by conflict within and outside the Russian Federation are able to re-establish and maintain links, and families are reunited upon request. Refugees and asylum seekers have the necessary documents to travel to their host countries.

Plan of action

Protection

collect allegations of arrest or disappearance; urge the authorities to investigate allegations properly and provide answers to the families of missing relatives

encourage the authorities to address the issue of missing persons, including the recovery and identification of those who might be dead; provide the authorities with information and technical support

maintain the tracing service to restore family links and reunite relatives separated by conflict

issue travel documents allowing refugees and asylum seekers to leave the Russian Federation for third countries accepting them for resettlement

Military and security operations, insecurity and violence - though to a lesser extent than in the past years - continue to affect civilians in Chechnya and, to a lesser degree, in neighboring republics. The region has high poverty and unemployment rates. In Chechnya, much infrastructure has been destroyed or is in a state of disrepair, in particular water-supply systems, sanitation and housing. The widespread presence of mines and ERW presents a further risk to the population, especially children, who lack safe recreation areas.

Approximately 30,000 Chechen IDPs remain in Ingushetia and Dagestan, some in temporary settlements and some in private accommodation. In both republics, most collective centers are closing.

Objective

Civilians, including IDPs, are respected and protected by the authorities according to their rights under IHL and human rights law. The authorities take

measures to prevent disappearances. IDPs return to their places of origin only on a voluntary basis and if security permits. The civilian population's basic needs in terms of water, housing, sanitation, food and other essential items are met. The number of mine- and ERW-related accidents in Chechnya is reduced.

Plan of action

Protection

monitor the situation of civilians, including IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan, and intensify the dialogue with the authorities to ensure their protection, including with regard to the problem of disappearances

Assistance

Economic security

provide up to 4,800 vulnerable households (25,000 people) in urban areas of central Chechnya with essential household items twice a year; provide 800 of these households with grants to generate additional income and reduce their dependency on outside assistance

maintain emergency supplies in Nalchik for up to 5,000 families

provide the 1,600 most vulnerable IDP households (7,500 people) in Ingushetia and the 700 most vulnerable households (3,000 people) in Dagestan with essential household items twice a year; provide 400 of these households in Ingushetia and 200 of these households in Dagestan with grants to generate additional income and reduce their dependency on outside assistance

Water

improve access to water supply for the population of Grozny by supporting the municipal water board, Grozvodokanal, maintaining and operating a water-filling station and maintaining an emergency-response capacity

improve access to water supply for the rural population by supporting the rural water board, Chechvodokanal

in Ingushetia and Dagestan, improve collective shelter, extend or rehabilitate water supply in 6 IDP settlements, maintain 10 hygiene facilities and rehabilitate sanitation facilities in 2 collective centers

Mine-risk education in Chechnya

support 15 communities in constructing safe play areas for children; support the local authorities in developing a "safer village plan", including mine-information exchange with the regional authorities

teach children to share mine-related information with others; continue to use the Rainbow magazine as a vehicle for mine-awareness messages

convey mine-risk messages through fact sheets and training of journalists

PEOPLE DEPRIVED OF THEIR FREEDOM

The ICRC could not resume its detention visits in the Russian Federation. Although the authorities accepted the principle of ICRC visits to people arrested in connection with the situation in Chechnya, no agreement was reached on respect for the organization's standard procedures. The family visits program continues.

Objective

People deprived of their freedom are able to maintain family links. Families of detainees are notified of the arrest, place of detention, transfer, release or death of their next of kin. The right of families to receive the remains of deceased detainees is respected.

Plan of action

Protection

enable people detained in connection with the conflict and serving sentences in penitentiary colonies elsewhere in the Russian Federation to receive a yearly family visit

remind the authorities of their legal obligations to keep families informed of the whereabouts of their detained relatives and to notify families of the death of detained relatives and return their remains

WOUNDED AND SICK

The health-care system in the northern Caucasus remains insufficient, fol-

lowing years of conflict and neglect. Hospitals still lack basic medical materials and life-saving equipment for the provision of safe and effective health services. Staff also lacks the necessary training, especially in the use of modern medical equipment.

Objective

ICRC-supported hospitals in Chechnya provide an acceptable standard of health care to all their patients. The ICRC is able to cover the health needs of people with conflict-related injuries, providing medical supplies as necessary.

Plan of action

Assistance

support 7 referral health facilities in Chechnya by providing monthly supplies of essential medicines and consumables for use in their surgical, medical, obstetric/gynaecology, paediatric and outpatient departments/polyclinics, and quarterly supplies of diagnostic and laboratory consumables

support 13 facilities in Chechnya in repairing and maintaining medical equipment

organize training in surgery and other areas of need, including management and maintenance, for surgical, medical and other staff, and provide relevant literature

maintain emergency supplies for up to 250 war-wounded patients in the region

supply the Grozny blood bank with reagents, tests and blood bags on a quarterly basis

There is still a great demand for physical rehabilitation services in Chechnya. Recent hostilities have left many people in need of orthopedic appliances. The Grozny prosthetic/orthotic center now has around 1,800 patients on its books and needs more trained staff to be fully functional.

Objective

Amputees and other disabled people in Chechnya have access to good-quality prostheses and orthoses and physical rehabilitation services at the Grozny prosthetic/orthotic center.

Plan of action

Assistance

ensure appropriate rehabilitation services for 500 physically disabled people at the Grozny center; develop management capacity and conclude a memorandum of understanding on responsibility sharing at the Grozny center; train 5 new orthopaedic technicians from Chechnya and support further training for qualified technicians; coordinate the activities of international actors working in the field of physical rehabilitation in Chechnya

ARMED FORCES AND OTHER BEARERS OF WEAPONS

Given that the Russian Federation's armed forces are among the largest in the world, the full integration of IHL and its basic principles into the doctrine, training and education of the armed, police and security forces can only be achieved over time and with the full support of the authorities.

Objective

The armed forces integrate IHL into their doctrine, training, education and operations. The police do the same for international human rights law and internationally recognized standards. All weapon bearers understand the ICRC's mandate and support its activities.

Plan of action

Prevention

assist the Ministry of Defence in integrating IHL into military doctrine and education; continue support for IHL training and education at all levels of military academies and schools

encourage the Ministry of the Interior to integrate international human rights law and the basic rules of IHL into the activities of the police and interior troops; conclude a cooperation agreement on implementation of IHL integration and draw up a plan of action

support the organization of courses and competitions on IHL for future career officers and sessions for units due

to be deployed in the northern Caucasus or in peace-support operations abroad

CIVIL SOCIETY

Regular contacts with the media and other representatives of civil society offer opportunities to shape the debate on IHL and bring other humanitarian issues to the fore. The reform of the education system in the Russian Federation is under way. The ICRC secondary-school program, aimed at introducing adolescents to the basic principles of IHL, is being taught across the Russian Federation. At university level, IHL is being taught in faculties of law, international relations and journalism.

Objective

Decision-makers, the media, NGOs, key research institutes and think-tanks accept and recognize the ICRC as a neutral and independent humanitarian organization active worldwide, working on the basis of an internationally recognized mandate for the protection of the victims of international and internal armed conflicts and other situations of violence. At national and local levels, whenever possible with reference to the conflict in Chechnya, members of civil society support the work of the ICRC and assist it in increasing awareness of humanitarian issues among the public, decision-makers and all those involved in armed conflict or violence, thus achieving greater respect for human dignity. Young people, as future leaders and decision-makers, learn about IHL in their academic courses.

