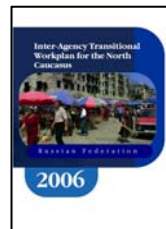
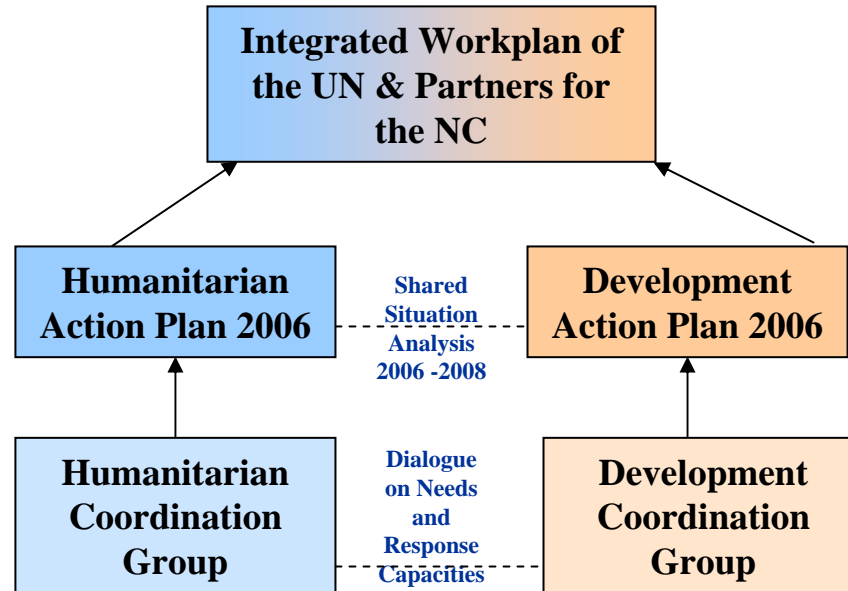


UN/NGO Humanitarian Programme and Transitional Strategy



Integrated Transition Planning



Agencies Appealing Through the 2007 Transitional Workplan

8 UN Agencies

FAO

OCHA

UNDP

UNDSS

UNHCR

UNICEF

WFP

WHO

10 NGOs

CARE Canada

Caucasian Refugee Council

Danish Refugee Council

Denal

International Medical Corps

International Rescue Committee

Nonviolence International

Vesta

Voice of the Mountains

Peacemaking Mission of the
General Lebed

Humanitarian Situation in the North Caucasus

Human Insecurity:

- Disappearances, illegal detention, extra-judicial execution, torture
- Remnants of war widespread; annual mine/UXO casualties in Chechnya lower, but still 24 in 2006

Displacement:

- Over 150,000 are believed to be displaced within Chechnya. Around 20,000 IDPs remain in Ingushetia, 6,500 in Dagestan
- Of the original IDP population in Ingushetia, some 90% have returned to Chechnya
- Prigorodny IDPs in Ingushetia: 8,000-20,000

Humanitarian Situation in the North Caucasus

Poor Social Services:

- Most schools in Chechnya and Ingushetia overcrowded, classes in 2-3 shifts per day
- Child mortality in Chechnya increased from 15.6 per 10,000 births in 2005 to 17.7 per 10,000 in 2006 (average indicator in Russia – 11)
- Incidence of tuberculosis in Chechnya increased from 178.4 per 100,000 in 2001 to 856.5 in 2006 (average indicator in Russia – 83.8)
- HIV incidence rate has increased from 41.9 per 100.000 in 2005 to 57.3 in 2006

Poverty and Hardship:

- 70% of the social infrastructure in Chechnya destroyed; remaining 30% need rehabilitation
- Unemployment – up to 80% in Chechnya

What is transition?

- The period between the emergency and development phases when humanitarian needs must be met and the long-term benefits of rehabilitation and reconstruction have yet to be fully realized.
- The need on the ground is for a range of assistance projects in relief and development to be conducted simultaneously for several years.

*Source: Report of the Secretary-General to ECOSOC, The Transition from Relief to Recovery, June 2005.

Priorities for Transitional Planning

- Meet humanitarian need first
- Promote recovery and durable solutions
- Retain and build upon existing coordination mechanisms
- Integrate humanitarian and development planning
- Guarantee that humanitarian exit does not occur at the expense of increased vulnerability
- Increase national ownership
- Concentrate on the protection of civilians

