

Appeal

North Caucasus

Rehabilitation and Peace-Building EUNC 41 Appeal Target: US\$ 1,428,464

Geneva, 16 June 2004

Dear Colleagues,

As a consequence of the long-standing conflict in Chechnya, over one million civilians in Chechnya and Ingushetia remain fully dependant on international humanitarian assistance. The conflict has had a devastating impact on Chechnya's physical and social infrastructure, creating a dire humanitarian situation. Serious security incidents also occur in Chechnya's neighbouring republics undermining the efforts of federal and local government to build political and social stability.

Through its operational members in Northern Caucasus, ACT International continues to sustain lives of the civilian population affected by the conflict in Chechnya and surrounding areas. Hungarian Interchurch Aid (HIA) and Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) working through its local partner Center for Peacemaking and Community Development have a long history working in the troubled areas of Chechnya and Ingushetia. Drawing on their experiences and knowledge of the region, they will continue to deliver aid in the following sectors:

- Food and non-food items (NFIs)
- Reconstruction and rehabilitation
- Education
- Health
- Psychosocial assistance

Project Completion Date:

NCA - 30 June 2005
HIA - 31 December 2004

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

	HIA	NCA/CPCD	Total Target
Appeal Targets	499,400	929,064	1,428,464
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	0	0	0
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	499,400	929,064	1,428,464

Thor-Arne Prois
Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

Full details of programmes and budgets are on following pages.

BACKGROUND

(provided by NCA/CPCD)

When war broke out in Chechnya (for the second time in ten years) in August/September 1999, several hundred thousand people were forced to flee for their lives to other parts of the war-ravaged republic and into neighbouring regions. The majority of people sought refuge in the small republic of Ingushetia on Chechnya's eastern border. The war between Russian federal forces and Chechen fighters continues, as partisan fighting and clashes erupt regularly. International human rights organisations predict that over 20,000 civilians have been killed during this last war; the Chechens claim the number of casualties to be much greater.

Four years after the resumption of hostilities, violence continues to scar the lives of civilians in Chechnya. As during the first war, the civilian population is bearing the brunt of the violence. The conflict has been characterised by 'disappearances', summary executions, rape, torture, bomb attacks, and has caused many civilians to live in fear for their lives. The conflict has had a devastating impact on Chechnya's physical and social infrastructure, creating a dismal humanitarian situation. Serious security incidents have also occurred in Chechnya's neighbouring republics. The year 2003 was witness to an increased number of terrorist acts, including suicide bombings.

Lack of security in Chechnya, with fighting, landmines and explosives, convoy ambushes, assassinations and abductions taking place on a regular basis throughout the republic, is the largest obstacle to recovery and economic development. Having twice been the scene of conflict in the last ten years, much of Chechnya's social and physical infrastructure has been destroyed. Current insecurity and uncertainty in the future stability of the republic limit prospects for reconstruction. As reported by the Russian Audit Chamber, widespread corruption and misallocation of resources further hinder development.

The Russian government provides some basic services such as pensions, electricity and gas and has set up a functioning education system. The government has also indicated readiness to allocate large amounts of funding for the reconstruction of Chechnya, an example of which is a compensation scheme for those whose homes have been destroyed. While efforts to rebuild the republic's infrastructure have brought about improvements, the needs of the population remain.

General humanitarian and health situation

The humanitarian situation in Chechnya is worse than that in Ingushetia and other surrounding areas. Continued violence and insecurity is the central problem faced by people in Chechnya, still causing displacement and disrupting civil, social, and economic structures. Respect for people's dignity and human rights are regularly compromised. The situation has a considerable impact on Ingushetia, which houses about 70,000 IDPs from Chechnya and remains one of the Russian Federation's poorest republics. Over 99% of the population of Chechnya and nearly all the IDPs in Ingushetia and Dagestan live under the poverty line (roughly US \$67 per person per month¹) and have difficulties in meeting their basic food needs.

Many displaced persons in Ingushetia and Chechnya have to find alternative shelter because the capacity of host families to continue to help displaced persons is decreasing, as is IDPs' ability to pay host families rent. The number of IDPs evicted by host families in Ingushetia is increasing.

Access to basic services such as food, water, health, and education in Chechnya and Ingushetia has been greatly enhanced by governmental and international humanitarian assistance. Around 40 NGOs are currently working in the region. The situation in Chechnya, however, remains grim: water, health, and education

¹ DRC Household Economic Assessment and Surveys in Chechnya 2003, DRC survey of IDPs in Ingushetia (June 2003).

infrastructures have been severely damaged, and employment opportunities barely exist. Unemployment in Chechnya stands at 85%.²

The health care system in Chechnya is unable to cope adequately with the needs of the population; the years of civil unrest have resulted in lack of maintenance of equipment, partially or fully destroyed facilities and a brain drain of most qualified health personnel. Due to concerted national and international efforts over the last four years to alleviate the suffering of affected populations, the health situation in Chechnya and Ingushetia has not continued to deteriorate, but remains at a low level.

Description of Damages

There are huge shelter needs in settlements in Chechnya, particularly in Grozny, which was subject to sustained bombardment. Many schools and hospitals have suffered war damage and are in need of repair. Energy generation and supply and communications have been cut, and the enormous damage to infrastructure was exacerbated by looting of equipment and the disappearance or non-payment of funds for reconstruction.

The large number of landmines and unexploded ordnance make farmland dangerous for livestock and cultivation in Chechnya; vaccination of livestock is not taking place, and agricultural supplies and seed are in short supply.

Situation of internally displaced (IDPs)

(provided by HIA)

As of 30 April 2004, over 57,000 IDPs from Chechnya were registered for assistance in Ingushetia by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). Of this total 1,745 persons were registered in Satsita tent camp, 24,371 persons in temporary settlements, and 30,921 in private accommodation. This represented a decrease of 3,136 as compared to 60,173 IDPs registered by DRC as of 31 March.

Only the people still living in the neighbouring republics (Ingushetia, Dagestan, Northern Ossetia) can be termed as refugees. Returnees are no longer registered as refugees but are regarded as a social category. There are IDPs (internally displaced persons) within Chechnya as well, but their numbers are changing from day to day due to people returning home or departing for their original homes.

The Russian authorities are proceeding to close Camps in Ingushetia. On 1 March, Bart tent camp for IDPs from Chechnya was officially closed. Some IDPs were relocated to temporary settlements in Ingushetia, others returned to Chechnya. The Federal Migration Service had announced the closure of the camp several weeks before, and according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the closure went smoothly. Alternative shelter in temporary settlements in Ingushetia was offered to IDPs not yet willing to return to Chechnya, and IDPs were aware of their option to stay in Ingushetia. Many IDPs chose to return to Chechnya in hopes of receiving compensation for their destroyed housing.

On 1 April Sputnik tent camp was also closed down. According to UNHCR, far more IDPs from Sputnik (about 50%) have opted to move to temporary settlements in Ingushetia than to return to Chechnya, as compared with the closure of Bart camp (some 23%). As of 31 March, 99 persons remained in the camp. While psychological pressure to return to Chechnya continued, IDPs were offered a possibility to relocate to alternative shelter in Ingushetia, and all utilities were functioning in the camp until the last day. Some IDPs had resettled to barracks, which the Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) built a year ago. Many IDPs that were ready to return to Chechnya were on the waiting list to receive box tents from UNHCR in order to move into the private sector in Chechnya.

² idem

The situation of the IDPs in Chechnya has not been resolved yet. Temporary accommodation is filled to capacity and communal services are inadequate – water and gas supplies are unresolved.

The following table shows the numbers of registered refugees living in temporary camp accommodation in Chechnya.

