

# Appeal

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## North Caucasus - Chechnya

## Assistance to IDPs in Chechnya - EUNC-32 Appeal Target: US\$ 1,200,922

Geneva, 23 September 2003

Dear Colleagues,

The long-lasting suffering of the Chechen population continues and the situation shows no sign of improving. Spread across the region as refugees, internally displaced and to a lesser degree returnees, Chechen families are still not finding a safe haven from all the troubles that the war has brought. The return to Chechnya that has been promoted by the Russian Government does not seem to be entirely feasible due to serious accommodation issues as well as a lack of means for returnees to support themselves.

ACT members **Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA)** and the **Russian Orthodox Church Department for External Church Relations (ROC/DECR)** have been actively providing relief to the most vulnerable Chechen families for a number of years. In the previous ACT appeal EUNC-31, they have tackled the most painful issues of the Chechen population – lack of food, accommodation, health and education. High impact programs of the ACT members have left their mark in the region for there are not many aid agencies remaining in Chechnya due to volatile security situation.

In this appeal, HIA and ROC/DECR are urgently requesting emergency funding from the ACT Alliance to be able to continue life-saving activities as follows:

- soup kitchens in Grozny
- emergency food and non-food distributions
- to finish reconstruction of an orphanage in Grozny
- provision of winter clothes for orphans in Grozny
- to finish school reconstruction in Grozny and distribute school kits

The ACT Co-ordinating office requests your attention and support for this deserving cause.

**Project Completion Dates:**

HIA - 31 March 2004

ROC - 31 March 2004

**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested**

	<b>HIA</b>	<b>ROC</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Total Appeal Target(s)</b>	566,222	634,700	1,200,922
<b>Less: Pledges/Contr Recd</b>	0	0	0
<b>Balance Requested from ACT Network</b>	<b>566,222</b>	<b>634,700</b>	<b>1,200,922</b>

Thor-Arne Prois  
Director, ACT

Full details of programmes and budgets are on following pages.

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER**

- **Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA)**

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER**

- **Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA) Pjatigorsk Field Office**

Hungarian Interchurch Aid has been active in the North Caucasus since 1995 where it has been implementing numerous relief programs in co-operation with the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) and UNHCR. During the first war, activities mainly focused on Dagestan (assistance for IDPs), later on Grozny and Central Chechnya as well as on North Ossetia and Stavropol Region. Current programs are targeting Northern and Central Chechnya including Grozny, the capital (2001-2003).

In EUNC31, ACT/HIA distributed food parcels, opened two soup kitchens and started with the reconstruction of an orphanage and school no. 49 in Grozny, while continuing its assistance in the north, in Naursky region with food distributions and the reconstruction of a tuberculosis centre.

Reacting to the humanitarian situation at the outbreak of the second Chechen war in 1999, ACT/HIA implemented a relief project in Stavropol region, North Ossetia and Ingushetia. In the next programs it relocated its activities from Ingushetia to Chechnya (Northern and Central territories). In 2001 HIA reconstructed seven schools in Northern Chechnya from UNHCR-funds.

With the current project ACT/HIA wishes to continue the activities described in the EUNC31 Appeal issued on 15 January 2003.

## **III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY**

After military actions ceased in spring 2003, the Federal Government enacted several laws and decrees to normalise life but this goal was hampered by rebels actions. However, the new Chechen constitution was accepted March 2003 and parliamentary elections were called for 5 October.

### **Current situation**

Although there is still a long way to go until there is peace in Chechnya, some measures having been taken to improve the social and economic situation. Most electric, water and gas supplies have already been reconstructed with the exception of Grozny and some other locations. Social assistance and salaries for state employees are mostly being paid if not a little behind time. State authorities, and courts along with the Chechen police and Security Office have been set up.

In comparison with 2001 industrial production has quadrupled – 99.2% of its income comes from oil production. In Chechnya 61 oil wells are currently working producing 6,800 tons of crude oil and 550,000 m<sup>3</sup> gas daily. Gas and oil pipes are being repaired and all burning oil wells have been extinguished, although the rebels continue to attack these targets. Sand and ballast-digging as well as asphalt production has been started and wood-working industry has been developing.

Despite the extreme climate and weather conditions as well as lack of technical and financial resources, 156,600 hectares of cereals were sowed and harvested exceeding last year's harvest by 75,000 MT. Farms

in Nadterechniy, Naurskiy and Gudermeskiy regions have had good results. However, this yield cannot meet the demands and the quality of the cereals is inadequate.

The size of vineyards also decreased in a significant way from 20,000 ha to 1,500 ha. A project for revitalising vineyards in the forthcoming 5 years is underway. However, fruit and vegetable production is still insignificant and unfortunately the larger part of agricultural land is not utilised, only 20% is cultivated which makes the population's self-sufficiency through agriculture impossible at present. The remaining food and tinned food factories are unable to renovate and restart their production due to lack of capital.

Animal husbandry has almost entirely disappeared. Currently there are 770 cattle (213 cows), 1,200 sheep and 68,500 poultry registered. Only one poultry farm is working and 53 farms are to be reconstructed.

