

U N IN RUSSIA

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Translating economic growth into sustainable human development with human rights

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Child Injury Prevention
by WHO and UNICEF:
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According to the new UNDP report *Living with HIV in Eastern Europe and the CIS: the Human Cost of Social Exclusion*, discrimination and social isolation of people living with HIV undermine efforts aimed at combating AIDS. The importance of the report is that it suggests concrete measures in the areas of health, education, and employment

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According to surveys, over 80 percent of children in Chechnya need psychological help. The surveys also found that 92% of schools lack qualified psychosocial services. Since 2006, UNICEF has supported socio-psychological centres for children in the republic, where young people volunteer to help their peers

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When Amal first arrived in Russia from Iraq at the tender age of 12, she had nothing - no money, no friends, no way to communicate, and no roof over her head. She still shudders at the memory of that remote day. Eleven years later, Amal is studying to become a doctor, thanks to a scholarship funded by the German government

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The UN Secretary-General Message on the World Day of Social Justice

Social justice is an underlying principle for peaceful and prosperous coexistence within and among nations. We uphold the principles of social justice when we promote gender equality or the rights of indigenous peoples and migrants. We advance social justice when we remove barriers that people face because of gender, age, race, ethnicity, religion, culture or disability.

For the United Nations, the pursuit of social justice for all is at the core of our global mission to promote development and human dignity. Last year's adoption by the International Labour Organization of the Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization is just one recent example of the UN system's commitment to social justice. The Declaration focuses on guaranteeing fair outcomes for all through employment, social protection, social dialogue, and fundamental principles and rights at work.



Tragically, social justice still remains an elusive dream for an appallingly large portion of humanity. Extreme poverty, hunger, discrimination and the denial of human rights continue to scar our moral landscape. The global financial crisis threatens to worsen these ills further still.

This year marks the first observance of the World Day of Social Justice proclaimed in 2007 by the United Nations General Assembly. The observance is meant to underscore the importance of social justice as an ethical imperative that should guide all our work.

Global stability and prosperity depend on ensuring that people enjoy acceptable levels of well-being and equality of opportunity. The absence of social justice for all should be an affront to us all. On this inaugural observance,

let us renew our commitment to the principles of social justice and the vigorous pursuit of strategies and policies that will achieve it.

Ban Ki-moon

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For Social Integration of People Living with HIV



Discrimination and the social exclusion of people living with HIV undermine efforts aimed at combating AIDS, says the new report *Living with HIV in Eastern Europe and the CIS: the Human Cost of Social Exclusion*, which was released by the UN Development Programme (UNDP).



“The region is now 'living with HIV' in ways similar to individual people who live with HIV”, said Kori Udovicki, UNDP Regional Director for Europe and the CIS, during the launch. “Just as HIV transforms the lives of people living with HIV - who must come to terms with their HIV-status, identify coping and health promotion strategies, and follow life-saving treatment regimes for the rest of their lives - so too must states and societies in the region undergo transformations in the way they care for their populations and relate to each other for generations to come”.

The region of Eastern Europe and the CIS remains one of the few areas in the world where HIV prevalence continues to rise: from an estimated 630,000 people living with the virus in 2001 to 1.5 million as of 2007 - a 140 percent increase. Nearly 90 percent of newly reported HIV cases in the region are from the Russian Federation and Ukraine. In Central Asia and the Caucasus, the number of newly reported HIV diagnoses is also rising rapidly, with the highest incidence rate found in Uzbekistan. And HIV is increasingly associated with women and children as well as men. In 2006, about 40 percent of newly registered HIV cases in the region were among women of

reproductive age. The number of child-births in 2007 alone among women living with HIV in Russia and Ukraine was 8,000 and 3,430, respectively.

As the number of people living with HIV grows, the scale of stigma, discrimination and rights violations takes on increasing proportions, serving to undermine hard-won achievements in many countries of the region and jeopardizing prospects for meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

The report draws on data from an innovative six-country (Estonia, Georgia, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) research study conducted by UNDP together with Oxford University researchers and local social research institutes and organizations of people living with HIV that looked at exclusion in the health, education and employment sectors from the point of view of people living with HIV.