	Temporary Accommodation Locations	No. of Bldg	Capacity	No. of Families	Number of Persons	Number of Children
1	Secondary Technical College (Sernovodsk)	1	2000	341	1895	925
2	College No. 2 (Sernovodsk)	2	2450	401	2271	1004
3	College (Assinovskaya)	4	2700	460	2703	1100
4	Kindergarten, Gagarin Street (Argun)	1	500	90	487	210
5	Kindergarten of Sugar Factory (Argun)	1	275	51	288	139
6	SPTU College (Argun)	2	580	107	692	330
7	Kindergarten, Railwayman Street (Gudermes)	1	290	106	278	110
8	College, Depovskaya Street (Gudermes)	1	1224	184	1205	528
9	Kindergarten, 133 Hmelnitskiy St (Grozny)	1	1050	207	1034	358
10	College, Viborskaya Street (Grozny)	1	1500	265	1515	628
11	College, Ponyatkova Street (Grozny)		1750	336	1822	682
12	College, Mayakovskiy Street (Grozny)	1	1150	210	1167	547
13	College, Mayakovskiy Street (Grozny)	1	1900	352	1974	818
14	College, Novatorov Street (Grozny)	1	1400	290	1522	651
15	College, Yaltinskaya Street (Grozny)	1	396	79	399	166
16	College, Koshevoy (140/a Mayak)	1	1100	200	1069	465
17	College, Kirova Street (Grozny)	1	1400	290	1522	651
18	College, Michurin Street (Grozny)	1	650	127	719	327
19	College, 24 Tschaykovskiy Street (Grozny)	1	900	161	937	362
20	College, 26 Tschaykovskiy Street (Grozny)	1	800	172	1035	439
21	College, 28 Tschaykovskiy Street (Grozny)	1	1000	199	1179	489
22	College, 19 Malgobeyskiy Street (Grozny)	1	447	102	570	255
23	College, 289 Derzhavin Street	1	450	78	497	248
24	College, 1 Koltsova Street (Grozny)	1	670	170	916	414
25	College, 2 Koltsova Street (Grozny)	1	221	60	322	149
26	College, 3 Koltsova Street (Grozny)	1	291	55	295	118
27	College, 4 Koltsova Street (Grozny)	1	925	204	1205	441
28	College, 14-15 Dudayev Street (Grozny)	1	705	151	843	404
	Total	33	28,724	5,448	30,361	12,958

Until recently RUR 14.00 person/day/person (which equals approximately USD 0.49) were allocated for the purpose of supporting registered refugees. In order to encourage people to return home and to improve the situation of the refugees, the Chechen government has now increased this amount by RUR 6.00 / person.

Refugees in the private sector are registered as a social category. Thus the responsibility of providing for them lies with the social departments of the local governments, and not with the migration services. At present, it is estimated that approximately 150,000-170,000 people belong to this category.

The refugee problem and the social problems remain grave in the region, and neither the federal, nor the social budgets have adequate means to solve them.

Federal Migration Service (FMS) issued the order to close Satista camp (Ingushetia) by 1 June. It is said that roughly 1,300-1,400 people remain in the camp, which represents only 2% of the IDP population in Ingushetia. It is stated that UNHCR is concerned that very little time has been given to close the camp and UNHCR has made its concerns clear with the FMS which in turn assured UNHCR that the camp would officially close on June 1, but that services would stay on until the last IDP had left. All camp residents were interviewed by UNHCR, most of them have already decided where they want to move and there has been no strong reaction in the camp to the announcement of the closure. Most IDPs have decided to return to Chechnya, largely drawn by the prospect of receiving compensation payments.

Current Security Situation

NGOs active in the area have described the security situation in the region as critical. Attacks and armed skirmishes occur daily. Travel is still only possible with special permits. Foreigners are advised not to travel and are only granted travel permits for very good reasons (usually based on invitations issued by a Chechen government organisation). The main reasons behind these restrictions are the kidnappings that still occur.

International staff should be accompanied by official security guards, particularly in Chechnya if visits can be made at all, and should keep a low profile. CPCD and most other NGOs function in strict accordance with the UNSECOORD security guidelines.

Telecommunications systems in Chechnya and eastern Ingushetia are inadequate, and special equipment is a necessity for communication. However, the use of such equipment is not officially permitted by federal authorities. Access to humanitarian project locations in Chechnya is also problematic due to the challenges of ‘red tape’ and military checkpoints, requiring flexibility, patience and perseverance of staff.

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Norwegian Church Aid/Centre for Peacemaking and Development (CPCD)**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

Norwegian Church Aid has been co-operating with the **Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development (CPCD)** in psychosocial assistance to war-traumatised children in Chechnya since 1996. Since autumn 1999 **Norwegian Church Aid/ Action by Churches Together** and **CPCD** have been co-operating in a humanitarian assistance programme for internally-displaced persons (IDPs) in Ingushetia and Chechnya, as well as continuing and developing the emergency psychosocial assistance programme for children in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

The Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development (CPCD) was founded in 1995 and has been providing humanitarian assistance to IDPs and other vulnerable people in the Northern Caucasus since that time through the distribution of food, sanitary items and clothing, as well as the installation of a grain mill and bakery. CPCD also conducts repairs to war-damaged educational and medical institutions in Chechnya.

Other CPCD programmes in the region include psychosocial assistance to war-traumatised children and youth, the construction and running of schools for IDP children, mines awareness activities and a peace-building network for young people throughout the North Caucasus region, offering training in conflict resolution skills such as mediation, facilitation, responding to conflict with non-violent methods and communications skills.

Local staff of CPCD are responsible for implementation, with the support, monitoring and co-ordination of expatriate staff. The security situation now allows for at least one expatriate staff member of CPCD to be present in Ingushetia constantly, though visits to Chechnya are still rare.

Locations for Proposed Response

CPCD proposes to render emergency **humanitarian assistance (food boxes/hygiene kits)** in Maiskii, Chermen' (Prigorodny Region, North Ossetia), and in the Sunzhe, Achkhei-Martan, Urus-Martan and Grozny regions of Chechnya, being the regions in which CPCD has been working uninterruptedly for several years. The field kitchen is based at Yandare in Ingushetia. The grain mill will be based near to the Sernovodsk agricultural technical college in the Sunzhe region.

The **peace-building and life skills/sports programme** is to continue in the IDP camps in Ingushetia (as long as they remain open): 'Bart', 'Alina', 'Rassvet', and also extend to the 'KCK Orgtekhnikha' building in Grozny and the agricultural technical college in Sernovodsk. 3,500 IDPs are housed here in the college's former hostel buildings. The director of the college has given CPCD the use of another building to conduct much-needed vocational training/occupational activities with displaced people to provide creative stimulation and a break from the monotony of everyday life in the IDP centres.

The Sernovodsk canteen providing hot meals for IDPs is also based at the college, where CPCD will provide warm meals, with food ingredients given largely by WFP.

The **grain mill** will be based in Sernovodsk, close to the agricultural technical college where the canteen and peace-building and life skills activities will be based. As well as the 3,500 IDPs based at the college, a further 3,000 IDPs live in homes in the town.

The Women's Support Centre will continue functioning in the northern Ingush town of Malgobek, where more than 7,000 IDPs are based and little psychosocial/medical support exists. The Malgobek region was

identified by CPCD as a particularly poor region of Ingushetia, with an undeveloped infrastructure and weak medical institutions, a high population density and a high rate of unemployment. Almost one third of the total number of internally displaced persons from Chechnya have settled in the Malgobek region, whilst the area has been receiving only around 20 percent of the total humanitarian aid and assistance in Ingushetia since 1999. According to the Ministry of Emergencies, there are more than 7,000 displaced families in the Malgobek region as a whole. With the Women's Support Centre, CPCD has created a place that is an accessible oasis for IDP women in need.

The Conflict Resolution Centre will be based in Nazran, Ingushetia in a building that will be repaired and adapted by CPCD. The building will provide all the necessary facilities for the programme, including a large hall and classrooms.

The reconstruction/repair programme will take place at the following locations:

- Sernovodsk kindergarten, Sunzhe Region
- Shaami-yurt school no.1, Achkhoy Martan Region
- Assinovskaya school no.3, Achkhoy Martan Region
- Daimohk Chechen children's dance group dance hall, Grozny
- Chernorechie children's polyclinic, Grozny
- Grozny children's polyclinic
- Little Star psychosocial centre, Grozny

The kindergarten and two schools have been selected through consultation with the Chechen Ministry of Health, UNICEF and NGOs working in the education sector, and the head of the Achkhoy Martan region of Chechnya. CPCD has been supporting the Chechen children's dance ensemble Daimohk since 2000, arranging European tours for the group in 2001, 2002 and 2003. CPCD plans to undertake the necessary repairs to the dance hall in Grozny in 2004 as part of this programme. The children's hospitals/ polyclinics have been chosen in consultation with UNICEF and the Chechen Ministry of Health. Little Star is a psychosocial programme that CPCD created and has been supporting since 1996, offering vital psychosocial support to children in Chechnya and Ingushetia (see 'Analysis of Psychosocial Problems for Children and Adolescents'). Work has begun on a former kindergarten acquired by CPCD, and repairs and equipment should be completed for opening in 2004. The work of Little Star will also continue in 6 points in Ingushetia IDP camps, and 22 points in Grozny and villages in Chechnya, as well as the new Centre in Grozny, where more intensive, professional assistance will be offered.

III. GOALS, OBJECTIVES & IMPLEMENTATION

The main **goal** of the Little Star programme is to improve the psychosocial well-being of children/youth living in eight IDP camps in Ingushetia, seven villages in Chechnya and fifteen points in Grozny.

Indicators:

- 850 children attend LS workshops in every two-month period (approx. 10,000 over two years).
- Children with additional needs participate in individual consultations.
- Groups of the most vulnerable children participate in the yearly retreat in Kabardino-Balkaria.
- The target group becomes more able to cope with the emergency situation.
- Creation of a strong team of experts in this field.