In Chechnya, roads between the different towns have been repaired and public transport has been re-organised, although security still remains a concern. Railway connections between Gudermes and Moscow as well as Gudermes and Grozny have been re-established. However the reconstruction of Grozny's airport, Severny has not been finished yet, so there is no air transport to the republic.

Chechnya's most pressing problem is unemployment which causes serious social tensions. In 2002 32,800 unemployed were registered, today this figure is 79,900. The return of the IDPs only exacerbates the employment situation as they themselves are added to the list of unemployed. 71,100 of them receive unemployment benefits. 194,000 people receive pensions (the average pension about US\$ 30) which are being paid, although sometimes late. Pregnant and young mothers, the disabled and families (393,00 children are eligible for monthly allowances) benefit from social contributions.

In 2002 Chechnya paid USD 66.46 million into the Russian Federation budget a contribution that is 3.2 times higher than the previous year.

### **The situation of IDPs and returnees**

The current situation shows a heterogeneous picture. It is difficult to provide accurate information on the number of IDPs as the number of returnees is increasing and their registration is insufficiently organised due mainly to the following reasons:

- A lot of IDPs return spontaneously to their original place of residence,
- Others go to the appointed temporary collective shelters but then leave them as soon as possible for their original residence or to relatives.

This process has two rationales:

- IDPs are totally fed up with this lifestyle and they would like to live on their own land in their own houses. They have had enough of war and its consequences. In Chechnya a "system" is already in place and this is the reason why they want to return.
- The so called "Compensation Law" accepted by the Russian government has given a huge boost to those willing to return, as during the assessments the owner's presence is required. From September onwards the survey of lost properties – both in the case of real estates and personal properties – will begin. The expected amount of this compensation may reach RUR 450,000-550,000 (USD 15,000-18,300).

Due to the above developments the number of returnees has been increasing in a significant way. In reality this means that currently, at the two operating crossings (Severny and Caucasus) between Ingushetia and Chechnya, a daily average of 45-55 trucks and buses pass carrying the returning families. This is around 500-550 persons daily. However these figures do not include the number of people using alternative routes. The

majority of refugees are expected to return to Chechnya this year which will cause new problems as many will be returning in mid-winter and there is no food supply and shelter awaiting them. At the same time displaced people inside Chechnya are facing the same difficulties and they will also soon wish to return to their homes.

According to the latest information the number of displaced people in Ingushetia decreased from 148,000 to 82,284<sup>1</sup> of which 13,697 live in tent camps, 24,523 in temporary settlements and 44,064 in private accommodation. They will be returned to Chechnya by the end of 2003. The return process is not smooth as the accommodation of returnees is still an issue. The temporary collective centres in Grozny, Gudermes, Argun, Senovodsk and Urus-Martan can host only 15,000 people and the number of houses rehabilitated by the Federal government reached only 1,000 in 2002. This means that returnees do not have many options where to go.

The system of registration is not without problems either. The person, having left behind his/her displaced person status in Ingushetia is registered as a “vulnerable person” by the Chechen authorities – just another social category. This is the reason why some of them choose to go back to Ingushetia to keep their “refugee” status.

According to official data during the period 1-16 June 2003, 44 families (221 people) returned to Chechnya, while 159 went home spontaneously. In the same period 108 people were re-registered in Ingushetia.

In the period 17-30 June 2003, 79 families (425 people) returned to Chechnya, while another 270 spontaneously. In the same period 129 people applied for re-registration in Ingushetia.

#### **Locations for Proposed Response**

- **Naurskiy region** (Northern Chechnya)
- **Grozny region** (Central Chechnya)

#### **Current security situation**

Security in Chechnya still remains of high concern and has been worsening. Attacks and armed attacks against Russian military units, patrols and Chechen administration are a daily occurrence. Suicide attacks, thought to have been carried out by Chechen rebels, have been happening throughout Russia. Several bombs have been discovered in the Russian capital and other towns. The suspected perpetrators were in each case women and this underlines intelligence reports that rebel forces have established a special group, called “Black Widows” (Tsorniye Zvodi) to commit suicide attacks.

Currently, travel into Chechnya is only possible with special permission. Individuals travelling from the republic are checked thoroughly by the security forces.

## **IV. GOAL & OBJECTIVES**

**Goal:** To provide humanitarian assistance and continue reconstruction in the Naurskiy region, Northern Chechnya and in Grozny in the fall and winter 2003 through continuation of activities started in the original appeal EUNC31 issued in January 2003.

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<sup>1</sup> OCHA Humanitarian action in Chechnya and Neighbouring Republics 1-15 July 2003

**Objectives:**

- To operate one soup kitchen in Naurskaya and another one in Oktjabskiy district, Grozny for a total of 1,400 daily beneficiaries,
- To finish the reconstruction of one orphanage and school # 49 in Grozny (work started in EUNC31),
- To provide clothing for 97 orphans living in the orphanage rehabilitated by HIA,
- To provide school kits for the pupils in school # 49 in Grozny,
- To start with the reconstruction of the Children’s ward in Naurskaya, Northern Chechnya,
- To rehabilitate the pump-house in the hospital in Naurskaya, Northern Chechnya.