Plan of action

Prevention

organize press conferences, photo exhibitions and training in IHL for journalists; promote ICRC activities through a quarterly newsletter and audiovisual tools; strengthen contacts with the media in the northern Caucasus; regularly brief selected experts on humanitarian diplomacy and IHL issues and support NGOs in enhancing their knowledge of IHL

support the school program teams in the Russian Federation and continue to lobby the education authorities to make sure that IHL teaching is maintained in the secondary-school curriculum after the education reform; provide training in the program for teachers and teacher-trainers; promote the program through extracurricular events and competitions
strengthen cooperation with selected universities across the Russian Federation, supporting them in organizing IHL courses and competitions and providing them with updated information

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT

The Russian Red Cross Society is a huge National Society, with a complex structure, consisting of 96 regional branches covering a vast territory. The National Society is the ICRC's principal operational partner in the northern Caucasus.

Objective

The Russian Red Cross has a strong legal basis for independent action. It carries out effective activities to restore family links and promote IHL and the Movement's Fundamental Principles. Based on a long-term development plan, the National Society branches in the northern Caucasus are strengthened and have the operational capacity to deliver emergency humanitarian assistance as needed. The activities of all the components of the Movement are coordinated.

Plan of action

Cooperation

provide financial and structural support for key management at the Russian Red Cross headquarters; assist the National Society in developing a strategic plan to reduce its dependence on ICRC financial support; help finance the tracing center and strengthen the capacity of the IHL dissemination department, particularly staff training in the branches

support capacity building in the Chechen and Ingush branches of the Russian Red Cross; support the home-visiting nurses program in 10 regions of the northern Caucasus and southern Russia, including Chechnya; support activities involving the provision of first

aid, psychological assistance, children's playrooms and recreation centers

maintain a fruitful exchange between the Russian Red Cross, the ICRC and the International Federation through regular tripartite meetings

Summary of World Bank Initiatives in the North Caucasus

Main initiatives:

1. Pilot Local Initiatives Support Program (LISP)
2. North Caucasus Youth Empowerment and Security Post-Conflict grant
3. Identifying and reducing administrative barriers to investment and business development
4. Strengthening Governance Program in the Southern Federal District.

1. Local Initiatives Support Program (LISP)

Social Investment Fund (SIF) type program was jointly initiated by Stavropol Krai Administration and World Bank in coordination with the Southern Federal Okrug Administration and the Ministry of the Regional Development of the RF. WB will be assisting governmental organizations in program design, preparation and monitoring as well as providing capacity building for settlement municipalities (in partnership with the Institute for Urban Economics).

Objectives: To improve economic viability of selected rural communities by: (i) capacity building of settlement level municipalities and community groups for improved budgets and resource management, participatory planning and improved accountability; and by (ii) allocation of small budget grants to improve local infrastructure needed for delivery of quality services.

Timeline: preparation: October 2006 - January 2007; implementation: January 2007 - December 2007. The program is expected to be extended by additional 2-3 years.

Regions covered: Eight municipal districts of the Eastern part of Stavropol territory in 2007. The program may be extended to the other Stavropol municipalities and Russian regions (including the North Caucasus republics) dependent on the outcome of the pilot and

availability of financial support from federal targeted programs.

Main activities:

- Capacity building for municipal officials and local communities (participatory planning and budgeting, preparation and monitoring of microprojects);
- Microprojects financing;
- Microprojects monitoring;
- Impact evaluation and dissemination of results.

Potential beneficiaries: 30-40 rural settlement municipalities to participate in trainings, population of up to 16 settlement rural municipalities to receive financing for implementation of microprojects.

Estimated budget: 30 mln Rub (around 1.1 mln USD) allocated from Stavropol regional budget, working time of the staff of the regional and municipal administrations, as well as staff time of World Bank and of the Institute of Urban Economics.

2. North Caucasus Youth Empowerment and Security Post-Conflict Grant

Objectives: (i) to enhance the security of at-risk youth of different ethnic, religious and linguistic backgrounds and their communities in Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria, by offering community-based youth-friendly activities, supporting institution building of youth-related ministries and promoting peace and tolerance activities among North Caucasian youth; (ii) to offer safe and inclusive spaces for learning (complementary to the formal school system), as well as opportunities for income generation and for the development of leadership skills and participation in community life.

Timeline: the World Bank has approved the grant in September 2004. Preparatory activities have already begun on the ground. The RF Ministry of Education and Science is currently considering the project.

Regions covered: the grant will locate the bulk of the youth investments in the republics of Ingushetia and Kabardino-Balkaria, due to the density of youth at risk, as well as the potentially stabilizing benefits for neighboring areas.

Main activities:

- joint summer programs and students' work brigades for North Caucasus young people, NGOs and youth workers;
- training and capacity building for young religious leaders, journalists, teachers, and other opinion makers on peace and tolerance,
- inter-university peace and tolerance program for students and teachers from five North Caucasus regions (Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay-Cherkessia and Stavropol);
- youth information and communication, including TV programs produced by young people.

The grant will also support capacity-building of youth-related ministries in the North Caucasus, including a youth fund as a financing instrument to expose such ministries to innovative youth programming and to increase the linkages between such ministries and civil society organizations.

Potential beneficiaries: two target youth groups: adolescents from 12 to 18 years and youth 19 to approximately 25 years old, with gender-sensitive modules for each age sub-group.

3. Identifying and Reducing Administrative Barriers to Investment and Business Development

The project will identify the administrative barriers to investment and business development as well as the causes of informality and propose recommendations to the SFO/regional/municipal administrations on improvement of the investment and business climate.

Objectives: (i) identification of the causes of informality in selected SFO

pilot regions; (ii) diagnostics of the administrative barriers by employing most advanced instruments used by FIAS in similar projects worldwide; (iii) solution design to removal of the most critical barriers identified in the process of consultations with the investors' community and through intensive public/private dialogue.

Timeline: two years from the start of the project (2006 - 2008 (?))

Regions covered: North Ossetia-Alania, Karachay-Cherkessia.

Main activities:

- Informality Survey. The survey will identify the main hypothetical causes of informality and will test significance of the reasons of the businesses' decisions to remain informal.
- Business Survey (ARCS and BIS). ARCS and BIS will provide the client with baseline monitoring tools and indicators to measure effectiveness of reforms or lack thereof in conversion to formality and in business climate improvement.
- Focus groups with representatives of the private sector and regional/ municipal regulatory agencies as well as regional/municipal administrations - separate for public and private representatives to identify the issues, and mixed for both public/private representatives to work for solutions.
- Preparation of solution Design/ Action Plan (or reform program).

Estimated budget: about USD 150,000 per one region (including about USD 50,000 per one round of surveys per one region), World Bank and IFC staff time as well as administrative resources and working time of the staff of the regional and municipal administrations.

4. Strengthening Governance Program in South Russia

Main objective - to support the lagging regions in South Russia in implementing national governance reforms, including administrative, budget and

civil service reforms.

Timeline - is being discussed with republics, though is a subject to availability of funds.

Regions covered: republics of Karachay-Cherkessia, North Ossetia-Alania, possibly, Kabardino-Balkaria, and Stavropol territory.

