

**ICRC**

**FACTS AND FIGURES**

**JUNE 2002**

**EMERGENCY ACTION OF THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT  
MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS  
AND THE SOUTH OF RUSSIA**

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**INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS, RUSSIAN RED  
CROSS, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION**



**CLEAR WATER IS THE SOURCE OF LIFE IN SUMMER HEAT: THE ICRC  
EQUIPMENT HAS ARRIVED IN INGUSHETIA ON TIME**

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral and independent organisation whose exclusively humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of war and internal violence and to provide them with assistance. It directs and co-ordinates the international relief activities conducted by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in situations of conflict. It also endeavours to prevent suffering by promoting and strengthening international humanitarian law and international humanitarian principles. Established in 1863, the ICRC is at the origin of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.



## HIGHLIGHTS

The floods in the south of Russia have demonstrated once again how vulnerable is a human being to the forces of nature. According to the Russian Ministry for Emergency Situations (EMERCOM), the number of victims amounted to more than 250,000 people. The floods led to dozens of casualties. In many places people had to evacuate their homes; many houses were partially or totally destroyed. The infrastructure of the region was also disrupted.

The ICRC in collaboration with the Russian Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies provided immediate assistance to the flood victims. By late June, the ICRC delivered 274 tons of assistance (about 400,000 USD) to more than 28,000 most affected, including the residents of remote mountain areas. In order to adapt to the needs of the population, as they had repeatedly been articulated by the Russian authorities, the ICRC made some changes to the sets of food and non-food items subject to distribution. The ICRC and the local branches of the Russian Red Cross delivered household goods, food and hygienic kits: plastic sheeting for shelter purposes, blankets and jerricans, second-hand clothes, canned tomatoes and meat, buckwheat, butter, tea and sugar; soap, laundry detergent, toothbrushes and toothpaste.

The ICRC and the local branches of the Red Cross continue to monitor the situation and assess the needs of the victims, as well as to plan the activities in other regions. The ICRC maintains close contact with the Russian EMERCOM and Civil Defence Departments, as well as with the local authorities.

## **BUDGETARY NEEDS**

In its annual appeal for 2002, the ICRC requests nearly 34 mln dollars to finance its activities in the Russian Federation. Of this, about 27 mln dollars are planned for relief operations in the North Caucasus. (Further details on [www.icrc.org](http://www.icrc.org))

**THE RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT MOVEMENT, LEAD BY THE ICRC, PROVIDED IN JUNE 2002 FOOD AND NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS AND SOUTHERN RUSSIA FOR ABOUT 80,000 IDPs.**

## CHECHNYA

### Food assistance (dry food and bread)

In June, the ICRC, in cooperation with the Russian Red Cross (RRC), assisted 45,500 beneficiaries with bread, soap, oil, sugar and tea. This programme targeted vulnerable groups in Grozny, Shali, Gudermes, Argun, Urus Martan, Achkhoy Martan and Kurchaloy. Over the same period national RRC and ICRC staff conducted a new re-registration of the beneficiaries.

The ICRC also provided basic foodstuffs and wheat flour to social and paramedical institutions and distributed food parcels to 966 beneficiaries in 5 IDP centres.

### Non-food assistance

Since December 1st, 2000, the ICRC, which rehabilitated pumping station No 1 in Grozny, has started distribution of chlorinated water to the population of the city from two water tanks (75 m<sup>3</sup> each) with a present daily average output of more than 713 m<sup>3</sup> which covers the needs of around 35,600 people. Overall, in June 2002, 21,390 m<sup>3</sup> of water were provided.

In June 3,141 school kits and 2,201 pairs of shoes were distributed to Chechen children staying at holidays camp of the North Caucasus.

### Medical assistance

In June, the ICRC provided the traumatological and surgical departments of 10 hospitals in Chechnya with medicines and medical material. The medical input delivered by the ICRC was equivalent to 26,300 USD; the above mentioned hospitals received surgical equipment for the sum of 25,720 USD. In June 2 people were provided with wheel-chairs.