**V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES****Number of targeted beneficiaries**

- 1,400 IDPs daily in the two soup kitchens; 700 in Naurskaya and 700 in Grozny,
- 97 orphans and 12 teachers in the orphanage in Grozny,
- 672 pupils in school # 49 in Grozny (374 pupils 6-10 years old, 298 pupils 11-14 years old),
- 47,000 people, the population of Naursky district through the reconstruction of the children’s ward and pump-house in the hospital in Naurskaya.
- HIA will also provide clothing to the inhabitants of the orphanage in Grozny.
- All pupils attending the school # 49 in Grozny will receive school kits.

**Criteria for Beneficiary Selection**

The beneficiaries of the soup kitchens are chosen by ACT/HIA Pjatigorsk in co-operation with the local authorities and their IDP registration list. Each selected beneficiary receives meal tickets.

**VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION****Operation of Soup kitchen**

In the original EUNC31 ACT/HIA constructed the building of *two soup kitchens in Naurskaya, Northern Chechnya and Oktjabskiy district, Grozny*. In Naurskaya the ACT/HIA soup kitchen operates in the Church of Christ’s Birth and in the College for Oil Industry in Grozny. Both kitchens were also equipped.

ACT/HIA supports both kitchens by providing a lump sum of USD 1,12 per person. This contribution covers the cost of food items as well as the running costs of the soup kitchen (public utilities and salaries). Both soup kitchens provide one hot meal daily for the beneficiaries 7 days a week. In the original proposal ACT/HIA provided hot meals for 500 beneficiaries in Naurskaya, Northern Chechnya and 500 in Grozny. In this revision, ACT/HIA wishes to extend the capacity of both soup kitchens to the maximum, to 700 beneficiaries per day per soup kitchen. This will be very helpful to the beneficiaries as a considerable part of the implementation period will take place during the cold winter months.

All beneficiaries have to be registered as IDPs with the local administrations. They are from the most vulnerable groups - the sick, elderly and extended families.

**Provision of school kits**

After finishing the rehabilitation of school #49 in Grozny, ACT/HIA wishes to assist its 672 pupils with school kits. Each pupil will receive the following package: 10 exercise books, 5 large exercise books, 1 ruler, 1 sharpener, 1 eraser, 1 set felt-tip pen, 5 pens, 10 pencils, 1 set of colouring pencils, 1 school bag. Unit price is

USD 18.

### **Provision of clothing for orphans in Grozny**

ACT/HIA will provide clothing to 97 inhabitants of the orphanage in Grozny. A set of clothing will contain the following: 1 coat, 2 pullovers, 2 trousers, 1 cap, 1 scarf, 1 pair of gloves, 1 pair of shoes, 5 pairs of socks and 3 items of underwear. The value of one set of garments will not exceed USD 150.

### **Reconstruction**

In the original HIA proposal in EUNCS1 it was intended to rehabilitate the orphanage and school #49 in Grozny. Unfortunately, due to lack of funding the work could not be terminated. The fence was rebuilt, roof, doors and windows changed, heating system renewed, handles, wires and carpentry work done. In this proposal HIA intends to start with the rehabilitation of the Children's ward and the renovation of the pump-house in Naurskaya.

### **Orphanage in Grozny**

The renovated orphanage in Grozny will eventually accommodate 97 orphans (between 2 and 16 years) with 12 teachers. For the time-being they are housed in Naurskaya.

The following work has to be carried out to complete the renovation: 60 m<sup>2</sup> glass wall, 220 m<sup>2</sup> parquet to laid down, 1030 m<sup>2</sup> cement of max 20 mm, 1,030 m<sup>2</sup> linoleum, 950 m<sup>2</sup> interior wall to be rough-casted, 250 m<sup>2</sup> façade to be rough-casted, 3,500 m<sup>2</sup> interior wall to be lime-washed, 1,100 m<sup>2</sup> façade to be painted, 550 m<sup>2</sup> tiles, restoration of water pipes, sanitation and heating system.

This work can be completed during the winter.

### **School #49 in Grozny**

In school #49 in Grozny interior work has also to be accomplished: 9,700 m<sup>2</sup> rough-casting, 9,700 m<sup>2</sup> painting, 264 m<sup>2</sup> oil painting, 16,200 m<sup>2</sup> parquet to be laid down and lacquered, 21 metal bars for windows and installation of the heating system.

### **Children's ward in the hospital in Naurskaya**

The hospital complex in Naurskaya consists of several buildings. In the first phase, in ACT Appeal EUNCS1 the Tuberculosis centre was reconstructed. The TB situation in the North Caucasus and particularly in Chechnya is grave. The mortality rate of TB is reported as 19,2 per 100,000, however many cases go unreported. In Chechnya every year 581 out of 100,000 people become infected and a significant number of patients interrupt their treatment. As the second stage of its health care reconstruction component ACT/HIA proposes the rehabilitation of the Children's Ward in Naurskaya.

