

# CHILDREN in THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Briefing by Carel de Rooy  
UNICEF Representative  
Russian Federation  
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For every child  
Health, Education, Equality, Protection  
ADVANCE HUMANITY

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# CONTENTS

## Cover Photo:

Members of a football team of young amputees – all of them landmine survivors – in Grozny, Chechnya, Russian Federation. The team is supported by UNICEF.

**Credit:** UNICEF/RUSS-01118/Giacomo Pirozzi

<b>Key Statistics</b>	<b>Page 2</b>
<b>At a Glance: UNICEF in the Russian Federation</b>	<b>Page 3</b>
<b>Key Challenges for Children</b>	<b>Page 4</b>
<b>UNICEF Responds</b>	<b>Page 6</b>
<b>UNICEF in Action: North Caucasus</b>	<b>Page 7</b>
<b>UNICEF in Action: Beslan</b>	<b>Page 10</b>

## KEY STATISTICS

Total population (2003)**	145,000,000
Children under 18 (thousands) (2003)	30,500,000
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (2002)	16.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) (2002)	13.3
Annual no. of births (thousands) (2002)	1,397
Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)*	26
Life expectancy at birth (years)	67
- Males	58.5
- Females	72.0
Net primary school enrolment (m/f) (%)*	93/ 93
Total fertility rate 2002	1.32
HIV/AIDS adult (15-49) prevalence rate (%)*	0.9
- Total number as of August 2004	292,821
GNI per capita (US\$)*	2,140

*Source: Social Monitor 2004: Economic growth and child poverty, in the CEE/CIS and the Baltic states, \*The State of the World's Children 2004, \*\*Russian Federation Population Census, October 2002*

# AT A GLANCE: UNICEF in the Russian Federation



## North-Western federal region

### Early childhood development

- Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
- Iodine Deficiency Disorders prevention

### Young Peoples' Health and Development & HIV/AIDS

- Information centres
- Integrated youth -friendly services
- Youth Friendly Clinics
- Mother -to-Child-Transmission prevention
- Care and Support to HIV-infected and affected children and families

### Child Protection

- Alternatives to institutions
- Street children

## Privoljjsky federal region

### Early childhood development

- Iodine Deficiency Disorders prevention

### Child Protection

- Alternatives to institutions
- Street children

## Urals federal region

### Early childhood development

- Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
- Iodine Deficiency Disorders prevention

### Young Peoples' Health and Development & HIV/AIDS

- Information centres
- Integrated youth -friendly services
- Life Skills education
- Youth Friendly medical clinics
- Care and Support to HIV-infected and affected children and families

## Central Federal Region

### Early childhood development

- Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
- Iodine Deficiency Disorders prevention

### Young Peoples' Health and Development & HIV/AIDS

- Information centres
- Integrated youth -friendly services
- Youth Friendly medical clinics
- Life Skills education
- Mother -to-Child-Transmission prevention
- Care and Support to HIV-infected and affected children and families

### Child Protection

- Alternatives to institutions
- Street children

## Siberian federal region

### Early childhood

- Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
- Iodine Deficiency Disorders prevention

### Young Peoples' Health and Development and HIV/AIDS

- Information centres
- Integrated youth -friendly services
- Youth Friendly Clinics
- Life skills education
- Care and Support to HIV-infected and affected children and families

## Southern federal region

### Early childhood development

- Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative
- Iodine Deficiency Disorders prevention

### Young Peoples' Health and Development & HIV/AIDS

- Youth Friendly medical clinics
- Integrated youth -friendly services
- Life Skills education
- Care and Support to HIV-infected and affected children and families

## Far Eastern federal region

### Early childhood development

- Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative



# KEY CHALLENGES FOR CHILDREN

## BACKGROUND

Women, children and young people in the Russian Federation are feeling the impact of economic and social transition. Despite recent economic growth in Russia, poverty remains widespread and children are at greater risk of poverty than any other group. Between 1990 and 2000, falls in national wealth meant falls in spending on basic social services such as education and health.

There have been small increases in real wages and GDP and the proportion of people living below subsistence minimum levels has fallen slightly. But the benefits of economic growth are not being felt by everyone and poverty still hits families with children first and hardest, as well as those with low levels of education and those in rural areas.