Verification:

- Reports on LS points, with number of workshops completed and number of participants.
- Reports by individual counsellors (incl. number of consultations and number of participants).
- Reports from retreats in Kabardino-Balkaria, participant lists.
- Evaluation reports per child, two months after completion of workshops.
- Reports on interviews with parents and teachers.
- 3,000 older children/adolescents undergo peace-building and vocational training.

The **goals** of the Peace-building and Life Skills/Sports components of the programme are as follows:

- To enable young people in the IDP camps to participate in productive activities, thereby giving them an opportunity to occupy themselves with something other than the struggle of daily life.
- To empower young people and give them a stake in their own future by teaching them about conflict resolution skills, human rights, information technology and other skills that will be beneficial also in later life. This will also involve looking at their own traditions and culture and cultivating an understanding of traditional ways to prevent violence and transform conflict.

Objectives

- To strengthen local capacities for peace and the process of developing civil society.
- To equip young people with practical skills to help them find work in their communities.
- To provide extra educational support for some of the older pupils of the CPCD schools, who have missed out on years of education and need help in catching up.
- To provide sports and recreational activities to help engage young people physically as well as mentally, as a way to channel energy and aggression in a positive way, in the frustrating living conditions of IDP centres.
- To decrease the vulnerability of adolescents to involvement in crime and drugs.

Indicators:

- 3,000 older children/adolescents participate, with psychosocial benefits.
- New skills learned.

Verification:

- Reports by workshop leaders (including participation lists).
- Evaluation and feedback by participants.

Conflict resolution and communication skills will be taught within the framework of the Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP). In 2004, AVP activities will be incorporated into the activities of the conflict resolution centre in Nazran, while workshops will also be held in Grozny. AVP offers experiential communication and conflict resolution workshops focusing on community-building, empowerment, affirmation, and co-operation. The seminars provide insight into the nature of conflict, listening skills, how to approach and engage in resolution of conflicts in a balanced, sensible way and how to prevent the escalation of conflict. The programme aims to provide a stimulus and a constructive environment for people to look at problems and the roots and effects of conflict, in order to explore ways to deal with conflict within themselves and in society. CPCD has an ongoing programme of training young people in Chechnya and Ingushetia to become AVP trainers, so they will run the workshops that form part of the proposed youth programme.

PROVIDING PEACE-BUILDING, VOCATIONAL TRAINING & SPORT ACTIVITIES FOR ADOLESCENTS & YOUTH LIVING IN IDP CAMPS IN INGUSHETIA, SERNOVODSK & GROZNY (CHECHNYA)

CPCD initiated a psychosocial programme, **Little Star**, for children in Grozny, Chechnya at the end of 1996. When war broke out again in 1999, the CPCD team of six psychologists fled with other Grozny residents to Ingushetia, where they re-started the work of Little Star in tents based in the IDP camps. In mid-2000, Little Star centres were opened in seven villages in Chechnya, followed in November 2000 by 12 new locations in Grozny. The centres in Chechnya are now in school classrooms, rather than a single central location, which until now was considered too great a risk to the staff and children due to the continuing unstable security situation. Little Star now has 60 psychologists and counsellors in Chechnya and Ingushetia, with eight centres in Ingushetia, seven in Chechen villages and 15 in Grozny. The work is mainly with children aged 7 to 14 years, but several centres are now also working with young people aged 17 to 22. One centre in Grozny, based at the university, works exclusively with this age group. CPCD plans, as part of this NCA/ACT-CPCD joint programme, to complete repair work to a former kindergarten in Grozny that CPCD has been given by Chechen officials for use for a period of 15 years. The building will be the base for more professional, intensive psychological rehabilitation work for children. The building will also function as a Little Star office and will serve as a base to bring children and youth together from all the Grozny centres for concerts, festivals and other events. Seminars can also be held there when the Little Star points are not running.

The **Peace-building and Life Skills** programme represents the expansion of this emergency psychosocial support among adolescents and youth (15 to 25 years), through educational activities on the themes of peace-building and vocational training, as well as sports activities.

This programme, initiated on a small scale in one IDP camp in Ingushetia in March 2001 and expanded in 2002 to four more camps, has been most successful. The adolescents and young people involved have expressed great interest, attended classes regularly and made significant progress in the subjects learned. The Little Star tents are unoccupied every day from 15:45, when the psychosocial work with younger children finishes and at the weekends. This space is therefore used for skills training activities. There are twelve groups with approximately 15 people in each. Each course runs for an average of two months, with each session lasting up to 2.5 hours. The number of sessions a week depends on the type of activity (in general three to five times per week).

The following courses and activities are provided: music, knitting, sewing, carpentry, mechanics, English language, first aid/health education, the Alternatives to Violence Project (communications and conflict resolution skills) and Vainakh ethics.

These activities provide an important contribution to the general Little Star programme aim of psychosocial support, offering a positive focus and constructive activity for adolescents and youth, who otherwise are bored and inactive in the IDP camps.

Health education will cover basic training in first aid, and information on the dangers of infectious diseases in the conditions of the refugee camps and settlements in Ingushetia and Chechnya, with suggested ways to limit such risks.

Vainakh ethics will focus on the traditions and culture of the Chechen and Ingush people, outlining and explaining fundamental aspects of ethical behaviour. This will encourage young people to adhere to the traditional values of tolerance and respect, especially towards elders and guests, and will explore traditional ways to prevent and resolve conflict. Experienced local experts in this field will teach these classes.

The **carpentry** lessons will be centred around the ‘Rassvet’ settlement in Sleptsovskaya, as CPCD has a carpentry workshop based there, which has been used for the construction of wooden school buildings in Ingushetia. Joinery lessons will also be based there. Young people from nearby tent camps will also be given the opportunities to join the carpentry and joinery classes at ‘Rassvet’.

Sports tents in these locations will provide much-needed physical exercise for young people in the camps. There are tents for judo and boxing, as well as two tents for gym training and table tennis. Two groups of twenty will attend sessions at each tent every day.

In all of the lessons teaching methods will be interactive and participatory, involving games, role-play, discussion, problem-solving exercises and possibly some local field trips, for example, a particular ecosystem. Lectures, small group sharing, active listening, debates, general meetings and individual tuition will be used as methods to teach the themes of the programme.

FOOD AID

Food/Hygienic Kits Distribution and Monitoring

The availability of food and hygiene materials remains a serious problem for IDPs in Ingushetia, and for IDPs and other vulnerable people inside Chechnya. CPCD therefore proposes to provide food boxes and hygiene kits to those identified as being in the greatest need and who are not receiving assistance from other agencies.

Food boxes and hygiene kits are to be distributed according to lists of families most in need, living in spontaneous IDP settlements in Ingushetia where CPCD has been working since 2000. These include the villages of Maiskii and Chermen. In addition, CPCD plans to provide food boxes/hygiene kits for vulnerable groups in the Achkhoy-Martan region of Chechnya.

CPCD will again identify which IDPs and members of other vulnerable groups are in the greatest need and not already receiving assistance. CPCD will do this in co-ordination and consultation with the local authorities (Emercom, Migration Service, Ingush government) and other NGOs, ICRC and UN agencies. CPCD is careful to avoid duplicating efforts in any particular place and targets those most in need of assistance.

The family head will sign for each box of aid received. In this way, it will be possible to monitor whether the families on the list received the aid apportioned to them.

CPCD Field Kitchen for Hot School Meals, Ingushetia

CPCD, together with partner organisation HCC, identified the lack of a balanced, nutritious diet as one of the major problems of IDP children in Ingushetia. This negatively affected not only their general state of health, but also their performance at school. According to the DRC/UNHCR beneficiary database, the number of IDP children in Ingushetia between the ages of 6 and 16 amounts to 32,939 children, including 7,245 living in camps and 8,363 in spontaneous settlements.

The IDP families living in camps and spontaneous settlements generally represent the poorest households, whose diet depends mainly on the humanitarian relief they receive. The basic food assistance provided every month by WFP is composed of flour (10kg ration per person), vegetable oil (1 litre ration), sugar (0.5kg) and (iodized) salt (0.15kg). According to WFP’s ‘Household Food Economy Survey in the Northern Caucasus’, WFP rations cover approximately 65-70% of people’s daily calorific requirements. These percentages refer only to the calorific value of food distributed: they reflect neither the diversity of the diet

nor the actual intake of beneficiaries.