The following work has to be carried out: 179.2 m<sup>2</sup> plank floor to be laid and 813.6 m<sup>2</sup> lacquered, 49.5 m<sup>2</sup> windows and 39,69 m<sup>2</sup> doors to be installed, 135 m<sup>2</sup> windows glazed, 22 windows, 21 doors installed, 268 m<sup>2</sup> wall and 188 m<sup>2</sup> ceiling rough-casted, 135 m<sup>2</sup> windows and 116 m<sup>2</sup> doors to be painted twice, 952 m<sup>2</sup> wood panelling painted; sanitation, heating, electric supply changed.

### **Pump-house**

The reconstruction of the pump-house in the hospital in Naurskaya is of high importance to assure proper sanitation and to avoid the spread of infections.

The following work has to be carried out: digging 16 m<sup>3</sup> pits, using 71 m<sup>2</sup> gravel and sand in the width of 20 cm, 3,2 m<sup>3</sup> concrete floor, 9 m<sup>3</sup> brick wall has to be erected, windows and doors installed, 1 pump purchased, electric wires laid down and roof changed.

### **Field Office Required**

ACT/HIA North Caucasus projects are implemented from HIA FO in Pjatigorsk. Trips to the different project locations in Chechnya will be made from there following certain security procedures. To supervise the activities in Grozny, ACT/HIA opened a sub-office there.

### **Procurement**

Clothing for the orphans and school kits for pupils in Grozny will be purchased in the region; Stavropol region, North Ossetia or Chechnya.

Procurements for the soup kitchens are done weekly based on the official calculation for restaurants.

To accomplish the various reconstruction work, ACT/HIA Pjatigorsk FO will request various contractors to tender a bid. The most reasonable quotation will be selected and the contract with the entrepreneur concluded.

## **VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING**

The project will be directed from ACT/HIA Pjatigorsk FO. The Programme Director is an expatriate who has managed relief programs in the North Caucasus since 1999. Two logisticians and two transport monitors will be hired – these are locals who have gained experience during the implementation of previous ACT programs in the North Caucasus. An Engineer will be hired for the reconstruction work and to monitor the contractors during rehabilitation work.

From HIA HQ a Co-ordinator will be responsible for project management and reporting to ACT CO.

Finances will be directed from HIA HQ in Budapest and the audit will be done there by KPMG.

The monitoring system has two levels: the first in the field when the FO monitors its partners – soup kitchens and contractors -, while the second level is HIA HQ monitoring the FO and its project implementation.

## **VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE**

The implementation period should be six months once sufficient funding has been received.  
1 October 2003 to 31 March 2004.

## **IX. CO-ORDINATION**

ACT/HIA will co-ordinate its relief activities with UN and ACT-members active on the ground (NCA/CPCD and ROC). ACT/HIA will also co-operate with the local authorities.

**X. BUDGET****ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				
<b>Crisis Phase Assistance</b>				
Nutritional feeding	portion	254,800	1.12	<b>285,376</b>
<b>Distribution of non-food items</b>				
Distribution of school kits	kit	672	18.00	12,096
Provision of clothing for orphans	set	97	150.00	14,550
<b>Reconstruction</b>				
Finishing reconstr of orphanage Grozny	orphanage	1	47,000.00	47,000
Finishing reconstr of school #49 Grozny	school	1	45,000.00	45,000
Rehab of children's ward Naurskaya	maternity ward	1	60,000.00	60,000
Rehab of pump-house in hospital in Naurskaya	pump-house	1	10,000.00	10,000
<b>Subtotal Direct Assistance</b>				<b>474,022</b>
<b>MATERIAL TRANSPORT, STORAGE, WAREHOUSING &amp; HANDLING</b>				
Truck rental & Related Costs	lump			5,000
Warehouse Rental	lump			1,000
<b>Subtotal Material Transport, Storage, &amp; Warehousing</b>				<b>6,000</b>
<b>PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION &amp; SUPPORT</b>				
<b>Project staff salaries</b>				
Programme Director	month	6	3,500.00	21,000
Office Director	month	6	800.00	4,800
Logistics (2)	month	6	1,000.00	6,000
Transportmonitor (2)	month	6	800.00	4,800
Engineer	month	6	600.00	3,600
Coordinator	month	6	1,000.00	6,000
Finance staff	month	6	1,500.00	9,000
Project staff housing (MOW)	month	6	300.00	1,800
<b>Staff travel</b>				
International travel	month	6	400.00	2,400
Local & Regional travel	month	6	400.00	2,400
<b>Office Operations</b>				
Office Rental & Utilities in Pjatigorsk	month	6	250.00	1,500
Suboffice Rental in Grozny	month	6	150.00	900
Office Stationery & Supplies	month	6	100.00	600
<b>Communications</b>				
Telephone & Fax	month	6	800.00	4,800
<b>Vehicle operations</b>				
Vehicle Rental with driver	month	6	500.00	3,000
<b>Bank fees (1%)</b>	lump sum			<b>5,600</b>
<b>Subtotal Personnel, Administration, Operation &amp; Support</b>				<b>78,200</b>
<b>AUDIT &amp; EVALUATION</b>				
Audit of Appeal Funds	lump sum			2,000
Evaluation & Monitoring	month	6	1,000.00	6,000
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>				<b>566,222</b>
<b>BALANCE REQUESTED FROM ACT NETWORK</b>				<b>566,222</b>

## **I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION**

- **Russian Orthodox Church (ROC)**

## **II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION**

In the last 12 years the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) has organised various emergency, social and diaconal projects in Russia, as well as in other countries – Afghanistan, Belarus, Estonia, Ethiopia, Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan and Ukraine.

