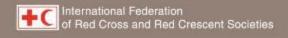


# **Emergency Plan of Action Final Report**

**Belarus: Population Movement** 



| Emergency Appeal MDRBY006                | GLIDE n° <u>OT-2014-000146-BLR</u> |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Operation start date: 3 June 2015        | Operation end date: 31 August 2017 |
| Host National Society: Belarus Red Cross | Operation budget: CHF 624,147      |
| Number of people affected:               | Number of people assisted:         |
| 160,000                                  | 2,157 families/households          |
|  | (approx. 7,300 individuals)        |

#### Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:

Since 2014, IFRC, ICRC and the Swiss Red Cross have been the major supporters of the Belarus Red Cross (BRC) in addressing the acute humanitarian needs of the displaced population arriving in Belarus from Ukraine. A total of ten donors, including seven Partner National Societies and DG ECHO, have contributed to the appeal in the value of CHF 624,147. The following Movement partners supported this operation through the emergency appeal: Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross (from the Canadian Government), Icelandic Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross (from the Swiss Solidarity foundation). In addition, ICRC and Danish Red Cross have supported the operation bilaterally.

#### Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation:

Belarus state authorities including the Department of Citizenship and Migration; Labour, Employment and Social Protection Committees; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; local authorities. Assistance has been also provided in Belarus to the displaced population from Ukraine by UNHCR, IOM, and the Orthodox Church of Belarus.

# A. Situation analysis

# Summary of the situation

The armed conflict in the south-eastern parts of Ukraine – in Donetsk and Luhansk regions – has triggered a massive movement of civilians in search of refuge and security to other parts of Ukraine and beyond, including into neighbouring Belarus and the Russian Federation. According to the President of the Republic of Belarus, Alexander Lukashenko, 160,000 forced migrants from the south-eastern regions of Ukraine affected by the armed conflict have arrived in Belarus since June 2014. According to deputy head of department of citizenship and migration of the Ministry of the Interior (MoI) of the Republic of Belarus, around 60,000 Ukrainian migrants remain in the country – others have either returned home or moved to other countries, such as the Russian Federation or EU member states.

According to MoI, in November 2015, 2,450 persons applied for refugee status and subsidiary protection<sup>1</sup>. Three of them received refugee status, and subsidiary protection was provided to 1,933 Ukrainians. Many displaced people from eastern Ukraine who fled to safer areas in Belarus are traumatised, and many are struggling to settle and integrate. Despite the welcoming attitude and generosity shown by most local people, some negative attitudes are being observed among host communities. These attitudes are rooted in the perception that displaced people receive more favourable treatment and conditions than the host population – migrants from Ukraine are perceived as competitors for employment,

A form of protection granted to people applying for asylum who do not qualify as refugees. According to a BELTA news report from May 2016, "The Belarusian Interior Ministry will continue providing subsidiary protection to Ukrainians coming from the conflict zone, Sergei Kasinsky, the head of the division for refugees and asylum of the citizenship and migration department of the Belarusian Interior Ministry, said on 6 May at a press conference held to mark the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day. [...] 'Subsidiary protection is granted for one year and may be extended if the situation [in the country that the refugee came from] has not improved. Today we believe that the situation has not changed and has not improved enough for us to stop providing subsidiary protection to these people,' Sergei Kasinsky explained."

accommodation, services, benefits and humanitarian assistance. Existing stigma affects the displaced people's ability to earn a living and integrate into the community. While there are some opportunities in the employment market in Belarus and in the area of integration (including housing, access to social welfare and health care), meaningful integration support and humanitarian aid networks are virtually non-existent, therefore the most vulnerable displaced people from Ukraine are struggling to get access to assistance. For some most vulnerable groups (such as mothers with young children, pregnant women, people with disabilities and older people), it is especially difficult and at times impossible to find employment and/or acquire new skills or professions. These vulnerable people require urgent assistance in meeting their essential daily needs.

Since 2016, the number of migrants entering Belarus has decreased; however, a lot of migrants who had arrived earlier remained in the country, including people with continually unmet needs. According to the assessment of BRC, there are around 2,000 families with severe vulnerabilities, whose members require continuous support. This group of migrants

includes single-parent families, older people, families with several children, people with disabilities, pregnant women and mothers with small children. As time goes by, these families' ongoing needs remain unresolved. In Belarus, only holders of permanent resident permits are entitled to financial assistance from the state, while forced migrants with temporary registration have to rely on their own resources. Emergency medical care for displaced people in Belarus is free under a presidential decree; non-emergency medical treatment and medicines are, however, not provided by the state, thus displaced people have to cover such costs themselves. This poses a serious problem to displaced people with chronic health issues, especially people with diabetes, cardiac dysfunctions, cancer, surgery needs, obstetric aid needs, rehabilitation and prosthetics, as they tend not to have the necessary financial resources. The absence of timely support to address this issue and provide medical treatment has resulted in preventable 28 deaths between 2014 and the start of BRC's assistance. According to BRC's assessment, there are currently some 5,000



A family with three small children in Mogilev region receiving vouchers. Photo: IFRC

people with severe health conditions and vulnerabilities, requiring continuous, vital support. They mainly arrived prior to 2016, and have been in Belarus ever since, with their needs going unmet. They include single-parent families, older people, families with several children, people with disabilities, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

In the reporting period, the BRC's emergency assistance operation for the displaced people has provided lifeline for 2,157 Ukrainian families. Long-term support programmes are being discussed now, to meet the ongoing needs of at least 5,000 people from Ukraine, who have been carefully selected by BRC based on criteria established in coordination with IFRC and ICRC. The medical needs are reported as not fully covered, while BRC takes care of life-threatening cases only. The needs are not so high in Minsk but are becoming more pressing in Gomel and Mogilev regions. These needs will be partially covered from ECHO funds. In addition, UNHCR is slated to launch a new action on support to vulnerable displaced Ukrainians in Belarus. The project will provide organisation of consultative centres for migrants and training for local authorities dealing with the displaced people. Another action will be launched by the European Commission within the Annual Action Programme 2016 in favour of the Republic of Belarus. The action will include a component to address the phenomenon of increased irregular migration flows through Belarus originating from the conflict in Ukraine.

# Summary of response

# **Overview of Host National Society**

BRC has a clearly defined mandate and scope of activities, as well as substantial experience in handling multilaterally supported humanitarian activities and social services to address the needs of the most vulnerable. Present in all regions of the country, BRC is the biggest humanitarian organisation in Belarus, which plays an important role in communities. It consists of eight regional organisations (including those for Minsk City and the national railway company), 160 district/town branches and more than 8,000 primary units (grassroots organisations). With a total of 360 paid staff and 22,000 volunteers, BRC has been well prepared to effectively run this relief operation for displaced people from Ukraine.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, the National Society provides high-quality services within its core Red Cross mandate, and plays an essential role in advocating humanitarian needs of the vulnerable

people and the communities. BRC programmes specifically focus on marginalised groups to reduce existing discrimination and exclusion. As an example, integration assistance to refugees, victims of trafficking and ex-offenders is ensured by BRC through referrals for health examinations, medical, legal and psychological treatment, counselling and assistance in vocational training. The hot line "201", operated by BRC volunteers on weekdays from 19:00 to 21:00, receives calls from Ukrainian citizens in need of advice or emergency assistance. Trained Red Cross volunteers ensure counselling, support and referrals as needed.

Since the arrival of the first groups of forced migrants from Ukraine in June 2014, BRC has been responding to the needs of the most vulnerable displaced people through its emergency cash fund, and by distributing household items from its disaster preparedness stocks. The distribution of essential food and non-food items has been effected through the well-established voucher distribution system. In addition to one-off humanitarian assistance, BRC has provided referral, counselling and psychological support services, temporary accommodation, and subsidies for travel and medication.

#### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

IFRC, ICRC, Swiss Red Cross and Danish Red Cross have continued to assess the most acute humanitarian needs of the displaced people from Ukraine arriving in Belarus to seek safety. Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, close coordination is maintained with ICRC on different levels in countries affected by the Ukrainian crisis. The IFRC Country Office in Belarus keeps contact with the ICRC Delegate and Swiss Red Cross Country Coordinator in Belarus, the IFRC Representatives in Ukraine cooperate with the ICRC Delegations in Kyiv and other cities in Ukraine, while the IFRC Regional Office for Europe coordinates with the ICRC Regional Office in Moscow. Movement partners have provided technical advice to BRC for the establishment of a voucher-based humanitarian aid distribution system, psychosocial support training, and improvement of the monitoring and reporting systems. ICRC supported BRC in developing a database for the electronic registration of beneficiaries, considering the number of family members and their financial situation.

Coordination across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with other partners is ensured by BRC with the support of the IFRC Regional Office for Europe and the IFRC Country Office in Minsk. Movement partners and other stakeholders cooperate closely on the provision of assistance to the displaced people from Ukraine. Through regular online communication and face-to-face meetings, the partners have sought opportunities to jointly provide adequate support to the displaced people.

After the Emergency Appeal is finished, IFRC is still looking for opportunities to support the displaced people in Belarus. DG ECHO funded project "Responding to the most acute humanitarian needs of Ukrainian refugees and displaced persons" will be implemented by BRC and IFRC until the end of April 2018 to continue support of the displaced families in need. The long-term support to the Ukrainian migrants in Belarus will be assured in and after 2018: 5,000 migrants were included as a target group in the 2018 IFRC Operational Plan for Russia, Belarus and Moldova. Long-term needs assessment will be conducted, to develop a plan for the further integration of Ukrainian migrants.

#### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

IFRC, BRC and other humanitarian actors cooperate closely on the provision of assistance to the displaced people from Ukraine. Together with UNHCR, IOM and other partners, Movement partners jointly look for opportunities to provide adequate support to the displaced people, taking into account the challenges they face. The key role of BRC in providing assistance to the forced migrants from Ukraine is recognised by all key actors, including UNHCR, IOM and the Department of Citizenship and Migration. UNHCR can cover only those Ukrainians who received the "refugee" or "subsidiary protection" status. These people are referred to BRC branches within the country, and are able to receive financial UNHCR support there. IOM provides legal consultations to displaced persons, and has also assisted in several cases of voluntary return. Religious organisations are also supporting the Ukrainians throughout the country, providing second-hand clothes, shoes, and food and hygiene items. There are small local NGOs in all the regional centres of Belarus, which provide their help as well (e.g. NGO "Consultation service for refugees" provides legal support and referral, NGOs "Young Christian women's association" and "Businesswomen's club" provide support including psychological assistance, especially to women affected by violence.)

BRC continues collecting and sharing data on the situation and evolving needs, assisting the displaced people and seeking additional donor support to meet emergency needs of the displaced. BRC headquarters and branches are in close contact with the relevant state and non-state actors, who are providing the National Society with hands-on information on the evolving situation. Regular operational contacts are maintained by the National Society with the Department of Citizenship and Migration, the Labour, Employment and Social Protection Committees, the Education and Health Departments, and local authorities. This ensures good information sharing, including live information on the evolving situation, complementarity of actions and reduced risks of overlap in service provision.

The attitude of the Belarusian government towards the displaced people is generally positive. However, certain legal and financial barriers existed throughout the project implementation period. The government is helping, within its limits, with registration, employment, housing, medical and social assistance. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Belarus and the respective Committees of Labour, Employment and Social Protection of the regional and city administrations are consulting and assisting the citizens of Ukraine in Belarus on the issues of employment and social benefits. The ministry created a database on its website containing vacancies available to foreign citizens, including those jobs where housing is provided.<sup>2</sup> The Ministry of Health is providing emergency medical care to the citizens of Ukraine free of charge, as well as medical check-ups and health certificates required for employment. The provision of vital medicines for the displaced with chronic diseases (e.g. insulin) remains a critical issue, and BRC is trying to address it on an individual basis, with the support of the Ministry of Health and local authorities.

# Needs analysis, beneficiary selection and scenario planning

Since June 2014, an estimated 160,000 people have arrived in Belarus, fleeing the armed conflict in southern and eastern Ukraine. BRC has been monitoring the evolving situation of new arrivals and the existing displaced population, and continues to assess the needs by carrying out beneficiary surveys, advocating for their needs, and adjusting to gaps in support. In total, at least 12,450 displaced people have applied for assistance from BRC. The caseload largely consists of the elderly, disabled, pregnant women, and mothers with small children with no social benefits or income. About 7,300 people received direct support (vouchers) within the Emergency Appeal; other people received support from BRC bilateral programmes with other donors (e.g. ICRC), from BRC's own funds; or were provided with informational support and were able to find employment and/or accommodation.

According to BRC's assessment, the following vulnerable target groups were identified as being the most affected by population displacement:

- single-parent families arriving in Belarus without males with working ability;
- families with many children (at least three minors);
- pregnant women;
- elderly pensioners;
- · disabled people.



A single mother from Minsk region exchanging vouchers for products.

Photo: BRC

The field assessments revealed the following critical needs of these population groups: emergency food distributions and emergency hygiene kits to meet the needs of newly arriving displaced people; distribution of basic household items such as blankets, kitchen sets, bed linen; winter clothing and footwear; housing; employment; restoring family links; emergency cash, e.g. for transportation costs or medication; psychosocial support.

Part of these needs were met by the overall plan of action developed by BRC and financially supported by IFRC's DREF allocation, ICRC, Swiss Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross and Danish Red Cross.

Throughout the operation, BRC and the IFRC Secretariat gauged the situation continuously in order to mobilise additional means of assistance if needed, both in the country and internationally. Additional assistance was sought from the population in terms of cash, clothing and household items, and from the corporate sector in terms of cash and in-kind assistance.

The Emergency Appeal operation provided vital assistance to address pressing vulnerabilities, based on criteria defined by BRC and IFRC. Cash assistance,

specifically through the distribution of prepaid debit cards, has been identified as the most efficient and effective means of ensuring that the basic needs of the target groups in terms of food, hygiene items and medicines would be met. The intervention was based on the findings and recommendations of a Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey and Lessons Learned Workshop that were conducted under the DREF operation "Belarus: Population Movement", as well as an ICRC Economic Security assessment, Swiss Red Cross monitoring and operational reports, and detailed assessments undertaken by BRC branches. Cash- and voucher-based interventions were found to be feasible within the Belarusian context. In addition to the cash transfer activities, this Emergency Appeal supported the BRC telephone hot line "201", which is used to register complaints and inquiries from the target beneficiaries related to the assistance provided, with clear instructions for the staff and volunteers on how to handle these inquiries.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Housing represents sharing a room in a flat; often with an entire family living in a single room.

# B. Operational strategy and plan

# Overall Objective

The overall objective of the Emergency Appeal operation was to provide life-saving assistance in Belarus to 2,400 families (some 10,000 beneficiaries) displaced from Ukraine who clearly meet the criteria of acute vulnerability defined by BRC and IFRC. However, in the implementation process, the initial needs were reviewed, and only the families in the most difficult situation received assistance. Those families who were initially included in the target groups and were excluded later on were excluded because of improvements to their economic situation. The final number of the families assisted is 2,157 (around 7,300 beneficiaries).

# Operational support services

# **Human resources (HR)**

The number of professional BRC staff members engaged in the action was 52, while some 250 volunteers were mobilised to support the operation. Technical support, monitoring, reporting and adherence to standard IFRC procedures and financial management have been ensured by the IFRC Country Office in Minsk, with the support of the relevant structures of the IFRC Regional Office for Europe.

The main challenge has been that the staff and volunteers of distinct BRC branches have been working under strain since the beginning of the operation in 2014. Assistance to displaced families, often related to dealing with those in anxiety and despair, has been added to their daily functions. BRC has held training courses for its staff and volunteers to strengthen their emotional resilience and stress-coping mechanisms, and to prevent burn-out.

# Logistics and supply chain

Cash assistance, specifically through the distribution of pre-paid debit cards, was initially identified for the action as the most efficient and effective means of ensuring that the basic needs of the target groups in terms of food, hygiene items and medicines would be met. However, in July 2015, after consultations with the Humanitarian Aid Department, BRC was informed that financial support through personal bank cards would not be supported as this modality would not ensure the transparent use of funds and would not make proper reporting for the funds used by beneficiaries easy, as there would be no guarantee that only the goods of utmost importance would be purchased from the funds with personal bank cards.

Therefore, it was decided to use the voucher mechanism already tested by BRC in 2014 in the operation supported by IFRC, ICRC and Swiss Red Cross. Belarus has a number of supermarket chains, with shops of various sizes and profiles in each region of Belarus. Three supermarket chains covering all six regions of the country were selected in a tender. The operation has strictly followed all BRC and IFRC logistics and procurement requirements. Local suppliers were assessed and contracted in tendering procedures and selected from the existing local pool of Belarusian supermarkets. BRC also continued the contractual relationships with suppliers who have proven to be reliable in previous joint activities.



A voucher note with a value of 200,000 Belarusian roubles Photo: BRC

#### Communications

BRC showcased the work of its staff and volunteers in emergency response throughout the operation through written and visual content in national media (both print and electronic) and through its own website and social media platforms. The management of the National Society also regularly informed the relevant partners, authorities and the public on the progress of the appeal activities. The IFRC Regional Office for Europe contributed to BRC's outreach work through its own communication channels, and through providing capacity-building support on digital skills and web development.

In April 2016, BRC arranged a large photo exhibition accompanied by personal stories of displaced people from Ukraine to raise public awareness and advocate for the rights of the displaced people. The initiative was entitled "The Choice", and consisted of an exposition and booklet with a collection of photos and personal testimonies. The event was widely covered by media and visited by the general public and relevant stakeholders, including UNHCR, IOM and local authorities. Since its opening on 1 April 2016, the exposition has been travelling across Belarus.

# Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

In the course of the preparation for the operation, monitoring visits were carried out by the National Society to Grodno, Brest, Vitebsk and Mogilev regions to assess the needs of the families who had arrived in Belarus since the beginning of the conflict in Ukraine.

A <u>Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey</u> (BSS) targeting 240 people was carried out from 25 May to 15 June 2016, one month after IFRC's voucher distribution. The survey questions touched upon issues of relevance/appropriateness and timeliness of the assistance provided, as well as information dissemination and visibility. The survey was carried out by seven staff and ten volunteers, and targeted those who had received the assistance through the voucher mechanism and payments for medical services and medications. Target beneficiaries from all six regions of Belarus were involved in the survey.

According to the feedback received from beneficiaries, they had had the following needs immediately after their arrival in Belarus: food (87.5 per cent), clothes (77.9 per cent), employment (76.7 per cent), medical services (65.8 per cent), social allowances (60.8 percent), hygiene items (59.2 per cent), accommodation (55 per cent), medications (32.5 per cent). All respondents mentioned fighting in Donetsk and Luhansk regions as the main reason for coming to Belarus. Moreover, all the respondents underlined that their life and property were endangered in these regions of Ukraine. 17 per cent of respondents escaped for fear of being killed; 59 per cent of respondents had had their property damaged. 96.7 percent of respondents answered the question about their needs. The survey results have clearly shown that, for most respondents, the need for food items and medical services remained critical.



Staff member of Vitebsk regional branch distributing vouchers and explaining how to use them.

Photo: BRC

When asked about priority needs not yet covered after beneficiaries had received vouchers for food, 37 per cent of respondents mentioned medical assistance; 11 per cent mentioned medications; 36 per cent food; 32 per cent social allowances; 30 per cent clothing; 24 percent housing; and 14 per cent employment.

All in all, 60 per cent of respondents reported that they were fully satisfied with the assistance, 37.5 per cent were almost satisfied, and only 2.5 per cent of the beneficiaries were not satisfied. The survey yielded some conclusions and recommendations, including: consider continuation of such assistance; divide vouchers into notes with a value of less than 200,000 Belarusian roubles (approx. CHF 10); consider changing the supplier of vouchers in Minsk region where the supermarkets were located far from beneficiaries' place of residence; consider simplifying the procedure of approval for receipt of medical assistance; inform medical institutions about the health assistance programme implemented by the Red Cross;

provide legal advice and more information materials to the displaced people from Ukraine on rights and entitlements, and relevant assistance programmes; include psychosocial support component in such operations and counselling by volunteers via telephone or internet; ensure regular replenishment of BRC stocks to be able to provide assistance in case of emergency.

Throughout the implementation period, BRC carried out regular monitoring visits to all regions to assess the existing needs of displaced Ukrainian families, as well as the implementation of activities. The BRC senior management and project team also conducted regular implementation and overall progress monitoring. The IFRC Country Office in Minsk provided BRC with technical support in implementation, monitoring, reporting and adherence to standard IFRC procedures and formats. The Country Office also provided regular operation updates to the Disaster Management Unit of the IFRC Regional Office for Europe. Among others, the reporting documentation of BRC's helpline "201" proved to be a useful monitoring tool.

An evaluation complete with a lessons-learned workshop was conducted at the end of the operation to discuss the challenges and achievements of the operation, and to find ways to secure additional funding support and carry out the long-term support of the displaced people from Ukraine in need of assistance with integration into Belarusian society. (Please refer to Annex to see the report.) BRC was interested in discussing the lessons learned and gathering all Movement and external partners together to develop a plan on further support of the displaced people. ICRC, Danish and Swiss RC, UNHCR, MoI and the Department on Humanitarian Affairs were invited to the workshop as partners, where a plan on further support to the displaced people was developed as a joint effort.

Support to displaced people has been included in the 2018 IFRC Operational Plan for Russia, Belarus and Moldova.

# Information technologies (IT)

IT and telecommunications equipment (such as computers and printers) was provided by BRC. In this operation, BRC has also increased the capacity of its hot line "201", established in 2014 and managed by 15 volunteers.

The hot line "201" capacity was strengthened with two additional soundproofed working cabins and comfortable chairs for operators. The hot line can process ten calls at the same time (four calls can be taken, and six calls can be recorded and called back later).

# **Administration and Finance**

The operation relied on the existing management, financial and administration systems in BRC. The financial staff of the IFRC Country Office in Minsk provides all required technical support, and ensures that the use of the available financial resources is in line with standard IFRC procedures.

#### C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

# Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

**Outcome 1** Emergency assistance is provided to 2,400 families of displaced people from Ukraine

#### Outputs

**Output 1.1** The nutritional and health needs of 2,400 displaced families from Ukraine are met through the distribution of vouchers for food and household items and direct payments to medical service providers and vendors.

| Activities  |         | entation on<br>ne? |                        |
|---|---------|--------------------|------------------------|
|   | Yes (x) | No (x)             | Comments               |
| Rapid assessment of the beneficiaries' needs and lists in close coordination with local authorities | Х       |                    | Completed              |
| Contracting a local supplier for the provision of emergency food and hygiene items through vouchers | X       |                    | Completed              |
| Distribution of vouchers  | X       |                    | Completed              |
| Purchase of medical services (treatment and surgery) and medications                                | Х       |                    | Completed              |
| Introductory workshop on working with voucher mechanism, reporting, monitoring and visibility       | Х       |                    | Completed              |
| BSS interviewers briefing meeting   | X       |                    | Completed              |
| Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey   | X       |                    | Completed              |
| BSS interviewers debriefing meeting   | X       |                    | Completed              |
| 2,400 target families are benefiting from the use of vouchers, medical services and medications     | Х       |                    | Completed <sup>3</sup> |
| Monitoring and reporting  | Х       |                    | Continuously performed |
| Final evaluation  | Х       |                    | Completed              |
| Lessons Learned Workshop  | Х       |                    | Completed              |

# Progress towards outcomes

Cash assistance has been provided to the targeted beneficiaries in the form of (conditional) vouchers of a specific provider, to be able to cover their basic needs related to hygiene and food; while needs of the affected people related to medicine and health care were covered through direct payment to the service providers and vendors. The number of vouchers distributed to a family depended on the size of the family – with bigger families receiving more (see details below).

Within the IFRC emergency appeal operation, it was foreseen that each family would benefit from at least four rounds of voucher distributions from BRC. A total of 2,157 families/households (around 7,300 individuals) received 12,520

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> In the implementation process, the initial needs were reviewed, and only the 2,157 families in the most difficult situation received assistance. For further details, please see "Overall objective" above and "Progress towards outcomes" below.

vouchers funded by ECHO through IFRC's emergency appeal. Only the most vulnerable families were selected to receive assistance and IFRC support.

The grant amount was set at CHF 50 per voucher. The number of vouchers per family/household was linked to the number of family/household members: a family/household of 1–2 persons was entitled to 1 voucher; 3–4 persons: 2 vouchers; 5 persons and more: 3 vouchers. The targeted families received vouchers from BRC regional branches. Where it was needed and possible, BRC arranged for transportation to support beneficiaries in reaching the branch and the supplier's shop, helping also in delivering food and non-food items home. An additional financial eligibility filter was introduced to select the most vulnerable families and households. BRC branches reviewed the lists of beneficiaries from previous distributions, as well as the newly arriving people applying for assistance. Only the families with monthly income per person of BYN 160 (approx. CHF 80) were made eligible for receiving voucher assistance.

The geographical distribution of project beneficiaries is detailed in *Figure 1* below. The highest number of beneficiaries with ongoing needs resides in Gomel region, while Minsk region ranks second. This distribution repeats the general pattern of location of the displaced Ukrainian citizens on the territory of Belarus, whose main migration route began via and through the Gomel region (where most of them remained), and was later split between the routes to Minsk and Mogilev.

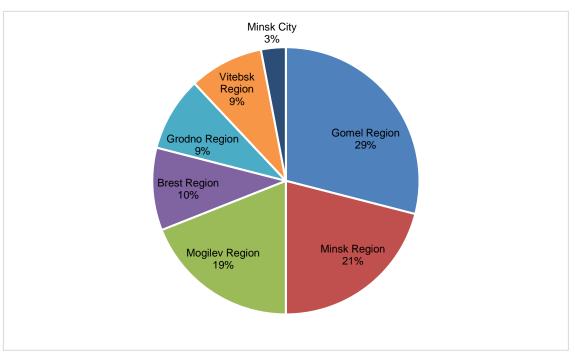


Figure 1. Beneficiaries assisted by region

The target beneficiaries for medical services and medications were selected through questionnaires completed by those already registered with BRC as vulnerable in need of assistance, as well as upon direct application to BRC in case of urgent health needs. Special commissions at BRC headquarters and at the regional level were in charge of making decisions on each case upon presentation of supporting documents such as: beneficiaries' passport with registration in Luhansk or Donetsk regions, registration in Belarus, medical prescriptions or extracts from medical card, detailed written application proving vulnerability and the urgency of medical services. The commissions also included doctors who advised on urgency of medical interventions and possible consequences if the service was not provided. Furthermore, applicants' economic situation was taken into consideration in order to make the final decision on provision of assistance for purchase of medical services.