Furthermore, the ICRC is implementing, since the 1st of March 2002, a Primary Health Care programme in cooperation with the RRC and the Chechen Ministry of Health. The assistance has amounted to 17,000 USD in June. It is provided to 23 primary medical care structures (polyclinics, ambulatories and feldsher-obstetrics or FAPs) of Shali and Urus Martan districts. The structures with qualified medical personal (polyclinics and ambulatories) are supplied with medicines while the FAPs, with no qualified staff, are visited and supported by 2 RRC mobile medical teams. The assortment and quantity of the drugs distributed to the FAPs are limited. In addition, the RRC runs a fixed medical point in Grozny. To complete the programme, a specialist team is in charge of the monitoring.

### Co-operation with National Society

The ICRC supports the visiting nurses programme of the RRC in Chechnya. 720 bedridden elderly are assisted on a regular basis by 57 nurses and provided with fresh and dry food on a monthly basis and with hygienic kits every 6 months.

## CHECHNYA

### FOOD ASSISTANCE (June 2002)

1,111	food parcels
532,643	loaves of bread
1,310 kg	wheat flour
55,429 l	oil
55,429 kg	sugar
46,277	tea (boxes of 200 gr)
1,310 kg	potatoes
524 kg	onions
1,310 kg	beans

### NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE (June 2002)

110,334	soap (bars)
5	kitchen sets
60	blankets
480m <sup>2</sup>	plastic sheeting

### MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS (June 2002)

1,731	consultations
735	of them for children

### RED CROSS SET UP IN CHECHNYA ICRC

77	national staff
12	daily workers
13	vehicles

### RRC

83	staff
57	volunteers
11	vehicles

### What is a mobile medical team?

A team includes two doctors (a general practitioner and a paediatrician), a nurse and a driver. They give basic medical advice and, if needed, distribute medicines. A fixed dispensary team usually includes three doctors (a co-ordinator, a general practitioner and a paediatrician) and a nurse.

## Mine awareness

The number of landmine and unexploded ordnance victims among the civilian population in Chechnya is of particular concern for the ICRC. As a result, a mine awareness programme has been initiated there with a special focus on children who run the highest risk to be maimed or killed by these weapons. The aim is to limit this risk by informing children of the danger of landmine and unexploded ordnance present and by teaching them some basic rules of behaviour. In June, a new issue of "Stelaad" ("Rainbow" in Chechen) children magazine came out. It contains information on mine awareness for the children. The magazine explains to the children in a clear form (with the help of poems and pictures) why they are not allowed to play in certain places, why they should select safe roads and should not touch unknown items, even if they look quite attractive; why it is dangerous to play with unexploded ordnance. Each message is additionally described in a neat colourful illustration demonstrating which measures of caution should be taken with respect to mines and unexploded ammunition.

The KVN team of Grozny (a student humour and entertainment club) involved in mine awareness activities managed to learn in June about general ICRC activities in Ingushetia, where the IDPs from Chechnya are settled.

In June the animated cartoon "Cheerdig and his friends" was completed. Through the adventures of a Chechen boy, Cheerdig, children learn about the dangers originating from mines. In the cartoon Cheerdig is travelling back to his home with his friends, something which is familiar to all children. The realistic patterns used in the film allow children to understand the danger of mines and more importantly how to apply this knowledge in their daily activities. The ICRC mine awareness team and other organisations will use the cartoon in their presentations for children. It will also be broadcast on Chechen television.

## INGUSHETIA

The Republic continues to host about 150,000 officially registered IDPs from Chechnya, a heavy burden to bear for the local population. Some 31,000 people are accommodated in IDP camps, but the majority live in collective centres (sometimes defined as) and in host families, straining the latter's economic conditions.

Following several weeks of preparations, in June the ICRC began a process of updating its IDP caseload information.

All members of households that are part of the IDP Programme and eligible for assistance are required to present themselves to the ICRC to verify and update their information-personal profiles. The activity is being undertaken at each of the points used for distributions.

Once the head of the household along with all those living with him or her are presented along with their supporting documentation, and the profile is updated, they are given a voucher by the ICRC. The voucher, containing important household information, will be presented at the next distribution in order for the household to receive their assistance of food parcels and hygiene kits.