The Russia Round Table (RRT), as a special structure of the Department for External Church Relations of the Moscow Patriarchate, dealing with emergencies on behalf of ROC, has implemented different ACT emergency projects both nationally and internationally.

In 2002 and 2003 EURU-21 and EURU-22 ACT projects were executed by ROC/RRT with the purpose of directing emergency aid and rehabilitation efforts to the most vulnerable people affected by floods in the North Caucasus in 2002. Operations were run in the districts stricken by floods to the utmost extent, this to include Chechnya.

ROC/RRT has been active in emergency operations in Chechnya and in the North Caucasus, where thousands of people have become displaced as a result of armed conflict. In August 2003 ROC/RRT finalised implementation of the ACT EUNC-31 project, which provided relief aid to the internally displaced persons, situated in the temporary accommodation centres in the city of Grozny (Chechnya).

The new proposal is mainly focused on Chechnya and is concentrating on urgent needs (not met by the authorities or NGOs) of the IDPs both in Chechnya itself and in the neighbouring regions of Stavropol Kray and North Ossetya.

## **III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION**

As in the earlier years, the following two circumstances have great influence on the IDP situation in Chechnya and neighboring regions.

The second war in Chechnya, that started at the end of the year 1999 caused mass forced migration both inside and outside the republic. About 350,000 residents of Chechnya were internally displaced; many of them left the republic:

- The largest number of IDPs were found in Ingushetia – about 150,000 people (according to the office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, 98,000 IDPs are currently staying there, 17,000 of them live in tent camps),
- More than 8,000 people were registered as IDPs in Stavropol Kray, increasing the number of registered IDPs from Chechnya to 18,600 people (according to the Migration Service of Stavropol Kray),
- About 12,000 people ended up as IDPs in North Ossetia (according to the Migration Service of North Ossetia).

About 160,000 people became IDPs inside Chechnya.

IDPs lived in specially assembled camps (Ingushetia and Nadterechny district of Chechnya), hospitals, dormitories, and also with host families or rented rooms. They received minor support from federal government and local authorities, as well as assistance from NGOs. Food supplies were established in the tent camps in Ingushetia, which received special attention from authorities, mass media and NGOs.

The situation with IDPs, regardless of their current location, is difficult and many of them have had to leave their houses several times in the last couple of years. In the territories of Stavropol Krai and North Ossetia the tide of migration increased the number of IDPs from Chechnya who have been there since the first war in Chechnya in 1995-1996.

### **Changes in the IDP policy of the authorities towards IDPs from Chechnya**

First indications of the shift in the authorities' attitude to the IDPs were revealed in 2001 after the Russian Government and the newly formed Government of Chechnya started to urge the return of IDPs to their former places of residence or to Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) specifically set up in the republic.

The authorities claimed that the policy of encouraging IDPs to leave their temporary accommodation (either inside or outside the Republic) and return to their original homes or to the TACs in the Chechen territory, would contribute to the restoration of peaceful life and political stabilisation in the republic. Thus, authorities consider the return of IDPs to be a part of the measures aimed at establishing peace in Chechnya.

Apart from that, it was announced that the return of the IDPs to Chechnya allows for improvements in the distribution and registration system of state assistance to IDPs. Prior to that, it was relief aid to IDPs in Ingushetia that periodically caused financial scandals in the mass media.

A major shift in the policy towards IDPs took place in spring 2002 when Murat Zyazikov won the presidential elections in Ingushetia and radically changed the policy of the former Ingushetian president Ruslan Aushev regarding IDPs from Chechnya. Before Ingushetian authorities had declared their willingness to accept IDPs from Chechnya on Ingushetian territory. They had even exceeded the number of IDPs they could deal with, which enabled them to demand a larger amount of subsidies from the Russian Government for IDPs' accommodation and support. It also allowed them to play an important role in the political life of the country as well as in regulating the situation in Chechnya. The new Ingushetian President rejected the old policies and supported the idea of the Russian Government to move IDPs back to Chechnya.

In summer 2002 two tent camps in North Chechnya (Nadterechniy region) were closed down, and the process of disassembling of the tent camps in Ingushetia began. Financing of the camps from the Federal Budget funds was reduced.

The new policy has taken shape during spring and summer 2003. In August 2003 Chechnya Prime-Minister Anatoly Popov stated that all IDPs staying in the tent camps in Ingushetia would be moved to the temporary accommodation centres in Chechnya before 1 October 2003.

Chechnya authorities announce that at the end of the autumn 2003 disbursement of compensation for loss of housing destroyed in the military action (USD 20,000 per family) would commence. These promises also contribute to the move of potential compensation recipients, IDPs to Chechnya from Ingushetia, mainly to Grozny.