The causes of poverty include low wages, high levels of unemployment and under-employment and widening gaps between rich and poor. These problems exacerbate growing social problems such as family breakdown, violence and the rising numbers of “social orphans” in state care.

In July 2004, the new government announced plans to prioritise economic growth and poverty reduction. UNICEF welcomes the intention to halve poverty in three years by stimulating the economy. But economic growth alone will not end poverty or ensure human rights, social justice or human development.

## KEY CHALLENGES

- **Poverty:** About 30% of the country’s population, or nearly 40 million people, live below the poverty line of 1,817 Roubles per month (approximately \$60), rising to 57% of children and 80% of families with three or more children. The richest 10% of the population has 32% of all cash income while the poorest 10% have only 2.3%.
- **Cuts in social spending :** Real spending on health and education has fallen sharply since 1989, undermining two key safeguards against the impact of poverty. Real education spending per child, for example, has fallen to 56% of its 1990 level and parents now contribute more than the state to the cost of their children’s schooling.
- **Fewer children:** The population is falling and aging, with 7.2 million fewer children today than 10 years ago. As their numbers decrease, children become less visible in the social and political landscape. Falling marriage rates and rising divorce reflect social instability and lack of confidence about the future.
- **Child mortality and morbidity :** the country has cut infant and child mortality in recent years, but there are concerns about child and adolescent morbidity and disability and about disparities across Russia’s 89 regions. Infant mortality in 2001 ranged from 42 deaths before the age of one for every 1,000 live births in Chukotka in the far East of the country, to 9.2 per 1,000 in St. Petersburg. Many children are exposed to iodine deficiency disorders (IDD) that reduce intellectual capacity by up to 15%. Only 35% of the population consumes the iodised salt that staves off IDD. The country is not on track to reach the international target of universal salt iodisation by 2005. Maternal and child health is jeopardised by anaemia and fewer than 50% of all babies are exclusively breastfed until the age of four months. The maternal mortality rate, while decreasing, is still 33.6 deaths for every 100,000 live births.

- **Falling life expectancy:** There are more deaths due to accidents, violence, and other preventable causes including smoking and alcohol and the re-emergence of diseases such as tuberculosis. By 2002, average life expectancy at birth had dropped to an average of 65.6, and as low as 59 years for men.
- **Deteriorating Education:** Pre-school enrolment and availability have fallen. Primary school enrolment is universal, but completion rates for basic education are falling and there are serious concerns about the quality of education, particularly in under-financed rural schools.
- **HIV/AIDS:** Russia faces one of the world's biggest epidemics. There are 280,000 officially registered cases of HIV infection – approaching 0.2% of the population. But unofficial estimates suggest that more than one million people are living with HIV/AIDS, nearly 1% of the population. Most of those infected are under the age of 30 and two-thirds are injecting drug users (IDUs). It is estimated that there are more than three million injecting drug users across the country – 1-2% of the population. Sexual transmission is on the rise as the epidemic moves into the mainstream population, up from 4.7% of known cases in 2001 to 19.4% in 2003. The number of children born to HIV positive mothers is also growing. Of the 7,600 children born to HIV positive mothers to date, 70% were born between 2002 and 2004. Over 20% of these children have been abandoned to state care at birth.
- **Young people's health and development:** Young people are of special concern to UNICEF and its partners. The current generation of young people has lived through a period of extraordinary change and uncertainty. Today, they lack relevant services and information and, very often, opportunity and hope. There is little understanding of their needs, or their potential to make positive changes in society. For many, increasingly risky behaviour is a reflection of severe stress, leading to very high rates of accidental death, suicide, and alcohol and drug abuse. The rates of sexually-transmitted infections among young people in Russia have doubled in the last decade.
- **Child Protection:** Rising poverty, family stress and family breakdown mean more children at risk. At the end of 2002, more than 2% of all Russian children – almost 700,000 – were either orphaned or without parental custody. Around 500,000 children (2% of the entire child population) were living in institutions. There are no consistent statistics on the number of street children across the country, with estimates ranging from 40,000 to 3.5 million. Moscow alone has an estimated 33,000 homeless children. Whatever the true figures, it is clear that this is a growing phenomenon and that these children are extremely vulnerable to alcohol and drug addiction, HIV infection, violence and exploitation. Russia is also a major source country for the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, and a transit and destination country for people who are trafficked for sex or labour from other parts of the region and on to the Gulf States, western Europe and North America.
- **Conflict:** The conflict in the Chechen Republic has caused complete devastation and scattered the population. An entire generation is growing up knowing nothing but displacement, fear and insecurity. The population of the capital, Grozny, has fallen from 350,000 in the 1980s to 90,000 today. Around 216,000 people are displaced within Chechnya, and around 40,000 people still live in neighbouring Ingushetia. Recent events, particularly the siege of School Number One in Beslan, North Ossetia and its tragic aftermath, have seized world attention and heightened tensions in an already volatile region.