Anaemia is a widespread problem among IDP children, which is closely linked to their unbalanced diet. A survey undertaken within the framework of a report commissioned by ECHO and UNICEF ('The Health and Nutritional Status of Children Under Five and their Mothers in the Republic of Ingushetia') in September 2001³, revealed that anaemia was affecting 34% of children examined, and even 54% of their mothers. The report stated that micro-nutrient deficiencies and a lack of sufficient vitamins is a widespread problem among children. The lack of sufficient nutrients over a longer period of time severely impairs children's physical and mental development, weakens their immune system and increases their susceptibility to disease. IDP children's diets lack, among other things, sufficient quantities of calcium and vitamin A, which are indispensable for children's healthy growth and also for their eyesight. A lack of vitamin A may impair sight and in the worst cases results in sight loss.

A diet rich in vitamins and micro-nutrients is also important for another reason: for children's capacity to learn and study. Children who lack a balanced diet find it more difficult to concentrate, to understand and to remember the subjects taught to them. It has been proven that a lack of vitamin B1 seriously impedes children's learning abilities, as it leads to tiredness and even loss of memory. A lack of iodine constrains healthy mental development. It also negatively affects the carbohydrate, protein and fat metabolism. CPCD therefore plans to use iodized salt in meals.

Objectives:

- to improve the quality of life of IDP children in Ingushetia who are affected by the war in Chechnya.
- to foster the physical and educational development of children in IDP schools in Ingushetia.

Warm meals for IDPs, Sernovodsk

Sernovodsk is in Chechnya, but only several kilometres away from the border with Ingushetia. Many IDPs have therefore located in this town where the pre-war population was 15,000. Currently, 3,500 IDPs live on the premises of the Sernovodsk Agricultural College and a further 3,000 IDPs live in private accommodation, mostly with friends/relatives, and some in rented accommodation. The director of the college has given CPCD the use of a former canteen belonging to the college to conduct vocational training/life skills activities with the IDPs as described above, and to open a canteen.

As the building formerly housed the college's canteen, the basic preconditions for this activity are already present. A warm meal will be provided once a day for 500 of the most vulnerable IDPs living in the IDP settlement at the college, including the elderly, mentally and physically disabled and people with long-term physical ailments.

Basic food products will be provided by WFP (rice, salt, flour, buckwheat), while additional ingredients, repairs to the building, equipment and staff wages will be covered by the ACT programme.

Grain mill, Sernovodsk

CPCD purchased and set up a grain mill in Sernovodsk in early 1999. The grain mill was one of few in the area, and provided a valuable service to IDPs and the general population. The grain mill was destroyed by Russian troops when they entered the village in 1999. CPCD hopes to replace it with a similar grain mill in the same location in 2004. Permission for this has been granted by the local authorities, which are supportive of such a venture. The grain mill will be able to produce 15 tonnes of grain each day, 70% of which will be high quality flour. Local inhabitants and IDPs will bring grain to the mill to be ground for free. CPCD will hold back 8-12% of the grain to cover the costs of the grain mill such as gas, electricity,

³ UNICEF states that the data mentioned in the report are still accurate.

water and wages. In 2004, the Danish Refugee Council plans to give IDPs grain as part of their programmes. The IDPs will therefore be in a position to use the grain mill service to obtain flour. The grain mill will also provide employment to people in Sernovodsk where unemployment is above 90%.

Bakery

Fresh bread is very much needed among IDPs and the bakery provided through a former ACT/NCA-CPCD programme in 1999 in Sleptsovskaya will provide fresh bread for IDPs in Sleptsovskaya (Ingushetia) and Sernovodsk (Chechnya). The bakery's other co-sponsor is the UN World Food Programme.

Kindergarten, school buildings, medical institution and psychosocial centre repairs

CPCD plans to conduct further basic repair work to a kindergarten, two more schools, two medical institutions and the Little Star psychosocial centre in Chechnya, to make them suitable for use during the winter months and to improve conditions for their use during the whole year.

Many schools have to close down during the winter months, as holes in roofs, broken windows and damaged heating systems render conditions unsuitable for lessons due to cold and damp. Many children have missed years of schooling, and the closure of schools in winter exacerbates this problem. CPCD is also planning to conduct repair work to an IDP school in Ingushetia, so that lessons for IDPs from Chechnya can continue to be conducted throughout the autumn and winter.

CPCD also plans to repair a building provided to be the base for the Little Star psychosocial programme in Grozny - described above. At present, Little Star works at 16 different points in Grozny. The building to be repaired is being leased to CPCD for 15 years. Official documents have been prepared and signed and repair work on this building commenced in 2003, but more intensive repairs were required than first thought. Therefore, further work will be conducted in 2004 to complete the centre, making it ready for opening.

CPCD proposes to employ local builders and purchase local materials to repair the above buildings. CPCD staff will procure all materials and closely monitor the work. This work will start in June 2004 so that the repairs conducted may enable schools to re-open before cold weather begins in the autumn.

CPCD already has significant experience in building repair work in Chechnya, having repaired a hospital, two health clinics, a kindergarten, technical college and rehabilitation centre in Chechnya from 1996 to 1999. CPCD has repaired schools in Chechnya in the Achkhoy-Martan, Urus-Martan and Grozny regions as part of former programmes together with ACT/NCA from 2000 to 2003. Heating systems have been renovated, roofs, walls, floors, doors and windows replaced.

Women's Support Centre, Malgobek (Ingushetia)

In November 2002 the Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development added a new task to its traditional activities in the North Caucasus, namely the Women's Support Centre programme. Given continuing needs, CPCD would like to keep the Centre running in the year 2004.

The Women's Support Centre aims at improving the psychological and physical health of displaced women in the Malgobek region by providing primary medical/gynaecological assistance, psychological and social support.

This programme provides medical services, including basic treatment, anti-venereal prophylactics, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention education (within the framework of the UN AIDS programme), distribution of essential literature (illustrated and broadly explaining procedures and actions to prevent infection) and condoms, confidential consultations with specialists and distribution of basic medication.

At the Centre, women also receive psychological assistance, social advice and moral support. The Centre has facilities and specialists for providing massage, relaxation workshops and psychosocial consultation. Internally displaced women are provided with an opportunity to communicate with other women visiting the Centre who experience similar problems, and to gain knowledge on how to keep themselves and their children in good health. Hygiene items are to be distributed, such as antibacterial soap and sanitary products. In addition, specialised literature, books, magazines and videos about motherhood and related topics are available. The pedagogical specialist gives advice to inexperienced mothers on how to care for a baby or young child, and how to feed a baby properly without expensive baby food. In cases where a woman has no one to look after her children while she is at the Centre, a professional is available to entertain the children with interesting and useful games and exercises.

North Caucasus Conflict Resolution Centre, Nazran (Ingushetia)

This Centre was opened by CPCD in 2003 with the assistance of NCA/ACT. The work of the centre provides teaching and training in the following skills, which promote a culture of peace in a region torn by many years of violent conflict.

Specific aims

- To establish a department associated with the Ingush State University for the teaching of conflict resolution, human rights and peace-building
- To educate university students and school and university teachers in the theory and practice of conflict resolution and peace-building
- To facilitate the practical application of skills learned, for example through community mediation, peer mediation, etc.
- To empower people by giving them the knowledge and skills to implement peace-building activities in their own communities.

Syllabus

The following subjects will be offered to students of the NCCRC:

- Conflict resolution (conflict theory, conflict analysis, theories of conflict resolution, conflict resolution skills)
- Mediation (theories of mediation, mediation in practice, e.g. community mediation)
- Negotiation (practical skills, diplomacy)
- Non-violence and culture of peace (including tolerance, the roles of religion and media, etc.)
- Peace-building (reconstruction, democratic processes, structures, rule of law, etc.)
- Human rights.

Project Implementation

Lecturers and trainers will be invited from local and international universities, research centres and non-governmental organisations. Regular lecturers will be academics from local institutions (such as the Ingush State University), and guest lecturers will be invited from other Russian and international universities (such as the University of Bradford's Peace Studies Department) to participate in conferences and seminars. Trainers will also be invited from NGOs such as the Odessa Region Mediation Group, the Centre for Peace-building and Conflict Management (CCM), Norway and Responding to Conflict, UK. Teaching materials have been collated both in the UK, based on the recommendations of Bradford University's Peace Studies Department, and also by the CRC's lecturers and director, so that students will be familiar with the Russian and English-language literature. English-language materials have been translated into Russian.

The students as well as the teachers will be divided into groups consisting of approximately ten persons. Each group will have approximately 6-8 hours of lectures and 4-6 hours of practice per week. The teaching programmes will generally last two months.

In addition to the formal teaching, the Centre will organise seminars, training and conferences for students and young activists on issues with which the Centre is concerned. This includes the Alternatives to Violence Project seminars described above. It will also invite politicians to participate in discussions on relevant political issues with young activists and students from Caucasus universities. It is hoped that such open meetings will facilitate meaningful dialogue between young people and political leaders, which could lead to the development of more effective youth policies and a stronger constituency for peace.