According to a teacher from Ukraine: “When asked, “Would you like your child to be in class with HIV-infected kids?” parents typically answer, “No, it would be better to create a boarding school for them, so that they could be educated separately.” Parents are more frightened than students and children. Like parents, health care workers who have no understanding of this issue say, “Why should the children be together?”

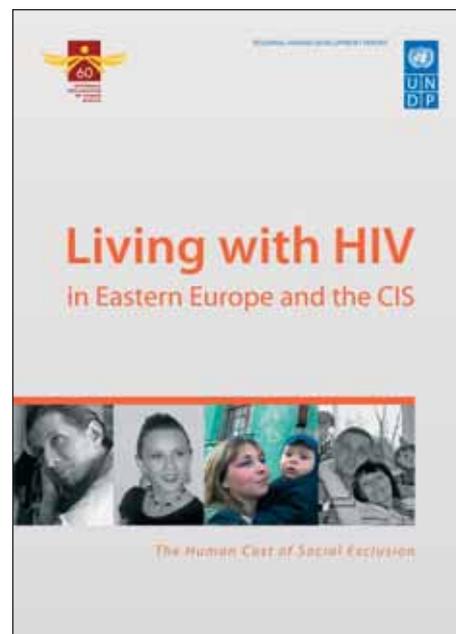
The report highlights one more troubling finding: many people living with HIV fear social stigma more than the health consequences of the disease. The fear of stigma and discrimination is a major cause of reduced up-take of prevention, care treatment and support services, even when free, by people living with HIV or at risk of infection, which in turn diminishes the effectiveness of national responses.

The report concludes that rights limitations can fuel the spread of the epidemic and exacerbate the impact of HIV. Consequently, respecting people's individual rights and improving the status of historically marginalized populations can lead to lower rates of HIV transmission, fewer health disparities in society, and improved socio-economic and human development outcomes.

Education

The education sector is generally unprepared for the enrolment of HIV-affected students, despite the fact that the issue becomes more urgent as the number of school aged children and youth living with HIV increases rapidly. In many countries in the region, health certificates are required upon enrolment, thereby effectively coercing disclosure of HIV status.

The research discovered a disturbing trend among educators - many teachers and school officials indicated that they favoured segregated classrooms for children both living with HIV and those who are HIV negative but were borne to women living with HIV. But the refusal of





Svetlana Izymbaeva, who has become one of the project's 'faces', anchors the presentation

The participation of people living with HIV in the preparation and presentation of the report, as well as in the accompanying events - TV talk shows, documentary films and media interviews - was an instrumental part of the entire project.

Svetlana, Marina, and Timur (whose portraits appear on the cover of the Report) - became the 'faces' of the project. They actively participated in all advocacy work: their life stories were reflected in the text of report, they shared their visions of the HIV epidemic at the report launch and today they continue to advocate for changes in attitudes toward people living with HIV in our region.

school admission or denial of educational opportunities to children living with or presumed to be living with HIV is an infringement of their right to education. Moreover, such segregation and exclusion, in the words of one teacher interviewed for the Report, "will raise a young person with anger against the society that discriminates against him... and this negative feeling will be fostered even from childhood".

The report indicates a growing need for the educational sector to develop specific strategies which can include the following:

- **Ensure that HIV-status disclosure and confidentiality policies for the**

education sector are broadly known and enforced, with policies clearly explained on student enrolment forms and in educational settings.

- Provide mandatory HIV education for all school principals, administrators, teaching and nursing staff, including training targeting the reduction of stigma. Age-appropriate HIV education for students is also fundamental.
- Ensure Universal Precaution protocols are in place for in-school medical facilities to support confidentiality of student HIV status, with basic safety training for all teachers and school staff.