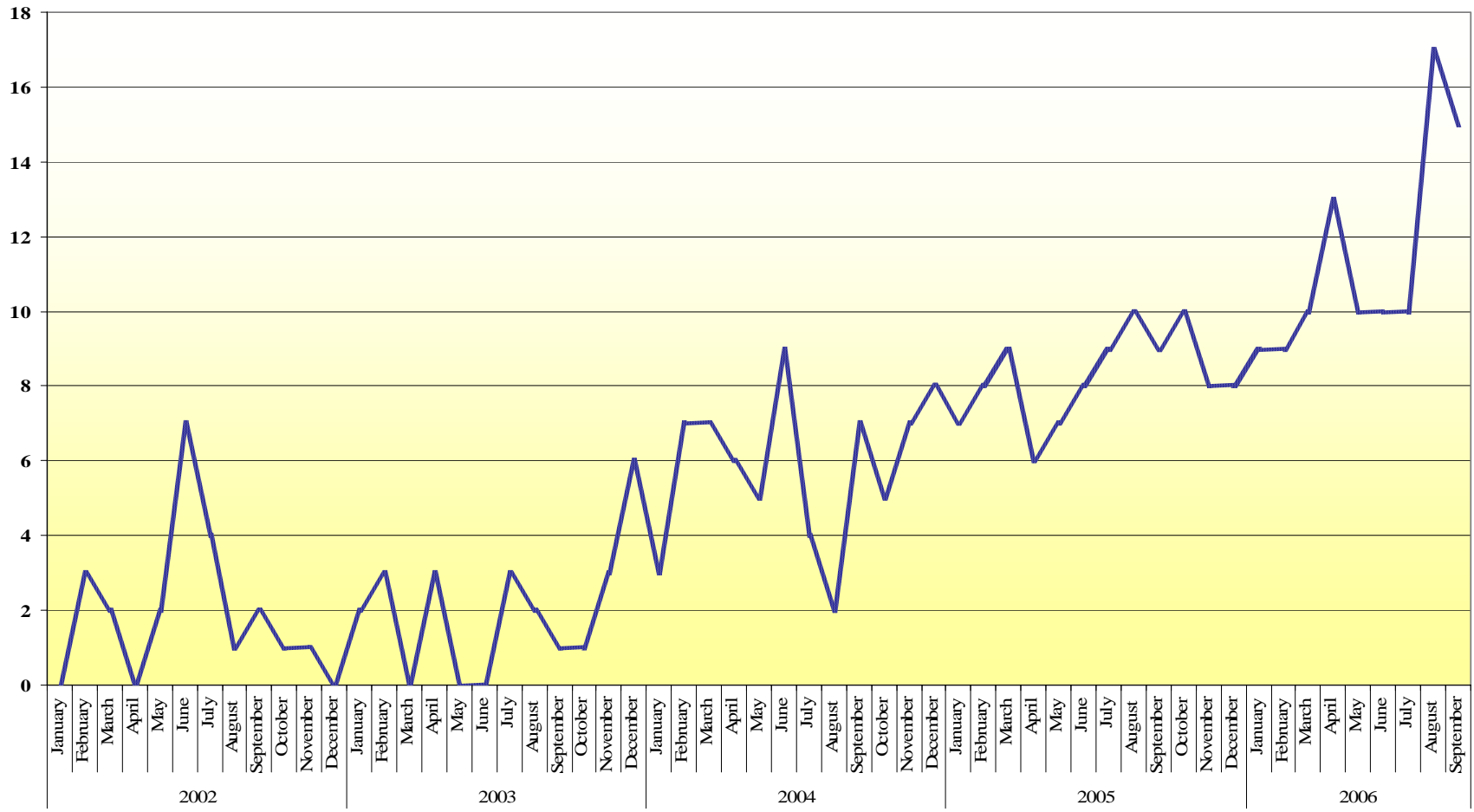
Protection of Civilians: The Major Challenge

- ▶ **Protection needs for displaced persons, civilians and host communities**
- ▶ **Special protection needs of Women and Children**
- ▶ **Justice and Rule of Law**
- ▶ **Humanitarian access and security of humanitarian personnel**