The programme supported by the emergency appeal helped 245 displaced people in need of surgery, chemotherapy and other costly and vital medications. Prior to providing financial assistance for medical services, BRC tried negotiating possibilities for cost reduction or free-of-charge service with medical institutions, and in three cases (childbirth), these negotiations were successful. Purchase of medical services and medications was arranged through

**BRC** direct agreements between and service providers/pharmacies, based on individual needs of target beneficiaries, and upon presentation of medical prescriptions. The majority of applications were treatments of cancer cases (48 per cent of all applications). 26 per cent of the applications were related to surgeries, including removal of tumours and prosthetics. Access to medical services related to childbirth has proven to be another challenge for displaced Ukrainian families. In Belarus, emergency obstetric aid in childbirth is provided free of charge for citizens of Ukraine; however, planned caesarean sections and care in hospital after childbirth must be paid (14 per cent of applications). Often, BRC had to remind hospital staff that emergency obstetric aid should be provided for free to citizens of Ukraine. Seven per cent



A family whose members received medical support within the operation (Borisov city, Minsk region). Photo: IFRC

of other applications included medical interventions in case of spinal fracture, hernia and adenoma. Five per cent of applications included diabetes medications.

# **National Society capacity building**

Outcome 2 The capacity of the Belarus Red Cross to respond to the target beneficiaries and wide public enquiries is strengthened

#### Outputs

**Output 2.1** The National Society's hot line "201" is upgraded to provide efficient communication and information to the vulnerable people and the wider public.

| Activities  |         | entation on<br>ne? |           |
|---|---------|--------------------|-----------|
|   | Yes (x) | No (x)             | Comments  |
| Support for hot line IT capacity through the provision of LCD screen, printer | X       |                    | Completed |
| Procurement of basic furniture for hot line '201' service                     | Х       |                    | Completed |
| Printing information materials for hot line volunteer operators               | X       |                    | Completed |

# Progress towards outcomes

The Emergency Appeal included measures to build the local capacities of BRC to ensure efficient communication and provide information to the vulnerable and general public. The operation has been built up largely based on feedback from beneficiaries provided to branches directly, via the telephone hot line "201" (established and managed by 15 volunteers), and through beneficiary satisfaction surveys.

The hot line "201" operated by BRC volunteers on weekdays from 19:00 to 21:00 continues to take calls from Ukrainian citizens in need of advice or emergency assistance. From June 2015 to August 2017, hot line operators received a total of 5,233 calls, while volunteers operating the <a href="Vkontakte page of the hot line">Vkontakte page of the hot line</a> processed more than 3,100 questions and requests – including via timeline and private messaging. The number of calls has dropped since the voucher operation ended in 2016. The hot line monitoring has shown that most callers were newcomers in need of up-to-date information regarding registration, referrals, etc. Over 70 per cent of the questions were related to selection criteria, rules of voucher use as well as suggestions for the improvement of the voucher programme. Another 28 per cent of calls were related to medical issues and support. In order to keep the hot line operational, new volunteers were continually recruited and trained (including training on PSS and human trafficking prevention). Around 2 per cent of all calls were complaints, mainly related to the quality of services in the shops working with the vouchers, the quality of goods in the shops, and access to the shops. Some complaints were related to the criteria of selection of the beneficiaries to participate in the voucher distribution – the beneficiaries did not always understand the criteria completely. There were no complaints related to the work of BRC staff.

In September 2016, a BSS was carried out by a trained BRC volunteer on the basis of the hot line "201" (for more details please refer to the <u>BSS report of September 2016</u> – annexed to this report). The survey carried out in September 2016 yielded the following recommendations:

1. Assistance through voucher mechanism is considered more convenient for most of beneficiaries than the distribution of food and hygiene parcels. However, this mechanism can be improved by introducing new services, such as:

- possibility to use a voucher many times;
- issuing vouchers in districts, at beneficiaries' place of residence;
- providing transport or compensating transport expenses for the travel to/from a shopping centre;
- arranging SMS notification for beneficiaries about new voucher distributions;
- arranging the possibility of providing medical assistance through vouchers (rehabilitation for children, medical certificates, drugs and medicines);
- better informing the target group about the aid provided.
- 2. To assess beneficiary satisfaction with medical services and supplies, it is recommended to carry out a separate survey targeting only those who have received such support. This survey will help evaluate the quality of the assistance provided and the outstanding needs in medical services.

By strengthening its hot line capacity, BRC aims to increase outreach to the target audience in terms of providing information about services and available support, and strengthening the beneficiary communication component of the action by ensuring a platform for feedback.

#### D. THE BUDGET

As per the financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 32,969. IFRC seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to Belarus activities included in its 2018 Operational Plan for Russian Federation, Belarus and Moldova, to support vulnerable people displaced from Ukraine. Partners/donors who have any questions in regard to this balance are kindly requested to contact Katsiaryna Lialeka, IFRC Programme Coordinator for Belarus (phone: +375 17 282 34 46; email: <a href="mailto:ekaterina.lialeka@ifrc.org">ekaterina.lialeka@ifrc.org</a>) within 30 days of publication of this final report. Past this date, the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

# Contact information

#### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

#### **Belarus Red Cross:**

 Olga Mychko, Secretary General; phone: +375 17 327 14 17; email: info@redcross.by

#### IFRC Country Office, Minsk:

Katsiaryna Lialeka, Programme Coordinator;
 phone: +375 17 282 34 46; email: ekaterina.lialeka@ifrc.org

#### IFRC Country Cluster Support Team, Moscow:

 Kari Isomaa, Head of Country Cluster Support Team; phone: + 7 499 126 15 66; email: <u>kari.isomaa@ifrc.org</u>

#### IFRC Regional Office for Europe:

- Ruben Romero, Disaster Management Coordinator;
   phone: +36 1 888 4500; email: <a href="mailto:ruben.romero@ifrc.org">ruben.romero@ifrc.org</a>
- Olga Dzhumaeva, Partnerships and Resource Development Coordinator; phone: +36 1 888 4500; email: olga.dzhumaeva@ifrc.org
- Dorottya Patko, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Manager; phone: +36 1 888 4529; email: <a href="mailto:dorottya.patko@ifrc.org">dorottya.patko@ifrc.org</a>

# IFRC Geneva:

 Susil Perera, Senior Officer Response and Recovery; phone: +41 22 7304947; email: <u>susil.perera@ifrc.org</u>

#### Z

#### Click here

- 1. Click here to see the final financial report
- Click <u>here</u> to return to the title page

# How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the <a href="Code">Code of Conduct</a> for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the <a href="Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)">Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)</a> in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puls forward three strategic aims:







# **Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRBY006 - Belarus - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Jun 15 to 31 Aug 17 Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 15

Final Report

| Selected Parameters                  |                |           |          |  |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Reporting Timeframe                  | 2015/6-2017/10 | Programme | MDRBY006 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Budget Timeframe                     | 2015/6-2017/08 | Budget    | APPROVED |  |  |  |  |  |
| Split by funding source              | Υ              | Project   | *        |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subsector:                           | *              |           |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF |                |           |          |  |  |  |  |  |

# I. Funding

|  | Raise<br>humanitarian<br>standards | Grow RC/RC<br>services for<br>vulnerable<br>people | Strengthen RC/<br>RC contribution<br>to development | Heighten<br>influence and<br>support for<br>RC/RC work | Joint working<br>and<br>accountability | TOTAL   | Deferred<br>Income |
|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---------|--------------------|
| A. Budget  |                                    |  | 742,931   |  |  | 742,931 |                    |
| B. Opening Balance   |                                    |  |   |  |  |         |                    |
| Income   |                                    |  |   |  |  |         |                    |
| Cash contributions   |                                    |  |   |  |  |         |                    |
| Austrian Red Cross   |                                    |  | 10,893  |  |  | 10,893  |                    |
| European Commission - DG ECHO                              |                                    |  | 326,698   |  |  | 326,698 |                    |
| Icelandic Red Cross  |                                    |  | 15,000  |  |  | 15,000  |                    |
| Japanese Red Cross Society                                 |                                    |  | 24,500  |  |  | 24,500  |                    |
| Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan                         |                                    |  | 1,890   |  |  | 1,890   |                    |
| Red Cross of Monaco  |                                    |  | 10,610  |  |  | 10,610  |                    |
| Spanish Red Cross  |                                    |  | 21,760  |  |  | 21,760  |                    |
| Swiss Red Cross  |                                    |  | 38,007  |  |  | 38,007  |                    |
| Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Solidarity (SwS)*)             |                                    |  | 150,118   |  |  | 150,118 |                    |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*) |                                    |  | 24,672  |  |  | 24,672  |                    |
| C1. Cash contributions                                     |                                    |  | 624,147   |  |  | 624,147 |                    |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1C4)                                |                                    |  | 624,147   |  |  | 624,147 |                    |
| D. Total Funding = B +C                                    |                                    |  | 624,147   |  |  | 624,147 |                    |

<sup>\*</sup> Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

# **II. Movement of Funds**

|                                  | Raise<br>humanitarian<br>standards | Grow RC/RC<br>services for<br>vulnerable<br>people | Strengthen RC/<br>RC contribution<br>to development | Heighten<br>influence and<br>support for<br>RC/RC work | Joint working<br>and<br>accountability | TOTAL    | Deferred<br>Income |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|----------|--------------------|
| B. Opening Balance               |                                    |  |   |  |  |          |                    |
| C. Income                        |                                    |  | 624,147   |  |  | 624,147  |                    |
| E. Expenditure                   |                                    |  | -591,178  |  |  | -591,178 |                    |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) |                                    |  | 32,969  |  |  | 32,969   |                    |

# **Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRBY006 - Belarus - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Jun 15 to 31 Aug 17 Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 15

Final Report

**Selected Parameters** Reporting Timeframe 2015/6-2017/10 Programme MDRBY006 Budget Timeframe 2015/6-2017/08 Budget APPROVED Split by funding source Subsector: All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

# III. Expenditure

|   |          |                                    |  | Expen   | diture  |  |                                       |          |
|---|----------|------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Account Groups  | Budget   | Raise<br>humanitarian<br>standards | Grow RC/RC<br>services for<br>vulnerable<br>people | Strengthen RC/<br>RC contribution<br>to development | Heighten<br>influence and<br>support for RC/<br>RC work | Joint working<br>and<br>accountability | TOTAL                                 | Variance |
|   | Α        |                                    |  |   |   |  | В                                     | A - B    |
| BUDGET (C)  |          |                                    |  | 742,931   |   |  | 742,931                               |          |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies                    |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| Cash Disbursment  | 576,000  |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | 576,000  |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup                   | 576,000  |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | 576,000  |
| Land vahislas 9 aminusus                                |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| Land, vehicles & equipment Office & Household Equipment | 4,000    |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | 4,000    |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment                        | 4,000    |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | 4,000    |
| Total Land, venicles & equipment                        | 4,000    |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | 4,000    |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage                          |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                              | 3,500    |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | 3,500    |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage                    | 3,500    |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | 3,500    |
| Personnel   |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| National Staff  | 8,000    |                                    |  | 12,815  |   |  | 12,815                                | -4,815   |
| National Society Staff                                  | 14,214   |                                    |  | 12,414  |   |  | ,                                     | 14,214   |
| Volunteers  | 240      |                                    |  | 126   |   |  | 126                                   | 114      |
| Total Personnel   | 22,454   |                                    |  | 12,941  |   |  | 12,941                                | 9,513    |
|   |          |                                    |  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·               |   |  | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | <u> </u> |
| Consultants & Professional Fees                         |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| Professional Fees                                       | 25,000   |                                    |  | 9,706   |   |  | 9,706                                 | 15,294   |
| Total Consultants & Professional Fee                    | 25,000   |                                    |  | 9,706   |   |  | 9,706                                 | 15,294   |
| Workshops & Training                                    |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| Workshops & Training                                    | 7,000    |                                    |  | 120   |   |  | 120                                   | 6,880    |
| Total Workshops & Training                              | 7,000    |                                    |  | 120   |   |  | 120                                   | 6,880    |
|   | <u>-</u> |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | ·        |
| General Expenditure                                     |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| Travel  | 16,160   |                                    |  | 7,420   |   |  | 7,420                                 | 8,740    |
| Information & Public Relations                          | 2,900    |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | 2,900    |
| Office Costs  | 400      |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       | 400      |
| Communications  | 2,900    |                                    |  | 16  |   |  | 16                                    | 2,884    |
| Financial Charges                                       | 17,280   |                                    |  | 350   |   |  | 350                                   | 16,930   |
| Other General Expenses                                  | 2,880    |                                    |  | 10.701  |   |  |                                       | 2,880    |
| Shared Office and Services Costs                        | 13,827   |                                    |  | 10,734  |   |  | 10,734                                | 3,093    |
| Total General Expenditure                               | 56,347   |                                    |  | 18,520  |   |  | 18,520                                | 37,827   |
| Contributions & Transfers                               |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| Cash Transfers National Societies                       |          |                                    |  | 510,862   |   |  | 510,862                               | -510,862 |
| Total Contributions & Transfers                         |          |                                    |  | 510,862   |   |  | 510,862                               | -510,862 |
| Indirect Costs  |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| Programme & Services Support Recove                     | 45,130   |                                    |  | 35,890  |   |  | 35,890                                | 9,240    |
| Total Indirect Costs                                    | 45,130   |                                    |  | 35,890  |   |  | 35,890                                | 9,240    |
|   |          |                                    |  | 33,030  |   |  |                                       | 7,210    |
| Pledge Specific Costs                                   |          |                                    |  |   |   |  |                                       |          |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee                                   |          |                                    |  | 1,739   |   |  | 1,739                                 | -1,739   |
| Pledge Reporting Fees                                   | 3,500    |                                    |  | 1,400   |   |  | 1,400                                 | 2,100    |
| Total Pledge Specific Costs                             | 3,500    |                                    |  | 3,139   |   |  | 3,139                                 | 361      |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)                                   | 742,931  |                                    |  | 591,178   |   |  | 591,178                               | 151,753  |
| VARIANCE (C - D)  |          |                                    |  | 151,753   |   |  | 151,753                               |          |

# **Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRBY006 - Belarus - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Jun 15 to 31 Aug 17 Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 15

Final Report

**Selected Parameters** Reporting Timeframe 2015/6-2017/10 Programme MDRBY006 Budget Timeframe 2015/6-2017/08 Budget Split by funding source Subsector: All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

# IV. Breakdown by subsector

| Business Line / Sub-sector                         | Budget  | Opening<br>Balance | Income  | Funding | Expenditure | Closing<br>Balance | Deferred<br>Income |
|--|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development |         |                    |         |         |             |                    | _                  |
| Migration  | 742,931 |                    | 624,147 | 624,147 | 591,178     | 32,969             |                    |
| Subtotal BL3                                       | 742,931 |                    | 624,147 | 624,147 | 591,178     | 32,969             | _                  |
| GRAND TOTAL  | 742,931 |                    | 624,147 | 624,147 | 591,178     | 32,969             |                    |

# **FINAL Financial Statement**

Project Name:

Belarus: Population movement

Project Code:

PBY045

M Code:

MDRBY006

Implementation period:

April - August 2016

Reporting Timeframe:

April - August 2016

| Type of expense   | Total Budget in<br>CHF | Total<br>Expenditures | Total budget vs<br>Total expenditure |
|---|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| SUPPLIES (расходные матермалы) routhers for food and goods of daily use (3 times) / Bayvette in opolystin tectames a fall-searce-costs                                      | 200.000                | 200.000               | 0.00                                 |
| rusape (seuze-a a 3 arana)  | 28 000,00              | 28 030,00             | 0,00                                 |
| total supplies  | 28 000,00              | 28 000,00             | 0,00                                 |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE   |                        |                       | 0.00                                 |
| total capital expenditure   |                        |                       | 0,00                                 |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (Transcript in  |                        |                       |                                      |
| хранение на складе)   |                        |                       |                                      |
| total transport & storage (итого по<br>транспорту и хранению на складе)   |                        |                       | 0,00                                 |
| Section 1992 Television (Na School)   | <b>学</b> 和企图的现在分       |                       |                                      |
| PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE Old officer, BRC HQ (2 months, 50%) / Corpyanes 46 pearuposamo na NC, Cespensivar BOHi (2 memus, 50%) Assilant / translator, BRC HQ (7 months, 75%) / | 500,00                 | 500,0                 | 0,00                                 |
| Accident / nepesogram, Cexpensorat SOKK (7<br>mechani, 75%)   | 700,00                 | 700,0                 | 0.00                                 |
| Accountant, BRC HQ (7 months, 75%) / Systamep,<br>Cerpotagnat 50KK (7 wermure, 75%)   | 700,00                 | 700                   | 0,00                                 |
| Social charges and taxes (34.4%) / Coupeanswer<br>noateware reports (34.4%)   | 654,00                 | 654,6                 | 0,00                                 |
| total personnel   | 2 554,00               | 2.554,0               | 0,00                                 |
| WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS   |                        |                       |                                      |
| total workshop and training   |                        |                       | 0,0                                  |
| GENERAL EXPENSES  |                        |                       | 0,0                                  |
| total general expenser  |                        | a la seconda          | 0,0                                  |
| GRAND YOTAL   | 30 554,00              | 10.554                | 0,0                                  |

| CASH BALANCE / scretce                   | CHF       |
|--|-----------|
| CASH RECEIVED /                          | 30 554,00 |
| CASH EXPENDITURES / And words particular | 30 554,00 |
| BALANCE / octavos                        |           |

# **Financial Statement**

Project Name:

Belarus: Population movement

Project Code:

**PBY045** 

M Code: Implementation period: MDRBY006

Reporting Timeframe:

April - August 2016

April - August 2016

**Narrative Report** 

Project Name:

Belarus: Population movement

Project Code:

PBY045

M Code:

MDRBY006

Implementation period: Reporting Timeframe:

April - August 2016 April - August 2016

| teporting Timeframe:   | April - August 2016   |                          |  |   | THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON NAMED IN  |
|--|---|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| Type of expense (vin packages)   | Budget for 1st qtr<br>in CHF (бюджет на<br>1 квартал в CHF) | Expenditure<br>(расходы) | (соотношение<br>бюджета и<br>расходов) | Type of expense (тип расходов)  | Narrative explanation of expense (описание расходов)   |
|  | A Transfer March 1994                                       |                          | putingen                               | SUPPLIES (расходные материалы)  |  |
| UPPLIES (pecanguse materials)  outhers for food and goods of daily use (7 times) / systems as opposite statement of calescenic cales compact (2 peak)  | 28 500,00   | 28 000,00                | 0,00                                   |   | Purchase of 2756 vouchers for IOP form Luhanik and<br>Donersk obtasts of Unione (education) 000 898 in<br>Gomel obtains / pasyne 2756 severage are<br>surry highwest respectaneous on Physiciada of<br>fine-based obtained womenance no 200 000 sylines a<br>fowenación obtaine.   |
| total supplies (итого по расходных   |   | 28 000,00                | 0.00                                   |   |  |
| материалам   | 28 000,00   | 20 000,00                |  | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE   |  |
| APITAL EXPENDITURE   | 41  |                          | 0,00                                   |   |  |
| total capital expenditure  | e .   |                          |  | TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (транспорт м  |  |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (TPAHENOPT H   |   |                          |  | хранение на складе)   |  |
| кранение на складе)  |   |                          | 0,0                                    | 0   |  |
| total transport & storage (нтого п<br>транспорту и кранению на склади  |   | *                        | 0,0                                    |   |  |
| THE RESIDENCE WAS ASSESSED.  | -   |                          |  | PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (расходы на   |  |
| PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (расходы на<br>персонал)   |   |                          |  | персонал)   | and the second of the second s |
| DM officer BBC HQ (2 months, 50%) / Corpygness no  |   |                          |  | ОМ обсет, ВЯС НО (2 months, 50%) / Согрудник по<br>реагированию на ЧС, Секрепариат БОНК (2 месяця | 2016 / ваработная плата менедняра проекта в БОНК   |
| реалированию на ЧС, Секретацият БОКК (2 месяца,<br>50%)  | 500.00  | 500,0                    | 0.0                                    | 1000  | за период икону-иколо 2016   |
| Assistant / translator, BRC HQ (2 months, 75N) /   |   |                          |  | Assistant / translator, BAC HQ (2 months, 75%) /  | salary of the project assistant-translator over lune-July  |
| Acceptant / nepsendows, Centerapust ECKX (2 Mecks  | at.   |                          | 1                                      | Acouste-n / nepessizivas, Cexperapuar SOKK (2 Mes<br>TSN)   | проекта в 60км за период моничесть 2016  |
| 75%)   | 700,00  | 700,0                    | 0,0                                    | Accountant, BRC HQ (2 Honton, 75%) / Eyerannez.   | salary of the project accountant over lune-July 2016 /<br>appartness means by anamena reposens a SCHM sa   |
| Accountant, BRC HQ (2 months, 75%) / Systamep,   |   | 200.0                    | o 0.                                   | Countries of SCHOOL (2 Mechas, 15%)   | December 1981 -  |
| Секретариит БСКИ (2 месяця, 75%)   | 700,00  | 700,0                    | W. 1                                   |   | social charges over June-July 2016 (social charges 34%<br>leave and insurance charges 0,46%) / couparisment material<br>and insurance charges 0,46%) / couparisment material<br>processors served and 2016 (doC1) - 34% (featocctps)   |
| Social charges and taxes (34.4%) / Couplaneeue Anate   | Jeson .   |                          |  | u natory (34.4%)  | за период июнь моль 2016 (ФСЗН - 54%, белгосстрак -<br>0,46%)  |
| н наполе (34.4%)   | 654,00  | 654,0                    | 00 0.                                  | 00  | 11,2001  |
| total personnel / итого расходов   |   | 2 554,0                  | 00 0,                                  | 00  |  |
| nepcon   | нал 2 554,00  | 2 334,0                  |  | WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS / рабочие   |  |
| WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS / рабочие<br>встречи и тренингам   |   |                          |  | встречи и тренингам   |  |
|  |   |                          |  | 00  |  |
| total workshop and train   | ing   |                          |  | GENERAL EXPENSES / общие расходы  |  |
| GENERAL EXPENSES / общие расходы   |   |                          | 0                                      | ,00   |  |
| total workshop and training / итого<br>рабочим встречам и тренинг  |   |                          |  | .00   |  |
| GRAND TOTAL / общий итог   | 30 554,0  | 0 30 554                 | 1,00 0                                 | ,00   |  |
| Property and the control of the cont |   |                          |  |   |  |
| CASH BALANCE / service   |   |                          |  | 1   |  |
| Too handle of a second or something  | 30 554,00   | 0                        |  |   |  |
| CASH RECEIVED / nonyween speaking  | 30 554,0  |                          |  | 1   |  |
| CASH EXPENDITURES / APPRENIES PACEAGAN   |   | 7 . /                    |  |   |  |
| BALANCE / octo   | аток  | - W                      | -0.                                    |   |  |
| NS Budget Holder / arosares Seguria or HO  | ROCHEON   | PA                       | 08.11.16                               |   |  |
| in budget in the 1   | Aure /  | Manature /               | Date                                   | 1   |  |
| NS Finance Validation / presumere or<br>denancears worstands HD  | bojdrila o  | h. C. Bul                | 08.11.16                               | -   |  |
| IFRC Budget Holder / arpwarens teagwers on M   | · BOLTRY  | welve                    | 8) 1                                   | 1-11-16   |  |
| IFRC Finance Validation / prepagator of the<br>Messgage MG DKK #40   | Tegrol  | elevel v                 | 1. Egli                                | 14.11.16  |  |
|  | Nora  | Signature                | Date                                   |   |  |

Оборотно-сальдовая ведомость по счету: 86.1

| Проекты  | alance 3a 01.07.   | дыЦелевыхДенех | кныхСредств  | closing      | balance     |
|--|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
|  | начало периода   | Обороты за п   |              | Сальдо на ко | жец периода |
| Дебет 🚜  | бі Кредит Стери  | 7 Deber desit  | Кредит Стефі | ✓ Дебет      | Кредит      |
| МФКК и КП УКРАИНА<br>2015-2016 Ф.3                                 |  | 60,191.38      | 60,191.38    |              |             |
| Ассистент/переводчик assistant - #                                 | range.   | 1,379.00       |              |              |             |
| поступление от иностранных доноров напрямую ОО, РО direct Receipt  |  | 1,379.00       |              |              |             |
| Бухгалтер ассоинталь   |  | 1,379.00       |              |              |             |
| поступление от иностранных, доноров напрямую ОО, РО ОСКОСТ ВСЕГИ   | 5  | 1,379.00       |              |              |             |
| Ваучеры (подарочные<br>сертификаты) VOUCHES                        |  | 55,160.00      |              |              |             |
| поступление от иностранных доноров напрямую ОО, РО diget receipt   |  | 55,160.00      |              |              |             |
| Менеджер проекта маларек   |  | 985.00         | 33           |              |             |
| поступление от иностранных доноров напрямую ОО, РО Ourest receipts |  | 985.00         |              |              |             |
| Регулировка остатков Болапсе                                       |  | -1.62          |              |              |             |
| поступление от иностранных доноров напрямую ОО, РО ОГРЕСТ ТЕСЕ     |  | -1.62          |              |              |             |
| Социальные платежи social charges                                  |  | 1,290.00       |              |              |             |
| поступление от иностранных доноров напрямую ОО, РО ОЙ сест тесеір  | 4  | 1,290.00       |              |              |             |
| Целевое финансирование сактакая                                    |  |                | 60,191.38    |              |             |
| поступление от иностранных доноров напрямую ОО, РО ourest receipts | Carlotte and the Carlot |                | 60,191.38    |              |             |
| Итого развернутое  |  |                | 4.5          |              |             |
| MTOTO TOTAL  |  | 60,191.38      | 60,191.38    |              |             |