Main activities and estimated budget. The project will provide technical assistance to support implementation of priority activities identified under the Medium-Term Action Plan for Strengthening Governance in South Russian Regions focusing on the regions with the highest needs for improvement of governance effectiveness. The activities selected for support under this sub-component will be coordinated with those funded by other programs through the Secretariat of the Working Group, and the progress will be evaluated regularly at the Working Group meetings (at least twice every year). The main focus of the technical assistance will include:

1. DFID Trust Fund for Technical Assistance to Civil Service Reform in the Russian Federation (about 350,000 GBP, subject to availability of funds)

- Improving budget management practices (including developing revenue base, implementing medium-term financial planning, improving inter-budgetary relations, introducing elements of performance-based budgeting);

- Improving strategic planning and programmatic management (through better designing, monitoring, and evaluating budget programs and linking these programs with the strategic regional priorities);

- Increasing transparency of the public administration and public engagement;

- Developing merit-based professional civil service (with an emphasis of building transparent HR management procedures)

- This project will also provide technical assistance to the federal authorities (i.e. Office of the Plenipotentiary Representative of the RF President for the Southern Federal Okrug, MoEDT, and MoRD) in developing the federal earmarked program "North Caucasus" planned to be launched in 2008.

2. European Union Project for Developing Governance in Regions of South Russia (about 200,000 Euros, subject to availability of funds):

- Coordinating and organizing events in the field of governance in the regions of South Russia within the framework of collaboration with international financial organizations and donors. It is planned to conduct 3 or 4 interregional training events for all regions of the Southern Federal Okrug

- Developing, supporting and periodically updating the Donor Coordination Unit web-site and disseminating information regarding progress achieved in the field of strengthening governance in the South of Russia;

- Improving public service delivery and conducting regular monitoring of the quality of public services; The first Service Delivery survey is being held now, in 2007 it is planned to hold another one, to form a base for comparison and progress monitoring.

Potential beneficiaries - regional administrations of Southern Federal Okrug.

5.2.C Agency Description and Contact Information

Name: ACF (Action Contre la Faim)



Headquarters: Paris (France)
Website: <http://www.actioncontrelafaim.org>
Sector: Food Security & Agriculture, Non-Food Items, Water & Sanitation, Health
Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia
Objectives: To provide a minimal safety net for the vulnerable and poorest groups of population through targeted food and non-food distributions; to contribute to restoring means for self-reliance by supporting alternative sources of income/food; to provide adequate access to water and sanitation assets for the vulnerable population; to develop psychosocial support to vulnerable groups promoting pre- and post-natal medical follow-up, mother and baby relationship and breastfeeding.
Beneficiaries: Food Security: 3450
 Water & Sanitation: 8,800
 Psycho-Social: 1500
Partners: ECHO
Project Duration: February 06- February 07
Funds Required: WS: 1,100,267, others to come

Beneficiaries:

Partners:
Project Duration:
Funds Required:

Contact Info:

Moscow office:
 +7 (495) 916-00-27, 916-00-28
Contact e-mail:
acf_mos@acf.net.ru
Head of mission e-mail:
hom_mos@acf.net.ru
Nazran office +7 (8732) 22-94-39
E-mail : acf_nc@acf.net.ru

Name: Children's fund of North Ossetia-Alania (CFNO)



Sector: Legal & Social Protection, Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Health, Education
Location: Republic of North Ossetia-Alania
Objectives: To provide care for the most vulnerable members of the society; humanitarian relief distribution; needs assessment; monitoring and implementation of community development projects; conducting case management with extremely vulnerable families, advocating on their behalf and conducting legal, social, psychological and medical counseling; promotion of integration of refugees and forced migrants on the territory of North Ossetia-Alania; engagement in economic recovery through the implementation of the Quick-Impact Projects aimed at income-generation and self-sustainability.
Beneficiaries: Refugees and forced migrants, many-children families, orphans, elderly without adequate support, disabled
Partners: UNHCR, UNDP, USAID
Project Duration: 2007-2008
Funds Required: 300 000\$

Beneficiaries:

Partners:
Project Duration:
Funds Required:

Contact Information:

3, Pavlovskiy pereulok, Vladikavkaz, 362002, Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, tel. +7 8672 54 34 19, +7 918 825 19 49

Name: CARE North Caucasus



Headquarters: Ottawa (Canada)
Sectors: Health, Education, Economic Growth, Shelter, Food Security & Agriculture
Website: <http://www.care.ca>
Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia
Objectives: Socio-economic reintegration of community members through implementation of long-term projects such as psychosocial and therapeutic rehabilitation, Shelter, Agriculture and Small Income Generation projects.
Beneficiaries: Vulnerable children and adults to include: physically disabled youth and families, youth out of school, women, IDPs
Partners: PRM, ECHO, CIDA
Project Duration: January 2007- December 2008
Funds Required: US \$ 2,100 000
Contact info: cendrine@care.ca
 (+7 928 732 33 36)

Beneficiaries:

Partners:
Project Duration:
Funds Required:

Contact info:

Name: Caritas Czech Republic, facilitating agency of Caritas Internationalis for Chechnya and Ingushetia



Headquarters: Prague (Czech Republic)
Website: <http://www.caritas.org>;
<http://www.caritas.cz>
Sector: Education, Counseling services, Health, Food
Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia
Objectives: To improve early-childhood education of socially disadvantaged children and children with special needs; to improve accessibility of free consultations and income generation support to people in Chechnya by creating network of counseling centers; to improve possibilities for HIV and AIDS prophylaxis and treatment; to improve living conditions of people affected by armed conflict by providing food; to improve living conditions of handicapped children and youth; to contribute to the peace-building process in the North Caucasus.
Beneficiaries: Conflict-affected population of Chechnya and Ingushetia
Partners: ECHO, UNICEF, members of Caritas Internationalis Network, Berkat, CHA, Pozitiv, Sintem, Zhizn
Project Duration: January to December 2007
Funds Required: available upon request
Contact information: 17 Zyzikova Str., Nazran Ingushetia, Russian Federation
 Tel. +7 (8732) 22-74-50
i.office@caritas.cz

Beneficiaries:

Partners:

Project Duration:
Funds Required:

Contact information:

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Name:	CRC (Caucasian Refugee Council)
 Sector:	Protection, Non-Food Items, Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Shelter, Governance, Health, Peace and Tolerance
Location:	Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania, South Ossetia
Objectives:	To promote IDP/refugee/returnee resiliency and (re)-integration through income-generation and resiliency-building interventions. To facilitate community development coexistence in diverse communities through projects dedicated to rehabilitating and improving public infrastructures and assets, social and communal services and promoting grass roots community-based action.
Beneficiaries:	IDP, refugee, returnee populations and host communities
Partners:	UNHCR, International Alert, Caucasian NGO Forum
Project Duration:	24 months
Funds Required:	\$300,000 US
Contact Information:	Borodinskaya str., 2, Vladikavkaz, North Ossetia-Alania, Russia Tel: +7 (8672) 53-75-49 sotieva@crc.org.ru, ada@crc.org.ru, etery@crc.org.ru
Name:	Ingush Regional Public Agency "Denal" (earlier Agency for Rehabilitation and Development)
Sector:	Health, Education, Non-Food Items
Location:	Chechnya
Objectives:	To improve the wellbeing of vulnerable victims of conflict in Chechnya; to assist victims through integrated service package, including psychological, medical and material help; to contribute to the process of restoring a standard educational environment under the circumstances of the continued instability in the republic of Chechnya; to develop cognitive capacities and socially appropriate patterns of behavior in the children of 5-6 years of age in Chechnya; to provide a wide range of legal counseling services for vulnerable categories of women in Chechnya, teach them their constitutional rights and help them to settle various legal matters (pensions, allowances and etc). social help: • trainings on practical skills; • adaptation of house mobility for disabled people; • informational services;
Beneficiaries:	Vulnerable civilians in Chechnya: women aged 19-45, physically disabled people without age and gender limit
Partners:	SDC, UNICEF, IRC, ICCO (Netherlands), Embassy of Netherlands, Bioconishewerk Denmark
Project Duration:	January - December 2007
Funds Required:	Needed Assets - 127,500 USD
Contact Information:	56 Evdoshenko str., Karabulak, Ingushetia Tel: +7 8734 44 42 90 ard_denal@hotmail.com
Name:	DRC (Danish Refugee Council)
 Headquarters:	Copenhagen, Denmark
Website:	http://www.flyghtning.dk
Sector:	Protection, Food Security and Agriculture, Shelter, Education, Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Governance, Peace and Tolerance
Location:	Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia and North Ossetia-Alania
Objectives:	To improve livelihoods and increase self-reliance of the vulnerable conflict-affected population (IDPs, returnees and host population) in Chechnya through Integrated Area-based Return and Livelihood Recovery interventions, including relief aid, rehabilitation of housing and physical and social infrastructure, income generation, community development and institutional capacity building. To enhance sustainable livelihoods among IDP/refugee population continuously displaced or integrating in Dagestan, Ingushetia and North Ossetia-Alania through relief aid, rehabilitation of housing and physical and social infrastructure, income generation, community development, and NGO and institutional capacity building.
Beneficiaries:	IDPs, refugees, returnees and vulnerable local population
Partners:	UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, ECHO, Governments of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Ireland, United Kingdom, and the Russian Federation
Project Duration:	January - December 2007
Funds Required:	\$18,500,000
Name:	FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN)
 Headquarters:	Rome, Italy
Website:	http://www.fao.org
Sector:	Food Security & Agriculture
Location:	Chechnya, Ingushetia
Objectives:	Establish a coordination mechanism for improved impact of humanitarian assistance in the Food Security and Agriculture Sector. Alleviate poverty through emergency response and rehabilitation of agriculture. Support peace and reconciliation through reintegration of socially disadvantaged population groups by providing agricultural inputs for income generation. Rehabilitate essential agricultural infrastructure and services. Strengthen institutional capacities in the agricultural sector.
Beneficiaries:	IDPs, returnees, vulnerable local population, social institutions
Funds required:	info is missing

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Name: Foundation of Association of Conflict Resolution, Peace Education, Tolerance Building and Non-Violence Educators FARN

Sector: Peace and Tolerance, Shelter, Psycho-Social rehabilitation
Location: North Ossetia-Alania, Moscow
Objectives: The aim of FARN activities is to address the psychosocial distress and associated trauma in children caused by war and mine-related injuries with specific focus on psychosocial rehabilitation.
Funds Required: 80,000 USD
Contact Information: **Contact tel:** 8 902 426 -09 -56
8 918 826 09 56, 8 903 483 57 50
Tel/fax: 8 8672 -51 -32 -88
E-mail: care@alanianet.ru, farn9@mail.ru

Name: Community fund of social development "Genesis"



Sector: Education, Health HIV/AIDS, Protection, Peace and Tolerance, Psychosocial rehabilitation
Location: Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan, North Ossetia-Alania
Objectives: Build the capacity of local state institutions, NGOs and individuals to develop and disseminate methods on non-violent conflict resolution, human rights protection and civil society development as well as to introduce various peace education and tolerance building methodologies and practices in multi-cultural communities.
Beneficiaries: Children, adolescents, youth, students, social workers, policy makers, pedagogues, teachers.
Partners: UNICEF, SERLO (Chechnya), Caucasus Rainbow (North Ossetia-Alania), League to protect mother and child (Dagestan), North Caucasus Youth Forum (Ingushetia)
Project Duration: 2006 - 2007
Contact Information: **66, Tenistaya street, Nasyr-Kort Municipality, Nazran, 386100, Russian Federation**
Tel.: +7 928 69613 61, +7 928 093 30 38
e-mail: genesis-info@mail.ru

Name: Handicap International



Headquarters: Lyon (France)
Website: <http://www.handicap-international.org>
Sector: Health, Mine Action
Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia
Objectives: To support rehabilitation services by working together with local associations of/for people with disabilities to build up local capacities, promote disability issues among the whole population, and help persons with disabilities gain better access to information and services available.
Beneficiaries: People with disability

Name: HELP - Hilfe zur Selbsthilfe e.V.



Headquarters: Bonn (Germany)
Website: <http://www.help-germany.de>
Sector: Income Generation Activities, Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Shelter, Education
Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan
Objectives: To contribute to recovery and rebuilding livelihoods of the vulnerable population in Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan through income generation activities, through combined shelter rehabilitation and income generation activities to vulnerable Chechen returnees, as well as through gym hall rehabilitation and distribution of sports equipment to Chechen schools.
Beneficiaries: IDPs in Ingushetia who will stay there constantly and conflict-affected population in Chechnya and Dagestan
Partners: ECHO, UNDP, Secours Populaire Francais
Project Duration: February 2007 - April 2008
Funds Required: Available upon request

Contact info: **Nazran 56, Naberezhnaya St. Tel: +7 (8732) 22 64 39**

Name: IMC (International Medical Corps)



Headquarters: Los Angeles (United States of America)
Website: <http://www.imcworldwide.org>
Sector: Peace & Tolerance, Education, Health, Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Food Security and Agriculture, Shelter, Water and Sanitation
Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia and Dagestan
Objectives: To improve the accessibility and quality of primary, mother and child, and preventative health services for IDPs and host population by provision of medical care, equipment and supplies, medical training and rehabilitation of local health structures; to improve the quality of life for IDPs and local population by reducing influence of factors and conditions that ultimately contribute to the majority of diseases; to develop local communities' capacity and provide technical advice and financial assistance for economic growth through implementation of selected micro-projects; to contribute to creating and strengthening civil society and achieving steady reconciliation and long-lasting peace in the North Caucasus.
Beneficiaries: IDPs and other vulnerable groups, host populations
Partners: WFP, Community Action Groups and Community Health Activist Groups in target settlements
Project Duration: 1 year
Funds Required: \$2,870,900
Contact Details: **Moscow, 18A Ermolayevskiy Pereulok, Office 610**
Tel/fax: +7 (495) 650 0722
Nazran, 23 Osen-92 Street
Tel/fax: +7 (8732) 221952
Grozny, 106 Uliyanov Street
Tel/fax: +7 (8712) 222316

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Name: IRC (International Rescue Committee)



Headquarters: New York (United States of America)
Website: <http://www.theIRC.org>
Sector: Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Education, Food Security & Agriculture, Governance, Peace & Tolerance, Shelter, Water & Sanitation
Location: Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia and North Ossetia-Alania

Objectives: The mission of the IRC's North Caucasus program is to increase the quality of life of the conflict-affected population of the North Caucasus while promoting self-sufficiency within local communities. This is achieved through the provision of emergency relief through water, sanitation, and shelter projects, and through the provision of longer-term projects such as community-driven infrastructure reconstruction, civil society capacity building, youth empowerment, and economic recovery.