## INGUSHETIA

### FOOD ASSISTANCE (June 2002)

8,836 food parcels

### NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE (June 2002)

8,836 hygienic kits  
53,020 candles

### WATER AND SANITATION (June 2002)

Overall:	3,425 m <sup>3</sup>
Daily:	114 m <sup>3</sup>
Showers:	13(138 cabins)
Bladders:	20
Pits:	12
Water trucks:	8

**THE ICRC PROVIDES  
ABOUT 40,000 IDPs WITH  
FRESH WATER DAILY.**



As a result of the current exercise, distributions that would have begun at the beginning of July are being delayed until August. In sum, the Verification/Update is a means of gathering more complete information about ICRC beneficiaries so that the caseload can be more effectively managed in the future. Ultimately, the ICRC will be able to better target those IDPs who are in the most need of assistance.

### **Food assistance (dry food and bread)**

The ICRC assists IDPs on a regular basis with food (family parcels) on a two-three month cycle basis through more than 40 points of distribution. In April started the 11th round of food and non-food distribution in Ingushetia. This round IDPs are given new food parcels and new hygienic kits of which more than 8,800 were distributed in June.

### **Non-food assistance**

Besides food, the ICRC provides hygienic kits and candles to IDPs. These distributions also take place every two to three months.

### **Water and sanitation**

The ICRC has taken strong effort to make drinking water available wherever there are major concentrations of IDPs in Ingushetia. Since summer 2000, when the ICRC made it a priority to improve the hygienic situation in IDP camps, it built shower installations which were then insulated for the winter period. A total of 13 of them with the capacity of 138 cabins are currently at the disposal of IDPs. In addition, fresh water is provided to roughly 40,000 IDPs on a daily basis, through a network of 20 bladders.

### **Medical assistance**

Since July 2001 the ICRC is concentrating its efforts on increasing its aid to the main hospital of the Ingush republic in Nazran. In June the medical input delivered by the ICRC was equivalent to 8,470 USD, including 1 pair of crutches and 3 wheel-chairs for IDPs.

### **Co-operation with National Society**

The ICRC regularly supports the programs of the RRC. In June, 1,600 children received 2 snacks per week in the Playroom Programme which runs in 14 locations in the IDP camps. In the playrooms children aged 3-6 have the opportunity to play and participate in organized activities under the guidance of trained teachers.

The RRC visiting nurses programme is providing bedridden elderly persons (130 people) with basic care. Beneficiaries receive food parcels, wheat flour on a monthly basis and hygienic kits every 6 months.

### **Mine awareness**

In June the ICRC completed brainstorming on the update of information for the billboards on mine awareness placed in IDP collective centres. 337 respondents were asked. The ideas were further developed and tested in the field. Many respondents believe that the billboards should speak about the mines themselves, i.e.

## **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

### **What's in a food parcel?**

3 kg of buck wheat, 500 g tea, 500 g of tinned cheese, 2 kg of sugar, 1,3 kg of tinned beef, 870 g of butter, 800 g of tomato paste

### **What's Bread and SOST programme?**

12 loaves of bread, 1 kg of sugar, 1 l of oil, 1 pcs of toilet soap, 1 pcs of laundry soap, 1 box of tea (200 g)

### **What's in a hygienic kit?**

150 g of toothpaste, 2 toothbrushes, 720 g of laundry soap, 400 g of toilet soap, 1 kg of washing powder

### **What's in a kitchen set?**

1 cooking pot (7 l), 1 frying pan, 5 bowls, 5 plates, 5 cups, 5 knives, 5 forks, 5 table spoons

### **What's in a school kit?**

2 copybooks, 2 pens, 1 pad of drawing paper, 1 box of colour pencils, 1 box of water colours, 1 eraser, 1 pencil sharpener

### **What kind of surgical assistance?**

Medicines, including antibiotics and anaesthetics, medicines for narcosis, sutures, infusions, IV sets, catheters, X-ray material

types of mines, their shape, size, colour and contain photos of mines. Obviously, the billboards should also deliver the messages promoting cautiousness and explaining the danger.