Health Care

Access to comprehensive health care is an issue of primary importance not only for people living with HIV, but also their families and, by extension, the communities in which they live. Disruptions and compromises in the quality of health care due to stigma or discrimination can exacerbate illness and limit opportunities to productively engage in society. Properly administered therapy allows people to live long, healthy lives and reduces the risk of HIV transmission', - stated Shombi Sharp, Regional coordinator of HIV/AIDS programme in Europe and the CIS and Report's leader.

According to the Report, broad stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV is reflected in substandard health services outside AIDS centre settings, especially polyclinics, as well as hid-

den health care expenses and sometimes even denial of service provision.

The Report cited a number of first hand stories that illustrate this point. A woman living with HIV from Russia describes: "...I had problems during deliveries. [The ward personnel] refused to do Cesarean deliveries for HIV-positive mothers, but this increases the risk of infection for a child ... They said, "Maybe you should deliver the child yourself."

Strengthened policies for treating people living with HIV in the health sector are needed to protect and improve the well-being of HIV-positive patients. Specific strategies include:

- **Where possible, ensure that HIV programming prioritizes capacity development and the potential of HIV-focused work to strengthen the broader health sector.**
- **Provide mandatory comprehensive HIV education for all health professionals at polyclinics.**
- **Integrate basic HIV education (epidemiology, symptom diagnosis, prevention, counselling, treatment, care, universal precautions) into both the training of all medical students and re-training programmes for medical professionals. In addition, contextualize this training in the broader capacity development of the organizations in which the trainees will work, to ensure that the training meets organizational needs and will be able to impact the effectiveness of the organization.**
- **Prioritize Universal Precautions for all staff in all health care settings. Provide materials to protect health care staff from accidental exposure to HIV (e.g. latex gloves, post-exposure prophylaxis), and ensure sufficient supplies. Monitor compliance with universal precautions at regional health facilities.**
- **Improve quality and access to substance use treatment services, including harm reduction programmes, for people living with HIV and members of most-at-risk groups.**

Workplace

Although many areas in the region are marked by general employment difficulties, people living with HIV experience unique challenges in gaining and main-



Right to left: Kori Udovicki, UNDP Regional Director for Europe and the CIS, Shombi Sharp, Regional coordinator of HIV/AIDS programme in Europe and the CIS and the Report's leader, and professor Vadim Pokrovsky, Head of the Federal Centre on the Prevention and Combating AIDS

taining employment. Because of the likelihood of discrimination against job applicants living with HIV, they are pushed to simply not disclose their HIV status, provide falsified documents or pay bribes to keep their status secret. A critical and consistent issue highlighted in the Report, was the lack of awareness of, and mechanisms to enforce, legal protections against mandatory HIV testing of job candidates to screen out those who are HIV-positive. Notably, people living with HIV from across country sites described a lack of confidential legal recourse in the case of unfair job dismissal or workplace mistreatment. By bringing forward allegations of job discrimination or wrongdoing, people living with HIV would risk greater disclosure of their status and could find their names reported in the media.

“If an employer finds out that one of his employees is HIV-infected, he will make sure that all of the other workers know about [the HIV status] and the person will leave, as he/she will not be able to work anymore in this company. Everyone will treat him differently, even without saying

anything. He will quit.” - HIV positive person from Russia

Specific strategies to improve access to fair and appropriate employment for people living with HIV suggested by the Report include:

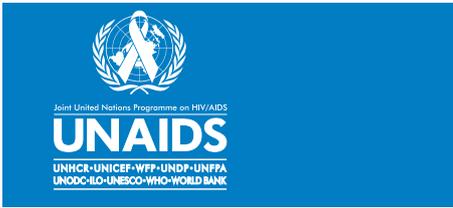
- **Provide guidelines to employers and trade unions and promote programmes to support the health and well-being of HIV-positive employees and reduce stigma and intolerance in the workplace.**
- **Monitor and address discriminatory treatment of people living with HIV in the workplace, including legal counselling programmes to address cases of employment discrimination.**
- **Ensure universal precautions to reduce incentives for confidentiality breaches in relevant workplace medical settings.**
- **Publicize HIV-status disclosure and confidentiality policies for job applicants, and have all policies clearly labelled on application forms.**
- **Offer confidential job counselling and placement services for people**

living with HIV seeking employment.