Balance list over the period of 01.07-02.08.16

#### Financial Statement for 1st QTR (фин. отчет за 1 квартал)

Project Name:

Belarus: Population movement

Project Code: M Code:

**PBY045** 

Implementation period:

M1603105

03 March - 03 October 2016

Reporting Timeframe:

03 March - 03 October 2016

Budget for 1st qtr In CHF (бюджет на 1 квартал в СНГ)

Expenditure (расходы) budget vs actual [соотношение бюджета и расходов)

# Narrative Report for 1st QTR

Project Name:

Belarus: Population movement **PBY045** 

Project Code:

M Code:

M1603105

Implementation period: Reporting Timeframe:

03 March - 03 October 2016 03 March - 03 October 2016

Narrative explanation of expense Type of expense (тип расходов) (описание расходов)

SUPPLIES (расходные материалы)

Type of expense (тип расходов)

outhers for food and goods of daily use (2 times) /

Взухеры на продукты питания и товары пласедневного спроса (2 раза)

132 500,00

132 406,09

SUPPLIES (расходные материалы)

duchers for food and goods of daily use (2 times) / Ваучеры на продукты гитония повседненного спроса (2 каза)

ение средств поставщикам медицинских

Purchase of 13 042 vouchers for IDP form Luhansk and Donetsk oblasts of Ukraine (value=20 BYN) in Minsk, Brest Gomei Grodno, Mogilev, Vitebsk oblasts and Minsk and Brest cities / закупна 13 042 ваучера для выну яденных переселенцев из Луганской и Донецкой областей наминалам по 20 рублей в г.Минске, г.Бресте, Могилевской, Градненской, Мингкой, Брестской, Битебской, Гамельской аблыства

payment for medical services (diagnostics, surgeries, therapy, labour) and meds for beneficiaries in Minsk Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Mogney, Vitebsk oblasts and Minsk city / оказание медицинской помощи (оплата обследований, операций, герапии, родов) и занупка медицинских препаратов бечерициарам в г.Минске Брестской, Гамельской, Градненской, Могилевской, Витебской областви

Payments to medical service providers and pharmacles / Перечисление средств поставщинам медицинских

услуг и аптекам

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

total supplies (итого по расходным

материалам

total capital expenditure

27 500,00 27 593,91 93,81

услуг и аптенам

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

TRANSPORT (rpancnopt) TRANSPORT (Tpancnopt)

Fuel, BRC (monitoring and distributions) / Топливо БОКК (монкторинтовые визиты и распределение помощи)

75,94

fuel forvehicles in Gomei, Grodno blast organization and HCl of the BRCS: diesel for Volkswagen Caddy 9954 (H-4) AV-92 for Nissan Note 2992 EP-3 and Renault Duster 9005 Ol-7 / топливо для автомобилей Гомельской. Гродненской областных организаций и Секретариата

БОКК, дизтопливо для в/м Фольксваген кедди 9954 Fuel, BRC [monitoring and distributions] / Топливо БОКК IH-4, АИ-92 для а/м Ниссан Ноте 2992 EP-3 и Реко (монитодинговые визиты и распределение помощи) — Дастер 9005 OI-7

Reparation and purchase of spare parts for vehicles in Minsk oblist organization and HQ of the BRCS Volkswagen Transporter 3614 Ox-7 (brave pads, tie rod, oil and air deaner, engine cill, window washer, generator); Land Cruiser 9580 K9-7 (reparation of fixtures, mechanical works, oil change, filler block change and combustion engine change) / Ремонт и закупка запнастей к автомобилям Минской областной организации и Сепретариата БОКК. Фольковатен Транспортер 9604 ОХ-7 (колодки тормозные, наконечние рулевой, фильтр масляный и воздушный, масло моторное, цетки стеклоочистительные, генератор). Ланд Крузер 9580 КРУТ (ремонт креплений, спесальне работы, замена масла и сальника, ремонт двигателя внутреннего Maintenance, BRC / Техническое обслужнавние, БСКК сптрания)

PERSONNEL (персонал)

855 survey - expert service/consultant / Quehna удовлетворанности Бенафициаров - услуги в-сперта/консультанта

Maintenance, BRC / Техническое обслуживание, БОКИ total transport (итого по транспорту)

1 000,00

PERSONNEL (персонал)

0.00

BSS survey - expert service/consultant / Оценка удовлетворенности бе-нефициаров - услуги жсперта/консулотанта

Salary for August 2016. Hincluding taxes and social charges 34% and insurance 0,46%) (for expert-consultant coarges any and misurance years into expert-consultan who implemented Beneficiary satisfaction survey? Заработная плата эксперта-комсультанта по оценке удовлетворенности бенефициаров включая налоги и соцплатени (ФСЗН-34% и Белгосстрах-3,45%) за август 2016:

BSS survey - per diem / Оценка удовлетворенности бонефициаров - суточные

енефициаров - суточные

Monitoring visit to Brest (per diem for A Shipitsa, R. Skamarostika, O Paylossa a troin Grodno on 21-22 09.2015 and A Shipiyas, N.Medvedeva from Gomel on 21-23.09.2015); monitoring visit ro Viebsk (per diem for I., ameshiwskaya, O.Shunko, K. Androndnik, T. Klimovich) on 15-20.09.2016 and T.Motoryanets, N. xainpar and 1. Vorobeva on 19-20.09.2016) /Агониторинговый визит в / Брест (суточные 21-22.05.16 Шилица А.И., Павловска О.В., Скоморошно Р.Р. «отрудники Гродненской СО БОКК и 21/23.09 15 Смоляк А.В., Медведева и П-сотрудники Гримльской ОО БОКК), мониторинисав й вклит в € битебок (суточные сотрудников Секретариата БОКК 19-20 93 16 - Лемешевткая И.И., Цушко С.В., Андр К.И., Кличкович Т.А. и 19-21.09 16 - Моголянец Кашпар Н.П., Воробъева Т.ч.)

180,00

100,81

1 000.00

79,19

BSS survey - travel and accomodation / Оценка удовлетворенности бенефициаров командированные расходы и проживание BSS survey - travel and accompdation / Оценка удовлетворенности бенефициаров командировочные рассоды и проживание Мониторинговий вудит в 7.Боест (проживание в гостичные 21-22.09.16 шиллица А.И., Певловска О.В., Ском эроцию Р.Р. «сотрудники Гоодинсткой ОО БОИК и 1/23.09.16 (моляка А.В. Мондеасрая Н. "Сотрудники Гоме теской ОО БОИК), ифингорииловий визит в 7. Витебок (проживание в гостичные сотрудников Секретариата БОКК 19-70.09.16 - Лемещеская И.И., Шушно О.В., Андрочник К.М., Климович Т.А. и 19-21.09.16 - Монсенная Т.А. и 19-21.09.16 - Монсе

| Transaction of Business Annabases  Substance / Assumptions and process  Substance / Assumption and proce |  | 400,00   | 479.19   | -79,19                |  | шушно С.В., Андрончин К.М., Климович Т.А. и 19-<br>21.09.16 - Мотолянец Т.С., Кашлар Н.П., Воробьева<br>Т.К.); билеты Витебск-Минск (Мотолянец Т.С., Кашлас<br>Н.П., Боробьева Т.К.)    |
|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| WDRSHOPS & TRAININGS / padowne stripers of training to delivery in the presentation of |  |  |  |                       |  |   |
| CENTRAL EXPENSES / OBJURE PACKAGE  TORSIONEY / REALIZABRE  SUBJECT / REALIZABRE  TORSION SUBJECT / REALIZABRE  TORSION SUBJECT / REALIZABRE  SUB | THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE | 1580,00  | 1580,00  | 0,00                  | CORP. CORP. CO. S. CO. S. CO. S. CO. S. CO.          |   |
| CENTRAL EXPENSES / OGuyve paccopus   |  |  |  |                       |  |   |
| Stationary / Rangitosage  100.00 118.02 -18.02  Deserticary statistication survey. Provisibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 1960.76 19.74  200.00 1960.76 19.74  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27 1.77  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27  Visibility and recognition items for 8C volunteers  100.00 598.27  Visibility and recognition items for  |  |  |  | 0,00                  | встречи и грепинган                                  |   |
| 100,00 118,02 -18,02  Deneficiary statistication survey, translation and print / Live Statistics on survey (1900). I print story as Statistics on survey and print of the print print of Statistics on survey (1900). I print story as Statis | GENERAL EXPENSES / общие расходы   | DOMESTIC STREET, STREE | THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE | CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR | GENERAL EXPENSES / общие расходы                     | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·   |
| Beneficiary substitution survey; standation and print?   | Trationery / Karutosabs  | 100,00   | 118,02   | -18,02                | Stationery / Hamutosapsi                             |   |
| Visibility and recognition items for RC volunteers  Visibility and rec | оценка удовлетворенности бенефициаров - печать и   | 2,000,00   | 1 980 76   | 19.24                 | print / сценка удовлеткоранности бенефициаров-       | English and Russian versions (brochores). / Перевод<br>материалов по оцение удовитворенности<br>бенерициаров на английский към. печать<br>английской и русской версии отчета по оценке. |
| / нераворов БОКА 60,00 598,27 1,73 / газываемость, посщение воложеров БОКА 60,00 582,95 2,95 total general expenses / общие расходы 3 280,00 3 280,00 0,00   |  | 2.000,00   | 1.300,70   |                       | CORP. CO. CO. C. |   |
| SB, 00 583,95 2,95 communication / Rowaryers agus (Bennow Magninas yet 2016)  Total general expenses / общие расходы 3 280,00 3 280,00 0,00  GRAND TOTAL / общий итог 165 760,00 165 760,00 0,00  CASH BALANCE / остаток  CASH EXPENDITURES / денежные расходы 165 760,00  BALANCE / остаток  NS Budget Holder / денежные расходы 165 760,00  NS Finance Validation / учереждение от Мехадина от МО  Do A Thomas Cash III  Date  Do A Thomas Cash III  Date  Do A Thomas Cash III  Date  Date  Date  Date  Do A Thomas Cash III  Date  Do A Thomas Cash III  Date  Date  Date  Do A Thomas Cash III  Date  Date  Date  Date  Date  Date  Date  Date  Do A Thomas Cash III  Date  Da  |  | 600.00   | 598,27   | 1,73                  |  | нрасного цвета с поготилом.   |
| total general expenses /общий итог 165 760,00 3 280,00 0,00  CASH BALANCE / остатом  CASH BALANCE / остатом  CASH EXPENDITURES / денежные расходы 165 760,00  BALANCE / остатом  CASH EXPENDITURES / денежные расходы 165 760,00  BALANCE / остатом  NS Budget Holder / денежные расходы 565 760,00  NS Finance Validation / уперьщенного Ликов Баракие Водиния от МО  Name Signature Date  Date 100 Application Date  Signature Date  Date Do application Date  Discovery Company of Do application of Signature Date  Company of Signature Date  Do application Date  Do application Date  Date Do application Date  Do application Date  Do application Date  Date Do application Date  Description of Signature Date  Description of Signature Date  Description of Signature Date  Date Do application Date  Date Do application Date  Date Do application Date  Date Do application Date  Date Date Date Date  Date Date Date Date Date Date Date Date   | Communication / Коммуникация   | 580.00   | 582.95   | -2.95                 | Communication / Коммуникация                         |   |
| CASH BALANCE / GETATOR  CASH EXCEIVED / MANYMENO GRAGETS TO HO  BALANCE / OCTATOR  NS Budget Holder / Approximate previous previous previous form of the signature of the signat | total general expenses /общие расходы  | 3 280,00   | 3 280,00   | 0.00                  |  |   |
| IS Sudget Holder / диричатель бюдинета от НО  NAME  Signature  Date  NAME  Signature  Date  Date |  | 103 100,00   | 103 (00,00   | 5,55                  | DESTRUCTANTAN GEN                                    | ET LELLE REPLETATION DE LE CONTRACTOR DE L  |
| NS Budget Holder / 2004-2006 Gogd-812 or HD  Name Signature Signature Date  NAME Signature Date  NAME Signature Date  Add. H. 16  Name Signature Date  Value Date  Name Signature Date  Name Signature Date  Name Signature Date  Name Signature Date  Name Date  Name Signature Date  Date  Name Signature Date  Date  Name Signature Date  | CASH RECEIVED / получено средств   | 165 760,00   |  |                       |  |   |
| NS Budget Holder / держалель бюджета от HD  Name  Signature  Date  NAME  Signature  Date   | CASH EXPENDITURES / денежные расходы   | 165 760,00   | 1  |                       |  |   |
| NS Finance Validation / утверждение от Supplies 7.K. Sport Supplies Date  NS Finance Validation / утверждение от Supplies 7.K. Sport Supplies Date  Name Supplies Date  Name Supplies Date  De Appull Date  De Appull Date  De Appull Date  Sporture Date  Separture Date  Mereoperate Validation / утверждение от фил. Respondence of fun. Respondence of | BALANCE / OCTATOR  |  | V  |                       |  |   |
| NS Finance Validation / (Treepungement of Supposed Proposed Propos |  |  | 1  | 11.16                 |  |   |
| IFRC Finance Validation / Verpagement of them. The Color Color of the Membrane and the Membrane of the Membran |  | 80 7.K. Son  | J 22.1   | 4.16                  |  |   |
|  |  | DOATpyle   | elin e   | 92                    | 24-11-16   |   |
| Name Signature Date  |  | rafioost   | of 4   | 1                     | 94.11.16   |   |
|  | Na   | ime Signatur   | Date   |                       |  |   |

# **FINAL Financial Statement**

Project Name:

Belarus: Population movement

Project Code:

PBY045

M Code:

M1603105

Implementation period:

03 March - 03 October 2016

| inplementation period:   | ALCONOMI RECEIPTED AND CONT.   |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| seporting Timeframe:   | 03 March = 03 October 2016   |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Type of expense  | Total Budget in<br>CHF   | Total<br>Expenditures              | Total budget vs<br>Total expenditure   |  |  |  |  |
| UPPLIES (расходные материалы)  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| nuchers for food and goods of daily use (2 times) /  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| мунеры на продукты литения и товары<br>овседнавного спроса (2 раза)  | 132 500,00   | 132 406,09                         | 93.91  |  |  |  |  |
| ayments to medical service providers and pharmacles  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| пречисления средств поставщикам медицинония  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| CAYF of BITTER AM  | 27 500,00  | 27 593,91                          | -93,91   |  |  |  |  |
| total supplies   |  | 160 000,00                         | 0,00   |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | -                                  | AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF |  |  |  |  |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  |  |                                    | 0,00   |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| total capital expenditure  |  | DANIES DE SE SE                    | 0,00   |  |  |  |  |
| TRANSPORT (транспорт)  | The state of the same of   |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fiel SRC (monitoring and distributions) / Tonneso  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| эмналадапрас в итиска вивотиндстинска ДКС  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| помещи)  | 75,94  | 75,94                              | 0,00   |  |  |  |  |
| The same of the sa | x 824,05   | 824,06                             | 0.00   |  |  |  |  |
| Maintenance, ВКС / Техническое об <b>служивание,</b> ВОК   |  | 024,00                             | 0,00   |  |  |  |  |
| total transport & storage (итого п   |  | 900,00                             | 0,00   |  |  |  |  |
| транспорту и хранению на складе  | CALLAND BACKETS TO CHARLES   | CONTRACTOR OF TOTAL                | Mary State of California   |  |  |  |  |
| PERSONNEL  | Annual Control of the Owner, where the Control of t |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| BSS survey - expert service/consultant / Oue-wa  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| удрелетворенности бенефициаров - услуги  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| энсперта/консультанта  | 1.000,00   | 1 000,00                           | 0,0  |  |  |  |  |
| BSS survey - per diem / Оценка удралетворенности   | 100.00   | 100.81                             | 79.1   |  |  |  |  |
| бенефициаров - суточные  | 180,00   | 100,01                             | 7.574  |  |  |  |  |
| 815 survey - travel and accomposition / Quexxa<br>удовлетаюренности бенефициаров -   |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| командировожные расходы и проживание   | 400,00   | 479,19                             | -79.1  |  |  |  |  |
| total personn  | el 1580,00   | 1 580,00                           | 0,0  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN |  |  |  |  |  |
| WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| total workshop and training  | ig.  |                                    | 0.0  |  |  |  |  |
| Manager and State of the State  |  | The second second                  | DECEMBER OF STREET   |  |  |  |  |
| GENERAL EXPENSES / общие расходы   |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stationery / Handrossper   | 100,00   | 118,00                             | -18,0  |  |  |  |  |
| Beneficiary satisfaction survey, translation and print /   | ¥.   |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| перевод материалов   | 2 000,00   | 1 980,76                           | 19.2   |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visibility and reoperation dems for RC volunteers  |  |                                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Visibility and recognition items for RC volunteers //www.seascencers.nooupewer.sonohrepos.BOXK   | 600,00   | 598,7                              | 7 1,7  |  |  |  |  |

3 280,00

165 760,00

| CASH BALANCE / OCTATON               | CHF        |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| CASH RECEIVED / nony-end speaces     | 165,760,00 |
| CASH EXPENDITURES / дененные расходы | 165 760,00 |
| BALANCE / OCTATOR                    |            |

GRAND TOTAL

165 760,00 0,00

3 280,00

0,00

24-11.16

# **Budget**

Project Name: Project Code:

PBY045 MDRBY006

M Code:

Implementation period:

November 2015 - August 2017

| HAMILTON TO THE WOOD OF THE STATE OF   |  |            |                                     | A 1 5 2 1 1                           |   | Budget   | Budget  |
|--|--|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Type of expense (тип расходов)   | Total Budget In<br>CHF (итого по<br>бюджету в СНF) |            | Budget<br>for 2nd<br>tr(бюджет на 2 | Budget<br>for 3rd qtr<br>(бюджет на 3 | Budget<br>for 4th qtr<br>(бюджет на 4<br>квартал) | for June -<br>December 2016<br>(бюджет на<br>июнь-декабрь  | for January -<br>August 2017<br>(бюджет на<br>январь-август |
|  |  | квартал)   | квартал)                            | квартал)                              |   | 2016)  | 2017)   |
| SUPPLIES (расходные материалы)   |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| fouchers for food and goods of daily use (3 times) /<br>Јаучеры на продукты питания и гигиенические                          |  | 210 000 00 | 210 000 00                          | 18 195,80                             | 62,86   | 62,86  | 62,86   |
| овары (3 раза)<br>ayments to medical service providers and pharmades /   | 210 000,00   | 210 000,00 | 210 000,00                          | 18 195,00                             | 02,00   | 02,00  | 1000000   |
| вречисление средств поставщикам медицинских<br>слуг и аптекам  | 69 000,00  | 69 000,00  | 69 000,00                           | 65 000,00                             | 39 435,60   | -326,97  | -326,97   |
| total supplies (итого по расходным   | 279 000,00   | 279 000,00 | 279 000,00                          | 83 195,80                             | 39 498,46   | -264,11  | -264,11   |
| материалам)  |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| DATITAL EAT ENDITORIE  | •  |            | ¥                                   | *                                     | ¥3  |  |   |
|  |  | •          |                                     |                                       | -   |  |   |
|  | 9  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
|  | -  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| total capital expenditure  | 7.4  |            | -                                   | *                                     |   |  |   |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (транспорт и   |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| хранение на складе)  |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| Fuel, BRC (monitoring and distributions) / Топливо<br>БОКК (мониторинговые визиты и распределение                            |  |            |                                     |                                       | 1 600 00  | 1600,00  | 1454,85   |
| помощи)<br>Maintenance, BRC / Техническое обслуживание /   | 1 600,00   | 1 600,00   | 1 600,00                            | 1 600,00                              | 1 600,00  | 6.   |   |
| BOKK   | 1 000,00   | 1 000,00   | 1 000,00                            | 600,95                                | 600,95  | 600,95   | -437,07   |
| total transport & storage (итого по  | 2 600,00   | 2 600,00   | 2 600,00                            | 2 200,95                              | 2 200,95  | 2 200,95   | 1 017,78  |
| транспорту и хранению на складе)   | - E  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (расходы на<br>персонал)   |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| DM officer, BRC HQ (7 months, 50%) / Сотрудник по  |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| реагированию на ЧС, Секретариат БОКК (7 месяцев,<br>50%)   | 1 750,00   |            | 1 750,00                            | 750,00                                | 250,00  | 0  | c   |
| Assistant / translator, BRC HQ (7 months, 75%) /   |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| Ассистент / переводчик, Секретариат БОКК (7<br>месяцев, 75%)   | 2 450,00   |            | 2 450,00                            | 1 050,00                              | 350,00  | 0  | 0   |
| Accountant, BRC HQ (7 months, 75%) / Бухгалтер,  |  |            |                                     |                                       |   | 0  | c   |
| Секретарнат БОКК (7 месяцев, 75%)  | 2 450,00   |            | 2 450,00                            | 1 050,00                              | 350,00  |  |   |
| Social charges and taxes (34.4%) / Социальные<br>платежи и налоги (34.4%)<br>BSS survey - expert service/consultant / Оценка | 2 288,00   |            | 2 288,00                            | 978,52                                | 323,78  | -3,59  | -3,59   |
| удовлетворенности бенефициаров - услуги<br>эксперта/консультанта   | 3 000,00   |            | 3 000,00                            | 3 000,00                              | 3 000,00  | 799,99   | 799,99  |
| BSS survey - per diem / Оценка удовлетворенности   |  |            | 180,00                              | 180,00                                | 180,00  | 180  | 65  |
| бенефициаров - суточные<br>BSS survey - travel and accomodation / Оценка   | 180,00   |            | 100,00                              | 100,00                                | ,   |  |   |
| удовлетворенности бенефициаров -<br>командировочные расходы и проживание   | 400,00   |            | 400,00                              | 400,00                                | 400,00  | 400  | 400   |
| BSS survey - incentives for beneficiaries (food, coffee) /   | 0.0000   |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| Оценка удовлетворенности бенефициаров -  |  |            |                                     | 2 000 00                              | 3 880 00  | 126,21   | 126,21  |
| поощрение бенефициаров (еда, кофе)  total personnel / итого расходов на  | 2 880,00   |            | 2 880,00                            | 2 880,00                              | 2 880,00  | The same of the sa | 1 387,61  |
| персона/   |  | (9)        | 15 398,00                           | 10 288,52                             | 7 733,78  | 1 302,01   | 1307,01   |
| WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS / рабочие  |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| встречи и тренингам  |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| Introductory workshop on working medical service<br>providers and pharmacles / Вводный семинар по                            |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| работе с поставщиками медицинских услуг и аптеками   | 2 000,00   | 2 000,00   | 2 000,00                            | 1 865,23                              | 1 865,23  | 1865,23  | 1865,2  |
| BSS interviewers briefing and debrifing meeting /  |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| Встреча по инструктажу/подведению итогов оценки  |  |            |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |
| удовлетворенности бенефициаров (для лиц,<br>проводящих оценку)   | 1 000,00   | 1 000,00   | 1 000,00                            | 1 000,00                              | 735,09  | 735,09   | 155,9   |
| Lessons learned workshop / Рабочая встреча по  |  | 4 000,00   | 4 000,00                            | 4 000,00                              | 4 000,00  | 4000,00  | 3925,0  |
| подведению итогов total workshop and training / итого по   | 4 000,00   | 7 000,00   | 7 000,00                            | 6 865,23                              | 6 600,32  | 2,000  | 5 946,21  |
| рабочим встречам и тренингам   |  | 7 000,00   | 7 000,00                            | 0 003,23                              | 0 000,52  | 7 313,52   |   |
| GENERAL EXPENSES / общие расходы   |  |            |                                     |                                       |   | 20.00  | 15.4  |
| Monitoring, BRC / Монкторинг, БОКК   | 2 400,00   | 2 400,00   |                                     | *                                     | 542,26  | 28,93  | 16,4  |
| Upgrading Hot Line 201 volunteer service - furniture an equipment / Оснащение инфолинии 201 - мебель и                       |  |            | 2 000 00                            | 1 005 33                              | 3 903,15  | 3903,15  | -328,0  |
| оборудование   | 4 000,00<br>350,00                                 | 4 000,00   | 1 000,00                            | 1 865,23<br>1 000,00                  | 139,45  |  | 5   |
| Stationery / Канцтовары  | 330,00   | 330,00     | 2 000,00                            | 2 000,00                              |   |  |   |
| Visibility and recognition items for RC volunteers //sнasaeмость, поощрение волонтеров БОКК                                  | 900,00   | 900,00     | 7 000,00                            | 6 865,23                              | 236,70  | 236,7  | -150,4  |
| / ганаваемость, поощрение волонтеров воли  | 300,00   | 200,00     |                                     |                                       |   |  |   |

| Communication / Коммуникация Currency exchange losses / Курсовые убытки | 2 900,00<br>5 952,00 | 2 900,00<br>5 952,00 | :          |            | 200,00<br>5 952,00 | 200<br>5952 | 200<br>5952 |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| total general expenses / итого по общим расходам                        | 16 502,00            | 16 502,00            | 10 000,00  | 9 730,46   | 10 973,56          | 10 460,23   | 5 664,21    |
| GRAND TOTAL / ОБЩИЙ MTOF  | 320 500,00           | 305 102,00           | 325 998,00 | 112 280,96 | 67 007,07          | 20 500,00   | 13 751,70   |
|   |                      | 1 /                  |            |            |                    |             |             |
| NS Budget Holder / держаталь бюджата от НО                              | safar I              | )                    |            |            |                    |             |             |
| 1/  | me Sign              | 6                    | Date       |            |                    |             |             |
| NS Finance Validation / утверждение от финансового менеджера НО         | byova T.             | Jan !                | Date       |            |                    |             |             |
| N   | me Sign              | WIN .                | Date       |            |                    |             |             |
| IFRC Budget Holder / держатель бюджета от МФ окк и КП                   | . Giller             | rio My               | 02.11.1    | Z          |                    |             |             |
| N.  |                      | nature /             | Date       |            |                    |             |             |
| IFRC Finance Validation / утверждение от фин.                           | Muiliers             | 1 20                 | 02.        | 11.17.     |                    |             |             |
| Менеджера МФ ОКК и КЛ   | ame Sig              | nature               | Date       |            |                    |             |             |