## UNICEF RESPONDS

UNICEF has worked in the Russian Federation since 1997. Our 2003-2005 Country Programme has four elements: Early Childhood Development, Young People Health and Development (including HIV/AIDS), Child Protection and the Emergency Programme in the North Caucasus.

### **Action on Early Childhood Development**

- UNICEF supports the development of comprehensive legislation on the prevention of Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) which has been submitted to the State Duma. We are building political commitment and raising awareness about the importance of salt iodisation among key players, while strengthening the iodisation monitoring system and supporting an IDD survey;
- UNICEF promotes the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative– hospitals that support and encourage the exclusive breastfeeding of newborn babies. As of August 2004, 173 maternity hospitals in 36 regions of Russia were certified as Baby Friendly and 14% of births were taking place in baby friendly facilities. We aim to expand the number of baby-friendly hospitals, while continuing to advocate for legislation on the marketing of breastfeeding substitutes in conformity with the International Code created by UNICEF and WHO;
- We work with the Ministry of Health to promote effective parenting in early childhood, and will develop a training programme for parents in 2005.

### **Action on Young Peoples' Health and Development**

- UNICEF has supported the establishment of 37 Youth-Friendly Health Services (YFS), in nine Russian regions since 1999 and aims to strengthen and expand this network. We have helped to develop quality standards for YFS accepted by the Ministry of Health and have worked with WHO and UNFPA to develop training guidelines;
- We support the introduction of life skills-based education in schools in two pilot regions;
- We support the Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) Coordination Council in partnership with the Ministry of Health, to prevent maternal transmission of HIV. We have supported an assessment in 10 regions of Russia on the prevention of MTCT and provide care and support for children affected by HIV/AIDS;
- We will introduce a training programme for health care and social workers, teachers and parents in selected regions on prevention of MTCT and care for HIV positive children;
- We advocate for appropriate legislation and policies for HIV affected children.

### **Action on Child Protection**

- UNICEF provides advocacy and technical assistance for policy development, including the adoption of the National Plan of Action on Children;
- We have been instrumental in the establishment of a network of Ombudsmen for Children in 15 Russian regions and aim to expand and strengthen this network in the coming years;
- We aim to strengthen prevention and early interventions for families in crisis, so that they receive the help they need before their problems escalate;
- UNICEF aims to prevent child institutionalization and cut the number of children already living in residential care. We work with the Ministry of Health and Social Development and the World Bank to develop the legal and strategic foundations for child care reform. We support government and NGO efforts to develop family-based alternatives to institutionalization for children deprived of parental care. And we carry out high level advocacy to strengthen alternatives through legislation and increased budgetary allocations;
- We support the All Russian Union of NGOs in its work to mobilize society for children;
- We help to train and build the capacity of regional and local authorities to build a truly protective environment for children who are particularly vulnerable.

### KEY STATISTICS

#### Chechnya :

- Total population: 1,000,000;
- Internally displaced: 216,000;
- Child population aged 3 to17: 212,000;
- Infant mortality rate (2004): 21.7/28.9 per 1,000 live births (national average: 13.3).
- About 50% of the population lives on less than 21 -33 rubles per day (US\$ 0.7 to 1.1).
- With over 3,100 victims (including more than 700 children) recorded by UNICEF alone since 1995, Chechnya may be the worst mine affected area in the world.