## **DAGHESTAN**

### **Food assistance (dry food, hot meals and bread)**

In June, the ICRC carried out relief distributions in Botlikh and Tsumada regions covering 2,248 beneficiaries with sugar, oil, salt and wheat flour. These are civilians still suffering from the consequences of the summer 1999 violence.

### **Non-food assistance**

In June the ICRC distributed more than 6,700 hygienic kits among the returnees in the above-mentioned districts helping them to improve their living conditions.

### **Medical assistance**

In June, the ICRC provided medical assistance to the Khassavuyrt Central Hospital for the sum of 3,250 USD.

### **Co-operation with National Society**

The RRC is also running the home visiting nurses programme for about 220 beneficiaries, mainly bedridden elderly people. They receive food parcels, wheat flour and medicines on a monthly basis and hygienic kits every 6 months.

In cooperation with the RRC 57 psychological consultations were provided to people in Daghestan.

### **Mine awareness**

In schools in the Novolak region, a contest of pictures took place. The contest brought together 60 children and 9 teachers. On the basis of these drawings the ICRC keeps working at posters for children on mine awareness and danger of unexploded ordnance.

The school children of two Daghestani districts that suffered from hostilities develop an illustrated brochure "Be Aware of Mines".

An indicator of the ICRC mine awareness activities in Daghestan is a recent article in the local paper - "The Voice of Time". It tells the story of a 9th-grade pupil who found a mine outside the village and informed the authorities about this. As a result, the mine was defused.

The ICRC also devises the plot for a puppet show for children, which is to be staged in the schools of the Novolak and Botlikh districts. The show will contain explicit messages on what should be done if a mine is detected.

## **NORTH OSSETIA, KABARDINO-BALKARIA AND THE SOUTH OF RUSSIA**

In the southern regions of Russia (Astrakhan, Volgograd, Krasnodar, Rostov, Saratov, Stavropol, Kalmykia, Adygea, Karachayevo -

## **DAGHESTAN**

### **FOOD ASSISTANCE**

**(June 2002)**

6,744 kg sugar

6,744 l oil

1,128 kg salt

33,720 kg wheat flour

### **NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE**

**(June 2002)**

6,737 hygienic kits

Cherkessia) the RRC, with the ICRC support, provided assistance to about 4,550 Chechen IDPs in June. Over 1,350 IDPs also received food and non-food assistance in Kabardino-Balkaria and North Ossetia.

### **Food assistance (dry food and bread)**

The RRC distributed over 1,786 food parcels to vulnerable Chechen IDPs in these regions in June.

### **Non-food assistance**

In the southern regions of Russia, listed above, as well as in Kabardino-Balkaria and North Ossetia, the RRC, with the ICRC support, distributed sets of clothes, underwear, shoes, blankets, hygienic kits to IDPs from Chechnya.

### **Co-operation with National Society**

In Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia, Kalmykia, Adygea, Karachayevo-Cherkessia, Krasnodar and Stavropol regions the RRC, supported by the ICRC, runs the home visiting nurses programme for the elderly (1,267 beneficiaries). They receive food parcels and medicines on a monthly basis and hygienic kits every 6 months.

In June, the Krasnodar region received two wheel-chairs.

### **Psychological and legal counselling**

In the South of Russia the RRC, supported by the ICRC and the International Federation, provides IDPs from Chechnya with psycho-social counselling and legal advice. Psychological counselling and legal advice has also been organised for IDPs in North Ossetia and Kabardino-Balkaria.

### **Mine awareness**

The ICRC continues activities within the "Child to Child" programme in sanatoria in several republics and regions of the North Caucasus, where the children have a break from their dire living conditions in Chechnya. In June, 12 lessons were given to a total of 192 Chechen children, 55 children were additionally attending the lessons. The ICRC disseminated 2,955 comic books "Ascend" and 1,984 game sheets - "Find the Safest Way". Additionally 486 mine awareness leaflets were given to teachers.