# **FINAL Financial Statement**

Project Name: Project Code:

Belarus: Population mor

MDRBY006

M Code: Implementation period:

November 2015 - August 2017

Reporting Timeframe:

April - September 2017

| The part of species   The part   Deptitive   The part   Deptitive   The part   Deptitive   The part   Deptitive   Deptitive   The part   Deptitive     | reporting rimerionic.  | - No             |         |            |  |              | Consider Control Con- | Charge and Thomas and the |                           |                                      |
|--|--|------------------|---------|------------|--|--------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| TRANSPORT MOD STORAGE (Spentomer and Authority Transport and Authority Transpo | Type of expense  |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           | Total budget vs<br>Total expenditure |
| Table   Tabl   | SUPPLIES (расходные материалы)<br>Vouchers for food and goods of daily use (3 times) /   |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           |                                      |
| Transcription and signates in contention of the content in conte   | Ваучеры на продукты питания и гигненические<br>товары (выдача в 3 этапа)   | 210 000,00       | •       | 195 804,20 | 18 132,94  | *            | *                     | *                         | 213 937,14                | -3 937,14                            |
| Test supplies   279 200,00   198 504,20   43 607,34   39 762,27   279 204,11   -264,1   -26   | Перечисление средств поставщикам медицинских:  |                  |         |            | 1943200000   | 1079/00/20   |                       |                           |                           | 2 672 62                             |
| APATIAL EXPENDITURE    Communication   Communi | услуг и агтекам  |                  | - 10.00 |            |  |              |                       | _ · · ·                   |                           |                                      |
| TRANSPORT AND TOOLS (presentory is included against approximate some control of the control of t | total supplies   | 279 000,00       | 3.9%    | 195 804,20 | 43 697,34  | 39 762,57    |                       |                           | 2/9 264,11                | -204,11                              |
| TRANSPORT AND STONAGE [Insertoropy is pagestress in COLORAGE]  TRANSPORT AND STONAGE [Insertoropy is pagestress in Colorage   1600,00  Total department in pagestress in Colorage   1600,00  Total department in pagestress in Colorage   1600,00  Transport | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           |                                      |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (Presentance of Presentance o |  | 1.7              | 1.58    | 97/        |  | •            |                       | •                         |                           |                                      |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (passemony a value of activation) 7 flores (Communication) 7 flores (Commu |  | •                |         | 72.7       |  |              |                       |                           |                           | 0,00                                 |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (*pseumonor is agreement and DORAGE (*pseumo |  |                  | 196     |            |  |              |                       | ***                       |                           | 0,00                                 |
| TRANSPORT AND TORAGE (Episcriopy in gasteries at county)  Figurations at county)  1 000,00   |  |                  | ( e)    |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           | 0,00                                 |
| Page      | total capital expenditure  |                  | (i • i  | 983        |  |              |                       | -                         |                           | 0,00                                 |
| Page      |  |                  |         |            |  |              | -                     |                           |                           |                                      |
| 1600,00   199,05   103,02   349,83   178,00   786,00      | хранение на складе)<br>Fuel, BRC (monitoring and distributions) / Топливо  |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           |                                      |
| Maintenance (RC / Teumesteron de Company (Person on Description of Section (Person of Sectio   |  | 1 600 00         |         |            | 100  | ÷            | 145,15                | 47                        | 145,15                    | 1 454,85                             |
| Total transport & storage (errore no parameters (errore no parameters)   2 600,00   399,05   1183,17   349,83   1932,05   667,9  | Maintenance, BRC / Техническое обслуживание /  | 2010/00/00/00 PM |         |            |  |              |                       | 240.02                    | 1 706 00                  | 796 00                               |
| TRAINCROPT W EXPANSION OF COMPANIES  DRIFFICH MINE, ISCALLIGE (CHI months, 500) / Companies or personagement on W.C. Centrelisane (SIGC) (Chinagament on Participation on W.C. Centrelisane (SIGC) (Chinagament on W.C. Centrelisane (SIGC) (China | <b>BONK</b>  | 1 000,00         | -       | 399,05     |  |              | 863888                | The same                  | Acceptable and the second | 0.40005                              |
| Description      |  | 2 600,00         | - 4     | 399,05     | (4   | (¥           | 1 183,17              | 349,83                    | 1 932,05                  | 667,95                               |
| 175,00   100,00   1750,0   | PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE  |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           |                                      |
| Accordant Primary Company Services (Company Services) Accordant Primary Services (Compan | реагированию на ЧС, Секретариат БОКК (7 месяцев, 50%)  | 1 750,00         | 2       | 1 000,00   | 500,00   | 250,00       |                       |                           | 1 750,00                  | 0,00                                 |
| Accountant, Biol (NC) months, 2011   figurantes, consideration of the control of  | Ассистент / переводчик, Секретариат БОКК (7  | 2 450,00         |         | 1 400,00   | 700,00   | 350,00       |                       | 2                         | 2 450,00                  | 0,00                                 |
| Scale Allergias and tames (14.48) (Coquantumus Activities)   2.288,00   13.09,48   654,74   327,37   | Accountant, BRC HQ (7 months, 75%) / Syxrantep,  |                  |         | 1 400.00   | 700.00   | 350.00       |                       | 4                         | 2 450,00                  | 0,00                                 |
| Internation (ALAK) 2,288,00 1 309,48 934,74 327,37 2 200,01 799,58 555.00 2 200,01 799,58 5 |  |                  |         |            | DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF |              |                       |                           | 2 201 50                  | 2.50                                 |
| Storage   Stor   | платени и налоги (34.4%)<br>BSS survey - expert service/consultant / Оценка  | 2 288,00         | 50      | 1 309,48   | 654,74   | 1000 NO. 100 | •                     |                           |                           |                                      |
| Session   Secretary   Secret   | эксперта/консультанта  | 3 000,00         | •       |            | 2.0  | 2 200,01     |                       |                           | 2 200,01                  | 799,99                               |
| A00,00   A   | BSS survey - per diem / Оценка удовлетворенности<br>бенефициаров - суточные<br>BSS survey - travel and accompdation / Оценка   | 180,00           |         |            | 3.5%   | 9            | 115,00                | 9                         | 115,00                    | 65,00                                |
| ### SS survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher systems represented for survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher systems represented for survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher systems represented for survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher systems represented for survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher systems represented for survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher systems represented for survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher systems represented for survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher systems represented for survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher systems represented for survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher survey - Incentives for beneficiaries (100d, coffee) / Outher survey - Incentive for survey - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for survey - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for survey - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for Solve) - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for Solve) - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for Solve) - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for Solve) - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for Solve) - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for Solve) - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for Solve) - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for Solve) - Incentive and suppliers (Outher Solve) - Incentive for  | удовлетворенности бенефициаров -   | 400,00           | *       | *          | (*)  |              | 15                    |                           | *                         | 400,00                               |
| пооцрение бенефициаров (кдя. кофе)  total personnel 15 398,00 - 5 109,48 2 554,74 6 231,17 115,00 - 14 010,39 1 387,6  WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS Introductory workshop on working medical service providers and pharmacies   Beaguasti cessivary in arresalus  BSS intervisement briefing and debrifing medical service providers and pharmacies   Beaguasti cessivary in arresalus  BSS intervisement briefing and debrifing medical service providers and pharmacies   Beaguasti cessivary in arresalus  BSS intervisement briefing and debrifing medical service BSS intervisement briefing and debrifing medical service BSS intervisement briefing and debrifing and debrifing medical service BSS intervisement briefing and debrifing medical service BSS intervisement briefing and debrifing and debrifing medical service BSS intervisement briefing and debrifing medical service BSS intervisement price medi  | BSS survey - incentives for beneficiaries (food, coffee) /   |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           |                                      |
| total personnel 15 398,00 - 5109,48 2 554,74 6 231,17 115,00 - 14 010,39 1 387,6  WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS Introductory workshop on working medical service providers and pharmacies/ Beaguish casumap no pagiors c nocrassignessum segurish concrassigness briefing and debrifing meeting / BCrperia no interprint may/inopagagenerus urrors o querion yacknetrogeneuric femelehruspapos (для лиц, nposagasium oquerus)  Lessons learned workshop / Paforiam scriperia no noclassignessum orrors  1000,00 - 134,77 264,91 - 579,13 - 844,04 155,5  CENERAL EXPENSES  Monothoring, BRC / Monurropium, SOKK  2 400,00 - 134,77 264,91 - 654,11 6 679,38 7733,17 -733,1  GENERAL EXPENSES  Monothoring, BRC / Monurropium, SOKK  2 400,00 - 177,54 80,20 513,33 12,45 770,49 1554,01 845,5  Uggrading Not Line 201 volunt eer service - furniture and equipment / Occassigness service - furniture and sequipment / Occassigness service |  | 2 880 00         |         |            |  | 2 753,79     |                       |                           | 2 753,79                  | 126,21                               |
| Introductory workshop on working medical service providers and pharmacies / Beaching Acamera pro pa6ore c nocraesujursamin Magnitum-cose γε/νήν μ 2 000,00   |  |                  |         | 5 109,48   | 2 554,74   |              | 115,00                |                           | 14 010,39                 | 1 387,61                             |
| Introductory workshop on working medical service providers and pharmacies / Beaching Acamera pro pa6ore c nocraesujursamin Magnitum-cose γε/νήν μ 2 000,00   |  |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           |                                      |
| рыботе с поставщиками мадицияские услуг и аптехами ВЕЗ interviewers briefing and debrifing meeting / Встрича по инструтитаму/подведению итсюго оцикки укольяторению итсюго оцикки и проводящих оциниу)  1 000,00  264,91  579,13  844,04  155,5  Lessons learned workshop / Рабочая встреча по подведению итсюго оцикки проводящих оциниу)  1 000,00  74,98  6 679,38  6 754,36  7 733,17  7 33,17  7 33,17  7 33,17  7 33,17  6 54,11  6 679,38  7 70,49  1 554,01  8 45,5  Wongrang, BRC / Monitropium, EOKK  1 000,00  177,54  8 0,20  5 13,33  1 2,45  7 7 0,49  1 554,01  8 45,5  Wongrang, BRC / Monitropium, EOKK  2 400,00  1 77,54  8 0,20  5 13,33  1 2,45  7 7 0,49  1 554,01  8 45,5  Wongrang, BRC / Monitropium, EOKK  2 400,00  9 6,85  4 231,18  4 328,03  3 28,6  5 255,1  Validity and recognition Resum for RC Volunteers  Stationery / Канцтовары  Stationery / Канцтовары  5 2 900,00  1 1905,73  5 57,57  3 87,14  2 850,44  1 950,6  Currency suchange losses / Курсовые убытки  5 952,00  1 0 10,000  1 0 10,000  1 1  | Introductory workshop on working medical service   |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           |                                      |
| ### 2000.00 - 134,77 - 154,77   165,74   165,75  |  |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           | 20100                     |                                      |
| Встрина по миструптаму/подведению итогов оценком удолите опечений в метериа по подведению итогов оценком и порядению итогов (для лиц, проводалщих оцения) 1 000,00 - 264,91 - 579,13 - 844,04 155,15 (везопа вестреча по подведению итогов 4 000,00 - 74,98 6 679,38 6 754,36 - 2754, 1 000,00 - 134,77 264,91 - 654,11 6 679,38 7733,17 -733,17 (везопа вестреча по подведению итогов 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0   |  | 2 000,00         |         | 134,77     |  | •            | •                     |                           | 134,77                    | 1 865,23                             |
| поскадеции оцения) 1000,00 - 264,91 - 579,13 - 844,04 155,5 155,55 1000,00 - 264,91 - 579,13 - 844,04 155,5 155,55 1000,00 - 74,98 6679,38 6754,36 - 2754,35 155,55 155,55 155,55 155,55 155,55 155,55 155,55 155,50 155,5  | Встреча по инструктажу/подведению итогов оценки  |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           |                                      |
| Total workshop and training   Total workshop and   Total workshop and training   Total workshop and training   Total workshop and   Total     | проводящих оценку)   | 1 000,00         | *       | 9 5        | 264,91   | •            | 579,13                | 9                         |                           | 155,96                               |
| total workshop and training 7 000,00 - 134,77 264,91 - 654,11 6679,38 7733,17 -733,1  GENERAL EXPENSES  4 00,00 - 177,54 80,20 513,33 12,45 770,49 1554,01 845,1  Upgrading Not line 201 volunteer service - furniture and equipment / Оскащение внефоления 201 - мебель и оборудование оборудование (Оскащение внефоления 201 - мебель и оборудование Stationery / Канцтовары 350,00 - 2710,55 - 4231,18 - 4328,03 -328, оборудование Stationery / Канцтовары 5000 - 2710,55 - 165,25 - 2875,80 -2525,1  Valibility and recognition it eres for RC volunteers //yawaseasocra, посщение волонгария 2 900,00 - 1905,73 557,57 - 387,14 - 2850,44 -1950, останильные волонгария 2 900,00   | Lessons learned workshop / Расочая встреча по<br>подведенню итогов   |                  |         |            | Cata   | 14/          |                       |                           |                           | -2 754,36                            |
| Monitoring, BRC / Monitropular, БОКК       2 400,00       - 177,54       80,20       513,33       12,45       770,49       1 554,01       845,5         Upgrading Not Line 201 volunteer service - furniture and equipment / Constance and equipment / Const   | total workshop and training  | 7 000,00         |         | 134,77     | 264,91   | 1.5          | 654,11                | 6 679,38                  | 7 733,17                  | -733,17                              |
| Подгания расс и Темполиция инфолниция али еquipment / Оснащение инфолниция 201 - мабель и оборудования ( Лехащение и оборудование и обору  | GENERAL EXPENSES   |                  |         | 260000000  |  | Name (1994)  | S. SAWAGE             | 140,000,000               | ) BASSEAVAS               | Karabasa                             |
| оборудование 4 000,00 - 96,85 - 423,146 - 320,03 - 325,55 - 32875,80 - 2 525,6 - 2 525,6 -   | Upgrading Hot Line 201 volunteer service - furniture and   | 2 400,00         | *       | 177,54     | 80,20  | 513,33       | 12,45                 | 770,49                    | 1 554,01                  | 845,99                               |
| Stationery   Канцговары     350,00     - 2710,55     - 165,25     - 2875,80     - 2525,1       Visibility and recognition items for RC volunteers     /Узнаваемость, посщрение вологизров БОКК     900,00     - 1905,73     557,57     - 387,14     - 2850,44     - 1950,4       Communication / Коммуникация     2 900,00     5952,6       Currency exchange losses / Курсовые убытки     5 952,00  |  | 4 000,00         |         | 96,85      |  | (*i)         | 4 231,18              | 19                        | 4 328,03                  | -328,03                              |
| /Узиваваемость, поощрание волонгеров БОКК 900,00 - 1905,73 557,57 - 387,14 - 2850,44 - 1990,<br>Сотомуникация 2900,00 2900,<br>Сштепсу ексhange losses / Курсовые убытки 5 952,00 - 5 952,   | Stationery / Канцтовары  |                  | *       | 2 710,55   | 100  |              | 165,25                | 97                        | 2 875,80                  | -2 525,80                            |
| /Узиваваемость, поощрание волонгеров БОКК 900,00 - 1905,73 557,57 - 387,14 - 2850,44 - 1990,<br>Сотомуникация 2900,00 2900,<br>Сштепсу ексhange losses / Курсовые убытки 5 952,00 - 5 952,   | Visibility and recognition items for RC volunteers   |                  |         |            |  |              |                       |                           |                           |                                      |
| Сителсу висhange losses / Курсовые убытки 5 952,00 - 5  | /Узнаваемость, поощрение волонтеров БОКК   |                  |         | 1 905,73   | 557,57   |              | 387,14                |                           | 2 850,44                  | -1 950,44                            |
| Currently exchange costs: / reproduct your costs: / re |  |                  |         | •          | •3   |              |                       | - 25                      |                           |                                      |
| total general expenses 16 502,00 - 4 890,67 637,77 513,33 4 796,02 / 170,49 11 606,28 4 893,1  | THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE |                  |         |            |  |              |                       | 1 770 15                  | 11 500 20                 |                                      |
|  | total general expenses   | 16 502,00        |         | 4 890,67   | 637,77   | 513,33       | 4 796,02              | 770,49                    | 11 608,28                 | 4 893,74                             |

| CASH BALANCE / octorox               | CHF        |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| CASH RECEIVED / nonymeno spegers     | 314 548,00 |
| CASH EXPENDITURES / даненные расходы | 314 548,00 |
| BALANCE / OCTATOR                    |            |

GRAND TOTAL

# Financial Statement for January - August 2017

(фин. отчет за январь-август 2017)

Project Name:

**Belarus: Population movement** 

Project Code:

**PBY045** 

M Code: Implementation period: MDRBY006 November 2015 - August 2017

1 865,23

# Narrative Report for January - August 2017

Project Name:

**Belarus: Population movement** 

Project Code:

**PBY045** 

M Code:

MDRBY006

Implementation period:

November 2015 - August 2017

| Reporting Timeframe:   | April - Septen                         | nber 2017   | Mark 19   | Reporting Timeframe:  | April - September 2017   |
|--|--|-------------|---|---|--|
| Type of expense (non perceptes)  | (бюджет на<br>январь-<br>август 2017 в | August 2017 | budget vs<br>actual<br>(соотношение<br>бюджета и<br>расходов) | Type of expense (тип<br>раскодов)   | Narrative explanation of expense (описание расходов)   |
|  | CHF)                                   |             |   | CURRENCE (Assessment of the Control |  |
| SUPPLIES (расходные материалы)   |  |             |   | SUPPLIES (расходные материа   | лыј  |
| Vouchers for food and goods of daily use (3 times) /<br>Ваучеры на продукты питания и гигиенические<br>товары (выдача в 3 этапа)                           | 62,86                                  | *           | 62,86   | Vouchers for food and goods of daily use (3 times) / Ваучеры на продукты питания и гигиенические товары (выдача в 3 этапа)  |  |
| Payments to medical service providers and pharmacies / Перечисление средств поставщикам  |  |             |   | Payments to medical service providers<br>and pharmacies / Перечисление<br>средств поставщикам медицинских   |  |
| медицинских услуг и аптекам  | (326,97)                               | •           | -326,97   | услуг н аптекам   |  |
| total supplies (итого по расходным<br>материалам)  |  |             | -264,11   |   |  |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  | (/)                                    |             |   | CAPITAL EXPENDITURE   |  |
| CAPITAL LA CHOTTON   |  |             | 0,00  | CALLIAC EN ENDITORE   |  |
| total capital expenditure  | 940                                    |             | 0,00  |   |  |
|  |  |             | -   | TRANSPORT AND STORAGE   |  |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE (транспорт и хранение на складе)   |  |             |   | (транспорт и хранение на<br>складе)   |  |
| Fuel, BRC (monitoring and distributions) / Толливо<br>БОКК (монкторинговые визиты и распределение<br>помощи)   | 1 454,85                               |             | 1 454,85  | Fuel, BRC (monitoring and<br>distributions) / Топливо БОКК<br>(мониторинговые визиты и<br>распределение помощи)   |  |
| Maintenance, BRC / Техническое обслуживание /  | (427.07)                               | 340.83      | 796 00  | Maintenance, BRC / Техническое  | maintenance of the Steyr Puch Pinzaguer a/m 712 number plate Nav19868-3 of the Gomei regional BRC branch:<br>technical inspection (including payment for admission to the vehicle and state duty); purchase of goods for the<br>car (first aid kit, shovel, stickers, mesh vest, funnel, canister, emergency stop sign.). / техобслуживание а/м<br>Стэйр Пуч Пинзгауер 712 гос. №AB9868-3 Гомельской ОО БОКК: тех.осмотр (в том числе оплата за допуск к<br>ТС и госпошлина); зажупка товаров для автомобиля (аптечка, лопата, наклейки, жилет-сетка, воронка, |
| total transport & storage (итого по  | (437,07)                               | 349,83      | -786,90   | обслуживание / БОКК   | канистра, знак аварийной остановки)  |
| транспорту и хранению на складе  |  | 349,83      | 667,95  |   |  |
| PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE (расходы на персонал)  | 4                                      |             |   | PERSONNEL EXPENDITURE<br>(расходы на персонал)  | *  |
| DM officer, BRC HQ (7 months, 50%) / Сотрудник по<br>реагированию на ЧС, Секретариат БОКК (7<br>месяцев, 50%)  |  |             |   | DM officer, BRC HQ (7 months, 50%) /<br>Сотрудник по реагированию на ЧС,<br>Секретариат БОКК (7 месяцев, 50%)   |  |
| 21.7 12  |  | :*:         | 0,00  |   |  |
| Assistant / translator, BRC HQ (7 months, 75%) /<br>Ассистент / переводчик, Секретариат БОКК (7<br>месяцев, 75%)   | 20                                     |             | 0,00  | months, 75%) / Ассистент / переводчик, Секретариат БОКК (7  |  |
| Accountant, BRC HQ (7 months, 75%) / Бухгалтер,<br>Секретарнат БОКК (7 месяцев, 75%)   |  |             | 0,00  | Accountant, BRC HQ (7 months, 75%)<br>/ Бухгалтер, Секретариат БОКК (7  |  |
| Social charges and taxes (34.4%) / Социальные платежи и налоги (34.4%)   | (3,59)                                 | × 2         | 167327  | Social charges and taxes (34.4%) /<br>Социальные платежи и налоги<br>(34.4%)  |  |
| BSS survey - expert service/consultant / Оценка<br>удовлетворенности бенефициаров - услуги   |  |             | SCHOOL  | BSS survey - expert service/consultant<br>/ Оценка удовлетворенности<br>бенефициаров - услуги   |  |
| эксперта/консультанта  | 799,99                                 | 3           | 799,99  | эксперта/консультанта   |  |
| BSS survey - per diem / Оценка удовлетворенности<br>бенефициаров - суточные  | 65,00                                  | 3           | 65,00   | BSS survey - per diem / Оценка<br>удовлетворенности бенефициаров -<br>суточные  |  |
| BSS survey - travel and accomodation / Оценка<br>удовлетворенности бенефициаров -<br>командировочные расходы и проживание                                  | y sancticus                            |             |   | BSS survey - travel and accomodation<br>/ Оценка удовлетворенности<br>бенефициаров - командировочные<br>расходы и проживание  |  |
| BSS survey - incentives for beneficiaries (food, coffee) / Оценка удовлетворенности  | 400,00                                 | 3           | 400,00  | BSS survey - incentives for<br>beneficiaries (food, coffee) / Оценка<br>удовлетворенности бенефициаров -  |  |
| бенефициаров - поощрение бенефициаров (еда,<br>кофе)   | 126,21                                 |             | 126,21  | поощрение бенефициаров (еда, кофе)  | (90  |
| total personnel / итого расходов на<br>персонал  |  |             | 1 387,61  |   |  |
| WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS / рабочие<br>встречи и тренинги<br>Introductory workshop on working medical service  |  |             |   | WORKSHOPS & TRAININGS /<br>рабочие встречи и<br>тренингам<br>Introductory workshop on working   |  |
| introductory workshop on working medical service<br>providers and pharmacies / Вводный семинар по<br>работе с поставщиками медицинских услуг и<br>аптеками |  |             |   | medical service providers and pharmacies / Вводный семинар по работе с поставщиками   |  |

ebrifing meeting / Встреча по иструктажу/подведению итс lewers briefing and debrifing meeting / Встреча по инструктажу/подведению итогов оценки удовлетворенности бенефициаров (для енефициаров (для лиц. 155,96 155,96 working meeting 27-29.04.2017 Minsk: coffee-break (tea, coffee, sugar, sweets, cookies), meals (lunch); working meeting on 17.05.2017. Minsk: coffee break (tea, coffee, honey, cookies, sugar), stationery (ballpoint pen, notebook, A4 paper, note paper); working meeting on 25-27.05.2017. Gomel: meals (lunch, dry ration), coffee break (tea, coffee, candy, chocolate), rent of emplacement, stationery (A4 paper, ballpoint pen, badge, ook) transport costs (fuel for the Steyr Puch Pinzgauer number plate NsAB9868-3); 19-20.05.2017 Borisov district of Svetlaya Roshcha: food (breakfast, lunch, dinner), coffee break (tea, coffee biscuits, chocolate, sugar), accommodation, stationery (note paper, adhesive tape, marker, file), rent of oncours, cnocasts, pager, accommodutor, sationizely inter pager, onlines cape, number, pager, accommodutor, sationizely interpager, onlines cape, participants' tickets); working meeting 21.07.2017 Minsk: coffee break (tea, coffee, juice, biscuits, sweets), meals (lunch); working meeting 28-30.08.2017 Minsk region Vologozinsky district: transportation costs (tickets of participants, fuel for cars Toyota Hisce number plate NaO1396-7, Volkswagen Transporter number plate NaO19914-7, Volkswagen cars Toyota Hiace number plate NaA01396-7, Voikswagen Transporter number plate NaC1934-7, voisswagen Transporter number plate NaEX9528-2. Renatul Daster number plate NaEX905-2), rent of equipment for simultaneous interpreting, interpreter services, meals, accommodation, rent, stationery (paper for flipchart, notepad, pen ball, folder-envelope). / рабочая встреча 27-29.04.2017 /.Минисн: кофе-пауза (чай, кофе, сахар, комфета, nevelne), питание (обса); рабочая встреча 17.05.2017 /.Миниск кофе-пауза (чай, кофе, мед, nevelne, caxap), канцтовары (ручка шариковая, блокнот, бумага А., бумага для заметок); рабочая встреча 17.05. ns learned workshop / Pa6o ns learned workshop / Рабочая астреча по дведению итогов 25-27.05.2017 г.Гомель: питание (обед. сухой паек), кофе-пауза (чай, кофе, конфеты, шоколад), аренда ицения, канцтовары (бумага А4, ручка шариковая, бэйдж, блокцот, тетрады), транспортні нво для в/м Пицгауэр Стаер Пуч г.н.9868 АВ-3); рабочая встреча 19-21.05.2017 Борисовсі д. Светлая Роща: питание (завтрак, обед, ужин), кофе-пауза (чай, кофе, печенье, шоколад, сахар), проживание, канцтовары (бумага для заметок, клейкая лента, маркер, файл), аренда помещения транспортные расходы (дизтопливо для в/м Форд-Транзит г.н.6090 EI-4; билеты участников); раб встреча 21.07.2017 Минск: кофе-пауза (чай, кофе, сок, печенье, конфеты), питание (обед); рабочая встре 28-30 08 2017 Минская обл. Воложинский р-н: транспортные расходы (билеты участников, топливо для а/м Тойота Хай Айс г.н.13-96 АО-7, Фольксваген Транспортер г.н.99-14 ОІ-7, Фольксваген Тран шариковая, папка-конверт) 6 679,38 -2 754,36 3 925,02 5 946,21 -733,17 total workshop and training 6 679,38 GENERAL EXPENSES / общие расходы GENERAL EXPENSES / общие расходы Monitoring, BRC / Мониторинг, БОКК ing, BRC / Мониторинг, БОКК monitoring visit on 22-24.05.2017 in Vitebsk and Mogilev regional BRC branch: per diem expenses (Rusakov D.V., Tarashkevich V.V., Goylova N.M.), accommodation in the hotel (in Mogilev and Vitebsk); monitoring visit 23-26.05.2017; per diem expenses (Vorobyova T., Motolyanets T., Andronchik К.M., Kolbanov V.V.), tickets Mogilev-Minsk (Motolyanets T., Vorobyova T.), accommodation in the hotel (Kolbanov V.V.), Motolyanets T., Andronchik K.M., Vorobyova T.), fuel for vehicles Volkswagen Conveyor number plate NaA99282-7 and Toyota viliace number plate NaA01396-7. / монкторинговый визит 22-24.05.2017г. в Витебскую и Мотилевскую ОО БОКК: суточные (Русаков Д.В., Тарашкевич В.В., Гойлова Н.М.), проживание в гостинице (в г.Могилеве и г.Витебске); мониторинговый вызит 23-26.05.2017.г. суточные (Воробьева Т., Мотолянец Т., Андрончик К.М., Колбанов В.В.), былеты Могилев-Минск (Мотолянец Т., Воробьева Т.), проживание в гостинице (Колбанов В.В., Мотолянец Т.С., Андрончик К.М., Воробьева Т.), топливо для а/м Фольксваген Транспортер г.и.92-82 АС-7 и 16,48 770,49 -754,01 Тойота ХайАйс г.н.13-96 АО-7 Upgrading Hot Line 201 volunteer Ungrading Hot Line 201 volunteer service - furniture rvice - furniture and equipment / е инфолинии 201 -(328,03) -328,03 Stationery / Канцтовары (25,80)-25,80 bility and recognition items for RC volu -150,44 понтеров БОКК (150,44) **Узнаваемость**, поощрение волонтеров БОКК munication / Коммуникация unication / Kommy 200,00 200,00 rrency exchange losses / Курсовые Currency exchange losses / Курсовые убытки 5 952,00 5 952,00 total workshop and training / итого по 5 664,21 770,49 4 893,72 рабочим встречам и тренингам 13 751,70 5 952 00 GRAND TOTAL / общий итог 7 799,70 CASH BALANCE / OCTUTOR 5st QTR CASH RECEIVED / получено средств 314 548,00 CASH EXPENDITURES / доножные расходы 314 548,00 BALANCE / OCTATOR NS Budget Holder / ADDITIONS 6100 Date NS Finance Validation / vrees Date IFRC Budget Holder / ADDRESTAND O Date IFRC Finance Validation / yrseps,

# Belarus: Population Movement Emergency Appeal

# Final evaluation report 29-30 September 2017

Report prepared by Dorottya PATKO, PMER Manager

IFRC Regional Office for Europe

29 November 2017

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# Acknowledgements

The evaluation team would like to acknowledge and thank the staff and volunteers of the Belarus Red Cross as well as the IFRC Programme Coordinator in Belarus for their valuable inputs, interest, commitment and active participation in the Emergency Appeal's evaluation.