The Ingush State University has already expressed an interest in sending students to the CRC in Nazran to develop their skills and knowledge, and have offered their support for the project and access to their libraries.

Practical Applications

As people become trained in conflict resolution skills, the Centre will establish a mediation service, in which students will be able to work as mediators. Graduates of the CRC will also be able to apply their knowledge and skills in many other situations: for example, they may work with governmental institutions such as the Ministry of Interior as consultants and mediators for prisoners, difficult children and teenagers; they will be able to practice their conflict resolution skills in universities and schools, where conflicts occur on a regular basis. There will be opportunities for paid work in the field, as there is a deficit of specialists in conflict resolution in the region, yet many government structures and private companies wish to engage people qualified in conflict resolution in order to increase their efficiency and/or productivity by reducing the amount of time spent managing conflicts badly.

IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

PEACEBUILDING AND LIFE SKILLS/SPORTS PROGRAMME (PSYCHOSOCIAL)

2,000 adolescents in Ingushetia will be targeted for the psychosocial/peace-building and vocational training programme for adolescents/youth.

FOOD AID

Food/Hygienic Kits Distribution and Monitoring

CPCD plans to provide 1,000 food boxes per month for 8 months and 1,800 hygienic kits, once in autumn and once in winter. The beneficiaries will include 1,000 families, receiving one food box each per month. The average size of one family is five to six people, while vulnerable groups receive a box per four people, giving a total number of around 5,500 beneficiaries receiving food monthly and hygienic kits twice. On average, for a typical IDP family, this would include a man, woman and three to four children. However, the categories of vulnerable groups described below are also included.

CPCD Field Kitchen for Hot School Meals, Ingushetia

Direct beneficiaries will be 4,500 IDP children in schools in Ingushetia at the following schools:

Schools run by the NGO ‘People In Need Foundation’:

- Agrosnab, Karabulak – 70 pupils (years 1-4)
- Kolos, Karabulak – 24 pupils (years 1-4)
- Novaya Podstantsia, Plievo – 37 pupils (years 1-4)
- Ptitseferma (Chicken Farm), Plievo – 60 pupils (years 1-4)
- Tabachnaya Fabrika, Troitskaya – 66 pupils (years 1-4)
- URS, Nazran – 64 pupils (years 1-4)
- Konditerskaya Fabrika, Nazran – 39 pupils (years 1-4)

- Tsentr-Kamaz, Nazran – 31 pupils (years 1-4)
- Nasyr-Kort-MTF, Nazran – 86 pupils (years 1-4)
- Avtovaz, Nazran – 38 pupils (years 1-4)
- Metallotsekh, Nazran – 51 pupils (years 1-4)
- MTF, Altievo – 113 pupils (years 1-4)

Schools run by the International Rescue Committee:

- Finotdel, Karabulak – 143 pupils (years 1-11)
- Ingavto, Karabulak – 42 pupils (years 1-11)
- Burploshadka, Karabulak – 47 pupils (years 1-11)
- Kindergarten Sunzha, Sleptsovskaya – 106 pupils (years 1-11)
- Raduga, Plievo – 45 pupils (years 1-11)
- New Canning Factory, Sleptsovskaya – 67 pupils (years 1-11)
- Bogatyr, Sleptsovskaya – 136 pupils (years 1-11)
- SMU-4, Sleptsovskaya – 140 pupils (years 1-11)
- Pobeda, Sleptsovskaya – 59 pupils (years 1-11)
- Dom Bita, Sleptsovskaya – 83 pupils (years 1-11)
- Zarya, Sleptsovskaya – 38 pupils (years 1-11)
- Maslozavod (Oil Factory), Altievo – 122 pupils (years 1-11)
- Tanzila, Nazran – 272 pupils (years 1-11)
- School, Gazy-Yurt – 50 pupils (years 1-4)
- Logovaz, Nazran - 210 pupils (years 1-11)

Schools run by the Centre for Peacemaking and Community Development:

- Omega-1, -2, Sleptsovskaya – 838 pupils (years 1-11) and 26 teachers
- Omega-5, Karabulak – 436 pupils (years 1-11) and 18 teachers
- Omega-6, Yandare – 178 pupils (years 1-11) and 11 teachers

Schools run by the NGO Druzhba:

- Bart, Karabulak – 435 pupils (years 1-4)
- MTF-1, Karabulak – 265 pupils (years 1-11)
- MTF-1, Troitskaya – 34 pupils (years 1-4)

School run by the NGO ‘Mothers for Peace’:

- Tigr, Sleptsovskaya – 20 children

Warm meals for IDPs, Sernovodsk

500 most vulnerable IDPs at Agricultural Technical College IDP settlement.

Grain mill, Sernovodsk

500 families per month will benefit from the grain mill.

Bakery

1,200 loaves of bread to be baked each day, providing 2,400 people belonging to vulnerable groups in Assinovskaya and Sernovodsk (western Chechnya) with half a loaf each day.

KINDERGARTEN, SCHOOL BUILDINGS, MEDICAL INSTITUTION & PSYCHOSOCIAL CENTRE REPAIRS

1,000 children and 70 teachers working in two schools, 150 children at a kindergarten, 500 children attending two children’s medical institutions and 600 children per year attending the Little Star Psychosocial Centre.

WOMEN’S SUPPORT CENTRE, MALGOBEK (INGUSHETIA)

The target group will be women who are internally displaced from Chechnya and the Prigorodny region (North Ossetia), temporarily resident in the Malgobek region of Ingushetia, with a focus on pregnant women, young mothers, women with new babies and widows. In the Malgobek region, as in the rest of Ingushetia, the majority of IDPs live in the private sector (with host families or in an apartment). The only tent camp in Malgobek region, near the village of Aki-Yurt, was closed down by the Russian authorities at the beginning of December 2002.

The centre is working mainly with women from this private sector of Malgobek town and Malgobek region, as they receive little attention and support. Most humanitarian organisations and local Ministries work in tent camps and settlements, while many women living in the private sector are in desperate need of help. Few organisations are willing to implement projects in the private sector, because it takes more time and resources.

NORTH CAUCASUS CONFLICT RESOLUTION CENTRE, NAZRAN (INGUSHETIA)

The Centre’s direct beneficiaries will be students and teachers in the North Caucasus. The students will be already enrolled at local universities and colleges, in particular in departments of sociology, psychology, history, law and politics. Teachers will be selected in conjunction with local ministries and departments of education. They will be teachers from secondary schools, colleges and universities.

Those who undertake courses offered by the NCCRC will benefit directly from their newly-gained knowledge and skills. Moreover, those who go on to engage in mediation and other types of practical conflict resolution and peace-building work will provide further benefits to the people touched by those initiatives. In addition, there will be another ‘generation’ of beneficiaries, namely the schoolchildren and students who will be taught by NCCRC graduates and will therefore be encouraged to develop new and more effective ways of communicating, building relationships, managing conflicts, and so on. The beneficiaries live in semi-rural environments, in IDP settlements and homes in villages.

Criteria for Beneficiary Selection

Food boxes and hygienic kits are to be distributed according to lists of families most in need, living in IDP spontaneous settlements in Ingushetia where CPCD has been working since 2000.

CPCD will again identify which IDPs and vulnerable groups are in the greatest need and not receiving help from other agencies. This will be done in co-ordination and consultation with the local authorities and other NGOs, the ICRC and UN agencies. The family head will sign for each box of aid received each time. In this way, it will be possible to monitor whether the families on the list received the aid apportioned to them.

The following vulnerable groups will be targeted inside Chechnya as well as regular IDP families: single-parent families, old people over 65 without community or family support, disabled people, pregnant and breast-feeding women. These groups will receive on average a box of food or hygienic kit for four people, as opposed to five or six in the case of the IDP families.

Number of Targeted Beneficiaries According To Proposed Assistance

PEACE-BUILDING & LIFE SKILLS/SPORTS PROGRAMME (PSYCHOSOCIAL)

- 3,000 adolescents in Ingushetia.

FOOD AID

- Food boxes: 6,000 beneficiaries (approx. breakdown: 2,590 children 0 to 16 years; 1,950 parents including 950 men and 1,000 women; 350 old people over 65 without family or community support; 825

physically and mentally handicapped people; 285 orphans).

- Hygienic kits: 11,000 beneficiaries (approx. breakdown: 6,000 children 0 to 16 years; 3,600 parents including 1,800 men and 1,800 women; 250 old people over 65 without family or community support; 800 physically and mentally handicapped people; 260 orphans).
- Field Kitchen: 4,500 IDP children per day
- Canteen, Sernovodsk: 500 IDPs per day
- Grain mill, Sernovodsk: 500 families per month

BAKERY

- 2,000 people per day (approx. breakdown: 900 children 0 to 16 years; 550 parents including 275 men and 275 women; 150 old people over 65 without family or community support; 300 physically and mentally handicapped people; 100 orphans).