- **Collaborate with employers and trade unions to make the rights of employees known to them and to monitor discrimination.**
- **Establish and implement personnel policies on HIV/AIDS in the workplace, with major a focus on education, prevention and communication activities.**

“Social inclusion for people living with HIV means that we can lead longer, more productive lives as individuals and citizens; that we can better serve our families and better help prevent further HIV transmission. I think, what is good for people living with HIV and populations at risk is good for society as a whole”, said Vladimir Zhovtyak, Head of the Eastern Europe and Central Asia Union of People living with HIV, one of the organizations that contributed to the report.

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United Team to Fight HIV in Russia



For over 10 years, UN agencies, in collaboration with national partners, have been working to respond to HIV epidemic in Russia. This work has been carried out in the framework of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

The Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in Russia unites efforts and resources of 10 organizations, UN Cosponsors of UNAIDS, in their response to HIV. They include: the International Labour Organization, United Nations Development Programme, World Health Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, World Bank, and World Food Programme. Representatives of these organisations, under the auspices of the UN Resident Coordinator in the RF, comprise the Joint UN working group on HIV/AIDS, whose work is coordinated by UNAIDS Secretariat. The Senior Human Rights Advisor of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the RF also participates in the work of the group.

In the past 10 years, UN agencies have accumulated a vast experience of cooperation using unified planning, joint funding, and joint collaboration with national partners. An important part of its work was defining common UN priorities in the area of HIV/AIDS response in the RF and the development of the Joint Programme of Support for 2009-2010. The Joint Programme of Support takes into account peculiarities of the epidemic in the country, response measures taken by the Russian Government in the framework of the National Priority project 'Health', the Federal Target Programme on socially significant diseases, the Global



Fund projects, as well as the growing Russia's role in response to HIV/AIDS at regional and global levels.

The Joint Programme of Support aims at ensuring streamlined cooperation of UN agencies as one entity with Russian partners in achieving Universal Access to HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support by 2010 in compliance with international commitments of UN member-states.

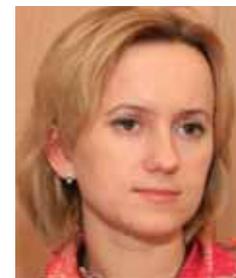
The Joint Programme of Support is based on national priorities, international standards, and the experience of close collaboration of UN agencies with the Government of the Russian Federation.

The Programme consists of three priority focus areas of collaboration with Russian partners in 2009-2010:

- coordination of efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- expansion of prevention programmes for youth, injective drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men;
- strategic information development, as well as harmonization of HIV monitoring and evaluation system.

The work of the Joint Team provides its members with an opportunity of exchanging information, getting professional assistance depending on agencies' specialization, and most importantly, to identify and solve, in cooperation with national counterparts, common priority tasks in response to the epidemic.

Anastasiya Danilina, HIV/AIDS and Labour Issues Coordinator, ILO Moscow office, says:



“Over the past years, the United Nations system has made multiple commitments to support countries in the achievement of universal access to prevention, care, treatment, and support. The joint UN programme of support on AIDS allows all organizations of the UN system to cooperate with Russian partners on the basis of a coordinated position and in line with international standards and national priorities.

The ILO, which has a mandate to promote decent work for all regardless of

sex, age, nationality or HIV status, sees efforts to counteract HIV/AIDS as a priority, and the implementation of the UN Joint programme - as an important effort to synergize experience and best practices of different UN agencies, including in the area of dissemination of information to people belonging to various social groups.