Partners: CHA, CPCD, Grozvodokanal, Humanitarian Academy of Dagestan, Institute for Teachers' Improvement of Chechnya, Let's Save the Generation, Ministry of Communal and Housing Services of Chechnya, Nizam, Nonviolence International, Open Continent, Our Generation, Patriot, Regional Public Organization Supporting Refugees and IDPs, Sanitary and Epidemiological Station of Ingushetia, SOS Salvation, Voice of the Mountains, World Vision, Youth Committee, Youth Foun, Youth League

Project Duration: 12 months (January - December 2007)

Funds Required: \$8,350,000

Contact Details: Amir Omanovic,
Country Director
Amir.Omanovic@theirc.org
8/12 Sushchevskaya, Office #515
Moscow 127030,
Russian Federation
Telephone: + 7 495 775 4865
Fax: + 7 495 775 4864

148 Kartoeva Street
Nazran, Ingushetia 386100

Name: Let's Save the Generation



Sector: Health, Mine Action
Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia
Objectives: To organize educational sessions on mine risk; to gather data on mine risk situations; to provide psychosocial and physical assistance to mine victims among IDP children; to provide vocational training.
Beneficiaries: IDP children

Name: Islamic Relief



Headquarters: Birmingham (United Kingdom)
Website: <http://www.islamic-relief.com>,
<http://www.islamic-relief.ru>
Sector: Food, Shelter, Non-food Items, Health, Water & Sanitation, Economic Recovery & Infrastructure

Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia
Objectives: To ensure that basic health needs of IDPs are met; to improve sanitary conditions in living places and ensure the provision of water; conduct development projects in Ingushetia and Chechnya.

Beneficiaries: The vulnerable population, IDPs, school children and orphans
Partners: WFP, CAFOD
Project Duration: January-December 2007
Funds Required: 1.400.000 US \$

Contact Details: **KBR, Nalchik, Kuliev Av 12**
Tel: 8 866 2 40 44 22
Fax: 8 866 2 40 64 55

Name: MDM (Medecins Du Monde)



Headquarters: Paris (France)
Website: <http://www.medecinsdumonde.org>
<http://www.mdm-international.org>
Sector: Health
Location: Chechnya

Objectives: To provide primary health care in Chechnya; to provide psychological care to affected people in Chechnya; to organize training sessions for medical staff of supported facilities in Chechnya.
Beneficiaries: General population
Project Duration: July 2006 - April 2007
Funds Required: Not available

Contact Information: **Tel. Office Grozny**
(8712) 22 21 80

Name: Memorial



Website: <http://www.memo.ru>
Sector: Protection, Peace & Tolerance, Health

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

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Name: NI (Nonviolence International)



Headquarters: Washington DC (USA)
Website: <http://www.policy.hu/kamen-shikov/ninis/>
Sector: Peace & Tolerance, Protection
Location: Moscow, North Caucasus
Objectives: To develop and implement peace-building, conflict prevention and reconciliation programs; to strengthen the capacities of local civil organizations in the above-mentioned fields and to ensure the coordinated and complimentary character of civil peace-building initiatives. Practical activities developed and supported by the organization include cross-border cooperation programs between Chechnya and neighboring regions, conflict management initiatives involving local authorities, media, youth, religious leaders, police, etc. Conflict-affected populations and NGOs involved in peace-building info is missing

Beneficiaries:

Funds Required:

Name: Peace Mission of general Lebed (PMGL)



Headquarters: Pyatigorsk (Stavropol territory)
Sector: Peace and Tolerance, Health (including Psychosocial), Security
Location: Stavropol territory, Krasnodar territory, Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Dagestan, Moscow

Objectives: The search for missing people and release of hostages in the North Caucasus; demilitarization of the population in the conflict regions through weapons buy-back schemes, rehabilitation of special categories of victims of armed conflict, early warning monitoring/analysis and production of recommendations on reconstruction and development in the North Caucasus as well as supporting development of the regional platform of peace building NGOs (in cooperation with Nonviolence International); implementation of Humanitarian dialogue process for strengthening human security in Chechnya.

Beneficiaries: Different groups of civilians in conflict-affected regions.

Partners: FEWER-Eurasia, swisspeace, Nonviolence International

Project Duration: 2003 - 2007

Funds Required: \$ 620,000

Contact Information: E-mail: lebed@iea.ras.ru, phone/fax: +7(495)938-0093, phone +7(495)728-9940

Name: Open Continent



Sector: Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Food Security & Agriculture, Education
Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania

Objectives: Assist in the creation of jobs; provide vocational training; provide pre-school education; develop family poultry production as a sustainable activity to improve nutrition, generate income and reduce aid dependency, with special focus on women; organize trips to international linguistic camps for teenagers. IDPs and vulnerable population

Beneficiaries: UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, IRC, Mothers for Peace (Germany)

Project Duration: January - December 2007

Funds Required: Available upon request

Contact Information: 124a Kartoeva str., Nazran, Ingushetia ocbatyr@hotmail.com

Name: PHO (Polish Humanitarian Organization)



Headquarters: Warsaw (Poland)
Website: <http://www.pah.org.pl>
Sector: Water & Sanitation
Location: Chechnya (Grozny and other sites of the republic)

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

Beneficiaries: Residents of Chechnya, schools and hospitals

Name: SRJI (Stichting Russian Justice Initiative)



Headquarters: Netherlands
Website: <http://www.srji.org>
Sector: Protection
Location: Chechnya, Ingushetia

Objectives: Provision of legal services, legal education of civilian population, appeal to national and international bodies, registering complaints with the European Court for Human Rights. IDPs, refugees, other populations

Beneficiaries: Pravovaia Initsiativa

Partners: Donors: UNHCR, Swedish Helsinki Committee, Royal Norway Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Royal Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Global Conflict Prevention Pool, Open Society Institute, UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

Project Duration: N/A

Funds Required: N/A

Contact Information: PO Box 11, 11155 Moscow
 Ole Solvang
 Executive Director
moscow@srji.org
 Tel: +7 495 915 0869

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Name: **The Ingush branch of Russian Red Cross**



Sector: Health, Education, Humanitarian Assistance
Location: Republic of Ingushetia
Objectives: Psychosocial assistance to IDPs (playrooms at IDP temporary settlements), humanitarian assistance to IDP and vulnerable resident children, first medical aid training for the population, establishment of a leisure center for the IDP and vulnerable resident youth (12-17), medical and social assistance to elderly people without adequate support in Malgobek, Nazran and Sunzha Districts of Ingushetia (program "Charity Service"), organization and coordination of NGO activities in Ingushetia (Resource Center).
Beneficiaries: IDPs, vulnerable groups of the population of Ingushetia, representatives of NGOs.
Partners: ICRC, IFRC, Southern Regional Resource Center (SRRC).
Project Duration: January-December 2007
Contact Information: **35, Moskovskaya street, Nazran, Republic of Ingushetia.**
Chairman:
Musa Aslanovich Mal'sagov.
Tel./fax: +78732 22 24 01.
Chief Accountant:
Mikhail Mussaevich Shankhoev.
Tel. +78732 22 87 31

Name: **The Stavropol Regional Public Charitable Organization "Faith, Hope, Love"**

Website: <http://www.vnl-migrant.ru>
Sector: Legal and Social Assistance to forced migrants, refugees, socially vulnerable citizens
Location: Stavropol Region
Objectives: Legal, social aid and assistance to refugees and forced migrants in settlement in the new place of residence and integration of them into the local community; information support of migrants, raising the level of their legal education.
Beneficiaries: Forced migrants, refugees, socially vulnerable citizens
Partners: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United States Agency for International Development (USAID) project "Counseling center" - in accordance with the agreement between the organization and the UNHCR - till December 31, 2006; in accordance with the agreement between organization and the USAID - till May 30, 2007.
Funds Required: UNHCR, 2006 - 1,024,207.00 roubles
 USAID from the present day till May 30, 2007 - 166,318.99 USD
Contact Info: **7 K.Marx St., Pyatigorsk**
Tel/fax: (8793) 97-43-24,
(8793) 39-38-08
e-mail: vnl@kmv.ru
Moscow Office:
11 Myachkovskiy Bulvar,
Moscow, Russia
Tel./fax: (495) 346-18-00,
(495) 346-18-01
e-mail: oplykina@yandex.ru