# 1. Background

The armed conflict in Donetsk and Luhansk regions in south-eastern Ukraine has triggered a massive displacement of civilians seeking refuge and safety in other parts of Ukraine and neighbouring Belarus and the Russian Federation. According to figures from the President of the Republic of Belarus, some 160,000 Ukrainian displaced people affected by the hostilities have arrived in Belarus since June 2014. Around 60,000 of them still remain in Belarus (according to figures from the Department of Citizenship and Migration), while the remaining group has either returned to Ukraine or moved elsewhere (mainly to the EU and the Russian Federation).

Since the arrival of the first groups of displaced persons from Ukraine in June 2014, the BRCS has been responding to the needs of the most vulnerable through its emergency cash fund and distribution of household items from its disaster preparedness stock. The distribution of essential food and non-food items has been implemented through the Belarus Red Cross's well-established voucher distribution system. In addition to one-off humanitarian assistance, the BRCS has provided referral, counselling and psychological support services, temporary accommodation, and support to travel and medication.

On 29 October 2014, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched a DREF operation in an amount of CHF 126,229 to provide immediate assistance to 2,400 people, of whom 1,200 people were affected by population displacement, and to replenish the emergency stock that was used earlier to support 1,200 affected beneficiaries. On 3 June 2015, an Emergency Appeal was launched in the total amount of CHF 742,931 to enable the IFRC Secretariat to support the Belarus Red Cross to deliver assistance and provide support to a total of 2,400 families (some 10,000 beneficiaries) over the timeframe of eight months, with a focus on relief activities via prepaid debit card system.

The BRCS has substantial experience in handling multilaterally-supported humanitarian activities and social services to address the needs of the most vulnerable. Present in all regions, with 360 staff and 22,000 trained volunteers in eight regional and 160 district/town branches as well as over 8,000 primary units, it is the biggest humanitarian organization in the country and has an important role in the local communities. As an auxiliary to the authorities, it provides high quality humanitarian services and plays an essential role in advocating for the humanitarian needs of vulnerable people in Belarus. Its programmes specifically focus on marginalized or excluded groups to reduce existing discrimination and exclusion. It provides referrals for health examinations, medical, legal and psychological treatment, counselling and assistance in vocational training to further the integration of refugees, victims of trafficking and ex-offenders. The help line "201", operated by Belarus Red Cross volunteers offers support to Ukrainian citizens in need of advice or emergency assistance.

#### 2. Purpose and scope of the evaluation

The purpose of the mission was to support the Belarus Red Cross and IFRC Country Office in cofacilitating the lessons learned workshop related to the EA operation and additionally, in reviewing, monitoring and evaluating the progress and impact of the operation as whole focusing specifically on the voucher distribution mechanism used in this operation.

The aim of the final internal evaluation was to analyse and comment on the project progress up to date and review the process of implementation of the project. The evaluation saw how the project was progressing, documented lessons learnt, achievements and challenges, and provides recommendations and ideas to take forward for the future.

# 3. Team composition and evaluation methodology

The team of evaluators composed of the IFRC Regional Office for Europe (ROE) Disaster Management (DM) Coordinator and the PMER Manager along with the IFRC Programme Coordinator based in Minsk.

The mission timeframe was from 28 to 31 August 2017, with the internal evaluation organized on 29 August and the lessons learned exercise held on 30 August 2017. The assessment covered the period from July 2014 to end of August 2017.

The review used a consultative and participative approach. The internal evaluation was conducted using a plenary discussion and group work approach (with two groups – one formed of the staff and volunteers of the HQ, the second is the representatives of the branches), while the lessons learned exercise (which involved also external partners such as Ministry of Interior, Department on humanitarian affairs of the presidential administration of the Republic of Belarus, Department of Citizenship and Migration of the Ministry of Interior of Belarus, NGO "The Belarusian movement of medical workers", ICRC. Swiss Red Cross, Danish Red Cross) was mainly based on plenary discussions and presentations both from the National Society's HQ and branches as well as from external, invited partners.

Prior to the mission, a list of evaluation questions was prepared by IFRC ROE, reviewed and approved by IFRC Belarus and translated into Belarusian language to facilitate the discussions.

In total, there were 30 participants present during the evaluation and the lessons learned exercise. For the list of participants, please refer to *Annex 1*.

# 4. Key findings

During the internal evaluation day, both groups had the task to go through the pre-set questionnaire and discuss the questions on appropriateness/relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability and coordination of the operation.<sup>1</sup> The following sub-sections contain consolidated feedback both from the HQ and the branch staff and volunteers.

# a) Appropriateness/Relevance

The participants highlighted that the support of the IFRC – channelled through the Belarus Red Cross – was highly relevant in the context. The groups reviewed and evaluated the activities of the operation since July 2014 (the first influx of displaced people from Ukraine). Initially – before the activation of the IFRC DREF tool – the National Society's own funds were used to meet the needs of the vulnerable people. However, these internal financial resources were soon depleted, therefore the launch of the DREF operation, and later on, the Emergency Appeal was much needed.

During the implementation, the needs of the displaced people were constantly analysed and evaluated, which also resulted in the clearly increasing level of beneficiary satisfaction (measured through Beneficiary Satisfaction Surveys, in 2014-2015 the percentage of satisfaction was 70%, in 2016 it reached 85% and in 2017 it showed 93%).

As far as the legal aspect of the programme was concerned, it was notable to see how the attitude of state authorities changed: the displaced Ukrainians were considered as foreigners in the beginning, however, later they were even provided with temporary residence permits with a decree issued in August 2014. This supportive legislation in favour of the displaced Ukrainian people also enabled the Belarus Red Cross to extend its services (help line "201" was launched") and the Government assigned the Belarus RC to manage this helpline, no other organisation in the country was involved in such activities. The National Society was the key and main partner of the state in provision of support to the ones most in need of it.

# b) Effectiveness

The National Society – from the very first moment of its activities – reacted on the requests and needs of the people. At the beginning, people asking for help were supported, however, during the course of the operation's implementation, the applied vulnerability criteria was finetuned, allowing a reasonable targeting to be able to address the most vulnerable, i.e. those people who were assessed as not being able to change their situation themselves. This targeting maximized the possible outreach of the National Society. The well-defined target groups of the operation were: people living with disabilities, pregnant women, elderly people, single-parented households and families with many children.

As far as the voucher system is concerned, the participants admitted that they faced some challenges at the beginning of the operation (difficulty to reach the shops in the most distant and remote areas, the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For the questions, please refer to Annex 2.



vouchers` amount could not be split, BRCS staff and volunteers also had to be present when the beneficiaries used the vouchers). However, these challenges were overcome as another supplier/chain was chosen being present in all regions thus easily reachable, allowing the splitting the vouchers into five parts (allowing to share it and also not having to buy all needed items at once) and also, the BRCS`s presence was no longer needed during the process, which considerably raised the effectiveness of the project. Also, lists of goods were established in agreement with the shops and the BRCS, allowing a free choice for the beneficiaries to buy whatever they needed the most.

# c) Efficiency

When it comes to the efficiency of the operation, the extent to which results have been delivered in the least costly manner possible was discussed. The participants highlighted the different kinds of delays which hampered the implementation of the activities. The delays were mostly caused by external factors, such as extensive coordination with donors resulting in receiving the funds with delay, and also the long, bureaucratic procedure of the funds` registration, which triggered other delays, thus the whole project`s implementation was affected.

As far as the project's documentation and progress monitoring are concerned, an internal task force/working group consisting of 5-6 members (HQ and branch chairpersons) was established in August 2014. This group was responsible for monitoring the situation, collecting systematic data (even from the most remote areas) and compiling weekly, then later on monthly situation reports. This information was inevitable in coordinating the activities, as it informed the whole operation on the needs and vulnerabilities of the Ukrainian displaced people. Progress monitoring became more and more organized as time passed by, this also went hand in hand with the beneficiaries` needs becoming more trackable. Electronic format of reporting was introduced, and the NS received different monitoring and reporting templates from the IFRC, donors and other partners, which also helped them adjust the monitoring of the project implementation most to the needs and context.

Regular meetings were organized to continuously discuss the current situation and context as well as to adjust the operation to the newly emerging/changing needs and vulnerabilities.

# d) Impact and sustainability

As a result of the operational implementation, the image of the Belarus Red Cross improved and its visibility has been considerably enhanced. Close cooperation has been established between all partners involved, especially with state authorities.

The operation seen also some negative impacts though: both internally and externally. The capacities of the National Society – both from financial, technical and human point of view – very extremely stretched, which caused a situation close to emotional burnout for its staff and volunteers. The issues they faced and had to deal with day by day, the constant feeling of "stand-by" as well as the fact that they cannot help everyone even if they wished to do so, caused an incredible psychological stress and tiredness to those involved in the operation, which was luckily realized and overcome by organizing regular psychosocial support (PSS) sessions to the staff and volunteers.

However, the staff and volunteers highly appreciated that during the operational implementation they had the opportunity to gain a lot of new experience through working with the beneficiaries, they also received training of different types – which in the long-term contributes to organizational capacity building. The new experience, the direct exposure to the tough circumstances, their functions within the operation sharpened their actions so the NS definitely has a base to build on for the future.

Externally, it was also difficult to manage the sometimes negative critics and approach from the Belarusian citizens – several complaints were received and signs of un-satisfaction were noticed from them why Ukrainian people are helped when there are unmet needs and existing vulnerabilities within the Belarus society as well.

A noteworthy impact of the operation is that some beneficiaries became volunteers, or even staff of the Belarus Red Cross. The project helped the Ukrainians to integrate into the society through receiving the much-needed humanitarian and psychosocial support. Through their integration and socialization, the displace Ukrainians managed to become fully-fledged citizens of Belarus

Belarusian people from centres of unemployed were recruited to support the operation, which contributed to the enhancement of the unemployment rates throughout the whole country.

# e) Coordination

Movement partners in Belarus are closely coordinating the provision of humanitarian assistance to displaced people from Ukraine. Since 2014, the IFRC, the ICRC and the Swiss Red Cross have been key partners of the BRCS in addressing the most acute humanitarian needs. The IFRC Regional Office for Europe and the IFRC Country Representation in Minsk are supporting the BRCS in coordinating movement efforts. The ICRC has supported the BRCS in developing a database for the electronic registration of beneficiaries considering the number of family members and their financial situation. Movement partners have also provided technical advice in the development of the voucher-based distribution system, psychosocial support trainings, and improvement of the monitoring and reporting systems.

The following Movement partners have supported the BRCS's activities under this emergency appeal: Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross (from the Canadian Government), Icelandic Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of Azerbaijan, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross (from the Swiss Solidarity foundation). In addition, ICRC and Danish Red Cross have supported the operation bilaterally. A total of ten donors, including seven Partner National Societies and DG ECHO have contributed to the appeal in the value of CHF 624,147.

The BRCS is cooperating closely with a number of key humanitarian actors in country including UNHCR, IOM, Department of Citizenship and Migration, Labour, Employment and Social Protection Committees, the Education and Health Departments, local authorities and various NGOs. The BRCS collects and shares live data and information with its state and non-state partners and stakeholders to ensure a timely overview, complementarity of efforts and avoidance of overlap of support.

UNHCR is covering those who have received "refugee" or "subsidiary protection" status. These people are referred to the BRCS branches within the country and receive UNHCR's financial support through the branches. IOM provides legal consultations to displaced people and has assisted several cases of voluntary return. The orthodox and catholic churches support Ukrainians throughout the country and provide second-hand clothes, shoes, food and hygiene items. There are also small local NGOs in all the regional centres of Belarus providing assistance. The NGO "Consultation service for refugees" provides legal support and referral, while the NGOs "Young Christian Women association" and "Business women club" support those in situations of violence, and provide psychological support to women, if needed.

The Belarusian Government's attitude towards displaced people is in general positive despite the existing legal and financial barriers. The State provides support, within its limits, with registration, employment, housing, medical and social assistance. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and its Committees of Labour, Employment and Social Protection at the regional and city administrations consult and assist the Ukrainian citizens on employment and social benefit issues. The Ministry created a database on its website with vacancies available for foreign citizens, including those where housing is provided. It has to be noted that housing represents sharing a room in a flat, often with the whole family living in only one room. The Ministry of Health is providing emergency medical care to the citizens of Ukraine free of charge and medical check-ups and health certificates required for employment. The provision of vital medicines for those with chronic diseases (e.g. insulin) remains a critical issue. The BRCS has so far tried to address this on an individual basis with the support of the Ministry of Health and local authorities.

The Belarus Red Cross was closely interacting, cooperating and coordinating with the Department of Social Service, Centres of Unemployment and different state authorities, the support of all of them was highly appreciated during the programme implementation.

When talking about the coordination between the IFRC and the Belarus Red Cross, it was highlighted that there were slight delays with signing the necessary agreements, however, in general all support was provided from the IFRC which was needed by the Belarus Red Cross.

Coordination with the Movement partners was continuously maintained throughout the whole operation, with regular meetings, negotiations, correspondence in place with the IFRC, the ICRC and PNSs.

Coordination within the BRC worked perfectly, in a timely and coordinated manner. It was highlighted by the NS that they are satisfied with their own performance, as the roles and responsibilities were very well defined and distributed right from the beginning, focal points were established, so the whole internal coordination-communication was fully operational. During the timeframe of the operation, the BRC managed to maintain good cooperation both internally and externally – within the organization itself and also with partners. This greatly contributed to the enhanced visibility of the National Society's activities.

Several roundtable meetings, press conferences, and meetings were conducted at different levels (with ministries, local authorities, border control committee, other international organizations) to coordinate the activities and also to disseminate information on the operation.

It was highlighted by the participants that while in most parts of the world, competition is existing between different organizations, in Belarus they managed to work complementarily to each other and used each other's resources, knowledge, and skills to work towards the same goal.

# 5. Risks and challenges

In general, all participants agreed if any challenge was encountered during the course of the project implementation, all efforts were taken by all parties involved to mitigate it as soon as possible.

As mentioned earlier, one of the most considerable operational challenges was the delay of funds, which affected the implementation of the whole operation.

There were cases when the staff and volunteers of the National Society encountered too high expectations of the beneficiaries, which was sometimes very difficult to manage, as all of them were aware that they cannot provide support to everyone, cannot employ all of them, etc. – however, they managed to encourage the beneficiaries to seek for other opportunities, to be more self-reliant, besides benefitting from the BRCS's support.

The mechanism on receipt and proper storage of the vouchers was missing at some places (safes were in place only at oblast level, but not in the districts). It might be good to be able to make the use of the vouchers trackable. There were cases when attempts of selling the vouchers were revealed, with the aim usually to gain more that the voucher's initial amount.

Attitude of the Belarusian citizens towards the Ukrainian people was also a sensitive issue to be tackled, which also triggered internal discussions and sessions within the NS on the proper ways of reaction.

#### 6. Lessons learned

The operation saw a huge participation at all levels of the National Society as well as from all partners involved. The fact that the Belarus Red Cross was continuously monitoring and assessing the situation led to the modification and adjusting of the activities if and when it was necessary, thus was able to optimize its resources and focusing on and targeting the most vulnerable people. This was achieved through a well-based and informed analysis of the vulnerability criteria, maximizing the support of the NS to those most in need.

Excellent cooperation and partnership was established and maintained with different partners and state authorities, which was highly appreciated from all sides. The partners added their value and knowledge into the operation, and the project was always open for monitoring purposes for all partners (state and local authorities, Movement partners, PNSs, other organisations), thus upholding the transparency and accountability of all actions.

The improvements to the voucher system made the process more effective, useful and convenient to the users, and also the enhancement of the products` quality was also notable.

The National Society – through the interactions with the beneficiaries – identified the need for PSS both for its own staff and volunteers as well as for the beneficiaries – which was a huge achievement and added value in the operation to prevent them from emotional burnout.

The Belarus Red Cross was constantly working towards to make use of the "development opportunity" in the framework of the operation: the skills and capacities of the trained staff and volunteers have been

greatly enhanced, which can be used and taken further in future operations. Also, the example of the Belarus Red Cross's operation can serve as an example for other National Societies facing similar challenges regarding population movement.

Throughout the operation, the Belarus Red Cross and the IFRC Representation in Belarus maintained close and good cooperation and collaboration with the Ukrainian Red Cross as well as the IFRC Country Office in Ukraine, the CTP delegate from Ukraine also participated at the workshop.

Last, but not least, it has to be highlighted that this Emergency Appeal was the first in the history of the National Society, which was managed in an excellent way to provide support the most vulnerable people – flexibly and fast reacting to the constantly changing situation, needs and challenges, as well as raising awareness of the partners both national and internationally.

# 7. Recommendations / looking ahead

It is clear that after the implementation of the operation, there are still existing, unmet needs. These mostly emerge in the areas of health care, medical support and treatment, food and non-food items, employment and housing. Provision of support to the most vulnerable shall be continued with taking into account the feasibilities in the current context (maybe with reduced quantity, but targeting the most vulnerably population categories, such as the elderly people).

The Belarus Red Cross has broad experience in the use of vouchers, however, this is only one type of cash transfer programming (CTP). In line with the global agenda and strategy for having cash-based interventions at a scale, further investment in CTP capacity building is suggested – drawing on the experience from this Emergency Appeal.

Delays of funds had a definite impact on the operation's implementation. The process of obtaining funding shall be further explored in the future – with the support of IFRC ROE Finance Team if needed – to avoid such delays in any future operations.

As mentioned earlier in the report, some negative approaches within the Belarus society were noticed towards the Ukrainian displaced people. Building upon the availability of an IFRC Regional Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Delegate, it is recommended that the Belarus Red Cross seeks for some guidance on CEA as well as participates in future, CEA-related capacity building events.

The past three years showed that the Belarus Red Cross's support was inevitable and crucial; thus the aim should be to continue addressing the most chronical needs with strategic and well-oriented support -with involving the state and local authorities, different partners and with benefitting from the already existing, well-functioning networks.

# Annex 1 - List of participants

| 1.  | Ludmila Kiseleva       | Brest regional BRCS branch, accountant   |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 2.  | Mikhail Merzlyak       | Vitebsk regional BRCS branch, Head of the organizational and legal department                    |
| 3.  | Olesya Kostuk          | Gomel regional BRCS branch, vice-chairperson   |
| 4.  | Alla Smolyak           | Chairperson of Gomel regional BRCS branch  |
| 5.  | Maxim Novikov          | Gomel regional BRCS branch, DM coordinator   |
| 6.  | Igor Plukhaev          | Mogilev regional BRCS branch, head specialist  |
| 7.  | Natalia Markovskaya    | Minsk regional BRCS branch, vice-chairperson   |
| 8.  | Ekaterina Sapega       | Grodno regional BRCS branch, Chairperson of Lida district BRCS branch                            |
| 9.  | Elena Kachkapik        | Minsk regional BRCS branch, head of visiting nurses service                                      |
| 10. | Dmitry Rusakov         | Headquarters BRCS, head of emergency and tracing department                                      |
| 11. | Vitaly Tarashkevich    | Headquarters BRCS, DM coordinator  |
| 12. | Mark Demidov           | Headquarters BRCS, DM coordinator  |
| 13. | Idael Guerrero Mengana | Headquarters BRCS, tracing officer   |
| 14. | Ilya Melgotchenko      | Headquarters BRCS, tracing officer   |
| 15. | Evgeny Odinets         | Headquarters BRCS, head of international cooperation department                                  |
| 16. | Elena Fadeeva          | Chairperson of Minsk city BRCS branch  |
| 17. | Oksana Dudenas         | Minsk city BRCS branch, head specialist  |
| 18. | Tatiana Chernikova     | Chairperson of Borisov district BRCS branch  |
| 19. | Irina Shulgan          | Chairperson of Pervomaisky district BRCS branch  |
| 20. | Dorottya Patko         | IFRC, ROE, Budapest  |
| 21. | Ruben Romero           | IFRC, ROE, Budapest  |
| 22. | Bilal Hussain Shah     | IFRC, Kyiv   |
| 23. | Maksim Silin           | ICRC, Moscow   |
| 24. | Ekaterina Chuvichko    | Department for humanitarian activities of the Office of the President of the Republic of Belarus |
| 25. | Tatyana Gaplichnik     | Swiss Red Cross  |
| 26. | Mukhamed Khavtsukov    | ICRC   |
| 27. | Katsiaryna Lialeka     | IFRC   |
| 28. | Sergei Boltrushevich   | Danish Red Cross   |
| 29. | Anastasia Smirnoca     | Department of Citizenship and Migration of the MIA   |
| 30. | Anna Buistrova         | The Belarusian movement of medical workers   |

# Annex 2 – Evaluation questions

The key (guiding) questions to be answered by the evaluation are as follows:

#### Relevance:

- How relevant the project has been regarding the beneficiary requirements, local context and needs?
- How well was the target group identified?
- How do the beneficiaries view the comprehensiveness of package of services offered to or directed towards them?
- How does the project complement intervention of other actors, most importantly relevant Government departments?

#### Efficiency

- Was the pace of activity implementation satisfactory (or were there any significant delays)?
- Has the project adequately documented, reported and disseminated information on what it is doing/has achieved so far?
- To what extent BRC coordinated with other actors to achieve better results?
- If appropriate how flexible is the project in adapting to changing needs?

#### **Effectiveness**

- Assess the efficiency of the programme in converting its inputs (funds, expertise, time etc.) to outputs, with an indication of whether the project has represented good 'value for money' given the resources invested. Could it have been done better, cheaper or quicker?
- What progress has been made towards achieving the project overall and specific objectives, and expected results?
- Where unforeseen challenges to the implementation of the project handled creatively and effectively?
- Has the project used resources cost effectively to maximize benefits?
- Were gender concerns and considerations mainstreamed into the project?

#### Impact and sustainability

- What are the direct impact prospects of the project at overall objective level, what impacts are already apparent and what impacts appear likely?
- What difference has the project made for/with the planned target groups or other non-targeted groups arising from the project beneficiaries?
- Did the project take timely measures for mitigating the unplanned negative impacts? What was the result? Are any external factors likely to jeopardize the project's direct impact?
- What is the level of ownership of the project by the target groups?
- What are the main factors affecting, either positively or negatively, prospects of sustainability of project outcomes?
- What is the potential for sustaining and continuation of the emerging results and impacts after the project implementation period?