Raising awareness on HIV in the society helps equip people with knowledge necessary to make balanced and informed decisions regarding their health, and at the same time, contributes to diminishing stigma and discrimination in regard to HIV in the society. A joint UN communication activity will create a better environment for programmes aiming to counteract HIV spread in the Russian Federation, and in particular, will contribute to the implementation of the ILO programme of workplace education on HIV/AIDS.

Moreover, since in the framework of their mandates, the UN agencies seek to assist national partners in formulating and implementing national policy and programmes on HIV/AIDS, this joint UN strategy will be very helpful and, hopefully, effective in realization of these aspirations. Thus, in 2009 within the framework of 'Health' National Priority Project, an HIV/AIDS workplace education project will be implemented in several pilot regions, and we - ILO - would be very glad to provide our technical and expert support as a Joint Team member."

Effective coordination of efforts in achieving Universal Access targets by 2010 directly depends on continuous work with the civil society, in particular with representatives of the community of people living with HIV. Thus, the programme includes measures in support of the implementation of recommendations of the First National Civil Society Conference on HIV/AIDS with an emphasis on the expansion of access to HIV prevention and treatment services. Today, this becomes particularly important in view of the pending completion of projects of Russian NGOs, which are being implemented in the framework of the Global Fund programmes.

An important area of the Joint Programme of Support is the UN collaboration with Russian partners in

the expansion of prevention programmes for youth, injective drug users, sex workers, men having sex with men. An integral part of this work is the dissemination of the world's best practices in the most effective prevention programmes.

UNODC Project Coordinator, Ilze Jakabsone believes:



"The Joint Programme brings us closer to the creation of the so called 'One UN'. This idea is very relevant and timely as far as prevention programmes are

concerned, because while there is a clear division of labour among UN agencies, sometimes we duplicate our efforts in HIV response. The programme allows us to define more precisely the areas where we could consolidate our efforts and funding to achieve a common goal.

We have been increasingly collaborating recently. There are good examples of successful UN projects on HIV, such as 'Complex Strategies of Response to HIV/AIDS Among Youth in RF' and 'Coordination in Action.' Thus, we do have a basis for the Joint Programme, and it has become a core of our collaboration. I would like to accentuate that the guarantee of an effective work is not only the approved programme but also the willingness of all staff to work jointly."

The third area of UN agencies collaboration on HIV/AIDS with Russian partners reflected in the programme is the improvement of the monitoring and evaluation system, collaboration in strategic information preparation, and analysis of the epidemic development and response measures.



Anastasiya Kamlyk, UNDP Regional Advisor on PLWH (people living with HIV) mobilization and UNAIDS Advisor on HIV/AIDS in the workplace says:

"People spend most of their time at work. People living with HIV work

in the United Nations all over the world, and the organization guarantees to them the same conditions as to other employees. Both individual employees and the organization are responsible for the provision of such conditions. The Joint Programme of Support states that the UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS takes the lead in issues, such as: providing complete information on HIV, providing access to HIV post exposure prophylaxis, guaranteeing a non-discriminating attitude to PLWH, etc. In the nearest future a group of coordinators consisting of representatives of all agencies will be formed. They will receive training in HIV and will continue this work in their respective agencies."

Marina Semenchenko, Officer-in-Charge, UNAIDS in RF, remarks:



"Collaborative work of UN agencies allows to join resources, professional expertise, and all the best practices of each agency in response

to HIV. This provides us with a unique opportunity to coordinate our activities, avoid duplication, design the most effective approaches to problem-solving, act as one, as if in a highly professional orchestra where different instruments play the same theme.

The UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS is a group of experienced and like-minded professionals. HIV epidemic is a complex problem, and in our team, we have people with work experience in a variety of fields, such as medicine, sociology, economics, management. We cooperate with governmental and non-governmental organizations, the community of people living with HIV, business structures, mass media, donor organizations. Only through joint efforts we will be able to achieve significant results in response to the epidemic."

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Corporate Social Responsibility: Incentives Remain

On 27 January, the Director of the UN Information Centre in Moscow spoke at the conference on corporate social responsibility in Kiev. *The UN in Russia* carries an abridged version of his remarks.