Name: **Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)**



Headquarters: Bern, Switzerland
Website: <http://www.sdc-ha.ru>
Sector: Shelter, Health, Non-Food Items,
Location: North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia
Objectives: Switzerland has a permanent presence in the North Caucasus since August 2000. Two SDC offices in Vladikavkaz and Nazran implement humanitarian and cooperation programs in North-Ossetia, Ingushetia and Chechnya. A special focus is made on durable housing solutions of internally displaced persons and refugees in North Ossetia and Ingushetia. For over 100 families houses were constructed by SDC in cooperation with the authorities in Ingushetia so far. A former hostel was rehabilitated as pilot project for durable housing solutions in North Ossetia in 2006. The medical and health programme of SDC in partnership with the ministries of health of North Ossetia, Ingushetia and Chechnya focuses on prevention of AIDS, TB and other infectious diseases. A psychosocial rehabilitation centre was opened in the Sport Centre of Beslan in cooperation with the local administration and the North Ossetian institution DOVERIE by the end of 2004. Over 600 children regularly participate in psychosocial and sport activities in Beslan. In addition, an education, sport and resilience programme was created in cooperation with Search and Rescue Service and DOVERIE up in the mountains of Tsey in North Ossetia. About 50% of the SDC budget is allocated for multilateral contributions to UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, UNDSS and ICRC. Refugees, IDPs, vulnerable local and general population
Beneficiaries: Republican Authorities, Ministries of Health and Education, DOVERIE, Search and Rescue Service, State Medical Academy of North Ossetia ongoing since 2000 till end 2007 N/A
Partners:
Project Duration:
Funds Required:
Contact Information: **Peter.Mikula@sdc.net**

Name: **Serlo**



Sector: Education, Peace and Tolerance, Psychosocial
Location: Chechnya
Objectives: To remove negative psychological effects of the hostilities by providing psychosocial care to children and adolescents; to give the adolescents an opportunity to get knowledge with following continuation of education and employment.
Beneficiaries: Displaced and local children, orphans
Partners: UNICEF, War Child
Project Duration: January - December 2007
Funds Required: Available upon request
Contact Information: **Roza Luxemburg str. 15, apt. 4, Grozny**
serlo@inbox.ru

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Name: **UNDP (United Nations Development Program)**



Headquarters: New York
Website: <http://www.undp.ru>;
<http://www.unrussia.ru>
Sector: Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Governance, Food Security & Agriculture, Mine Action, Peace and Tolerance
Location: North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia, Chechnya

Objectives: Improve Economic Growth and Reduce Poverty through employment creation, support of SME, development of business education and consulting systems; secure access to financial resources through micro-finance programs, credit cooperatives; creation of leasing services. Enhance Institutional Capacities for Effective and Accountable Governance through training on improved management of development planning, administration and budgeting. Support the Development of the Agricultural Sector through value-added production chains (meat, milk, vegetables production and vineyards), food-processing, agromarketing, training and consulting, technical support, better implementation of research results in agriculture, access to expertise in agriculture, provision of insurance. Build Community Co-existence, Resilience and Awareness of Rights through promotion of joint activities, building community mobilization capabilities, promoting of an enabling environment for tolerance building and equity.

Beneficiaries: IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups of population in North Ossetia-Alania, Ingushetia and Chechnya

Partners: Russian Authorities - Federal, Regional and Republican, local institutions, DRC, WFP, ILO, UNICEF, UNHCR, World Bank, SDC, ICRC, Government of Norway, Embassy of Sweden, SIDA, EU, Statskontoret, ACIDI-VOCA, Heifer International, AMS, WVI, Help, Civilisation, Berkat
Project Duration: November 2004 - November 2007
Funds Required: USD 7,500,000 for 2007

Contact Information: **UNDP North Caucasus Unit**
Head office in Moscow -
(495) 787 21 00,
fax (495)787 21 59

Office in Vladikavkaz
(867 2) 45 14 26

Name: **UNDSS (United Nations Department of Safety and Security)**



Headquarters: New York (USA)
Sector: Security
Location: North Caucasus
Areas of Operation: Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria

Objectives: To manage and co-ordinate the security of UN staff, assets, property and programs by maintaining and improving security and communications for UN personnel, providing effective security for missions into Chechnya, providing a professional and comprehensive system of security advice and analysis to humanitarian actors in the North Caucasus, and conducting effective security training.

Beneficiaries: Humanitarian aid workers and, ultimately, their beneficiaries

Partners: Russian governments (federal and regional), UN agencies, ICRC, IGOs, NGOs, local communities

Project Duration: January-December 2007
Funds Required: \$ 3,467,686

Contact Information: **6, pereulok Obukha, Moscow, The Russian Federation, UNDSS RF**

Name: **UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)**



Headquarters: Paris (France)
Website: <http://www.unesco.ru>
Sector: Education
Location: Moscow

Objectives: To support rehabilitation and improvement of education services in the Chechen Republic through support for upgrading skills of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Chechen Republic staff, local educational authorities and educational institutions; strengthening the capacities of the Chechen Institute for Teacher Retraining; and capacity building for integrated psychological, pedagogical and medico-social rehabilitation of schoolchildren and education personnel.

Beneficiaries: Chechen education staff (Ministry of Education and Science, Chechen Institute for Teacher retraining, district and municipal educational personnel, school principals and teachers), children in need for psychosocial rehabilitation, specialists in psychosocial rehabilitation

Partners: Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO, Ministries of Education and Science of the Russian Federation and Chechen Republic, Federal Agency on Education, educational institutions, NGOs

Project Duration: 2003 - 2008
Funds Required: 373,565 USD (for 2007)

Contact Information: **UNESCO Moscow Office**
Mytnaya str., 1, entrance 1, 11th floor
119049 Moscow, Russia
Tel: +7(495)230-0643; 230-1065;
230-0643;
Fax: +7(495)238-6085

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Name:

UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)



Headquarters:
Website:
Sector:
Location:

Geneva (Switzerland)
www.unhcr.com, www.unhcr.ru
Protection, Shelter
Ingushetia, Chechnya, Dagestan,
North Ossetia-Alania, Stavropol ter-
ritory, Kabardino-Balkaria,
Karachevo-Cherkessia

Objectives:

Through monitoring and interven-
tion, provision of legal assistance
and initiatives to enhance the
capacity of national institutions,
UNHCR will contribute to enhance
the protection of the rights of the
civilian population in the North
Caucasus. Through specific ad hoc
solutions in the shelter sector and
by maintaining its emergency pre-
paredness response, UNHCR activi-
ties will support humanitarian relief
and assistance to the most vulnera-
ble populations in the North
Caucasus. Through specific forms of
joint planning and coordination
with other international actors in
North Ossetia-Alania and in
Ingushetia, UNHCR will provide a
sector-limited but essential contri-
bution to the recovery of affected
areas and in restoring livelihood
opportunities crucial for integra-
tion and stability.

Beneficiaries:

IDPs and vulnerable local popula-
tion, refugees and other persons of
concern

Partners:

DRC, Vesta, Memorial, CRC, Nizam,
Stichting Russian Justice Initiative,
Children's Fund of North Ossetia-
Alania, Pomosch, Children's Fund
of Stavropol, Peace to the Caucasus,
Faith Hope Love, courts in
Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan,
North Ossetia-Alania, Kabardino-
Balkaria and Stavropol, federal and
local authorities.