#### Ingushetia :

- Total population: 475,000;
- Internally displaced from Chechnya: 44,000 (including 16,000 children aged 3 to 17)
- Internally displaced from North Ossetia 19,000 ;
- Infant mortality rate (2003): 28.1 per 1,000 live births;
- GDP per capita: \$253 per year. Some 90% of IDPs are unemployed.

### BACKGROUND

UNICEF focuses on four main sectors:

- Education
- Mine Action/Child Protection
- Health
- Water

**Structure:** We have 19 staff members working on the emergency programme: four in Moscow and 15 in Nazran, Ingushetia. We have an office and warehouse in Nazran and an office in Vladikavkaz (North Ossetia).

**Funding:** The needs outlined in the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) have grown from \$4.4 million in 2000 to \$6.26 million in 2004. The donor response has been good, ranging from 87% of the amount requested in 2001 to 102% in 2003, but only 73% to date in 2004 (\$4.6 million). Over \$24 million has been received by the Emergency Programme to date. Key donors include ECHO, BPRM, DFID, the Netherlands, Sweden and the German Natcom. For 2005, following the Beslan crisis, the estimated CAP requirements will reach \$6.56 million.

**Where we work:** Our focus is gradually shifting towards Chechnya itself, rather than Ingushetia and other neighbouring republics.

**Partners:** Most of our cooperation takes place at the local level. We work closely with the Ministries of Education and Health in Chechnya and Ingushetia and with EMERCOM and the Ministry of Social Protection in Chechnya (for Mine Action activities). We work in cooperation with other UN agencies working in the area, namely WHO (Health and Mine Action), WFP (School feeding), OCHA (coordination) and UNESCO (Education). And we have strengthened our cooperation with ICRC on Mine Action. We are, increasingly, working with local NGOs.

## WHAT WE DO

Our focus is shifting away from a purely humanitarian response towards long-term rehabilitation in the following areas:

### Education :

- Primary and secondary education for more than 3,500 displaced children at 'parallel' schools in camps or settlements in Ingushetia and education supplies for regular Ingush schools to support 4,500 displaced pupils from Chechnya.
- Management of four kindergartens for displaced children in Ingushetia and five kindergartens in Grozny, Chechnya;
- Pre-school education for 1,200 children at ten Child-Friendly Spaces in Chechnya and Ingushetia, and ten Early Childhood Education Centres for 500 children in rural Chechnya;
- Non-formal education and vocational training for 360 school drop-outs in Chechnya;
- Rehabilitation of 30 education facilities in Chechnya (15 in 2004 alone).
- Training and literature for around 170 teachers in Chechnya and Ingushetia each year;
- Training sessions for teachers on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (two training sessions held in Chechnya in 2004).
- Distribution of supplies to schools in Chechnya and Ingushetia. In 2004 alone:
  - 1.7 million items of stationery for more than 20,600 pupils;
  - 10,650 textbooks;
  - 12,650 recreational and sport items for 20,300 pupils;
  - 1,760 sets of school furniture for more than 7,000 pupils;
  - 120 items for the School for Deaf Children in Grozny to benefit 70 pupils;
  - 10,000 school posters on the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- Education supplies (furniture, textbooks, schoolbags, stationery) for the six functioning schools in Beslan, North Ossetia, worth around \$200,000 (1<sup>st</sup> week of October, 2004).
- Support for extra-curricular and vocational centres for children in Ingushetia and Chechnya;
- Plans underway for peace education and tolerance building for North Caucasus in 2005.