# **Lessons learned**

- What are the lessons learned during this period which can be used to guide the next programme cycle and/or other programmes?
- What best practices emerged from the project implementation? What is the potential and options for replication and knowledge sharing?
- For whom could these lessons have relevance and how do they relate to any innovative aspects of the project?
- Do lessons learned indicated any need for changes in project design in the future to ensure better sustainability?

# Assessment, planning and management systems

- How timely and relevant were the different plans, appeals, and management reports?
- To what extent have plans been developed based on thorough, participatory needs assessments and if not, what were the constraints?
- How timely and effective was the response against the needs and stated objectives? What
  management or other factors explain why the response was/was not delivered in an effective and
  timely manner?
- How have recovery considerations been incorporated into planning and relief interventions?
- How effective were the systems to mobilize resources financial, human resources, communications/media, logistics etc.? How adequate is the mobilization of human resources? And what challenges were faced in delivering the appropriate support? Was the IFRC' and the BRC's operational structure well geared to deliver timely, efficient and effective disaster response?

#### **Coordination**

- How timely and effective was the coordination system within the IFRC (IFRC ROE and BRC actors)? How well was the structure functioning for both relief and recovery?
- Were the roles, responsibilities and expectations at each level clear (Geneva, ROE, and country)?
- How useful were the IFRC's Principles and Rules in Disaster Response and what did the field need in terms of practical support to aid coordination?
- How effectively has the IFRC coordinated with external actors, particularly the UN, the Government authorities, and the international and national humanitarian community?

#### Risks and challenges

- To what extent have critical gaps been identified and addressed in a timely way? What main factors helped or hindered the response (security events, infrastructure, procedures, access, etc.)?
- What gaps or bottlenecks were identified? What plans/actions were put in place to address these already or is this an area that still needs to be addressed?
- What were/are the most serious risks or challenges facing the operation? What mitigating factors could be brought in to address these?

### **Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey report**

# within the framework of the Emergency Plan of Action of the

"Belarus: Population Movement" Emergency Appeal

#### **Contents**

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#### 1. Overall situation

Recently, population movement has become a large-scale international tendency that steadily influences global demographic processes as well as social and cultural development of almost all countries. The Republic of Belarus is situated at the crossroads of migration flows and actually faces the problem of their management. As of 1 January 2016, there are 59.1 thousand foreigners in the Republic of Belarus (in 2014 – 59.9 thousand) possessing temporary residence permit, and over 181.5 thousand (in 2014 – 173 thousand) having permanent residence permit. There are 38,205 citizens of Ukraine with the permanent residence permit and temporary registration (as of 19 June 2016), while in 2015 their number exceeded 48,000. In 2015, the tendency of increasing number of forced migrants coming into the Republic of Belarus, which started in 2014, continued. In 2014, more than 800 applications for the refugee status or additional protection were submitted, while in 2015 these were over 1,200. This year, the flow of forced migrants remains high. From the year start, about 300 foreigners addressed the authorities with applications for protection.

Since June 2014, the number of people who left the zones of conflict in Ukraine, increased in Belarus. By the end of 2014 and the beginning of 2015 the flow of migrants from Donetsk and Lugansk regions of Ukraine reached its peak. In 2015, Belarus remained an attractive place for Ukrainian citizens, which is a considerable burden for the public authorities, non-governmental entities and the Belarus Red Cross.

In 2016, the number of migrants entering Belarus became less; however, a lot of earlier migrants remained in Belarus, including people suffering from chronic needs. The Belarus Red Cross Society (BRCS) continued the operation of aid provision. Since 2014 and until 2016 and to date, more than 42,000 migrants addressed BRCS entities for aid. Using the already existing and newly raised funds from the population, 3,257 food parcels and 1,912 hygienic sets were purchased and distributed among Ukrainian families. Citizens of Belarus and regional Red Cross entities collected 31,860 items of second-hand clothes and 3,275 pairs of second-hand footwear, which were also distributed. Since the start of the operation, BYN 91,500 (915 million non-denominated roubles) were donated to the special account of BRCS. By autumn 2014, it became obvious that BRCS would be unable to manage the task on its own, and thus the project proposal for international sponsors and partners was prepared. In 2015-2016, within the framework of the joint operation for provision of aid to forced migrants from Ukraine, more than 2 million Euros were donated by sponsors. This money was used to restore stock of BRCS, train the staff and implement the voucher program under which more than 14,000 people with chronic need got 31,426 vouches for essential goods. These vouchers are distributed among large families, disabled people, solitary pensioners, and pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. Since November 2014, BRCS has been running the hotline "201" at which specially trained volunteers work. The hotline is available from 7 to 9 p.m., and the answerphone records calls out of working hours. For the period of its operation, the hotline "201" that is intended for information and advisory aid to migrants was addressed by 1,820 people, and more than 2,000 questions were asked in the thematic group https://vk.com/redcrossbyinfo at the social network. Since the beginning of 2016, the number of calls has decreased, and more than 70% of callers ask questions about the rules of voucher distribution and use.

#### 2. Methodology of survey and analysis

The **survey's purpose** was to identify the degree of beneficiaries' satisfaction with the mechanism and scope of the aid provided in the course of implementation of the Belarus: Population Movement program.

The **following tasks** were set for the beneficiary satisfaction survey:

- 1. To determine the degree of beneficiaries' satisfaction with the mechanism and scope of the aid provided.
- 2. To determine the degree of involvement of the BRCS partners in implementation of the voucher program.
- 3. To lay down the suggestions for improvement and arrangement of new types of aid in accordance with the beneficiaries' needs.

- 4. To reveal deficiencies and consolidate the experience in the course of the survey and elaborate the recommendations for further operations of BRCS.
- 5. To strengthen the reputation and raise the population's awareness about the activity of the Belarus Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies;
- 6. To contribute to the final report on the Emergency Appeal "Belarus: Population Movement".

#### Methodological principles of the survey:

- Form: interview;
- Questionnaire (30 questions in the open and closed form);
- Sampling (in proportion to the number of vouchers issued).

#### Survey description and structure:

The beneficiary satisfaction survey was carried out in September 2016 among the persons who had benefited within the framework of the Emergency Plan of Action "Belarus: Population Movement". The survey covered the beneficiaries from all regions of Belarus and the city of Minsk. All questionnaire questions may be referred to the following categories:

- general situation;
- appropriateness of the operation;
- target group involvement;
- relevance/appropriateness;
- timeliness;
- awareness.

The categories will be detailed in accordance with the above division. The survey was held by a trained volunteer on the basis of BRCS hotline 201 in the course of a telephone talk with beneficiaries. A volunteer had been trained in accordance with the standards of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In the course of training on arrangement and holding the research, the survey with usage of the interview method was mutually selected to determine the degree of satisfaction of the beneficiaries. The survey was not to be a series of questions but a talk aimed to understand what the respondent feels, whether the aid satisfied their needs or was received in time. The use of such method allowed the beneficiaries expressing their opinion in a more comfortable and open manner, without feeling disrespect. In total, 140 people participated in the survey, including 96 females and 42 males, which is 12% of the total number of the beneficiaries who received vouchers during the recent distribution. The beneficiaries were selected pro rata with the number of distributed vouches for forced migrants from Ukraine who found themselves in a critical situation.

The regional sample were selected as follows:

| 1. | Brest regional organization of BRCS    | 15 questionnaires |
|----|--|-------------------|
| 2. | Vitebsk regional organization of BRCS  | 20 questionnaires |
| 3. | Gomel regional organization of BRCS    | 30 questionnaires |
| 4. | Grodno regional organization of BRCS   | 20 questionnaires |
| 5. | Minsk city organization of BRCS        | 20 questionnaires |
| 6. | Minsk regional organization of BRCS    | 20 questionnaires |
| 7. | Mogilyov regional organization of BRCS | 15 questionnaires |

Representativeness of sample was provided by pro rata participation of all target groups with different vulnerabilities. Thus, the survey covered pensioners, disabled persons, pregnant and breastfeeding women, single mothers, large families.

The distribution of the selected, socially vulnerable categories of the population is represented in the pie chart:

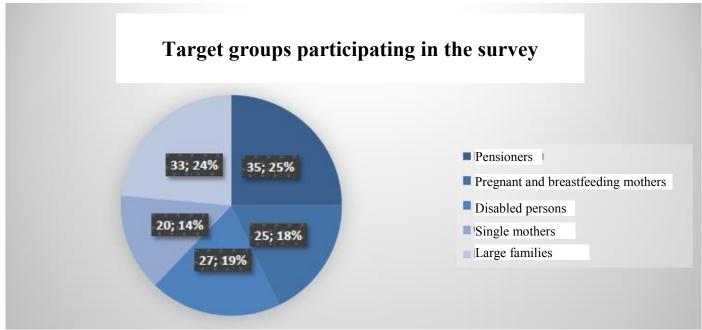


Fig. 1 The group of beneficiaries who participated in the survey

Since the survey was held among the beneficiaries forming a representative sample, the collected data give reliable and true information about the opinion of voucher aid beneficiaries. Interviewing was held in Russian language being comprehensible to all the respondents. Anonymity was guaranteed to the beneficiaries. Thus, it is ensured that the survey is not biased or subject to misrepresentation factors (fear, absence of motivation, lack of interest from the respondents).

#### 3. Results of the survey

#### Appropriateness of the operation

As a result of the survey, it was noted that 33%, or 47 respondents stated the threat to their lives to be the reason of their migration from the Ukrainian territory, as well as anxiety over lives of their children and general instability in Ukraine (41%, or 57 respondents), predominately in large families. Some respondents (24%, or 34 respondents) stated that their property had been damaged. The following pie chart shows the main reasons of migration according to the respondents.

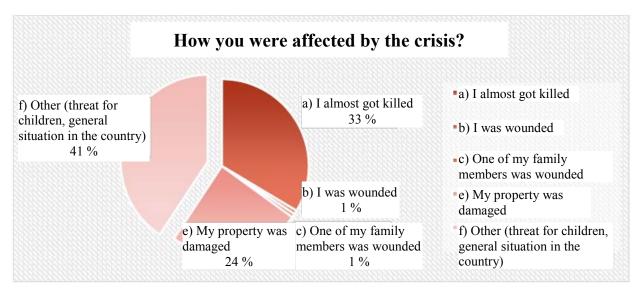


Fig. 2 The pie chart "How you were affected by the crisis?"

As on the arrival to our country most forced migrants were in need of almost everything, it was necessary to specify the spectrum of needs prevailing in this category of beneficiaries. As a result of the survey it was found that the beneficiaries needed not one specific type of aid but several types of aid at once (for example, food with clothes, as some families of beneficiaries arrived in out-of-season clothes).

In accordance with the survey findings, the basic needs of the forced migrants from Lugansk and Donetsk regions after arrival to the Republic of Belarus are:

- food, clothes, jobs (25 respondents);
- food, clothes (20 respondents);
- food, shelter, clothes (11 respondents);
- food, clothes, social payments (7 respondents);
- food, jobs (8 respondents);
- jobs (7 respondents);
- food, clothes, drugs (4 respondents).

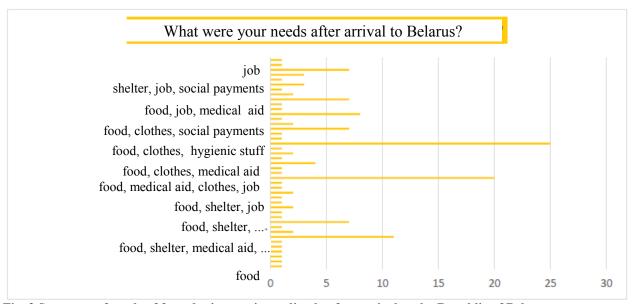


Fig. 3 Structure of needs of forced migrants immediately after arrival to the Republic of Belarus.

In the subsequent period, the structure of needs of beneficiaries changed and this is undoubtedly related to the aid received within the framework of the Emergency Plan of Action "Belarus: Population Movement", as well as the aid provided by other involved parties, such as public authorities, employers, other NGOs, religious organisations, relatives/neighbours, volunteers. To date, some needs like needs in medical aid medications, accommodation and social payments are not satisfied fully. In the course of the program implementation, most persons in need got employed, but the need in job still exists, probably because of some dissatisfaction with the job itself, wages or labour conditions. The analysis of the questionnaire data shows that the number of the beneficiaries who needed food after arrival (116) is fewer than the number of the beneficiaries who received food parcels (130). Certainly, it cannot evidence that the forced migrants are provided with food, but it is indicative of appropriateness of the provided aid with the needs of beneficiaries. Almost all respondents who stated the need in clothes, received the mentioned aid (95%). This is mainly attributed to the fact that BRCS announced the "Help to Ukraine" campaign under which 31,860 units of second-hand clothes and 3,275 pairs of footwear were collected and distributed to Ukrainian citizens. Nevertheless, the respondents who initially needed clothes think that their need in this kind of aid has not been satisfied. This can be attributed to the fact that clothes and footwear collected from the population and distributed by BRCS are second-hand, which means that their range is short, and clothing for men and children, especially footwear, is scarce. The ratio between needs is represented graphically:

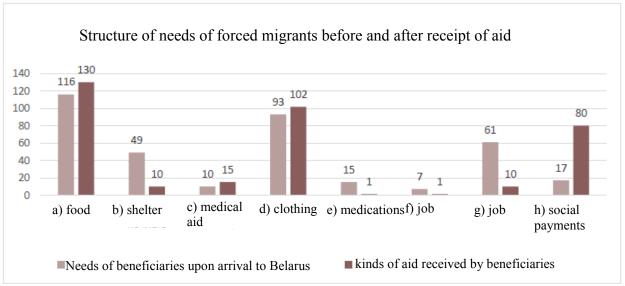


Fig. 4 Structure of needs of forced migrants before and after receipt of aid

The survey results show that the forced migrants received aid from public authorities as well, it was mainly restoration of rights of socially vulnerable categories of the population and payment of pensions and allowances. The aid structure – according to the survey – was as follows:

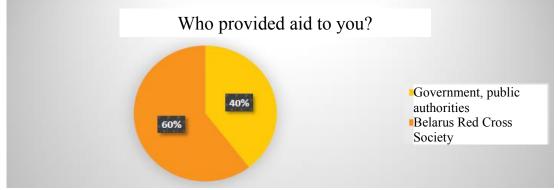


Fig. 5 The structure of organisations which provided aid to forced migrants, under the survey findings

According to the survey's results, the overwhelming majority of beneficiaries overcame the difficult life situation and state that their immediate needs have been fully satisfied (118), but some respondents are still in need of:

- clothing 10 respondents (5 respondents clothes for growing children);
- rehabilitation agents 1 respondent;
- school stationery for children 3 respondents;
- need in accommodation 2 respondents;
- need in furniture 2 respondents.

Thus, the existing situation shows that, in general, forced migrants overcame the initial crisis and are more adaptive for life in the Republic of Belarus.

#### **Targeted group involvement**

In the course of studying the interest in and attentiveness to the "forced migrants" as the category of beneficiaries it was found that 80% stated that they were asked about their needs by the Belarus Red Cross Society, 10% of the respondents stated that this information was asked from them by public authorities, 9% were asked about their needs by neighbours and friends, and only 1% stated that nobody inquired about their needs. The pie chart below represents these facts graphically:

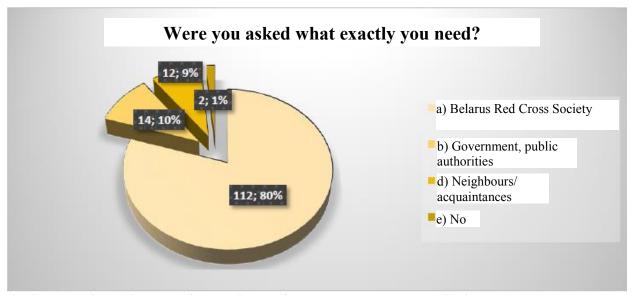


Fig. 6 Degree of attentiveness to forced migrants from non-government organisations and the government

According to the survey's results, 60% of the respondents have been acquainted with the procedure to make complaints of low-quality services, if appropriate, while 40% of the respondents did not know where one can file a complaint. The main comment of the respondents to this question stated that services are rendered with high quality and beneficiaries are not interested in such information. The pie chart represents these facts graphically:

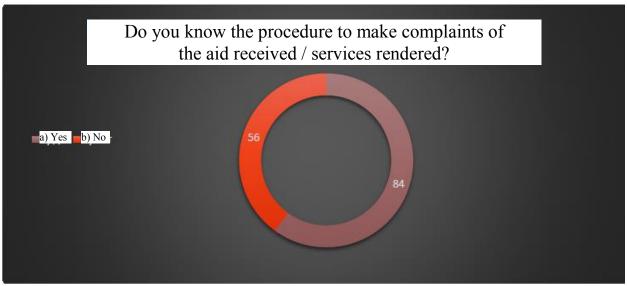


Fig. 7 Acquaintance with the procedure to make complaints

Answering the question "Do you have any suggestions on changes to be made to the Red Cross operation?", most Ukrainian citizens who participated in the survey were satisfied with the type of the aid provided by the Belarus Red Cross Society – 89 respondents, but some suggestions were made for the operation improvement:

- 1. To include such medical services as drugs, medical certificates, improvement and rehabilitation of the children's health, in the voucher aid (27 respondents).
- 2. To issue vouchers not only in the regional centres, but also in districts of the Republic of Belarus, under the place of residence of beneficiaries (7 respondents).
- 3. If possible, to send SMSs about a new phase of the voucher program and issue of vouchers (4 respondents).
- 4. To help with preparation for the school year clothes and stationery (3 respondents).
- 5. Possibility of temporary employment or volunteering for the Belarus Red Cross Society.

#### Relevance/Appropriateness

All 140 respondents received aid in the form of a voucher for purchase of food and hygiene items. All 140 persons said that they purchased food (100 %), and 130 beneficiaries also bought hygiene items (90 %). The majority of the respondents (115 respondents) said that the voucher aid covered their initial needs, 18 respondents said that it almost covered their immediate needs and 7 respondents said that it did not cover their immediate needs at all. As to the percentage ratio, it looks like as follows:

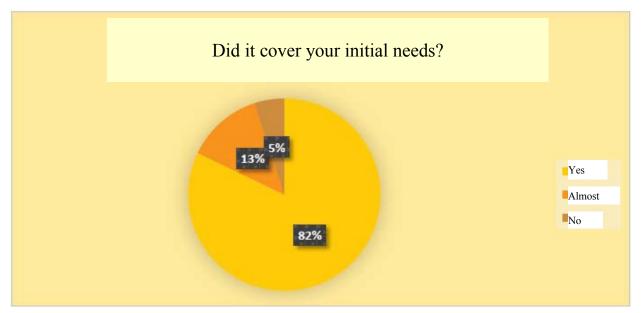


Fig. 8 The degree of satisfaction of initial need of beneficiaries.

The survey revealed that most beneficiaries (93% of the respondents) had no difficulties in finding the shopping centre where a voucher can be used, and only for 7% of the respondents it was difficult to find the location of a shopping centre. It may be related to the fact that the beneficiaries live in a small settlement, and in order to use a voucher they need to go to a bigger city where forced migrants do not orient themselves well. The pie chart represents this information graphically:

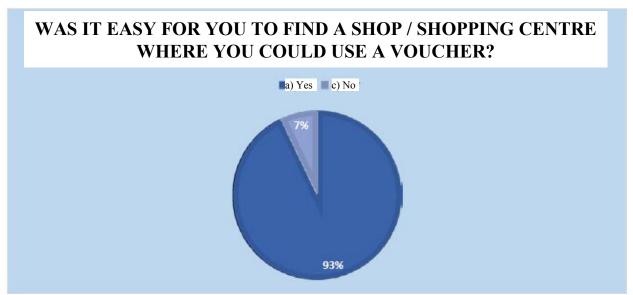


Fig. 9 The degree of availability of a shopping centre for beneficiaries

44% of the respondents needed transport to go to/from the shopping centre, this is indicative of rather high need in the aid for transfer of forced migrants to the place of voucher issue and delivery of food and hygienic items to the beneficiary's place of residence. 56% of the respondents did not need the transport, this is indicative of the positive dynamics and general good organisation of the aid beneficiaries. Therefore, provision of transport was not urgent and the transport was provided to 16% of the respondents, what is indicative of the right choice of points of voucher use and comfort use of the voucher aid by the beneficiaries. The BSS results show that 63% of the respondents are very satisfied with the aid provided, 36% of the respondents are in general satisfied with the aid provided and only 1% is not fully satisfied with the aid provided.

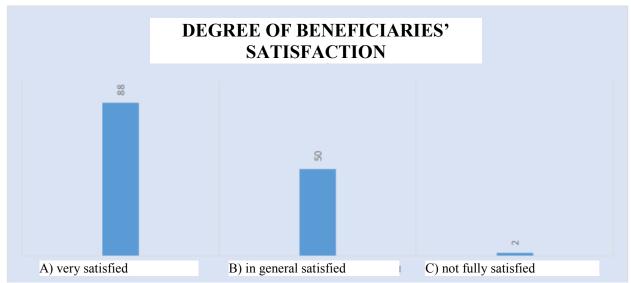


Fig. 10 Degree of beneficiaries' satisfaction with the aid provided

103 forced migrants from Lugansk and Donetsk regions who participated in the survey stated that it was very easy for them to use a voucher in the trading network, 31 respondents had no difficulties in using a voucher in the trading network, 5 respondent answered "normal" to the question whether it was easy to use a voucher in the trading network and only for 1 respondent it was difficult to use a voucher. It can be thus stated that the voucher usage scheme is well-structured and understandable for beneficiaries. The pie chart below shows these result graphically:



Fig. 11 Arrangement of use of a voucher in a trading network

#### **Timeliness**

To the question whether the aid was provided on time, all respondents (100 %) answered that the voucher aid was provided in time.

According to the survey's results, the average time of waiting for a voucher was 2 weeks for 47 respondents (34%), 21 respondents (15%) received vouchers within a week after appeal to the Red Cross, 18 respondents (13%) received vouchers in one week after appeal, 30 respondents (21%) received the voucher aid in three weeks and 24 respondents (17%) waited for vouchers for over 3 weeks after appeal to the Red Cross. The diagram represents these data graphically:

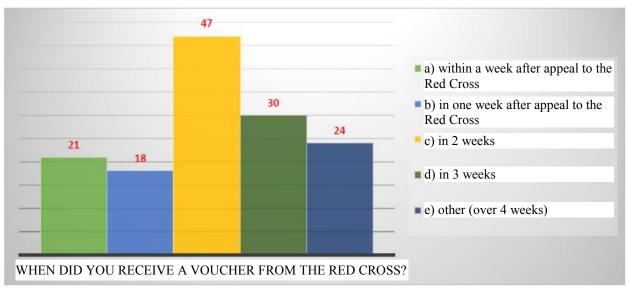


Fig. 12 When did you receive a voucher?

#### **Awareness**

The questions of this block are related mainly to the degree of awareness about distribution and necessary information about the aid provided by the Belarus Red Cross Society. The forced migrants learned from various information sources about the relief distribution; the sources which were the most popular ones among the respondents:

- 1. In the Belarus Red Cross Society (after a visit to the organisation) 44% of the respondents;
- 2. From mass media 20% of the total number of respondents;
- 3. From neighbours and friends -18% of the total number of respondents;
- 4. Other sources (call of Red Cross volunteers and employees) 16% of the total number of respondents. The pie chart represents these data graphically:

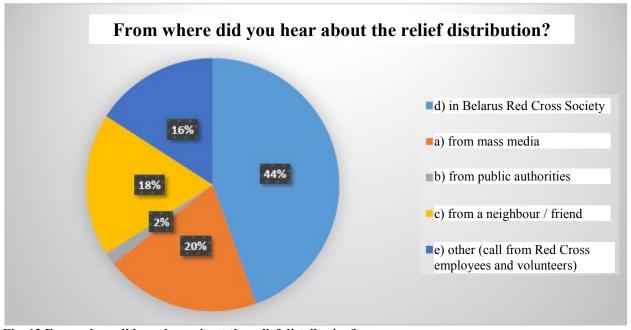


Fig. 13 From where did you hear about the relief distribution?

To the question about the most often used sources of information about the aid to be provided, the respondents answered as follows:

- from mass media 20% of the respondents;
- through electronic sources of information 42% of the respondents;
- other (a call or an SMS from the Red Cross) 38% of the respondents.

Thus, one could note that it is necessary to pay attention to the information communication methods such as electronic sources and a call from employees and volunteers; in the opinion of forced migrants, announcement through mass information sources is effective as well.

The following pie chart represents these data graphically:

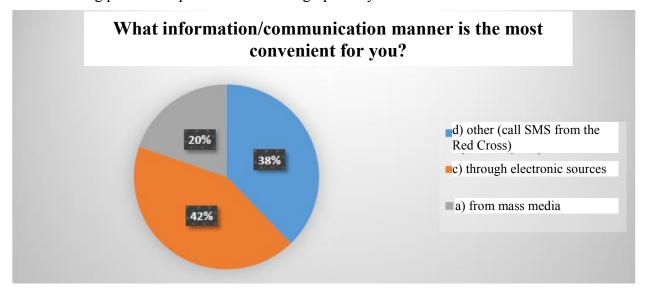


Fig. 14 What information/communication manner is the most convenient for you?

The beneficiaries stated that in all phases of aid provision they received all necessary information about the date and place of aid provision -100% of the respondents. 30% of the respondents knew exactly that they would receive the aid, before they appealed. 50% of the respondents know about the hotline "201" of the Belarus Red Cross Society, so it is necessary to increase the information among beneficiaries about such services.

#### Visibility

100% of the beneficiaries noted that BRCS volunteers and staff wore the Red Cross visibility items during the work in shopping centres and this is a good indicator of visibility of the organisation among beneficiaries. 77% of the beneficiaries noted that before arrival to the country they did not know about existence of such a social organisation and only 23% of the respondents knew about existence of the Belarus Red Cross Society before arrival to Belarus.

Such ratio is related mainly to the fact that these persons have never faced difficult life situations and therefore they do not know about such social organisations.

#### 4. Conclusions and recommendations

The main outcome of the performed work was acquisition of the organisational experience of such survey and development of specific recommendations for future operations. Organizing BSS gives important information about the general success and challenges of the operation.