### **Current Situation (project specific)**

Neither the IDPs nor the economic and social infrastructure of Chechnya proved to be ready for such a turn in the flow of events. The general overview of the social and economic state of Chechnya was prepared by

ROC/RRT and submitted to ??? earlier, in the spring 2003. The social and economic situation has not changed considerably since then.

### **Situation of IDPs in Chechnya**

According to the Chechnya Migration Service there were 164,000 IDPs living in the Republic by early September 2003. As on 16 September 2003 a total of 23,500 IDPs either live in 22 TACS, with friends/relatives or in rented accommodation. The authorities have declared that 20 rubles (about US\$ 0.6) per day is provided to every IDP to cover food and basic items. However, many claim that they have received nothing.

Acceleration of the governments efforts to move IDPs from Ingushetia back to Chechnya drew the attention of the mass media and NGOs, but this overshadowed the difficult situation experienced by IDPs living in areas of high concentration.

Nadterechny region, for example, is located in the northern part of Chechnya, and since 1999 it has been one of the places of high IDP concentration. There were two IDP tent camps until the summer of 2002. After the closing of the camps and moving of the inhabitants to TACs and to the city of Grozny, IDPs, who had been living with the host families, were practically forgotten by the authorities and NGOs. At present, 9,700 IDPs are registered there but they do not receive any assistance from the authorities or NGOs.

Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, is the primary place of mass IDP concentration. 14 of the 22 TACs are located in Grozny accommodating 12,000 persons. Three more TACs will be established before the end of September 2003. About 4,000 IDPs stay with relatives or friends. As a rule, IDPs arriving at TACs possess no household or hygiene items, nor do they have money to purchase them.

IDPs cannot rely on sufficient aid from their relatives, friends or the environment. According to the local authorities, there are currently about 200,000 persons living in Grozny. More than half of them, 110,000 persons, survive with the help of social assistance (pensions and allowances, about USD 20 a month) and money given by relatives. Around 3,000 families, or 12,000 persons, have no source of income at all. 27,000 families in Grozny, or 78 per cent of the city population, belong to the extremely poor.

As a rule, only some of the IDPs registered in TACs stay there permanently, these are mainly women, the elderly and children. Male IDPs return to their abandoned or ruined homes and attempt to repair them, or look for jobs. The latter is also typical of the IDPs not staying in the TACs, but living in the private sector.

### **Situation of IDPs in Stavropol Kray and Republic North Ossetia**

The situation of IDPs in Stavropol Kray and Republic North Ossetia has not changed. It is thought that the upcoming elections in Chechnya will negatively affect their prospects. The reason being that once the elections are over, the fate of the ethnic minorities who have no influence will ultimately be forgotten.

Unlike Ingushetia, where the authorities, mass media and NGOs pay special attention to the IDPs situation, and where some financial help is in place, IDPs in the territories of Stavropol Kray and North Ossetia have been left behind. Although they are desperately in need of assistance, they do not receive help from the authorities. Neither do they see any possibility of returning home or going to TACs in Chechnya, where the odds for help exist. The problem lies in the fact that they belong to ethnic minorities (Russian, Ukrainian, Armenian, Germans, Jews etc. – more than 50 ethnic groups) and are afraid of ethnic and religious-based persecution from ethnic Chechens. Moreover, in many cases they were forcibly deprived of their property, so they cannot return to their original homes even if they had the means.

Furthermore, many IDPs have no documents as they were lost during their escape from Chechnya. To replace these, IDPs have to submit various certificates which can only be obtained from the Chechen authorities, where again, some ethnic minorities fear prejudice and persecution. They are told that pensions and money for food and living, provided by the Russian Government can only be applied for in their original home areas. Thus, many IDPs in North Ossetia and Stavropol Kray remain in dire need of the basic essentials - primarily food and hygiene items.

The areas of highest concentration of IDPs are:

- the south of Stavropol Kray, neighbouring Chechnya (5,823 IDPs registered). 42 per cent of them, according to the Migration Service, are desperately poor
- Mozdok region of North Ossetia, bordering on Chechnya (6,792 IDPs registered).

Reasons for the indicated concentration is linked to the large transportation and railway junctions, located in the vicinity, including region's largest railway stations in the cities of Mineralnye Vody and Mozdok.

According to the Migration Service, the number of unregistered IDPs in these regions is over 20,000 in each region. It is extremely difficult for the IDPs to get registered as the authorities believe that registered IDPs will never go back to Chechnya, and consequently contribute to the deterioration of the social situation in the host regions and demand assistance from the already insufficient local social budgets.

#### **NGOs assistance**

The majority of NGOs continue to operate in Ingushetia, central and southern regions of Chechnya. However, in Stavropol Kray, North Ossetia and Nadterechny districts of Chechnya only intermittent humanitarian work is carried out by NGOs.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Islamic Relief (IR) currently distribute assistance to the TACs in Chechnya. Food and hygiene items are mainly provided by the ICRC to the TACs situated outside Grozny, while it organizes water and bread supplies in Grozny and other cities in Chechnya.

During the last distribution cycle IR provided assistance to 188 IDP families in one of the TACs in the territory of Grozny: 315 IR regular food parcels, 315 liters of vegetable oil, 630 boxes of laundry detergent, 1,575 bars of toilet soap and 315 laundry soap

#### **IV. GOAL & OBJECTIVES**

**Goal:** The main goal is to provide basic life sustaining assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs in Chechnya, North Ossetia and Stavropol Kray.