Project Duration:

January - December 2007

Funds Required:

6,001,663 US\$

Contact Information:

6, pereulok Obukha, Moscow.
Tel.: +7495 232 30 11

Name:

UN OCHA (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)



Headquarters:
Website:

Location:

Beneficiaries:

Partners:

Project Duration:

Funds Required:

Contact Information:

New York, Geneva
http://www.ocha.ru;
http://www.reliefweb.int
Coordination
Moscow, North Caucasus
(Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania,
Chechnya)

Directly benefitting UN agencies,
NGOs, and donors, and indirectly
assisting over two million benefici-
aries of the 2007 Transitional
Workplan through improved
humanitarian and recovery pro-
gram delivery.

UN Agencies, NGOs, Russian gov-
ernment (federal and local),
donors, ICRC, think-tanks
January-December 2007
1,222,117 USD

6 pereulok Obukha,
Moscow, 105064;
tel. (7495)956-6405

Name:

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)



Headquarters:
Website:
Sector:

Location:

Objectives:

Beneficiaries:

Partners:

Project Duration:

Funds Required:

Contact Information:

New York
http://www.unicef.org
Education, Peace & Tolerance,
Child Protection, Health &
Nutrition, Mina Action,
Psychosocial Recovery
Chechnya, Ingushetia, North
Ossetia-Alania, Dagestan,
Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachayevo-
Cherkessia, Stavropol territory
To fulfill the right to education of
affected children and promote
their psychosocial recovery and
development through the provi-
sion of educational, recreational,
training and psychosocial rehabili-
tation opportunities. To improve
young children's health through
strengthening the immunization
system, mother and child health
services, promotion of CIMCI
(community integrated manage-
ment of childhood illnesses) and
raising young people's awareness of
HIV/AIDS. To ensure access to
drinking water and increase under-
standing of safe hygiene practices.
To contribute to the promotion and
protection of child rights in the
region, to contribute to the reduc-
tion of mine/UXO casualties
through mine risk education activi-
ties; to build capacity of govern-
ment to provide physical rehabilita-
tion of mine/UXO survivors and
promote their social reintegration.
Vulnerable civilians (with special
focus on IDPs, children, young peo-
ple, mothers and mine/UXO sur-
vivors)

Ministries of Education, Ministries
of Health, Ministries of Labor and
Social Protection, Ministry of
Communal and Housing Services,
Youth Committees, Polish
Humanitarian Organization, Open
Continent, Berkat, Genesis, Youth
Forum, League for Protection of
Mother and Child, Caucasian
Rainbow, Serlo, Child and Human
Rights Ombudspersons' offices,
Voice of the Mountains, Let's Save
the Generation, Rehabilitation
Center (Vladikavkaz), Center of
Ecological Education (Obninsk),
Harmony (S-Pts), Herzog Hospital
(Israel)
12 months
5 920 000 USD

Russian Federation, 101 000,
Moscow, Pokrovsky
Boulevard 4/17, Building 1,
office 19/20;

386 101, Republic of Ingushetia,
Nazran, Targim 52.

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Name: Interregional Public Organization "Vesta"



Sector:
Location:
Objectives:

Legal Protection/Assistance, Shelter, Education, Psychosocial rehabilitation, Economic Growth, Food Security & Agriculture.
Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan
Monitoring of legal protection of IDPs in the North Caucasus and providing free legal consultation; rendering social assistance; providing assistance in transporting IDPs and socially vulnerable persons to medical institutions; organization of delivery of temporary shelter for the families returning from Ingushetia to Chechnya and preliminary and subsequent monitoring of shelter; providing ID youth with access to vocational training; monitoring of WFP food programs on the territory of Chechnya.
IDPs, refugees, returnees and vulnerable local population
UNHCR, WFP
January-December 2007
US \$301,173

Beneficiaries:

Partners:
Project Duration:
Funds Required:

Contact Information:

**62, Bazorkina str.,
Nazran, Ingushetia,
Tel (8732)22-82-62,
E-mail: ri-vesta@mail.ru**

Name: World Health Organization (WHO)



Headquarters:
Website:
Sector:
Location:

Objectives:

Geneva, Switzerland
<http://www.who.int>
Health (including psychosocial)
Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania, Dagestan, Kabardino-Balkaria
to reduce the health consequences of crises on the people in the North Caucasus and minimize their social and economic impact; to improve and promote access to preventive and curative services at primary and secondary levels for vulnerable populations in need of continued humanitarian support; to strengthen the health system and increase the capacity of local health authorities to address the urgent challenges of the early recovery phase in partnership with health stakeholders
Residents and IDPs in Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, North Ossetia-Alania, and Kabardino-Balkaria
Ministries of Health of Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia-Alania, Dagestan, KBR, Russian Federation, international and national health organizations
January 2007-December 2007
US \$2,700,000

Beneficiaries:

Partners:

Project Duration:
Funds Required:

Contact Information:

**WHO office, Moscow, Russian Federation, Ostozhenka 28,
8 495 787 21 70,
Dr. Ute Enderlein,
Emergency Health
Co-ordinator in NC region**

Name: Voice of the Mountains



Sector:
Location:
Objectives:

Mine Action
Chechnya, Ingushetia
To improve mine risk education, reduce mine risk, and increase survivor assistance; to help invalids by organizing transport to the prosthetic center; to organize vocational training, leisure centers for children, a football team for mine victims; data gathering.
IDP and local children
UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, ICRC, CPCD, LINKS, Canada Embassy in Russia, "Let's Save the Generation", "Echo of War", IRC, local authorities
January - December 2007
US \$407,408

Beneficiaries:
Partners:

Project Duration:
Funds Required:

Contact Information:

**Adlan Dinaev, chairman
dinaev777@mail.ru
Abdel-Nasar Arsmerszaev,
office manager
abdelxxx@mail.ru**

2007 INTER-AGENCY TRANSITIONAL WORKPLAN FOR THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Name:

WFP (United Nations World Food Programme)



Headquarters:

Website:

Sector:

Location:

Objectives:

Beneficiaries:

Project Duration:

Funds Required:

Contact details:

Rome (Italy)
<http://www.wfp.org>
 Food Security & Agriculture
 Chechnya, Ingushetia
 To enhance food security and coping mechanisms of most vulnerable persons among the displaced and conflict-affected populations in Chechnya and Ingushetia; To strengthen self-reliance through rehabilitation of agricultural assets and shelter, as well as skills building; To facilitate access to basic education with an emphasis on addressing short term hunger among primary schoolchildren in Chechnya; To promote management capacity and transparency among local partners in the implementation of food security programs.
 IDPs and food-insecure households
 January - December 2007
 11,695,715 US\$

**2, Naberezhnaya street,
 Targim settlement,
 Nazran, Republic of Ingushetia,
 Russian Federation
 Tel/Fax: +7 (8732) 22 91 35
 +7 (8732) 22 87 48**

**6, Pereulok Obukha, 3rd flr,
 Moscow, Russian Federation
 Tel: +7 (495) 956 49 68
 Fax : +7 (495) 956 49 89**

Name:

WVI (World Vision International)



Headquarters:

Website:

Sector:

Location:

Objectives:

Beneficiaries:

Contact Information:

Monrovia (California)
<http://www.wvi.org>
 Health, Education, HIV/AIDS, Economic Growth and Poverty Alleviation, Psychosocial, Peace and Tolerance, Food Security & Agriculture, Protection
 Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia, Dagestan, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Orenburg
 To provide primary health care and psychosocial support for IDPs through four Mobile Health Teams in Chechnya and one Medical Center in Ingushetia; to continue operating two Child Friendly Spaces in TAC clusters in Grozny; to continue health, education, and psychosocial activities through a Community Mobilization Centre in Urus-Martan district; to implement school-feeding in Urus-Martan, Vedeno, Nozhai-Yurt, Nadterechny, and Grozny districts; to promote the peaceful integration of ethnic groups in the North Caucasus; to continue agricultural income generation activities in Chechnya; to continue business development training and provision of small grants for entrepreneurs in Chechnya and Dagestan; to address the increasing problem of HIV/AIDS in the Russian Federation as a whole, through awareness-raising, harm-reduction, and behaviour change programs.
 IDPs, vulnerable people, at-risk children