KINDERGARTEN, SCHOOL BUILDINGS, MEDICAL INSTITUTION AND PSYCHOSOCIAL CENTRE REPAIRS

- 1,000 children and 70 teachers working in the two schools; 150 children at the kindergarten; 500 children attending two children's medical institutions; 500 children per year attending the Little Star Psychosocial Support Centre; 200 children learning dance and ethics at the Daimohk dance hall, Grozny.

WOMEN'S SUPPORT CENTRE, MALGOBEK (INGUSHETIA)

- 2,000 women IDPs of child-bearing age in Malgobek.

NORTH CAUCASUS CONFLICT RESOLUTION CENTRE, NAZRAN (INGUSHETIA)

- 1,200 students per year (600 students on two-month courses; 600 students on separate modules lasting one month).

V. DESCRIPTION OF ASSISTANCE

MATERIALS FOR PEACE-BUILDING, SPORTS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR YOUTH PROGRAMME

Materials and equipment for this programme are required for the carpentry, sewing, knitting, music workshops, as well as stationery and flip charts for the culture of peace, Alternatives to Violence Project, Vainakh ethics and language courses.

FOOD AID

Food Boxes (8,000 packs)

Rice:	2 kg x 8,000	= 16,000 kg
Sugar:	3 kg x 8,000	= 24,000 kg
Salt:	1 pack x 8,000	= 8,000 packs
Butter:	1 kg. x 8,000	= 8,000 kg
Cooking oil:	1 litre x 8,000	= 8,000 litres
Macaroni:	2 packs x 8,000	= 16,000 packs
Buckwheat:	1 kg. x 8,000	= 8,000 kg
Semolina:	1 kg. x 8,000	= 8,000 kg
Canned meat:	2 cans x 8,000	= 16,000 cans
Tea:	2 packs x 8,000	= 16,000 packs
Dried milk:	1 kg. x 8,000	= 8,000 kg

Hygienic products (3,600 packs)

Washing powder: 2 packets x 3,600 = 7,200 packets
Soap: 4 packs x 3,600 = 14,400 packs
Toothpaste: 2 tubes x 3,600 = 7,200 packs
Toothbrushes: 4 brushes x 3,600 = 14,400 brushes

Field Kitchen

The food distributions lunch consists of a hot meal and bread for approximately 20 days per month (5 meals per week). There are 5 different types of meals for each day of the week. The meals are typical for this region and are appreciated by the children. The meals are rich in vitamins (especially C and A), proteins, iron and fibre. Combined with the bread, the overall calorific value of the meals is around 800 kcal. Two days per week the meals will include an additional item of yoghurt or fresh fruit. This addition is particularly appreciated by children and their families, as most parents do not have the financial means to purchase such items themselves.

Sernovodsk Canteen

Additional ingredients (mainly meat and vegetables) to food products provided by WFP will be cooked and meals provided for 500 IDPs each day.

Sernovodsk Grain Mill

The grain mill will be purchased by CPCD, transported to Sernovodsk, assembled and operated.

BAKERY: FLOUR AND OTHER INGREDIENTS

The bakery requires 800kg flour per day plus yeast.

SCHOOLS/KINDERGARTEN, MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, PSYCHOSOCIAL CENTRE TO BE REPAIRED

It is not possible at this stage to list all the materials needed for this part of the programme, as part of the programme includes identifying establishments in need of repair and then providing data on the materials needed. Generally, materials such as roofing, pipes/radiators for heating systems, plaster, concrete, floor boards, glass, window/door frames, linoleum and paint will be purchased.

WOMEN'S SUPPORT CENTRE, MALGOBEK

Types of assistance:

- Reception and diagnosis from a gynaecologist
- Prescription of treatment, referral to a specialist institution or laboratory
- Provision of minor surgical intervention
- Provision of psychosocial assistance during all stages of pregnancy
- Distribution of hygienic wipes
- Issue of humanitarian aid for babies such as children's food, medicines and nappies
- Distribution of individual gynaecological parcels and condoms
- Distribution of information about HIV/Aids
- Provision of facilities and specialists for psychological and social assistance (including consultations, open and confidential discussions, women's talks, relaxation workshops)
- Provision of professional massage for women and babies, and tuition in massage

Materials

- medications, hygiene wipes, sanitary items, condoms, general basic medical supplies

NORTH CAUCASUS CONFLICT RESOLUTION CENTRE, NAZRAN

The following subjects will be offered to students of the NCCRC:

- Conflict resolution (CR) (conflict theory, conflict analysis, theories of CR, CR skills)
- Mediation (theories of mediation, mediation in practice, e.g. community mediation)
- Negotiation (practical skills, diplomacy)
- Non-violence and culture of peace (including tolerance, the roles of religion, media, etc.)
- Peace-building (reconstruction, democratic processes, structures, rule of law, etc.)
- Human rights

Implementation Description Per Activity

Personnel (Hired and Volunteers)

- Programme director (ex-pat.) part-time;
- Financial administrator part-time
- Programme co-ordinator (ex-pat.)
- Local executive director half time
- Co-ordinator, Ingushetia (food and hygiene kits)
- Co-ordinator, Chechnya (food and hygiene kits)

- Manager, bakery (bakery)
- 5 loaders (food and hygiene kits, bakery)
- 9 bakers (bakery)

- 12 kitchen staff (Sern. Canteen)
- 2 watchmen (Sern. Canteen)
- 2 cleaners (Sern. Canteen)
- 1 co-ordinator (grain mill)

- 2 drivers (1 Ingushetia, 1 Chechnya)
- 2 guards (warehouse - 1 Ingushetia, 1 Chechnya)
- 4 packers (food and hygiene Kits, Ingushetia)
- 2 monitors (all parts/ 1 Ingushetia, 1 Chechnya)
- 2 building experts (reconstruction, 2 Chechnya)

- Accountant, Ingushetia
- Accountant, Moscow

- 20 workshop leaders, Ingushetia/Chechnya (PLS*)
- 1 co-ordinator, Ingushetia (PLS)
- 1 procurement officer PLS
- 1 monitor (PLS)
- 2 international trainers for short visits (PLS)
- 3 CIS trainers for short visits (PLS)
- 4 cleaners (PLS)
- 6 sports instructors (sports)
- 10 guards (sports)
- 3 cleaners (sports)

- 2 washers (sports)

- Co-ordinator (WSC**)
- doctor (WSC)
- 2 nurses (WSC)
- psychologist (WSC)
- specialist women’s rights and protection (WSC)
- specialist children’s care (WSC)
- massage specialist (WSC)
- technical worker (WSC)
- cleaner (WSC)
- watchman (WSC)

- Director (CRC***)
- Deputy director (CRC)
- 3 Lecturers (CRC)
- 1 Lecturer/information officer
- Secretary (CRC)
- Cleaner (CRC)
- Driver (CRC)
- 2 guards (CRC)

PLS* = Peacebuilding and Life Skills programme (including sports)

WSC** = Women’s Support Centre, Malgobek

CRC*** = Conflict Resolution Centre, Nazran

Field Offices: There will be two field offices: one in Nazran, Ingushetia, the second in Sleptsovskaya, Ingushetia near the border with Chechnya. CPCD does not consider the security situation inside Chechnya to be safe enough to open a permanent office there, and therefore the field offices are both in Ingushetia. However, local and expatriate staff (if security situation allows) are able to travel in and out of Chechnya with the appropriate security arrangements and passes issued by Russian authorities.

External Support: The CPCD Moscow and UK offices provide necessary external support. Communications are often poor in Ingushetia, and so the Moscow office is the contact point for NCA and ACT, as well as other NGOs and UN agencies, which all have bases in Moscow. The final reports and proposals are also compiled at the Moscow and UK offices. External trainers will be brought in as necessary for the Little Star, peace-building and vocational training and North Caucasus Conflict Resolution Centre programmes.

Vehicles & Equipment: One vehicle (Lada car or similar) is required in Ingushetia. Computers are required in Sleptsovskaya and UK.

Transport: Running costs for all vehicles used to implement this programme are required, as well as flight tickets for staff travelling between Moscow and Ingushetia, and between Moscow and UK. During the twelve months of the programme, trucks will need to be hired for 60 days in total to transport building materials, flour and food boxes.

Procurement (Local or Other): Everything can be procured locally in Ingushetia through local suppliers. Food items are brought from southern Russia (Stavropol, Piatigorsk, Nalchik). Building materials can also be purchased in Ingushetia.