### Mine Action/Child Protection :

- We draw attention to the risks of mines and unexploded ordnance (UXO), calling on authorities to protect children and advocating for the adoption of the Mine Ban Treaty;
- Mine risk education (MRE) is now part of the secondary school curricula in Chechnya and more than 240,000 MRE books have been provided;
- More than 400 schoolteachers from secondary schools in Chechnya have been trained by UNICEF MRE instructors and more than 143,000 children have seen MRE presentations and have received notebooks, pens, posters and t-shirts with MRE messages;
- Medical equipment has been provided to the Republican Clinical Hospital in Chechnya to rehabilitate disabled children and to the Vladikavkaz and Grozny Prosthetic Workshops;
- More than 200 children have received prosthetic limbs, with 968 wheelchairs, 2,000 crutches and 3,500 walking sticks distributed to child survivors and children with other disabilities;
- Psycho-social help has been offered to more than 250 children affected by mines/UXO;
- Vocational training in computing, basic English, carpentry, tailoring for 140 mine/UXO survivors and other disabled adolescents and support for a football team of young amputees;
- Professional training for five doctors from Grozny on the physical rehabilitation of disabled people at the best clinics and centres in other parts of the Russian Federation;
- Information gathering and data analysis on mine/UXO incidents, with the creation of the only database (IMSMA) on mine/UXO incidents recorded in Chechnya since 1995. More than 3,400 entries registered to date;
- Support for the main local NGO partner (Voice of the Mountains) to ensure the future sustainability of the mine awareness and education programme;
- Launch of psycho-social rehabilitation programme for children and families in Beslan (first phase launched during 1<sup>st</sup> week of October);
- Additional child protection projects for street-children and orphans to be introduced in 2005.

**Health:**

- Support for 34 Maternal-Child health (MCH) clinics in Chechnya and 8 in Ingushetia, including:
  - Provision of 117 MCH-kits, 14 emergency kits, 861 infant starter kits, equipment such as infant incubators and gynaecological armchairs as well as consumable items and drugs;
  - Physical rehabilitation of two children hospitals in Grozny;
  - Two training sessions on the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses for 40 primary - health care workers in the Achkhoy-Martan District in Chechnya;
- Support for immunisation, including:
  - physical rehabilitation of the National Cold centre in Grozny, Chechnya;
  - equipment for vaccination centres: 12 freezers, 130 refrigerators, 217 cold boxes, 727 vaccine carriers, 14,040 ice-packs, 102 voltage stabilizers and medical consumables, as well as 3 million disposable syringes;
  - distribution of 25,000 awareness-raising leaflets;
  - two training sessions for health workers in 2004;
- A Mother Empowerment Programme for vulnerable mothers in Chechnya and displaced mothers in Ingushetia, including distribution of 75,000 leaflets and 20,000 breastfeeding brochures;
- Training on the integrated management of childhood illnesses, including breast-feeding, for public health workers.
- Provision of more than 20 tons of emergency medical equipment, drugs and other items (worth around \$90,000) to hospitals in Beslan and Vladikavkaz (4-10 September, 2004).
- HIV/sexually-transmitted infection prevention activities, including the establishment of Youth Friendly Clinics and Youth Information Centres (planned for 2005).
- Young Peoples' Health and Development: organisation of trainings/seminars for government and NGO health professionals; Provision of support, including IT equipment, printing of educational materials in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

**Water:**

- Daily provision of drinking water to 90,000 beneficiaries in Grozny;
- Distribution of 86,000 jerry cans and water containers of different capacities to schoolchildren, hospital patients and vulnerable families in Grozny and installation of 229 water bladders and 500 hand-wash stands in schools and hospitals in Grozny;
- Hygiene education for schoolchildren and awareness-raising campaigns for the general population in Chechnya, including the design, printing and distribution of 16,000 posters, 100,000 pamphlets, and 51,000 calendars;
- Distribution of basic disinfectant, anti-parasite and hygienic products (2001-2004), including 3,420,000 bars of soap, 2,300 litres of medifox, 250,000 kg of chloramide, 12,800 kg of washing powder, and 20,000 kg of chlorinated lime, with the main focus on schools and hospitals in Chechnya and Ingushetia;
- Organization of 21 training workshops for 410 teachers in Chechnya and Ingushetia.

## UNICEF IN ACTION: Beslan

### Background

The true impact of the tragic events that took place on 1-3 September in Beslan (North Ossetia, Russian Federation) is beginning to emerge. Latest data confirm the death of more than 330 people, including over 170 children. The violent outcome of the hostage crisis has also resulted in a significant number of wounded. While the exact number of people who received ambulatory assistance is not known, some 240 people (160 of them children) were still being treated in hospitals in Vladikavkaz and in Beslan at the end of September.