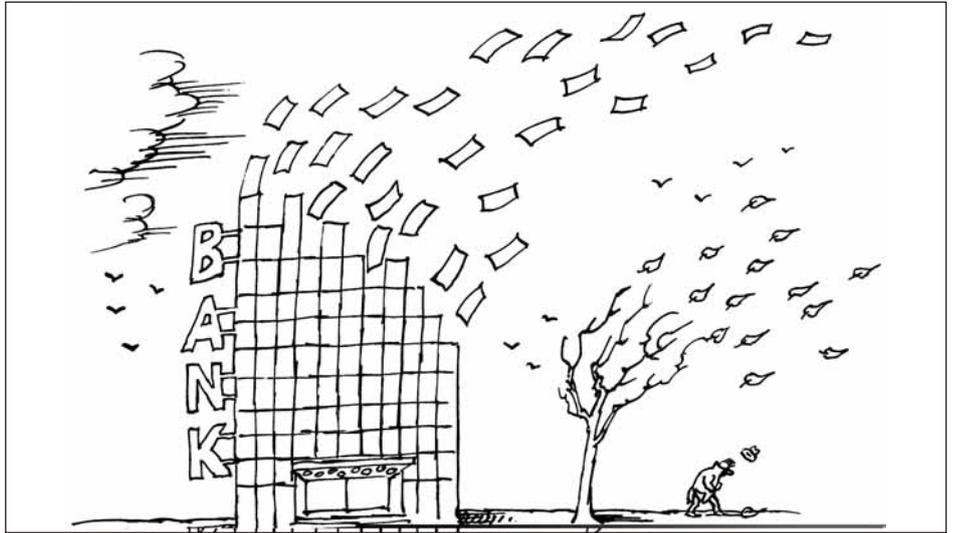
For many people, the current global financial and economic downturn is the reason for talking in terms of the 'real world.'

Above all, the issue of trust in markets has come to the forefront. It is widely acknowledged that one of the main problems bred by the crisis is the eroded faith in markets' functionality. Besides, among the causes of the current troubles, it is important to mention one fundamental factor - the obsession of financial markets with short-term goals.

Therefore, an emphasis on long-term circumstances and values should be among the instruments for rectifying the situation and restoring confidence in markets.

We all need to realize that the public 'license' of the private sector to produce goods and services and the rush for immediate profit are not the same thing. It is indicative that references to the 'capitalism with a human face' hardly come as a surprise these days.

It is in this vein that the UN approach lays, which appeals to 'enlightened self-