Non-ACT Donor Inputs To Proposed Project (WFP, UNHCR, etc): WFP has indicated to CPCD that food products can be released as part of WFP's 'Food For Work' programme, to cover some of the labour costs of the school repair programme. In this way, more of the funds from this programme can be used to pay for materials and transport costs. WFP will also provide the sugar, salt and part of the flour required for the bakery in Sleptsovskaya, and some food items for the canteen in Sernovodsk. CPCD will receive funding from other donors, including Ireland Aid for the field kitchen project. CPCD will have to provide 25% of the funds for this important project however, which the amounts set out in this budget will cover. UNICEF will cover part of the costs of the two schools, kindergarten and two children's medical institutions in Chechnya.

VI. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING

Administration

The CPCD general director is responsible for overall management of the project, including financial management and staffing arrangements, with the assistance of the CPCD local executive director and expatriate programme co-ordinator. The general director and expatriate programme co-ordinator will supervise the local co-ordinators and deal with project reporting, relations with ACT, and other agencies.

The two local co-ordinators are responsible to the executive director for management of local project activity in each republic, including the organisation and supervision of local teams, procurement and aid distributions, negotiations with local authorities, and co-ordination with other organisations. In addition, the Ingushetia Co-ordinator will have special responsibility for the bakery, and the Chechnya Co-ordinator for school and medical building repair. The expatriate programme co-ordinator is responsible for co-operation with WFP, monitoring and oversight of the Malgobek Women's Support Centre (see below).

The monitors, under the supervision of the local co-ordinators, will maintain and provide to the local accountant all necessary data pertaining to beneficiaries.

Administration, Women's Support Centre, Malgobek

CPCD has assigned responsibility for running of the project to the local Centre director, expatriate programme co-ordinator and logistical co-ordinator. In the centre of Malgobek town CPCD has rented a house (4 rooms). The house has been refurbished in accordance with the activities. CPCD has purchased all necessary equipment and has hired all professional personnel.

The staff of the Centre drafts the main strategy and policy for the Centre. They identify and select the most vulnerable women and families. Information about the Centre has been and will continue to be distributed in schools, hospitals, organisations and the Ingush Ministries of Emergencies, Health and Social Support.

All medical and psychological activities will be co-ordinated with the Ministry of Health of Ingushetia, and local Ministries and agencies. The Centre will also co-operate with relevant UN agencies and other humanitarian organizations active in the field.

Finance Management and Controls

The local accountant in Ingushetia will be responsible to the local co-ordinators for maintaining constant records of expenditure, materials, goods and beneficiary figures.

The Moscow accountant will be responsible for compiling these figures, including project expenditure in Moscow and overall financial reports, under the supervision of the programme director.

Disbursement of ACT Appeal Funds will be by the programme director to local co-ordinators through the CPCD office in Moscow and CPCD executive director.

Monitoring Procedures

The UK, Moscow and field offices will remain in daily contact via telephone, fax and email. The expatriate programme co-ordinator assistant will visit the region at least once a month to monitor progress, disburse funds and deal with problems that arise. The local co-ordinators will also travel periodically to Moscow and executive director to the UK for consultation, planning, reporting and information exchange.

Evaluation and Monitoring, North Caucasus Conflict Resolution Centre

Students of the conflict resolution centre and its staff will complete evaluation forms on a monthly basis. These will be used to revise and improve the courses and facilities provided by the centre, and will also be a means by which students can influence the design of the programme.

The co-ordinator of the project will write monthly reports for CPCD headquarters, outlining the work of the conflict resolution centre and priorities for the next month. CPCD expatriate staff will make monitoring visits to the centre, and the CPCD evaluator/monitor based in Nazran, Ingushetia will also visit regularly. She will report back to CPCD headquarters with her results and recommendations.

Representatives of donor organisations will be invited to visit the centre, and CPCD will provide financial and narrative reports in line with the donors' requirements.

Reporting Schedule:

First interim report - 30 September 2004

Second interim report - 31 January 2005

Third interim report - 30 April 2005

Final narrative & financial reports to be received by ACT CO within 3 months of closing date of 30 June 2005.

Note: if you have back-donor funding please refer to the Co-operation Agreement for the reporting schedule.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

1 July 2004 – 30 June 2005 (12 months)

VIII. CO-ORDINATION

Regular co-ordination meetings are held by sector (e.g. food, education, shelter, etc.) in Moscow and in the field to monitor and co-ordinate this work. WFP, ICRC, DRC, CPCD, Care International and ACF usually attend these meetings. Further co-ordination work – as well as mutual assistance and support – is carried out on an individual basis, where other organisations are working in the same regions or sectors, in order to avoid duplication. Whenever possible, CPCD staff attend other regular and occasional meetings and events that are relevant to the humanitarian programme. CPCD enjoys particularly good relations with the local government authorities in Ingushetia.

IX. BUDGET

NCA/CPCD ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost USD</u>	<u>Budget USD</u>
DIRECT ASSISTANCE				
Post Crisis Assistance				
Food Distribution	food box	8,000	18	144,000
Food Distribution, field kitchen	month	7	9,428	65,996
Flour, yeast (bakery)	month	12	3,622	43,464
Health & Medical Inputs:	hyg. kit	3,600	11	39,600
Women's support centre	month	12	3,020	36,240
Community Infrastructure	bldg repair	6	20,100	120,600
Peacebuilding and life skills prog.	month	12	4,833	57,996
Sports programme	month	12	2,604	31,248
Grain mill	equipment and installation	1	57,600	57,600
Canteen	month	8	10,450	83,600
Little Star	equipment/ furniture	1	32,000	32,000
Little Star	bldg repair	1	40,182	40,182
Conflict resolution centre	month	12	3,700	44,400
Sub Total Direct Assistance				796,926
MATERIAL TRANSPORT, STORAGE, WAREHOUSING, HANDLING				
Material Transport				
Transport of grain mill		1	58,000	2,000
Truck Rental and Related Costs	Truck/day	60	2,200	4,552
Storage, Warehousing, Handling				
Warehouse Rental	Month	12	13,000	5,379
Warehouse Security	2 guards	12	4,800	1,986
Labour for Loading & Unloading	3 loaders	12	9,800	4,055
Sub Total Transport, Storage, Handling				17,972
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT (Over \$500)				
Office Equipment				
Computers	Piece	2	56,000	3,862
Office furniture	Furniture	1	145,000	5,000
TV/ video	Set	1	25,600	883
Communications Equipment				
Telephone and Fax Equipment	Set	1	9,600	331
Vehicle Equipment				
Light Vehicles	Lada car	1	232,000	8,000
Sub Total Capital Equipment				18,076
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT				
Staff Travel				
Local and Regional Travel	Flight	32	3,531	3,896
International Travel	Flight	16	16,276	8,980
Office Operations				
Office Rental	Month	12	58,000	24,000
Office Stationery & Supplies	Month	12	5,800	2,400
Communications				
Telephone and Fax	Month	12	32,000	13,241
Vehicle Operations				
Fuel (Gasoline & Diesel)	Month	12	38,400	15,890

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost USD</u>	<u>Budget USD</u>
Maintenance (Parts/Labour)	Month	12	16,000	6,621
Audit & Evaluation				
Audit of ACT Appeal Funds	Lump sum	1	34,800	1,200
Bank charges	Lump sum	1	576,000	<u>19,862</u>
Sub Total Personnel, Administration, Operations, Support				96,090
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				<u>929,064</u>

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Hungarian Interchurch Aid - HIA** (*Magyar Ökumenikus Szeretetszolgálat*)

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

Hungarian Interchurch Aid has been active in the Northern Caucasian region since 1995. Initially ACT/HIA implemented humanitarian programs (refugee assistance) in co-operation with the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) in Dagestan, Chechnya - Grozny -, and in the central region of Chechnya. It also implemented programs in the Stavropol Region, Northern Ossetia (2000-2003).

In the framework of its previous program, EUNC-32, HIA operated two soup kitchens in the Naurskiy Region and in Grozny, where it provided daily hot meals for 700 persons. HIA also distributed school kits among the students of School No. 49 in Grozny, and provided clothes for the inhabitants of a Grozny orphanage. HIA also implemented the initial stage of the sewerage system construction for the hospital of Naurskiy Region.

The new project would be a direct continuation of the present one, involving the operation of the soup kitchens, completing the sewerage system project, renovating the maternity centre of the Naurskiy Region hospital, and completing the reconstruction of the Grozny orphanage.

III. GOALS & OBJECTIVES

The present humanitarian aid program will be the continuation of the EUNC-31 and EUNC-32 programs, in the framework of which HIA has been carrying out reconstruction work in the Naurskiy Region of Chechnya and in Grozny itself, and operating soup kitchens for 1,400 people as of January 2003.