##### **Objectives:**

- Provide individual food and hygiene kits to the most needy IDPs (North Ossetia and Stavropol Kray),
- Provide individual hygiene kits to IDPs in TACs and host families (Grozny city and Nadterechny district, Chechnya),
- Provide family household kits to IDPs in new TACs (Grozny city, Chechnya),
- Provide seeds to IDPs (Nadterechny district of Chechnya, North Ossetia, Stavropol Kray).

## V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

The project will be carried out in the regions of the highest concentration of IDPs where the most urgent basic needs have not been met by either the government or NGOs.

- Caucasian Mineral Waters region and Kurskoy district (south of the Stavropol Kray), Mozdok district (Republic North Ossetia),
- Nadterechny district (Chechnya),
- Grozny city (Chechnya).

Below is a list of beneficiary numbers and locations.

<b>Name of sub-project</b>	<b>Region of implementation</b>	<b>Number of beneficiaries</b>
<b>Project ? 1</b> <b>Distribution of individual food &amp; hygienic kits</b>		
	Stavropol Kray	1,150 persons
	Republic North Ossetia	650 persons
<b>Project ? 2</b> <b>Distribution of individual hygiene kits</b>		
	Grozny city, Chechnya	9,600 persons
	Nadterechny district, Chechnya	4,200 persons
<b>Project ? 3</b> <b>Distribution of family household kits</b>		
	Grozny city, Chechnya	App. 10,000 persons - 2,000 families
<b>Project ? 4</b> <b>Distribution of family seed kits</b>		
	Nadterechny district, Chechnya	App. 10,000 persons - 2,180 families
	Stavropol Kray	App. 5,400 persons - 1,270 families
	Republic North Ossetia	App. 3,200 persons - 780 families
<b>Total</b>		<b>44,200 persons</b>

## VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

**Supplies.** The lists of items for distribution have been prepared in co-operation with the local authorities and social departments.

**Procurement.** Purchases will be made locally depending on availability – either in the distribution areas or in the neighbouring regions. The purchases will be made after a detailed market assessment and collection of information from several potential suppliers. Protected shipment convoys to Chechnya will be organised from Stavropol Kray and North Ossetia. Quantity and quality of products will be controlled by ACT/ROC/RRT.

**Distribution and Accounting.** ACT/ROC/RRT will distribute aid items in places agreed with the local authorities. Project staff in co-operation with the local authorities will carry out the distributions. Beneficiaries will sign special relief receipt forms developed by ACT/ROC/RRT.

## Project # 1 Distribution of individual food & hygiene kits

Beneficiary selection: The relief assistance will be provided to the most vulnerable IDPs registered by the local social departments as the most needy. The lists of beneficiaries have been developed by ROC/RRT in co-operation with the social departments and migration services.

Beneficiary number and location:

<i>Region of implementation</i>	<i>Place of implementation</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>
Stavropol Kray		
	Caucasian Mineral Waters region	800
	Kurskoy district	350
Republic North Ossetia		
	Mozdok district	650
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,800</b>

Frequency: monthly distributions for 6 months.

Items to be purchased and distributed as an individual kit are:

flour	1 kg.
sugar	1 kg
buckwheat	1 kg.
rice	1 kg.
macaroni	1 kg.
vegetable oil	1 l.
canned milk	1 p.
tea	1 p.
shampoo	1 p.
toilet paper	2 rolls
soap	3 p.
washing powder	1 p.
tooth brushes	1 p.
tooth paste	1 p.

## Project # 2 Distribution of individual hygiene kits

Beneficiary number and location:

<i>Region of implementation</i>	<i>Place of implementation</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>
Chechnya Republic		
	Grozny city	9,600 persons
	Nadterechny district	4,200 persons
<b>Total</b>		<b>13,800 persons</b>

Frequency: monthly distributions for 6 months. 2,300 IDPs will receive individual kits every month.

Items to be purchased and distributed as an individual kit are:

shampoo	1 p.
toilet paper	2 rolls
soap	3 p.
washing powder	1 p.
tooth brushes	1 p.
tooth paste	1 p.

**Project # 3 Distribution of family household kits**

Objective: to improve living conditions of IDPs arriving to the new temporary accommodation centers in Chechnya from Ingushetia.

Beneficiary selection: the beneficiaries of household kits will be 2,000 IDP families (approximately 10,000 persons) arriving from Ingushetia to the new TACs in Grozny. The local authorities and the migration service of the Chechen republic are not able to provide the necessary household items for the newly arrived and have requested ROC/RRT assistance.

Each family of IDP will receive one household kit, contents of:

blanket	2
bed linen	3
plates (different size)	4
cutlery	6
saucepan	2
pail	1
washbasin	1
pot	1
towels	2

**Project # 4 Distribution of family seed kits**

Beneficiary selection: agriculture is practically the only secure source of income for people in Chechnya. The beneficiaries of seed kits will be large families of IDPs owning a piece of land (150-250 square meters) suitable for agricultural purposes. The lists of beneficiaries have been developed by ROC/RRT in co-operation with the local authorities, migration and social services.