The psychological trauma will last for months – if not years. Those directly affected include not only those hospitalized or wounded, but all survivors and the family members of all those taken hostage (over 1,100 people). The tragedy is liable to affect many other school-age children, particularly in Beslan.

School Number One, which used to host some 900 pupils – was devastated on 3 September, and local authorities plan to demolish the building and to replace it with a monument in memory of the victims. The survivors from School Number One must now be accommodated in Beslan's six remaining schools. Two new schools will be built elsewhere in Beslan.

In the long-term, the Beslan tragedy may fuel disputes between various ethnic and religious groups in the area, which has already suffered from more than a decade of violence and instability. Action is needed to promote dialogue, tolerance and the peaceful settlement of disputes throughout the population – and particularly among the younger generations.

### UNICEF Responds

#### Phase 1: Delivery of Medical Supplies

**Timeframe: Four months: September/December 2004. Budget: US\$ 140,000**

On the night between 3-4 September, UNICEF staff visited four hospitals in Vladikavkaz where most of the wounded children from Beslan had been hospitalized. Discussions with local doctors revealed a critical shortage of a number of essential drugs, equipment and consumables. UNICEF immediately distributed basic emergency supplies such as painkillers and bandages, to the two main hospitals in Vladikavkaz where most children were taken. On 8-10 September, UNICEF delivered US\$90,000 worth of medical equipment, consumables and non-food items, including 20 hospital beds, 20 bedside monitors, 100 blankets, 100 mattresses, 1,000 scalpels and blades, 1,000 sets of bed linen, 1,500 bars of soap, 10,000 pairs of surgical gloves, 30,000 bandages and 90,000 syringes, to five hospitals in Beslan and Vladikavkaz.

#### Phase 2: Support to Equip six schools in Beslan

**Time frame: three months (October to December 2004). Budget: US\$ 400,000**

The Ministry of Education in North Ossetia asked UNICEF to deliver equipment and transport to support the accommodation of about 600 children from School Number One in the other six schools of Beslan and to make the school environment as 'child friendly' and welcoming as possible. The total value of the requested items stands at US \$ 500,000. On 9-10 October UNICEF delivered items worth US \$202,000 to the six schools, to the local Republican Psycho-Social Rehabilitation Centre in Beslan, and to the orphanage and boarding school in Vladikavkaz that are housing some children from School Number One. The items included five fax machines, 42 computers, 1,000 school bags, 1,000 desks and chairs, 100 blackboards, more than 1,000 toys such as dolls and puzzles, gymnastic equipment, 3,000 pens, 6,000 exercise books and almost 30,000 school textbooks.

### **Phase 3: Psychosocial Rehabilitation and Counseling**

**Timeframe : 15 months (October 2004 – December 2005). Budget: US\$ 700,000**

The government responded to the immediate needs by providing teams of counselors from Moscow for the immediate aftermath to work with survivors and their families, and provide grief counseling to those who have lost loved ones. Since October, UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Education of North Ossetia and the Republican Psychosocial Rehabilitation Centre of Vladikavkaz in providing psychosocial support to children and parents affected by the tragedy. The project will run until the end of 2005 and includes the supply of equipment, materials and furniture for two Psychosocial Centres in Beslan and Vladikavkaz – for a total of US\$ 205,000.

The project aims to build the capacity of local specialists to provide psychosocial counselling to approximately 7,000 traumatized children and parents in Beslan. It has four components:

- Capacity building of two psychosocial rehabilitation/counselling centres in Beslan and Vladikavkaz (provision of equipment, materials and furniture);
- Training of 300 local specialists (psychologists, teachers, social workers and doctors), enabling them to provide professional support/counselling to affected children and parents. Experts from the R. Vallenberg's International University for the Family and the Child in St. Peterburg will manage the training, which was developed in consultation with local specialists. The training programme started in mid-October;
- Formation of 60 groups – each comprised of five people, including a trained psychologist, a doctor, a teacher, a social worker and a parent representative – to make contact with affected families in Beslan and provide counselling with the supervision of trained professionals;
- Establishment of a support unit – comprised of a trained psychologist, a teacher and volunteer – based in a room in each of the six functioning schools of Beslan, where schoolchildren can come to share their concerns and receive support. These units will be the first referral point for professional psychosocial counselling. Different game therapies will be used to help children overcome the fear generated by September's events. Children will be encouraged to organise art, sport and music competitions as part of their ordinary schooling.