The ICRC also plans to publish a colourful leaflet for children. It will contain key messages and information on mine awareness in a clear and easy-to-remember form. The ideas for the design of the leaflet were collected jointly with the children in the Nalchik sanatorium, bearing in mind the specific needs of the kids as they return to Chechnya. The discussion involved 47 children, who shared their views on the form and content of the leaflet. A similar brochure for adults is also being designed.

## **REGIONAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE**

All over the North Caucasus and the South of Russia (Chechnya, Ingushetia, Dagestan, North Ossetia, Kabardino-Balkaria,

## **NORTH OSSETIA, KABARDINO-BALKARIA, SOUTH OF RUSSIA**

### **FOOD ASSISTANCE (June 2002)**

1,786 food parcels  
8,775 kg wheat flour

### **NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE (June 2002)**

1,016 hygienic kit  
564 sets of clothes

### **CONSULTATIONS (June 2002)**

1,147 psychological  
713 legal

## **RED CROSS STAFF IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS AND SOUTH OF RUSSIA**

### **ICRC**

19 expatriates permanently based in Nalchik and 270 national employees not including those in Chechnya.

### **RUSSIAN RED CROSS**

Regular staff, excluding Chechnya - 151 (plus 22 HQ staff in Moscow), rescue service included. RRC can mobilise hundreds of voluntary workers to support its operation in the region.

### **INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION**

Delegates and local staff in Moscow offer support to the Russian Red Cross outside the North Caucasus

Karachayevo-Cherkessia, Adygea, Kalmykia, Stavropol and Krasnodar regions) the RRC, with the ICRC's support, assists about 3,800 vulnerable local residents with food parcels and wheat flour on a monthly basis and with hygienic kits - once in 6 months.

## **OTHER ICRC ACTIVITIES**

### **VISITS TO DETAINEES**

Following the agreement with the Russian Government in March 2000, the ICRC was granted access to all people deprived of their freedom in connection with the situation in Chechnya, wherever they are being held.

The ICRC delegates regularly visit detainees in detention places under the responsibility of both the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice. Since May 2000, they have visited 50 detention places.

The main aim of ICRC visits is to assess the conditions of detention and to ensure that detainees are treated humanely. The ICRC has developed an active dialogue with the detaining authorities and delegates regularly present to them their observations and recommendations.

Persons who have lost contact with their relatives as well as detainees visited by the ICRC are given an opportunity to re-establish contact with their next of kin by writing Red Cross Messages. These Red Cross Messages are distributed by the ICRC, with the support of the Chechen branch of the Russian Red Cross, inside Chechnya.

## **PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW (IHL)**

While the main objective of IHL dissemination to the armed forces in the Russian Federation is to integrate the essential notions of international humanitarian law into the training programme of officers and soldiers, the ICRC makes a special effort to directly address troops engaged in the North Caucasus whenever possible in order to inform them about the basics of the law of war and the ICRC.

A travelling exhibition, called "Humanity and War", which presents IHL, the Red Cross Movement, the ICRC and its objectives, is being shown in the regions of the North Caucasus and the South of Russia. It has already been on display in Tuapse, Nalchik, Vladikavkaz, Armavir, Maykop, Anapa, Mineralny Vody and Pyatigorsk.

### **DETENTION VISITS**

#### **NUMBER OF VISITS BY ICRC DELEGATES**

(June 2002)

In Chechnya:	3
Outside Chechnya:	4
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>7</b>

#### **TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS**

(Since May 2000)

In Chechnya:	60
Outside Chechnya:	118
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Number of places visited: 50</b>	

### **IHL PRESENTATIONS TO ARMED FORCES**

(June 2002)

- Ministry of Defence: 2 presentations - 280 soldiers and sergeants
- Ministry of Interior: 2 presentations - 266 officers, sergeants and soldiers of spetsnaz and OMON (special forces); 9 presentations - 1,483 officers, sergeants and soldiers of the Interior Troops; 4 presentations - 196 junior officers of the MOI training centers; 3 presentations - 100 employees and officers of the MOI
- Border Guards: 1 presentation - 250 sergeants and newly recruited soldiers
- The Institute of Teachers' Advanced Training: 4 presentations - 142 teachers
- 1 presentation for 36 secondary school teachers