Though this work may be effort-consuming and require additional financial resources, it is important not only to provide aid but to get feedback from the beneficiaries in order to search for new opportunities to improve aid, taking into account suggestions of the target group.

#### Conclusions and recommendations for survey methodology

- It is recommended to add the social vulnerable categories, such as large families and single fathers, to additional risk factors and to extend the list of vulnerable categories of the population in general.
- It is recommended to conduct tests survey questions with participation of interviewers themselves at the stage of the survey preparation, so that volunteers could study thoroughly the questionnaire questions and in order to avoid misinterpretation of questions, as well as to find errors, if any, in the questionnaire.
- In future surveys, it may be needed to simplify the questions as sometimes it is difficult for the beneficiaries to understand.
- To structure the questions so that the blocks of questions are in order.
- To set the minimal number of interviewers.
- It is recommended to conduct the survey orally, in the form of a conversation, putting questions in a free order with the possibility to put down any additional information for each question. The data are entered in the questionnaire in the written or electronic form on the base of the interview.
- To consider the possibility to adapt the questionnaire to the use in other operations.

#### **Recommendations for future surveys**

- 1. The aid provision through the voucher system is more convenient mechanism for most beneficiaries than distribution of relief items (food and hygiene items). However, this system may be improved by means of introduction of new services like the following:
  - ✓ possibility to use a voucher many times;
  - ✓ to issue vouchers in districts, under the places of residence of beneficiaries;
  - ✓ to provide with the transport or to compensate transport expenses for trip to/from a shopping centre;
  - ✓ to arrange the SMS notification about new phases of the voucher issue for beneficiaries;
  - ✓ to arrange the possibility to use the voucher aid for the medical aid (rehabilitation for children, medical certificates, drugs and medicines);
  - ✓ to inform the target group about the aid provided, to a wider extent.
- 2. To assess beneficiary satisfaction with the coverage of medical services and goods, it is necessary to carry out a separate survey among those who have received such support. This survey is meant to help evaluate the quality of the assistance provided and the needs in medical services that persist and need to be covered by the BRCS in the future.







Данный материал подготовлен при финансовой поддержке Департамента Европейской Комиссии по гуманитарной помощи и гражданской защите







Вооруженный конфликт на Юго-Востоке Украины начался весной 2014 года. Многие жители Донецкой и Луганской областей в поисках мирного неба бежали в Беларусь, Гомельскую область. Сегодня они вспоминают, что им пришлось пережить, и почему война – это выбор.

### Авторы проекта:

член Белорусского союза журналистов Анастасия Писченкова и фотограф Дмитрий Кумашов



ЛУГАНСК – ДОБРУШ, ГОМЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

### Семья КАЗНАЧЕЕВЫХ

АЛИНА: «Это я сейчас спокойно рассказываю, что люди из дома напротив заживо сгорели. Будто так и должно быть...»

Паника. С первых дней обстрелов у всех была паника. До этого люди обсуждали, мол, город окружают военные, но относились к этому несерьезно или, правильнее сказать, равнодушно: ходили себе на работу, смотрели телевизор. А вот когда в центре Луганска взорвали облгосадминистрацию, стало не до шуток. Над головой самолеты, под окнами танки, сирена по двадцать раз в день включается, воды нет, электричества тоже, связь не ловит — что происходило, вспоминаю с ужасом. Не знали, как жить. Сидишь в родных стенах и спрашиваешь себя: а безопасно ли дома или лучше спуститься в подвал? На всякий случай сумки собрали еще в первые дни войны, но с отъездом тянули.

Как-то полтора месяца прожила под обстрелами. Нервы сдали ближе к середине июля. Я была на работе, когда вдруг слышу — взрыв. Бегом во двор, понимаю: в девятиэтажку, что напротив, залетела мина. Люди, в квартиру которых попали, сгорели вместе с ней: пожарная не смогла приехать из-за обстрела. А дети, которые играли неподалеку от высотки, бегут навстречу и держат в руках осколки от снарядов, кричат: «Смотрите, что нашли!» Это я сейчас так спокойно рассказываю. А тогда столько слез пролила! Лучше не вспоминать.

В тот день я решила: дождемся утра и поедем с Дашей — это моя дочка — к родственникам в Гомель. Мама с папой остались в Луганске. Всю дорогу очень волновалась за них: связи же не было. Только где-то новости передают — сразу смотреть. Если диктор называл знакомые улицы, сердце замирало. Забегая вперед, уже в Гомеле дозвонилась до мамы, а та рассказала: семья обедала на кухне, в окно залетел снаряд, упал, но не взорвался. Как видите, и такое случается. Само собой, после этого родители тоже решили уехать в Беларусь.

Долго ли я с дочкой ехала? Когда мы все больше отдалялись от привычной жизни, в маршрутке никто не разговаривал, но и не плакал. Наверное, пассажиры боролись с плохими мыслями. Никто не думал уезжать на год, а тем более навсегда. С собой брали только самое необходимое. На первое время, как говорится. А получилось, что сумочка с летней одеждой и документы – все богатство. Тогда ведь за окном было лето, и теплые вещи мало кто брал. На блокпостах проверяли не только чемоданы и документы. Просматривали даже фотоаппараты и телефоны. Вот есть у тебя тысяча снимков в памяти – посмотрят. Если находили какие-то изображения разрушенных зданий или домов, заставляли удалять. Так что ехали мы долго. Люди же массово покидали родные города. Пока каждую семью проверят...

Как я уже говорила, в Гомеле нас ждали родственники. Несколько месяцев жила у них, не работала: в центре занятости предлагали только в колхоз идти, а в Луганске я была старшим кассиром в супермаркете. Да и дочь плохо себя чувствовала, боялась громких звуков, на улицу не хотела выходить.

В октябре переехали в Добруш: я устроилась в райпо заведующей магазином. Мне дали общагу. Даша пошла в гимназию. Друзей нашла, на секцию записалась. Вроде жизнь налаживается.

Сейчас другими глазами смотрю на прошлое: столько раз пересказывала эту историю, что привыкла к ней, и кажется, будто все так и должно было быть.

Семья Казначеевых благодарит Добрушскую районную организацию БОКК



МАЙОРСК, ДОНЕЦКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ - РЕЧИЦА, ГОМЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

### Семья ЕВСЮКОВЫХ

ВАЛЕНТИНА: «Мы жили вместе со свекровью. Ей было за восемьдесят. Она умоляла нас уехать и как-то спросила: «Почему вы все еще здесь?» После нашего разговора мама Леши отказалась от еды, чтобы умереть от голода – так она хотела нас освободить. Через две недели ее не стало...»

Для нас война началась в четыре утра, как для советских людей когда-то Великая Отечественная. Стали бомбить трубы, по которым вода поступала в Горловку. В этом городе до сих пор доча со вторым мужем живет и сын старший. Я видела, как в их сторону направляют боевую технику, а сделать ничего не могла...

Еще за несколько лет до войны я с Лешей – это мой муж – переехали к свекрови в Майорск. Я ее мамой называла. Несмотря на то что старушке было 84 года, она за собой ухаживала, кушать варила – крепкая была. Тем не менее в подвал спуститься не могла – ловкость не та. Словом, прятаться во время обстрелов старому человеку некуда, поэтому мама жила в летней кухоньке – такая однокомнатная пристройка к дому, а когда начинали бомбить, ложилась в кровать и накрывалась одеялом с головой. Говорила: «Так не страшно».

А страшно было. Даже Боне — нашему ротвейлеру. Она всю семью от смерти спасла. Это было в августе. Стоял теплый летний день. Леша вышел к теплице погреться, мама по хозяйству возилась, я —

в огороде. Вдруг видим: собака хвост поджала и бегом в дом. Мы уже знали, если Бона занервничала, нужно бросать дела и прятаться.

И вот сидим в подвале. Не знаем, чего ждать. Вдруг очень близко взрыв. Потом еще и еще. Затихло. Поднялись — и обомлели. Фанера, которой мы окна забили, вылетела, а в доме стены черные. Собака лежит за печкой, плачет. Никогда не думала, что у животного могут слезы течь. Вышли на улицу и поняли: снаряд попал в дерево, которое под окнами росло. Побежали быстрее к маме.

Помню, она кричала, объятая страхом: «Дети, я думала, вас убило». В тот же день свекровь спросила: «Почему вы не уезжаете?» Я ответила, что не можем ее бросить, что решили до весны переколотиться, а потом нанять для нее сиделку. Мама долго молчала и твердо сказала: «С этого дня я отказываюсь от еды и воды».

Леша был уверен, что она одумается, а я видела — человек угасает.

Обстрелы продолжались. В один из дней, когда над головой мины



свистели, свекровь вышла на улицу, села посреди двора и сквозь слезы повторяла: «Пусть меня убьет – я вас освобожу». Муж тогда затянул ее обратно в кухоньку. Закрыл, чтобы не выходила, а сам полез в погреб. Чуть не погиб.

Через две недели мамы не стало. Накануне вечером мы с ней поговорили. Я уже собиралась уходить, как она меня позвала. «Валь, накрой одеялом», — последнее, что сказала. Наутро нашла ее мертвой. Рядом с кроватью лежала опрокинутая чашка. На календаре было 28 октября.

Стали думать, как хоронить. Чтобы засвидетельствовать ненасильственную смерть, милиция приехать сразу не могла. Посоветовавшись с соседями, решили позвонить в ритуальную службу. Мы оплатили услуги заранее, и гробовщики отвезли тело в морг в Горловку. В день похорон дочка должна была ехать забирать бабушку и везти на кладбище. Но за несколько часов до назначенного времени закрыли блокпосты. Это означало: скоро начнется обстрел. Естественно, дочку не пропустили.

Нашу маму похоронили в чужой одежде посторонние люди, не отпевая. Когда гроб закапывали в землю, никто не присутствовал. Вы спросите почему? Оттянуть похороны было нельзя: в морге места ограничены, а павших в бою привозили каждый день. На кладбище оказалось опасно. Сторож рассказала, что во время процессий людей расстреливали. Так и не знаем, где свекровь лежит.

Поминали ее в погребе. «Хорошо, она не слышит этих взрывов», — говорила я. Дочка с мужем в подвалах тоже не один день провели. Наташа, правда, на заправке работала, где военные топливо брали, а там строго следили, чтобы люди на смену выходили, поэтому она на улице появлялась. Я ей говорила: увольняйся, попадет бомба — живых не останется. А дочка: «Кушать за что?» Правда, меня все-таки послушалась. Выжили на сбережения. Она с Максимом так и не уехала. Мы же с Лешей, как маму похоронили, позвонили Владику — это наш внук, попросили хоть до Ростова подвезти. Он сказал, что не может — застрял в Артемовске. Он там учится. Когда война началась, на занятия поехал, а домой уже не вернулся: блокпосты закрыты, и солдат не волнует, к маме ты едешь или еще куда.

Пришлось просить бывшего мужа дочери Витю вывезти нас. До сих пор мамой меня называет. Он, кстати, многим людям из горячих точек помог бежать. Только за бензин деньги просил.

Ехали мы до Ростова 18 часов без остановок: боялись заглушить мотор. Всю дорогу Бона скулила и на руки просилась. Мы ее с собой взяли. Она ко мне на руки просится, а я ей: «Не бойся, это не бомбят». А сама волнуюсь: как бы все хорошо было. Только когда приехали на место, зять сказал: «Можно расслабиться». И мы выдохнули.

В Гомель добирались на дизеле, в Речицу на электричке. Я сама родом из города нефтяников. Здесь школу окончила, работала почти 13 лет. Сестра белоруска. Первое время у нее перебивались. Но с собакой в однушке тяжело. Стали искать съемное жилье – дорого. Оказалось, что некоторые и нажиться на этом пытаются. С переселенцев больше денег хотят. Но нам повезло: один мужчина разрешил жить в своем доме бесплатно. Только за коммуналку платить.

Хотя и это тоже непросто. Пенсию здесь не получаем. Вид на жительство оформили, но, говорят, пенсию не заслужили. Мол, не хватает два года стажа, документы нужны. А кто мне их вышлет из Гордовки?

Хорошо Виталик, младший сын, помогает. Он последние пять лет живет в России. Всю семью старается поддерживать. Говорит, чтобы я не расстраивалась из-за денег. Это в Горловку передачу сделать — проблема: банки закрыты, почта не работает, а в Беларусь как-нибудь пришлет.

По дому скучаем конечно. Иногда как нахлынут воспоминания: думаешь, как много всего пришлось оставить! Морозильник — всю жизнь мечтала — сейчас стоит никому не нужный, телевизор с большим экраном, остальная техника. Леша тем летом мотоблок купил. Думал, будет огород вспахивать. Ни разу не опробовал.

Жалко. А главное – не понимаешь, почему все так. Вот ответьте мне: почему я должна на чужой кровати спать, чужой ложкой есть? Разве для этого работала, детей растила?

Семья Евсюковых благодарит сотрудников Речицкой районной организации БОКК за помощь



ЛУГАНСК – ВЕТКА, ГОМЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

### Семья СОЛОВЬЕВЫХ

ВАЛЕНТИНА: «У нас никто не погиб, мы не видели взрывов, а район, в котором жили, почти не пострадал. И я рада, что мне практически нечего вам рассказать о войне...»

Я действительно не знаю, что рассказать. До войны жили как все. Конечно, знали, что в области бомбят, но думали, крупный город обстреливать не будут. Только представьте, сколько там людей жило! Многих и политика в принципе мало волновала. Им бы на работу ходить, зарплату получать, семью кормить, одеваться, ремонт в квартире делать. Однако мы ошибались. Война пришла и в наши дома... Я свой только закончила обустраивать: обои переклеила, пол поменяла, окна... Можно сказать, не успела пожить в уюте: часто в подвал приходилось спускаться из-за бомбежек. Нам говорили собрать сумки с вещами первой необходимости и в случае чего быстро уходить.

Убежища, кстати, находились далеко не в каждой высотке. Схемы, на которых было показано, куда прятаться, раздавали на работе. В нашем районе оно только одно осталось со времен Второй мировой – в школе. Как в других частях Луганска – не знаю. Несмотря на то что страшно, всю карту не запомнишь.

Как-то бомбить начали, когда была на работе (трудилась на местной кондитерской фабрике). Вот тогда испугалась по-настоящему. Представьте: производство идет, а за стенами самолеты летают, бомбы сбрасывают, люди кричат.

Вскоре после этого случая меня с Артемом — это мой сын — из города вывез папа. Я собрала не только то, что пригодится на первое время. Складывала в чемодан и зимнюю одежду. Парню даже сложила рубашечки на вырост. Если судить по людям, которых мы встречали, например, в лагере для беженцев, большинство война застала врасплох. А народу очень много было. Некоторые ставили палатки даже за отведенной территорией.

Вначале наш путь лежал в Воронеж. Там мы купили билеты на поезд до Гомеля. В тот же день уехать не удалось, поэтому жили сутки на вокзале. По прибытии поехали в Ветковский район в деревню Хальч. Там живет двоюродная сестра. Первым делом позвонила маме с папой: они остались в Луганске. Не решились на новую жизнь.

Конечно, после переезда многое изменилось. В какую сторону? Знаете, я такой человек, что всегда настраиваю себя на позитив. Однажды в Луганске после работы стояла на остановке, начался обстрел, прохожих охватила паника, а я самообладание не потеряла. И вот сирена воет, самолеты летают, а в голове: «В тебя не попадет. В тебя не попадет». И не попало, как видите.

В Беларуси месяц прожила без работы. Приехали мы в июле, а устроилась в больницу санитаркой только в октябре. Поначалу непривычно было. К тому же я крови боялась.

В Ветке нет городского транспорта — приходится пешком на смены ходить. Это тоже только поначалу неудобно. Сейчас все нравится. Мне уже даже чужие стены кажутся родными. Дом, в котором обосновались, — знакомого. И если честно, тяжело, когда своего ничего нет.

Папа говорит, многие возвращаются. А что? В Луганске люди боятся, прячутся, но все равно как-то живут. Куда им деваться, если, где тихо, не получилось устроиться?

Семья Соловьевых благодарит Ветковскую районную организацию БОКК

ШАХТЕРСК, ДОНЕЦКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ – ЖЛОБИН, ГОМЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

### Семья ЖАРКОВЫХ

ЮЛИЯ: «Мы тоже смотрели по телевизору, как где-то бомбят. И знаете: пока в опасности не ты и твои родственники, до конца понять, что такое война, невозможно…»

Стрелять начали в воскресенье 27 июля. В тот день, как и положено по графику, я дежурила в больнице. День начинался совершенно обычно: встала, умылась, собралась на работу. Идти мне минут сорок. Погода стояла летняя, в городе царило настроение выходного дня.

Ближе к полудню среди медперсонала обсуждали телефонный звонок от чьих-то родственников. Якобы в нашу сторону движется колонна военных вместе с боевой техникой. Еще через какое-то время позвонили знакомые из поселка поближе и рассказали, будто видели точь-в-точь такой же по описанию строй. Тем не менее мы решили, что медлить больше нельзя, только тогда, когда танки и вооруженные солдаты уже размещались на центральной площади Шахтерска.

Больница стояла на ушах: пациентов, которые шли на поправку, пытались отправить домой (их мам, братьев, жен и сестер обзванивали медики). Остальных — стариков с обострением и инвалидов — спускали в подвал. Правда, когда бабульки услышали первые взрывы, побежали прятаться в первых рядах. Как только стих обстрел, медперсонал вышел на пятиминутную разведку. Шли коллективно. Все были на адреналине, но в истерике никто не бился.

Шахтерск окутал дым. Из окна заметила, что очень сильно горит улица Капустина. Я знаю этот район: там стоит дом моей сестры. Позже соседи и другие знакомые рассказывали, что погибших солдат хоронили прямо возле дороги или в палисадниках. А с сестрой все хорошо: она еще весной с семьей уехала к родственникам в Жлобин. Кстати, моей младшей дочки Ани в июле тоже в городе не было: бабушка в Киев забрала.

Если честно, такой сумбур в голове. Сейчас и не вспомнить, какие события были ночью, какие утром — все слилось в одно мгновение. Помню, один из дней начался со звонка Арины, моей старшей. Она и 27-го, и 28-го одна в квартире сидела. Поднимаю трубку, слышу — плачет: «Мама, в наш дом попали». Представляете, в каком я шоке пребывала? Оказалось, что на девятый этаж по нашему стояку залетел снаряд. Думали, женщина с двумя детьми сгорели. Но потом выяснилось, что просто никто не видел, как они ушли. Повезло им, если так можно сказать.

Домой я направилась на третьи сутки: ждала людей из отдела кадров, чтобы забрать трудовую. По городу шла пешком. Транспорт не ездил. Шахтерск изменился до неузнаваемости. На улицах стояли сгоревшие машины, подбитые танки, люди спали в окопах. Такое чувство, будто в кино снималась.

Подошла к своей девятиэтажке, обгоревшей, с разрушенной крышей, поднялась в квартиру. Помню, мылась в темноте. Я уже говорила, что свет отключили? Вышла из душа, сижу на кровати. Ощущения такие: вроде бы стены родные – нормально, а в окно посмотришь – ужас.

Здесь нужно сказать, что в Беларусь собиралась ехать еще в середине июля. Правда, только в гости. Тем не менее сумки складывать начала. В общем, когда закончился очередной обстрел, схватила вещи, которые раньше успела сложить, закрыла квартиру, и в шортах, майке, грубо говоря, в чем была, побежала за родителями, чтобы потом отправиться в Жлобин ждать лучших времен. Арина в это время была в бомбоубежище на окраине: накануне вечером военные собирали всех желающих там спрятаться.

Мама и бабушка ехать отказались, папа сказал, что останется с ними. И как только он поставил точку в разговоре, на город стали сбрасывать мины. Мы побежали в подвал. Внутри уже было человек 15–20. Среди них и детки, и молодые женщины, и пожилые. Малыши, конечно, сильно плакали. Представьте, что с ними творилось,



если даже взрослые сидели в страхе. Других звуков не было: все прислушивались, куда полетело.

После этого мама решилась покинуть дом, но не бабушка. Папа остался с ней, но прежде съездил за внучкой. Когда он привез Арину, мы вызвали такси. Стоило оно бешеных денег. Что поделать, люди зарабатывали как могли.

По дороге молчали. Мама смотрела в одну точку. Я ее понимаю. Нас подвезли до лагеря беженцев, оттуда на специальных автобусах в другой лагерь, а затем уже в Беларусь. С нами ехала женщина в одной ночнушке.

В Жлобине мы были 1 августа. Уже здесь узнали, что папа уговорил бабушку уехать. Они остановились у старого друга в Ростове. Мама стала меньше волноваться.

Поначалу жили у родственников мужа сестры. Потом я устроилась на работу в больницу, дали общежитие, и я с детьми отселилась. Арину с горем пополам взяли в колледж. Она, кстати, окончила с красным дипломом. Вот как получилось. Думала, станет медсестрой, а стала парикмахером. Уже и уезжать не хочет. Аня в школу ходит. Друзьями обзавелась. Живем, не жалуемся.

Поняла за это время, что лучше не строить долгосрочных планов. От нас мало что зависит, и предположить, как будет завтра, невозможно.

О старой жизни стараюсь не вспоминать. А как иначе? Если думать об этом, начинаются слезы. Как-то читала стихотворение в «Одноклассниках» про ключи, плакала. Мои вот на полке лежат. Целых две связки. Родненькие. Не знаю, пригодятся еще когданибудь или нет. Одно ясно – по-прежнему уже не будет: в нашей семье никто не погиб, но все разъехались. Есть люди, с которыми, думаю, и не увижусь уже. А ведь раньше... До Азовского моря три часа, семьями собрались, поехали. Словом, варились в своем котле. Вот вы, к примеру, можете себе представить, что прямо сейчас возьмете сумку и отправитесь в другую страну неизвестно насколько? Я тоже не могла.

Семья Жарковых благодарит Жлобинскую районную организацию БОКК за помощь



КИРОВСК, ЛУГАНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ - МОЗЫРЬ, ГОМЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

## Семья ЯНИЦКИХ

НАТАЛЬЯ: «На девятом месяце беременности открылось кровотечение. Ехать пришлось в соседний город через блокпосты: в нашем – роддом уже не работал. В приемный покой попали примерно через два часа. Доктор посмотрел, покачал головой, говорит: «Боюсь браться, тяжелый случай, нужно в Луганск». А кто меня под пулями туда повезет?..»

«Если себя не цените, пожалейте детей», — это Валя, сестра моя, постоянно повторяла. Она на тот момент училась в Харькове и квартиру снимала. Как только начались военные действия, сразу стала умолять перебраться к ней. А я, беременная четвертым, не хотела дальних переездов. Все-таки почти тридцать лет в Кировске прожила. Привыкла. Несмотря на то что до Первомайска рукой подать, а его еще летом бомбить начали, и каждый взрыв, каждый выстрел с Сергеем — это мой муж — слышали, все равно в родных стенах оставались. Даже когда воду и электричество отключили, спать хотели только в своих постелях. Надеялись, что пронесет.

Милану на свет ждали 12 октября, но роды начались преждевременно. 24 сентября открылось кровотечение. Стали звонить

в скорую — одни гудки. Меня и раньше предупреждали, что местный роддом закроется: работать некому, разъезжаются все. Спустя минут сорок и десятки безуспешных попыток дозвонились. Медики решили везти меня в Стаханов. Мы знали, что там больница работает и даже оборудован подвал на случай обстрелов.

Всю дорогу я была в сознании. Мне казалось, что блокпосты стоят через каждые двести метров. Короче говоря, в приемный покой мы попали примерно через два часа. Доктор посмотрел, покачал головой, говорит: «Боюсь браться, тяжелый случай, нужно в Луганск». Естественно, что роженицу в таком состоянии никто везти не хотел, да еще и под пулями. И акушер решил делать кесарево. Так ребенок войны появился на свет. Слава Богу, все хорошо закончилось. Никому не желаю пережить подобное.



После выписки в Кировске мы пробыли еще чуть больше месяца. Иначе говоря, пока не начали стрелять под окнами в буквальном смысле. Началось все 3 ноября. Я помню дату, потому что пятого убило одноклассницу Данилы, старшего сына. Десятилетний ребенок вышел с бабушкой за хлебом. Когда они уже открывали калитку, снаряд попал прямо в них. Людей собирали по частям. Скальп девочки нашли только через неделю. После этого случая я спать не могла, хоть наша квартира и на четвертом этаже. Лежала и думала: «А вдруг?» Был вариант жить в подвале. Некоторые так и делали. А что? Сирену ведь давали, когда уже бомбили. Поздно бежать, если над головой снаряды разрываются. Я так Сергею и сказала: «И куда мне прятаться с двухмесячным ребенком в случае чего?» К тому же у меня молоко пропало. Троих своим выкормила, а Милану на искусственном пришлось растить.

На дорогу ушла неделя. Заказывали частный автобус. Везли самое необходимое. Хорошо, что теплые вещи надели на себя – место в сумках пригодилось.

Вначале мы приняли предложение сестры погостить у нее. Она была счастлива. Мы ее радости не разделяли. Все бросить пришлось: квартиру с ремонтом, технику. До войны муж хорошо получал, в шахтах трудился, я в Киеве работала. Отлично жили. Теперь постоянного дохода в тех же объемах нет и не предвидится пока. В Харьков из Кировска с нами приехали еще мои мама и дедушка. Они жили на даче. Я, кстати, в том доме выросла. Теперь его нет — все с землей сравняли. Потом мы с Сергеем в Мозырь поехали к другим родственникам, а остальная семья у сестры так и живет. Правда, дедушка на улицу за год хорошо если несколько раз вышел. Переживает очень. Ему под девяносто. В таком возрасте новую жизнь не начинают.

А мне с мужем пришлось. Наверное, уже и не вернемся на родину. Дети в школу пошли, друзья новые. Думаете, они скучают по игрушкам? Нет. Они рады, что не бомбят. Всем было очень страшно последние дни перед отъездом. Даже когда переехали, идем с Данилой в магазин, слышим — сирена. Он меня за руку крепко взял и кричит: «Мам, быстрее, вдруг стрелять начнут». Год прошел — больше не кричит, но домой не хочет. А я наоборот. Особенно когда бытовые трудности одолевают.