**Nazran Office:
 20 Nuradilova St., Nazran,
 Republic of Ingushetia, RF
 + 7 8732.22.75.76**

**Moscow Office:
 Kostomarovskii Pereulok, 3,
 Office 215, Moscow, RF
 +7.495.363.1540**

5.3 Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation on Humanitarian Action in the Northern Caucasus

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

Recognizing the launch of a United Nations Inter-agency Flash Appeal for the Northern Caucasus on 23 November 1999 so that the United Nations could expand relief assistance in the Republic of Dagestan of the Russian Federation and the Republic of Ingushetia of the Russian Federation to support the work of the Government of the Russian Federation; and noting the conversion of the flash appeal into a United Nations Consolidated Inter-agency Appeal for the Northern Caucasus: 1 December 1999 - 31 December 2000;

Bearing in mind the findings of the United Nations inter-agency assessment missions, which visited the Northern Caucasus 31 January-6 February 2000 and 17-23 May 2000, including one-day visits to the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation;

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

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

Paragraph 1: General Provisions

In view of the number of displaced persons in the Northern Caucasus and

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

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

Paragraph 2: Counterpart Arrangements

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

Paragraph 3: Coordination

The United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation, through EMERCOM of Russia, intend to continue to facilitate coordination of

humanitarian assistance in the Northern Caucasus, including in the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation.

Paragraph 4: Needs Assessments

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

Paragraph 5: Program Implementation and Monitoring

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

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

Paragraph 6: Transport and Storage

The Government of the Russian Federation, through EMERCOM of Russia, intends to support the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners in the transport and storage of relief supplies to the affected areas, in particular to the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian

Federation. Separate operational agreements regarding the delivery of assistance will be concluded as necessary between the United Nations, its agencies, and their partners and EMERCOM of Russia.

Paragraph 7: Security

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

Paragraph 8: Visas

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

Paragraph 9: Customs

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

Paragraph 10: Communications

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

security and for humanitarian action in the Northern Caucasus.

**Paragraph 11:
Final Considerations**

The United Nations and the Government of the Russian Federation

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

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

Signed by:

John McCallin,
Humanitarian Coordinator

Sergey Ordzhonikidze,
Deputy Minister, MFA

For the United Nations

**For the Government of
the Russian Federation**

5.4 Other Sources of Information

This Workplan provides an overview of the humanitarian and recovery aid operation in the North Caucasus. Naturally, there are many complementary sources of information, which offer other perspectives and the opportunity for continual updating. Some helpful sources for updates and additional information on organizations working in the North Caucasus are:

North Caucasus

<http://www.ocha.ru>

Forum of news and information serving the aid community in the North Caucasus including:

- Maps of agency activities by sector;
- Library of needs assessments and analytical reports;
- Who Does What Where databases;
- Notes for the file of coordination meetings;
- Monthly Information Bulletins;
- Daily Russian media reviews;
- Official documents such as the Memorandum of Understanding and Letter of Understanding;

- Internet links to aid organizations active in the North Caucasus.

<http://www.unrussia.ru/eng/>

Overview of the UN system in the Russian Federation and programs ranging from emergency assistance to environmental issues.

Worldwide

<http://www.reliefweb.int>

Worldwide, continuously updated information on emergencies, appeals, policy issues and news related to humanitarian affairs.

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

A global, real-time database of humanitarian aid, covering funding through the Consolidated Appeals Process as well as that outside appeals (including NGO funding, bilateral aid, in-kind aid, and private donations to the extent reported). Includes details on donor and recipient countries, implementing organizations, and aid sector.

5.5 Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACF	Action Contre la Faim	LoCMP	League of Children and Mother Protection
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	LSE	Life-Skill Education
ASC	Area Security Coordinator	LSTG	Let's Save the Generation
BPRM (PRM)	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (US)	MA	Mina Action
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process	MCH	Maternal and Child Health
CFD	General Food Distribution	MDM	Medecins Du Monde
Chechnya	Chechen Republic, Russian Federation	MoE	Ministry of Education
CHA	Center for Humanitarian Assistance	MoH	Ministry of Health
CI	Caritas Internationalis	MoLSD	Ministry of Labor and Social Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency	MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
CoE	Council of Europe	MPS	Making Pregnancy Safe
CPCD	Center for Peacemaking and Community Development	MRE	Mine Risk Education
CPHC	Center for Prevention of Humanitarian Catastrophes	MSF-B	Medicines sans Frontier – Belgium
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	MSF-F	Medicines sans Frontier – France
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child	MSF-H	Medicines sans Frontier – Holland
CRC	Caucasian Refugee Council	NFI	Non-Food Items
CRINGO Network	Caucasian Refugee and IDP NGO Network	NGO	Non Governmental Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization	NI	Non-violence International
Dagestan	Republic of Dagestan, Russian Federation	North Ossetia-Alania	Republic of North Ossetia-Alania, Russian Federation
DDG	Danish Demining Group	(NO-A)	
DO	UN Designated Official for Security	OC	Open Continent
DoE	Department of Education	OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	PEPC	Promoting Effective Perinatal Care
EC	European Commission	PHC	Primary Health Care
ECD	Early Childhood Development	PHCS	Primary Health Care System
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department	PHO	Polish Humanitarian Organization
EIC	Education, Information, Communication	PPMS	Psycho-pedagogical and Medico-social Center
EMERCOM	Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters	PTSD	Post Traumatic Syndrome Development
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunization	QIP	Quick Impact Project
EU	European Union	RC	UN Resident Coordinator
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	RNO-Alania	Republic of North Ossetia – Alania
FEWER	Forum on Early Warning and Early Response	RSD	Russian Society of the Disabled
FFE	Food for Education	SDC/SHA	Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development
FFT	Food for Training	SME	Small and Medium-Size Enterprises
FFW	Food for Work	SMT	UN Security Management Team
FIS	Financial Tracking System	SRJI	Stichting Russian Justice Initiative
GBV	Gender Based Violence	SS	Spontaneous Settlement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
GFD	General Food Distribution	TAC	Temporary Accommodation Center
GIS	Geographic Information Systems	TACIS	EC Technical Assistance to Commonwealth of Independent States
GO	Governmental Organization	TB	Tuberculosis
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator	TS	Temporary Settlement
HFO	Hammer Forum	UN	United Nations
HHB	Humanitarian Help Berlin	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
HI	Handicap International	UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
HQ	Headquarters	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ICBL	International Campaign to Ban Landmines	UNTFHS	UN-administered Trust Fund for Human Security
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross	US \$	United States Dollars
ICT	Information/communication technologies	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
IGO	Inter-governmental Organization	VHF	Very High Frequency
ILO	International Labor Organization	VoM	Voice of the Mountains
IMC	International Medical Corps	WB	World Bank
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action	WFP	World Food Programme
Ingushetia	Republic of Ingushetia, Russian Federation	WHO	World Health Organization
IR	Islamic Relief	WVI	World Vision International
IRC	International Rescue Committee	YFC	Youth Friendly Clinics
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency	YIC	Youth Information Center