UNICEF also supports "Broken Flower", a Moscow-based NGO that provides an intensive training course for local specialists on their *mozartika* (game therapy) methodology. An initial training course, due to take place in late November 2004, will be followed by the monitoring of trainees in applying this methodology with the affected population in Beslan

### **Phase 4: Peace and Tolerance Education**

**Timeframe : 12 months (January – December 2005). Budget: US\$ 500,000**

UNICEF, in partnership with local authorities, educational institutions, schools and communities in the region, plans to develop a programme on peace education and tolerance building for children and adolescents across the North Caucasus. Other UN agencies, local and international NGOs and civil society will be consulted and involved. UNICEF will work in coordination with the office of the Plenipotentiary Representative of President Putin in the South Federal District of the Russian Federation, Mr. Dmytry Kozak, to:

- Arrange a meeting of representatives from the Education Ministries of Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia and Dagestan, plus Federal level representatives, to develop a school syllabus on peace and tolerance promotion in education in the North Caucasus (and possibly beyond);
- Organize an overseas study tour by a delegation of representatives of the education, culture and social sectors from Chechnya, Ingushetia, North Ossetia and Dagestan, to acquaint them with the best examples of successful youth programmes on peace education and tolerance building in other regions;
- Support this delegation to develop a strategy and a two-year work plan that would promote peaceful coexistence and tolerance among children and youth ;
- Establish a working group with representatives of different republics to coordinate the peace education/tolerance building project across the region;

- Launch and support a wide range of activities, such as art, sport contests, youth discussions, meetings, festivals, excursions, exchange visits and summer activities, with the participation of children and youth from various republics;
- Organize and facilitate seminars and workshops for school managers, teachers, community leaders and governmental officials on the principles guiding peace education and tolerance building activities.

## Budget

<b>Summary of the revised emergency response budget</b>	
<b>Emergency Response Component</b>	<b>Estimated Cost (US\$)</b>
Phase 1: Delivery of emergency medical and non-food supplies	<b>140,000</b>
Phase 2: Support to equipping of 6 Beslan schools	<b>400,000</b>
Phase 3: Provision of psychosocial rehabilitation and counseling	<b>700,000</b>
Phase 4: Support to peace and tolerance education	<b>500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,740,000</b>

## Pledges

<b>Contributions or pledges received by UNICEF (as of 9 November 2004)</b>		
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Estimated Contribution (US\$)</b>
Canadian Embassy in Moscow	Health supplies	<b>37,980</b>
German Natcom for UNICEF	Not earmarked	<b>120,337</b>
UK Natcom for UNICEF	Health supplies	<b>100,806</b>
UK Natcom for UNICEF	Education supplies	<b>165,000 (pledged)</b>
German Natcom for UNICEF	Psycho-social rehabilitation	<b>369,459</b>
GE Foundation	Not earmarked	<b>50,000 (pledged)</b>
Belgian Government	Psycho-social rehabilitation	<b>123,000 (pledged)</b>
Danish Embassy in Moscow	Psycho-social rehabilitation	<b>50,790</b>
Italian Natcom for UNICEF	Psycho-social rehabilitation	<b>123,153</b>
<b>TOTAL Contributions and Pledges</b>		<b>1,140,525</b>

## Needs

<b>Estimated Funding Requirements (as of 9 November 2004)</b>	
<b>Component</b>	<b>Estimated requirements US\$</b>
Phase I: Medical Supplies	<b>1,214</b>
Phase II: Education Supplies	<b>64,663</b>
Phase III: Psycho-social rehabilitation of children	<b>33,598</b>
Phase IV: Tolerance and Peace Education	<b>500,000</b>
<b>TOTAL Needs</b>	<b>599,475</b>