Objectives

- Continuing the operation of a soup kitchen in the Naurskiy Region and in the Oktyabrsky District of Grozny, for a total of 1,400 beneficiaries.
- Completion of the reconstruction of the Grozny orphanage.
- Completion of the waste water purifying plant (pump station) of the Naurskiy hospital and its buildings.
- Reconstruction of the maternity ward of the Naurskiy hospital.
- Equipping and furnishing the Grozny orphanage.

IV. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

- 1,400 IDPs daily in two soup kitchens: 700 in Naurskaya and 700 in Grozny;
- 47,000 people, i.e. the population of the Naurskiy Region will benefit from the reconstruction of the hospital's maternity ward and its sewerage system;
- 100 orphans and 12 teachers at the Grozny orphanage.

Criteria Utilised in Beneficiary Selection

The beneficiaries of the soup kitchen are selected by HIA's Pyatigorsk Field Office from amongst the "Poor" and "Very Poor" categories, who are at the same time registered with the local administration. They are issued with tickets to prove their eligibility.

V. PROPOSED ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

SOUP KITCHENS

As part of HIA's EUNC-31 Program, two rooms have been reconstructed and two soup kitchens have been equipped in Naurskaya, Northern Chechnya and in the Oktyabrskiy District of Grozny. The Naurskaya soup kitchen operates in the Church of Christ's Birth, while the one in Grozny is located at the city's College of Oil Industry. These kitchens were operating during the EUNC-32 Program to their full capacity (700 beneficiaries each).

Meals are prepared by qualified cooks and support personnel using quantities of raw materials on the basis of official calculations. The average price/person/portion is USD 1.25 which includes overheads (water, electricity, gas, salaries, etc.). Accordingly, during the operation period beneficiaries receive one hot meal per day 7 days a week. The proper operation of the kitchens, in compliance with regulations is regularly checked by the local government which runs the kitchens, as well as by program staff. Beneficiaries are selected by HIA from amongst the most needy, among them the elderly, large families, alone people and the sick.

RECONSTRUCTION

The program aims to continue and/or finish reconstruction work already begun, or planned, during the previous HIA programs (EUNC-31 and EUNC-32). Basically, the aim of the reconstruction is to make the buildings habitable and/or to ensure that they can be used for their designated purpose.

Grozny Orphanage

After the necessary renovations 100 children (between the ages of 2-17 years) and 12 teachers will have permanent and safe accommodation. In addition to providing accommodation and teaching space, the building would provide space for other activities as well (doctor's consulting room, library and gymnasium).

In order to complete the work done so far (roof structure, change of doors, windows, etc.) the following materials and procedures will be necessary:

- 600 m² window panes
- 220 m² flooring
- 1,030 m³ concreting
- 1,030 m² linoleum
- rough-casting of 950 m² interior wall surface
- rough-casting of 250 m² façade
- lime-washing of 3,500 m² interior wall surface
- painting 1,100 m²
- 550 m² tiles
- preparation of water pipes and electric cables.

This work would be finished before the winter.

Reconstruction of the Maternity Ward of Naurskaya Hospital

As part of the EUNC-31 program, the Tuberculosis Centre of the Naurskaya District Hospital has been reconstructed. This was necessary as the spreading of TB in Chechnya has gained catastrophic dimensions - before the war 19 in every 100,000 people were sick with TB, now the figure has reached 583 in every 100,000.

HIA plans to reconstruct the hospital's maternity ward. At present, there is no such establishment in the district because during the fighting the only maternity ward was destroyed and what was left of the building was used as a military hospital.

In order to carry out the reconstruction to appropriate standards, among other things the following works/materials are necessary:

- laying 180 m² of plank floor
- varnishing 813.6 m²
- installing 21 doors and 22 windows, with 50 m² window panes and 40 m² door panes
- double-coated painting of 135 m² windows and 116 m² doors
- glazing 135 m² windows
- rough-casting 268 m² wall surface and 188 m² ceiling surface
- painting 952 m² of wood paneling
- sanitation
- change of electric supply/wiring, etc.

Pump –house of Naurskaya Hospital

The reconstruction of the sewage water filtering plant began under the EUNC-32 program. In the framework of that program HIA constructed 16 m³ pits, covered with 71 m², 20 cm thick layer of gravel and sand; constructed a floor of 3.2 m³ concrete; erected a 9 m³ brick wall; installed windows and doors; purchased 1 pump; laid electric wires and changed the roof. This work has enabled the plant to again become functional.

For the plant to work at its full capacity and to be hooked onto the city network, the following work is necessary:

- changing 500 metres of sewage pipes
- concrete (45 m³)
- digging (230 m³)
- plastering the pump house (230 m²)
- cleaning the 5 clarifying pits
- constructing the internal walls (450 m²) for the above pits
- installing 4 filters, etc.

On completion of the work, the plant will take care of filtering all sewage water produced by the hospital, and then emptying it into the sewage system.

HIA has all professional assessment records and implementation plans.

EQUIPPING & FURNISHING THE GROZNY ORPHANAGE

Following the reconstruction, beds, wardrobes, tables, school benches and boards, bookcases, sports equipment, toys, computers and other school equipment will be provided for the residents (100 children and 12 teachers).

FIELD OFFICE REQUIRED

The program is run by HIA's Pyatigorsk Field Office. For the co-ordination and supervision of the activities carried out in Chechnya, HIA is opening a sub-office in Grozny. These solutions have definite security implications.

Procurement

Meals are prepared by qualified cooks and support personnel using quantities of raw materials calculated on the basis of official calculations.

HIA has at hand all assessments and implementation plans prepared by specialists, for all reconstruction work. For the implementation tenders will be invited and HIA will contract the successful applicant to carry out the work.

HIA intends to make all necessary purchases - such as the equipment for the orphanage - in the Stavropol Region, in accordance with a tender-based contract.

VI. ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE, MONITORING & REPORTING

The project will be directed from HIA's Pyatigorsk Field Office. The Program Director is an expatriate who has been managing relief programs in the Northern Caucasus since 1999. Two logisticians and two transport monitors will be hired - these will be locals who have gained experience in this field during the implementation of previous ACT funded programs in the Northern Caucasus. An engineer will be hired for the reconstruction work and to monitor the contractors during rehabilitation work. HIA HQ will be responsible for financial and narrative reporting on program activities. An audit will be carried out by KPMG, HIA's auditing company.

Reporting Schedule

First interim report - 30 September 2004

Final narrative and financial report to be received by the ACT CO within three months of closure of the programme – 31 December 2004.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

1 July 2004 - 31 December 2004

VIII. CO-ORDINATION

HIA will co-ordinate its relief activities with other ACT members operational in Northern Caucasus (NCA/CPCD and ROC), UN organizations and other international NGOs present in the regions. Local administration will be informed about all relief activities carried out in the scope of the program.

HIA expatriate staff-members will also participate in the regular weekly NGO co-ordination meetings, organised by OCHA in Nazran.

At the same time the HIA program director will participate in the regular ECHO meetings, as HIA became an ECHO partner in November 2003.

IX. BUDGET

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
DIRECT ASSISTANCE				
Post Crisis Assistance				
Nutritional feeding				
Nutritional feeding	portion	182,000	1.30	236,600
Kitchen operation cost	month	6	250.00	1,500
Rehabilitation				
Orphanage rehabilitation	lumpsum			40,000
Pump-Haus Rehabilitation	lumpsum			45,000

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
Rehabilitation of the Children’s ward	maternity			51,000
Equipping the Grozny Orphanage				
Furniture & Computers,	lumpsum			<u>25,000</u>
SUBTOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				399,100
MATERIAL TRANSPORT, STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				
Truck rental & Related Costs	month	3	1,500.00	4,500
Warehouse Rental	month	3	400.00	<u>1,200</u>
TOTAL MATERIAL TRANSPORT, STORAGE, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				5,700
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT				
Laptop	unit	1	2,500.00	<u>2,500</u>
SUBTOTAL CAPITAL EQUIPMENT				2,500
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION & SUPPORT				
Project staff salaries				
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	500.00	3,000
Staff travel				
International travel	month	6	550.00	3,300
Local & Regional travel	month	6	650.00	3,900
Office Operation				
Office Rental & Utilities in Pjatigorsk	month	6	350.00	2,100
Suboffice Rental in Grozny	month	6	250.00	1,500
Office Stationery & Supplies	month	6	100.00	600
Communications				
Telephone & Fax	month	6	1,000.00	6,000
Vehicle operations				
Vehicle Rental with driver	month	6	500.00	3,000
Bank fees (1%)	lump sum			<u>5,000</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT				83,600
AUDIT & EVALUATION				
Audit of Appeal Funds	lump sum			2,500
Evaluation & Monitoring	month	6	1,000.00	<u>6,000</u>
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				<u>499,400</u>