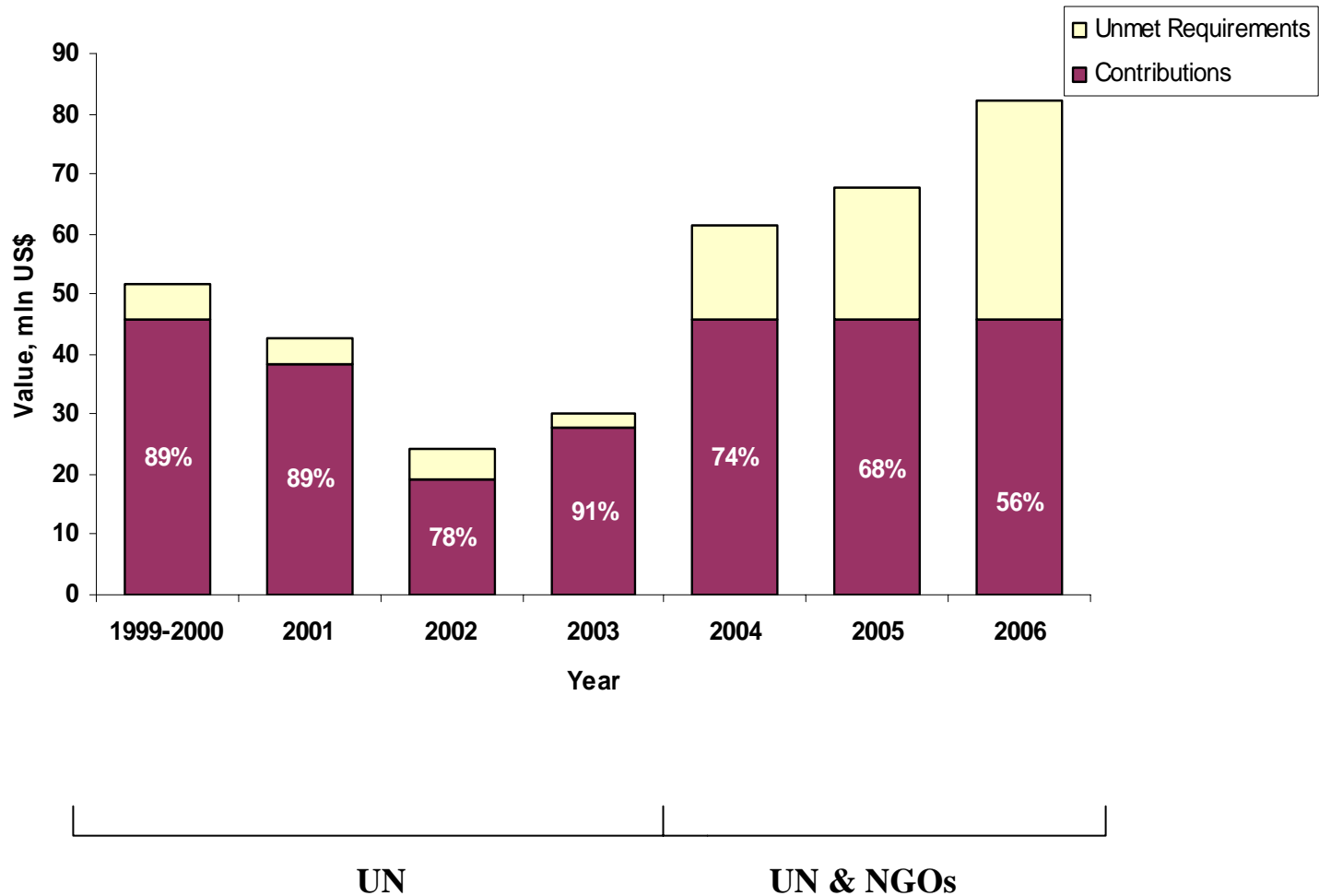
Protection of Civilians

- **Strategic, long-term engagement on institutional aspects of protection**
 - inclusion of new protection partners (OHCHR, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, the World Bank, and the Council of Europe)
 - focus on capacity building activities with the judiciary and the Ombudsmen's offices
- **Protection partnership with authorities**
 - joint working groups on protection in Chechnya, integration/return in Ingushetia
- **Expanded legal assistance programmes and support to national protection NGOs**
 - extension of protection activities to remote areas of Chechnya
 - UN support to national protection and human rights NGOs
- **Donor engagement**
 - new sources of funding to support rule of law/judiciary technical assistance
- **Engagement on Prigorodny District of North Ossetia - Alania**
 - recent request from the regional and federal government

Access is Protection: UN Missions to Chechnya in 2002-2006



Funding: North Caucasus CAP/Workplan Coverage – 1999 – 2006



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



Funding: Humanitarian Donors 2005 - 2006

Total Humanitarian Assistance per Donor (Appeal plus other*) (carry over not included)
as of 24 October 2006

FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE (FTS)
TRACKING GLOBAL HUMANITARIAN AID FLOWS

Donor	Funding in 2005	Funding in 2006
European Commission (ECHO)	33 557 812	25 414 971
Allocations of unearmarked funds by UN	4 230 979	6 404 006
Sweden	2 019 325	5 593 494
United States	8 006 818	4 726 000
Netherlands	3 874 692	4 362 643
Switzerland	3 142 306	2 855 004
Norway	2 540 242	2 451 716
Denmark	476 632	1 803 804
Private (individuals & organisations)	2 688 314	1 364 859
Canada	2 899 366	1 059 011
Germany	1 769 821	806 207
United Kingdom	2 539 954	365 284
Ireland	814 468	236 967
Japan	14 119	94 718
Finland	1 779 143	
Luxembourg	990 067	
Czech Republic	542 741	
United Arab Emirates	320 000	
France	302 663	
Grand Total:	72 509 462	57 538 684

* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)