Beneficiaries number and location:

<i>Region of implementation</i>	<i>Place of implementation</i>	<i>Number of beneficiaries</i>
Chechnya Republic	Nadterechny district	App. 10,000 persons - 2,180 families
Stavropol Kray		
	Caucasian Mineral Waters region	App. 4,000 persons - 930 families
	Kurskoy district	App. 1,400 persons - 340 families
Republic North Ossetia	Mozdok district	App. 3,200 persons – 780 families
<b>Total</b>		<b>App. 18,600 persons - 4,230 families</b>

Each family will receive one seeds kit, contents of:

<b>Seeds (type)</b>	<b>Qt</b>
red beet	10 g
tomato	10 g
cucumber	10 g
parsley	16 g
green peas	20 g
dill	16 g
eggplant	10 g
radish	16 g
carrot	15 g
seed onion	2 kg
bean	1 kg
potato	3 kg
corn	1 kg

All seeds are zoned for North Caucasus and stand the most common for the region.

## **VII. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING**

### **Finance**

ROC/RRT will be responsible for finances and reporting to ACT. The money transfer and auditing will be the same as in the EUNC-31. An independent auditor licensed by the Russian Federation Finance Ministry, member of the Russian Auditors Union, will audit accounts and financial reports.

### **Monitoring**

ROC/RRT will carry out monitoring of the project. At the closing phase of the project an evaluation meeting will be held at the ACT/ROC/RRT Pyatigorsk field office. ROC/RRT representatives, project staff, local authorities, migration and social institutions and IDPs from the project regions will participate. The meeting will provide analysis of the project implementation and discuss future perspectives and priorities of the work in North Caucasus.

### **Offices**

ROC/RRT office in Pyatigorsk (Stavropol Kray) will co-ordinate the work; rooms for staff accommodation are already in place in the office. Pyatigorsk is a convenient location to reach all project areas.

The project will use the ROC/RRT office equipment, including the capital equipment purchased for EURU-21, EURU-22 and EUNC-31. It is also planned to purchase one telephone / fax machine for the staff in Grozny and two mobile phones for the field staff.

A driver with a car will be hired in Pyatigorsk for the travels to the project regions.

### **Staff**

An expert from ROC/RRT will direct the project. The ROC/RRT Co-ordinator will carry out monitoring of the project implementation and co-ordination with authorities in Moscow, UN and other NGOs. The ROC/RRT accountant will be responsible for accounting and reporting documentation.

ACT/ROC/RRT has a professional team and infrastructure in the North Caucasus; all staff members have many years of experience in humanitarian work. ACT/ROC/RRT will hire 2 persons as logisticians, 3 persons as transport monitors and 1 person as a secretary-translator. The ROC volunteers, parishes and church structures will support project implementation.

## VIII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

October, 2003 - March, 2004 (six months)

## IX. CO-ORDINATION

The project implementation will be co-ordinated with the local authorities, migration and social regional departments; as well as with other ACT members, UN and NGOs to avoid any kind of duplication of efforts.

## X. BUDGET

### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<b>DIRECT ASSISTANCE</b>				
<b>Project # 1</b>				
Distribution of individual food&hygienic kits	kit	10800	11	118,800
<b>Project # 2</b>				
Distribution of individual hygienic kits	kit	13800	5	69,000
<b>Project # 3</b>				
Distribution of family household kits	kit	2000	135	270,000
<b>Project # 4</b>				
Distribution of family seed kits	kit	4230	16	<u>67,680</u>
<b>Total direct assistance</b>				<b>525,480</b>
<b>TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING, LOADING</b>				
Transportation	month	6	5000	30,000
Warehouse rent	month	6	1000	<u>6,000</u>
<b>Total transport, warehousing, loading</b>				<b>36,000</b>
<b>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</b>				
Fax		1	400	400
Mobile telephone		2	160	<u>320</u>
<b>Total capital equipment</b>				<b>720</b>
<b>PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION &amp; OPERATIONAL COSTS</b>				
<b>Staff salaries</b>				
Director of programm	month	6	2,000	12,000
Coordinator	month	6	1,500	9,000
Book-keeping	month	6	600	3,600
Logistics (2 pers.)	month	6	1,200	7,200
Transport monitors (3 pers.)	month	6	900	5,400
Secretary/translator	month	6	700	4,200
Driver with a car	month	6	600	3,600
<i>Staff travel</i>				
Local&regional travel	month	6	650	3,900

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
<i>Office Operational costs</i>				
Office rental & utilities - Pyatigorsk	month	6	600	3,600
Stationary & supplies	month	6	300	1,800
<i>Communication</i>				
tel, fax, mobile telephones	month	6	700	<u>4,200</u>
<b>Total personnel, administration, operational costs</b>				<b>58,500</b>
<b>AUDIT</b>	lumpsum			<b>500</b>
<b>BANK FEES</b>	lumpsum			<b>12,000</b>
<b>EVALUATION</b>	lumpsum			<b><u>1,500</u></b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE</b>				<b><u>634,700</u></b>