Брат в ноябре ездил. Сейчас он в Днепропетровске обосновался. Говорит, нечего в Кировске делать. Работы нет, цены высокие, разрушено все, воду по-прежнему не дали. Я как вспомню эти очереди к криницам: выйдешь в четыре утра два ведра набрать, а очередь подойдет к шести вечера. Бомбят или нет — без разницы. Занял место — стой

Так что нечего нам дома делать. Если бы еще вдвоем с мужем были, то как-нибудь выжили бы. Но четверо детей... Что им делать?

Семья Яницких благодарит Мозырскую районную организа-



АВДЕЕВКА, ДОНЕЦКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ - КАЛИНКОВИЧИ, ГОМЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

### Семья НИКИНЫХ

ОКСАНА: «Знаете, в какой момент совесть больше всего мучила? Представьте: вокруг бомбят, а ты сидишь дома, молишься: «Хоть бы не сюда, хоть бы не сюда». И вот стихло, живой, близкие тоже. Пронесло. Но все равно горько. Понимаешь, ведь куда-то же снаряды приземлились, в кого-то попали…»

Эх, сейчас буду вспоминать и плакать. Что вам рассказать? Мы жили в очень живописном месте в городе Авдеевка Донецкой области. Дом наш стоял в переулке. Речка рядом текла, лужок был. А что там теперь? Трава по колено, да разрушено все. Правда, напрямую в нас так и не попали, хотя три раза окна менять пришлось. А вот к соседям снаряд в крышу влетел. Помню, в тот день мы обедали у них. Война уже больше месяца шла, привыкли, что над головой стреляют. Но тогда прислушались: миномет! Хозяева сразу в подвал, а мы к себе побежали. Когда затихло, вышли на улицу — ужас. Вместо соседского дома одни развалины. Ребята живы остались, но в тот же день вещи собрали и уехали. Где они сейчас? Что с ними? А что с остальными соседями, знакомыми? Много людей без вести пропало. Страшно подумать: можем и не увидеться никогда.

А ведь раньше так дружили, поддерживали один одного, праздники вместе отмечали, а потом война показала, кто какой человек есть. Хотя нам в этом плане жаловаться грех: мое окружение оказалось замечательным. Одну девушку я даже к себе позвала — она депрессивная, а тут еще такие события. Думаю, надо ее спасать, а то и мужа доведет, и себя, и ребенка.

Дело в том, что нашей семье полегче было: во всем городе ни воды, ни газа, а у нас печка и колодец. Помогали людям как могли. Стирать пускали. Для некоторых я хлеб пекла, а муж отвозил. Нам в ответ тоже руку помощи протягивали. Если кто уезжал, оставлял

ключи со словами: ешьте что найдете. Наши родители до сих пор в Авдеевке. Говорят: продукты из чужих подвалов многих спасли от голодной смерти.

Как я уже сказала, нам было попроще. По-прежнему собирались компаниями, клубнику ели, порядок в доме наводили, закатки делали. Муж с друзьями уезжал на несколько дней на работу в соседние города: то крышу перекрыть, то водопровод починить. Словом, сложа руки не сидели. Сказать по правде, мы не собирались уезжать. Все воля случая. Вообще сейчас задумываюсь и понимаю, что совпадений много было.

Когда дом достался в наследство от родителей, я мужу все время говорила: «Хочу газ, хочу газ», а он мне: «Что ты будешь делать, если его отключат?» Так и получилось. А до начала войны мы подвал обустроили. Диваны спустили, коврами стены обили. Как знали.

Или вот еще. До начала боевых действий я работала в соседнем городе — Ясиноватая. Когда поставили блокпосты, напрямую из Авдеевки выехать было нельзя. Само собой, на работу долгое время не ходила, пока не раздался звонок: «Оксана, если ты не выйдешь, уволим по статье». 250 километров в объезд — и я на месте. Как только приехала, увидела на мобильном пропущенный от Олега. Набираю, а из трубки: «Сильный обстрел. Что делать?» Договорились, что детей ко мне отправит, а сам спрячется. Вспоминаю, и хочется крикнуть: «Какая я глупая была! Как рисковала! Зачем?» Четыре





дня отсиживались в Ясиноватой, на пятый решила — хочу домой. Так вместе с Ваней и Таней собралась добираться по короткой дороге, причем пешком. Вышли в 11.00.

Видим – навстречу солдаты. Мы вам не советуем пока туда возвращаться, говорят. Мол, были сумасшедшие бои, еще не все детонировало. Согласитесь, аргумент весомый. И что делать, спрашивается. А мы и так дорогой вперед натерпелись: больше всего запомнился взорванный танк – без дула и верхней части. Пылала и бензоколонка. Вокруг осколки, мусор – страшно ступать. В общем, стоим, не решаемся идти дальше. И вдруг, как будто за нами, едет автобус. Уж не знаю, почему водитель из Красноармейска решил двигаться на шинзавод именно по этой дороге, но когда ему сказали: «Опасно», он отмахнулся: «Жизнь одна» – и повернул обратно, прихватив нас. Чудо, не иначе.

Но настоящее чудо произошло, когда прямо рядом с Ванькой разорвался снаряд. Сына землей засыпало на глазах у Олега. Муж думал: убило. После этого решили уезжать. Родителям Олега сразу не сказали. Моей маме тоже. Потом когда она узнала, почти ничего не ответила. Плакала все время. Прощалась навсегда. Бежали мы 19 декабря.

Проезжали через поселок Спартак. Такой красивый раньше был. А сейчас руины. Видели дедушку, который подметал осколки на фоне разрушенных домов. С одной стороны, нелепо, а с другой — жизнь все равно продолжается.

В Беларусь приехали вначале в Гомель, затем в Речицу. Там встретил давнишний знакомый. Как адрес его нашли? Не знаю. Денег снять какое-то жилье у нас не было: поменяли гривны на границе, оказалось, с собой на четверых три миллиона рублей. Спасибо общественным организациям и добрым людям. Короче говоря, показалось – выживем. Почему показалось? Скажем так: поначалу нас не очень приняли в миграционной службе, нехотя объясняли, какие нужны документы, где их взять. И вот когда нас должны были депортировать, так как 90 дней заканчивались, а мы все еще без официальной работы, в электричке познакомились с женщиной из Калинковичей. Рассказали ей, что мы с Украины, описали ситуацию. Она говорит: «А приходите к нам на завод». Муж теперь там и работает. Директор завода даже выделил нам место в общежитии. Очень благодарны за это. Не выразить словами.

Нам нравится в Калинковичах. Хватает ли денег? Знаете, я поняла, что есть две позиции. Первая: можно говорить, мол, у меня в кармане всего два миллиона, маленькая зарплата, грустить. И вторая:

«0! У меня же есть два миллиона». Главное, чтобы дети не болели, получали образование. Мы, как и многие, не хотели уезжать, бросать дом, и мебель, и технику, и хозяйство — все нажитое. Но не в кроватях счастье, правильно?

ОЛЕГ: «В первый день после бомбежки, когда на часах было около полуночи, пошел на обзорную площадку, откуда виден весь Донецк. Город в дыму, пахнет гарью. И вдруг пять ярких вспышек, одна за одной — это дома взлетели на воздух...»

Бабушка говорила, что во Вторую мировую предупреждали перед обстрелом. Мы же сирен не слышали. Прятаться бежали, когда обстрел уже начинался. Прошлой зимой я работал на участке, когда Авдеевку стали бомбить. В это время сын вместе с другом играли метрах в ста от меня. Снаряд упал ровно между нами. Думал, убило Ванюшу. Лежу на земле, не пошевелиться. Дым вокруг, а снаряды все падают и падают. А в голове одна мысль: жив мой ребенок или нет? Как только стихло, сразу побежал к тому месту, где были дети. Смотрю: сынок лежит землей засыпанный. Бросился откапывать. «Ваня, Ваня!» — кричу. Слава Богу, он очнулся. Тогда-то и решил: уедем, неважно куда, но уедем. Сын хотел с собой осколки на память взять, но мы не разрешили, оставили в Авдеевке. Хотя и там им не место.

Бежали в декабре прошлого года. Предлагали идти на фронт, но я отказался. Некоторые думают, что на войне так: или ты пулю, или пулю в тебя — выбора нет. А вот это неправда: два варианта — это уже выбор. До отъезда пришлось многое пережить. Моя бабушка, которая из блокадного Сталинграда уходила с детьми, рассказывала: если бомбят, нужно в угол забиваться, потому что, когда стены падают, там воздух остается. Никогда не думал, что пригодится такой совет. А снаряды падали постоянно...

Вроде сейчас и живем в Беларуси. Кажется, столько дней прошло, а на праздники, как салюты начинаются, так аж ноги подкашиваются и сердце в пятки уходит.

ТАНЯ, старшая дочь: «Спрятались в ванной. У нас с подружкой истерика – смеемся. А в голове мысли: не хочу умирать, не хочу...»

Летом у Ани умерла мама. Папа ездил хоронить ее, но кладбища были под обстрелом, поэтому могилу они, может, и не найдут теперь. Чтобы поддержать подружку, пошла к ней. Жила она в Донецке. Тем вечером мы с ее семьей гуляли по городу, пока не начался обстрел. Квартира находится в обычной девятиэтажке. И вот не успели мы заварить чай, как снаряд попал в соседнее здание. У нас паника. До подвала четыре этажа, потому побежали в ванную. Сидим с фонариком, ждем — я, Аня, ее бабушка, папа и еще одна семья. Слышно, как все дышат. Проходит несколько минут, и начинаю смеяться, истерика. Открыла рот, заткнула уши. Меня спрашивают: «Зачем так делаешь?» «Чтобы не контузило», — отвечаю. Все хохочут. И я с ними. А в голове: «Хоть бы не сюда, хоть бы не сюда».

Семья Никиных благодарит сотрудников Калинковичской районной организации БОКК за помощь



ДОНЕЦК - ГОМЕЛЬ

### Семья ЯГОТИНЫХ

НАТАЛЬЯ: «Чувствую, когда приеду, упаду прямо в подъезде и каждую ступеньку до квартиры поцелую...»

Не ожидали, что так надолго затянется – вещей с собой практически не взяли.

До последнего не верили в происходящее, не укладывалось в голове. И честно сказать, если бы ни дети, не уехали. Мама и старшая сестра так и не решились — сидят под обстрелами. Сестра поседела и стала как спичка. А ведь раньше была крупнее меня. Встречались с ней в Ростове — я продукты передавала. Она рассказала, что мама ночами не спит, переживает. Только зашумит за окном, прислушивается: по звуку отличает, какой снаряд, из чего стреляют и какой эффект будет. Волнуюсь за них. Созваниваемся каждый день.

Одно время насмотрелись телевизор, послушали новости, думали уже возвращаться. А сообщили родственникам, и те в один голос: ни в коем случае. Так что уже больше года скитаемся. Надоело — страх. Каждый день по утру в интернет захожу и отписываю тем, кто в Донецке: «Ну как вы?»

Знаете, одно дело, когда кошмар видишь только на экране, а другое — если в нем семья, друзья, знакомые. Тогда война и смерть становятся жизнью. Такое не привидится в страшном сне ни читателю, ни слушателю, ни зрителю.

Летом погиб знакомый — глупо, нелепо, за секунды. Мы с ним на родительских собраниях в школе виделись, дети вместе учились. В тот день он ехал на машине, остановился возле подъезда многоэтажки. Вышел на улицу — видимо, ждал кого-то. Внезапно взрыв. Осколки от снаряда попали парню в позвоночник. При похожих обстоятельствах погиб и одноклассник. Ходил по рынку, когда начался обстрел. Не успел спрятаться — потерял ногу. Пока скорая ехала, умер от потери крови. Грудной ребенок остался, жена молодая. Но

у него хотя бы шанс был. А у женщины из соседнего дома и знакомого мальчика дорога только в могилу: к женщине на кухню снаряд залетел, когда еду готовила, а ребенок до бомбоубежища не добежал – голову оторвало. Это и страшно: когда стрелять начинают, непонятно, что делать. Бежать и прятаться? Согласна. Только куда?

По правде говоря, с лета 2014-го вопрос «Куда?» стал нашим постоянным спутником. Мы же не сразу в Гомель приехали. Дело в том, что мама белоруска. Как только школу окончила, сразу в Донецк уехала на заработки, а родственники остались.

Так что вначале мы к маминой сестре. Она живет в Шкловском районе Могилевской области. Затем перебрались к другой родственнице в Крупский район. Думали, примерно на месяц, но конфликт на Украине не прекращался. К тому же младшую дочку нужно было отдавать в школу. И вот в конце октября 2014 года мужу удалось устроиться на работу в строительную компанию в Гомеле.

Так и оказались в городе над Сожем. Если честно, нам было без разницы, где жить в Беларуси, лишь бы существовать. Обосновались в съемной квартире. Хозяева — порядочные и добрые люди, у них есть родственники в Луганской области, поэтому они нас хорошо понимают.

Планы? Нет никаких планов. Вот вы представляете, куда завтра пойдете? А я нет. На работу так и не устроилась, хотя раньше никогда домохозяйкой не была. Последняя запись в трудовой – помощник управляющего в одном из супермаркетов. Почему здесь не получилось найти место? Младшую дочку не с кем оставить – ни друзей, ни знакомых, ни родственников в Гомеле. А она болеет часто. Чуть со школы не отчислили, потому что три дня за партой и две недели на больнич-



ном. Гражданам другой страны подхватить даже простуду – недешевое «удовольствие». В общем, мы здесь оставаться не хотим. Если прямо сейчас объявят, что все окончательно стихло, я соберу сумки, а через час уже буду ехать с семьей в Донецк. По прибытии накроем стол длиной с улицу и угостим каждого прохожего. Такие мечты...

Вот раньше мечтали ремонт доделать, технику новую купить. Брали кредиты – выплачивали. Одевались, ходили в театр, кино. Словом, не экономили. Не то что теперь. Лучшее стараемся отдать детям. Им и обновки нужны в школу: еще начнется дискриминация... Старшая так ни с кем и не подружилась. Говорит, общаюсь с ребятами в духе «привет-пока», не больше. Я понимаю. Тоже ни с кем особо не сближаюсь. Куме рассказываю, а она удивляется: «Наташа, у тебя и друзей нет?»

Но мы не унываем, не подумайте. В Гомеле пока дети в школе, а муж на работе, я учусь готовить. Попробуете мою шарлотку? Освоила новый рецепт. Стараюсь не грустить, но иногда такая депрессия наступает. Наверное, оттого что не знаешь, как будет завтра. Не дай Бог, супруга уволят. Что тогда? Кому мы нужны? У родственников свои проблемы. Они, может, и не против помочь, но мы им жизнь усложнять не хотим. Одна надежда — выиграть в «Суперлото». Шучу так. Кстати, искренне удивляюсь белорусампобедителям, которых показывают по телевизору в этой передаче. Как-то сдержанно они радуются. Если мне повезет, покажу, как нужно. Для нас счастье — когда никто не стреляет, есть крыша над головой и еда в холодильнике. Что теперь для нас главное? Вернуться домой.

АНДРЕЙ: «Читал ли я, что наступит мирное время? Новости, новости... Новости такие уже давно идут. Каждый день говорят: «Завтра». Когда уже оно наступит?»

Никто войны не хотел. Не верили, что начнутся полномасштабные боевые действия. Жили, жили и теперь живем. Только ничего не планируем.

В неизвестность мы выдвинулись 14 августа 2014-го. Работу закончили, чтобы не с пустыми руками отправляться в путь. Уезжали налегке, но легко не было: потихоньку наживать, обустраивать, а потом закрыть квартиру и пойти туда, где тебя никто не ждет.

Повезло — устроился в Гомеле строителем. Перебиваемся. Правда, дети очень скучают по дому. Старшая — Виолетта — о бабушке и тете постоянно вспоминает, а младшая — Маша — только про кошку Мурку и говорит. Спросишь дочку, какой у нас домашний питомец был? «Почему был? — удивляется она. — И сейчас есть. Приеду, обниму сильно-пресильно. Боюсь задушить».

Мы тоже хотим вернуться как можно скорее, но понимаем — с работой там пока туго, а цены на продукты высокие. Кроме того, не строим иллюзий: война — это война, а потому найдутся люди, которые будут стремиться заработать на чужом горе. Но откровенно: если перестанут бомбить, жить можно будет. Здесь нам тоже несладко. Вот посмотрите на меня. Все, что надето, чужие люди дали, общественные организации выделили. Спасибо большое. Мы на такое и не рассчитывали.

Как вернемся в Донецк, первым делом ремонт закончим, жена работу найдет, технику новую купим. Короче говоря, заживем.

Семья Яготиных благодарит сотрудников Гомельской районной организации БОКК



ОКТЯБРЬСКИЙ, ДОНЕЦКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ – ВЕТКА, ГОМЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

### Семья ФОМИНЫХ

АНАСТАСИЯ: «Наша семья раньше была далека от политики. Мы даже новости не смотрели. Работали, учили языки, читали книги, а новости не смотрели. Зато теперь мы внимательно слушаем журналистов. Тем не менее понять так и не смогли, кто с кем воюет и когда это закончится: информация везде разная...»

Чего в пороге стоите? Заходите. Чувствуйте себя как дома. Правда, мы сами не чувствуем себя как дома, но ничего. Давайте пальто. Чаю?

Моя бабушка была ребенком, когда Великая Отечественная началась. А теперь бабушка пожилая, а за окном опять бомбят. Говорит, родилась в войну, в войну и умру. А что делать? Неужто старикам в другую страну уезжать? Во-первых, на какие деньги? Если только квартиру продать, пока не разбомбили. Но если реально смотреть на вещи, кому она нужна? А во-вторых, вот переедет бабушка, а жить за что? Мы, молодые, и то чуть устроились. Раньше муж работал на фирме, а теперь на ферме. Хочешь выжить — паши. Не представляю, как пенсионерам. В общем, и мои родственники, и Ромины остались в Донецке. Поначалу прятались, а теперь говорят: «Будь что будет». Чтобы выжить, стараются друг другу помогать. Война всех сплотила, но в то же время очень изменила внутренне.

Вот взять нас, например. Июнь мы спали под обстрелами. Рассказать, как это? Закрываешь глаза – видишь страшный сон, открываешь – а он не прекращается. В постоянном напряжении находились.

В таком состоянии и на работу ходили (я в университете работала, французский преподавала) – деньги же нужны.

В середине лета от фирмы мужа предложили путевку в пансионат в Юрьевке. Муж тут же взял отпуск, и вскоре мы были у моря. Думали, отсидимся дней тридцать в безопасности, а потом вернемся домой целые и невредимые. Туда и моя мама приезжала, и Ромины родители. С собой они привозили плохие новости, поэтому в санатории провели не месяц, а все три. Мы бы еще остались, но сильно похолодало.

Когда оказались в Октябрьском, не поверили глазам. Уезжали — магазины работали, по улице люди ходили. Вернулись — прохожих на пальцах пересчитать можно, вместо домов — развалины, рынок... от рынка ничего не осталось. Говорят, в него несколько раз попали. Соседей мы не застали. Да и вообще не знаю, остался ли кто в нашем доме на 60 квартир. Мама хранит нашу переписку. В сообщении, которое я прислала по приезде было: «Здесь ад».

Три дня мы сидели под обстрелами. Из дома выходили только в определенное время. Примерно с 10 до 11 утра огонь прекращал-



ся – и Октябрьский бежал к вокзалу за продуктами. Обратно возвращались под градами и пулеметными очередями. Рома говорит, когда недалеко от тебя взрывается снаряд, не успеваешь ничего сообразить. Видишь только вспышку, как от фотоаппарата, только очень яркую. Не дай Бог кому убедиться.

Перед отъездом муж отличал уже по звуку, из чего стреляют. Кстати, именно Рома настоял, чтобы мы отправились в Беларусь, там его родственники живут в Ветке.

Из Донецка бежали на частной маршрутке. Водитель смелый, не подвел: в пять утра должны были загрузить вещи и тронутся, а в четыре начался обстрел. Тем не менее выехали по расписанию.

Помню, когда приехали в Харьков и попали в пробку, так обрадовались. И если уж совсем честно, почувствовали себя дикарями.

Стоим возле вокзала и смотрим круглыми глазами, как люди голубей кормят, никуда не спешат, как кафе работают. Пришлось привыкать к нормальной жизни.

Вернее сказать, к новой. Сейчас каждый рубль приходится считать. У нас двое детей. Один болеет диабетом. Второй – грудничок. Уже в Ветке родился. Так что бюджет на каждый месяц строго расписан. Купить говядину или свинину мы не можем, едим исключительно курицу. И то по выходным. Подруга в Киев переехала. Тоже экономит. Пишет: «Как же мне надоела такая новая жизнь». Раньше раз или два в месяц заходили в пиццерию, а теперь только мимо.

Нравится ли нам в Ветке? Сложно сказать. Чего больше всего не хватает? Всего. Все чужое. Живем, цепляемся за каждую возможность. Надеемся, что когда-нибудь найдем новый дом.

РОМАН: «Когда видишь, как массово убивают людей, первая мысль – защитить. Но потом понимаешь: мертвым уже не поможешь, а дома тебя ждут маленький ребенок, жена...»

Я электрик. 26 мая по работе меня отправили в аэропорт. Смотрели новости? Вот и жена моя смотрела, пока я был в центре событий и наблюдал в окно, как людей расстреливали. Детально все сложно вспомнить. Да и нужно ли? Жить не захочется. В общем, 48 часов вместе с ребятами из бригады сидели в оцеплении, а потом на восемь минут открыли коридор. Когда нам говорили идти вперед — шли вперед, бежать — бежали, приказывали остановиться — стояли. Что

запомнилось? Знаете, в те моменты я думал только о доме, поэтому особо по сторонам не смотрел. К тому же на улице было темно. События двух дней потом не обсуждали. Хорошо, что вернулся живым.

Семья Фоминых благодарит за помощь Ветковскую районную организацию БОКК



ГОРЛОВКА, ДОНЕЦКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ – ДЕРЕВНЯ ЖГУНЬ, ДОБРУШСКИЙ РАЙОН, ГОМЕЛЬСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ

### Семья ЛЕВКОВЫХ

ВИКТОР: «Военные задержали поезд. Их главный скомандовал: «Не поедем, пока последний человек не зайдет в вагон». Все стали быстренько забегать внутрь. Людей было так много, что некоторым пришлось оставаться в тамбуре и спать на сумках...»

Под обстрелами жили дней десять. Страх, что творилось. Ни света, ни воды, ни электричества. Выходил во двор покурить, а над головой снаряды свистели. Пулеметчики через две улицы стояли, рядом с домом мины падали. Одним словом, «романтика». Из погреба, где прятались во время обстрелов, выходили поспать и поесть: благо, что у военных тоже обед был. И знаете, как мы еду готовили? Разжигали костер, брали решетку из холодильника и на ней жарили.

Матери тяжелее пришлось. Она на пенсии уже. От нервов давление подскакивало. Собственно, из-за нее и решил уехать. Взяли документы, вещи на первое время и стали думать, где нас могли бы ждать. Решили отправиться к племяннику в Харьков.

Я отпустил собаку, закрыл дверь на ключ и пошли с мамой к перекрестку, где раньше автобус подбирал людей. Мы, естественно, понимали, что городской транспорт уже не ходил, но как иначе добраться до автовокзала, не представляли.

На остановке к нам подошли военные. Спросили, чего ждем. Мы рассказали. Парни помогли с машиной и подкинули до нужного места. Правда, билетов до Харькова там не оказалось. Пришлось ехать на железнодорожный вокзал.

Там было не протолкнуться. В кассы стояли сотни людей, но, как вы можете догадаться, билетов не было никаких. Я подошел к военному, спросил совета. Помню, он многозначительно посмотрел на меня и ответил: «Не волнуйтесь. Уедут все». Когда состав подали на перрон, солдаты с автоматами задержали тепловоз и объявили, что пока последний человек не сядет, поезд не поедет.

Вагоны были набиты битком. На полках сидели по 5 – 6 человек. Кому не хватило места, оставались лежать на сумках в тамбуре. Тем не менее люди не истерили, надеялись на лучшее. Думали, война скоро закончится, и все вернутся домой. Позже выяснилось: это был последний поезд, который отправился из Горловки. Вскоре вокзал закрыли.

В Харьков мы приехали около часа ночи. Купили билеты на электричку до поселка, где живет племянник, и только к утру оказались

на пороге у родственника. Мы не виделись полтора года, а побыли всего месяца полтора. У всех своя жизнь, что тут сделаешь. Не хотели злоупотреблять гостеприимством.

Дальше мы направились к бабушке в Добруш. Ей уже 90 лет. Кстати, крестная моя тоже там живет. Она нам очень помогла.

Когда-то мама с папой жили в Беларуси, и я с братьями здесь родился. А потом Чернобыльская АЭС взорвалась, семья наша переехала. 16 июля, через десятки лет, хоть и не тем составом, царство им небесное, вновь оказались на белорусской земле, где нас ждала еще та история.

Если коротко, меня и маму должны были депортировать. Чтобы остаться в Беларуси, нужна была регистрация, или, проще говоря, прописка, а соответственно, недвижимость. Родственники поскребли у себя и насобирали тысячу долларов. Председатель местного райисполкома помогла подыскать вариант. Хозяева хатки пошли на уступки. Отдали дом в деревне Жгунь в рассрочку без процентов за три тысячи долларов. Правда, когда мы в него первый раз зашли – обомлели. Крестная за голову схватилась и говорит: «Господи, что ж мы здесь делать будем?» Окон нет, двери гнилые, пол тоже, розеток нет, плита 1975 года выпуска, туалета даже на улице нет. И ничего, со всем справились. Про нас в местной газете написали, общественные организации помогли. Спустя полгода дом отремонтировали. Так что благодаря добрым людям, мы все еще спим спокойно. Поверьте, поговоришь по интернету с теми, кто остался в Горловке, и понимаешь, какая это роскошь – спать спокойно.

Только мама все равно плачет, переживает, что внуков уже не увидит. Мы, конечно, после того что видели, вперед не загадываем, но я ее успокаиваю: как только начнут ходить поезда, сразу поедем в гости. В гости к себе домой.

Семья Левковых благодарит Добрушскую районную организацию БОКК за помощь