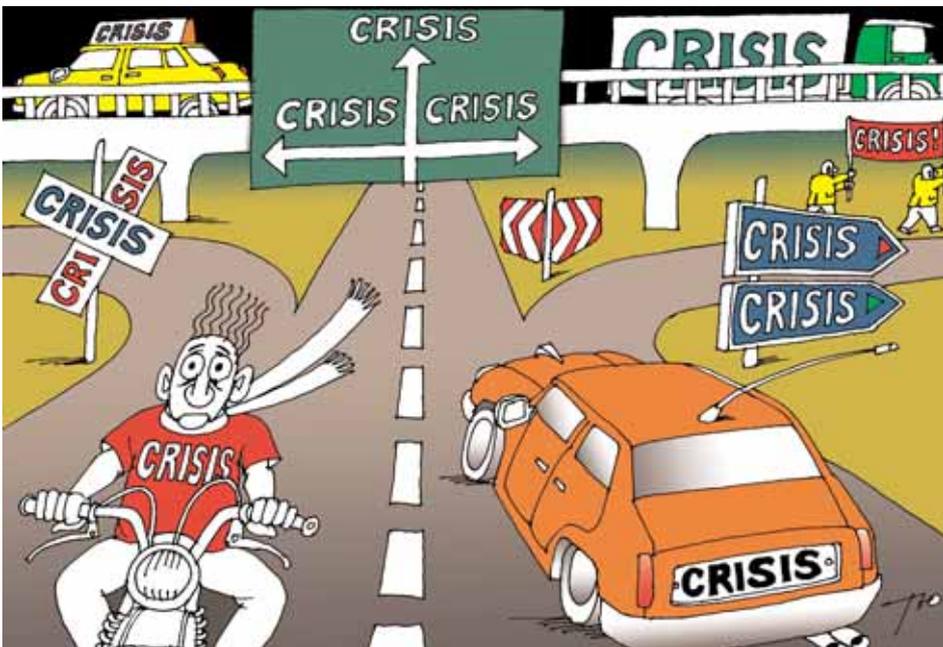


interest,' linking business to the social context, in which it operates.

This is exactly what the youth, the growing entrepreneurs, ought to be taught. The Global Forum for Responsible Education in Management, held early in December in New York, recommended to "nurture a young generation of corporate leaders, committed to long-term values."

As far as the UN is concerned, what we all should be doing is to promote

more positive and workable examples of corporate insight in approaching issues, such as stamping out corruption; climate change (against the background of difficult talks on post-Kyoto arrangements, a new initiative 'Caring for the Climate' has been launched), aggravating water shortage (an innovative initiative, 'The CEO Water Mandate,' is now in operation), etc. There is no doubt, therefore, that voluntary initiatives have the right to exist, just like it has always been in the past.



A rather commonplace issue - whether the corporate social responsibility is a luxury or a part of everyday reality - has now acquired special significance. Briefly speaking, the economic recession enhances the topicality of themes, such as human development, environment protection and public health. It should be noted that UN representatives pointed out to a distinction between sustainable corporate development, as a broader notion, and philanthropy as a narrower one. The commitment of a company to the "triple bottom line" (environmental, social, and governance concerns) can and should remain an added value in the eyes of the society, inimitably distinguishing this company from its not so much advanced competitors.

By this logic, successful companies will demonstrate that even amid the crisis, social responsibility remains an element of their working capacity rather than something optional. The UN expects that financial and economic woes will not undermine the positions of those firms which have made corporate social responsibility an element of their strategic risk management, and have incorporated them into all aspects of their operation.

Likewise, against the backdrop of the current economic meltdown, no eye-catching sponsor actions will be able to divert the public eye from miscalculations in the key areas of business activity. In this sense, there is an opinion, that the harsh environment can now have a sanitary effect on a range of aspects of corporate responsibility.

The relationships with government authorities deserve a special mention, while their priorities are noticeably shifting. In many cases, the habitual forms of public - private partnership are evolving;



large-scale projects are being shelved, as state budgets shrink.

True, the enlightened top ranks of the business community realize "what is good and what is bad". They realize that economic stagnation is not the best moment for them to point to the government, where and how the interests of society should be taken into account. However, the recession is a good opportunity to insist on more transparent rules of the game, on elements of new legal conscience, on a real, rather than demonstrative, fight against the 'shadow economy.'

In my view, the reason for wary optimism is that much has changed in the Russian business community since 1998, and first of all, the people who constitute it. These people - at least the most dynamic part of them - have become more energetic, sophisticated and experienced.

It will take much time to regain the mutual trust, if the economic growth is viewed as the sole indicator of the recovery from the crisis. Figures, profits are not an equivalent of universal success. It should be measured by greater justice, narrowing of the income gap and cured social ills.

Alexandre Gorelik

(The cartoons by Sergei Tunin were used to illustrate the article - Ed.)

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Regions

To Make Children Laugh. Psychosocial Help in Chechnya

A young girl and a boy throw their hands in the air, giggling as they perform a traditional Chechen dance. A large circle of kids clap in encouragement around them. The room is bright and filled with toys, a karaoke machine, and coloured pictures on the walls. Watching the children is 18-year-old Zaur, a special 'psychological volunteer' distinguished by his bright-blue UNICEF t-shirt.

With their dancing, singing, and giggling, these kids are just like any other kid of their age. But sadly, many of these students at the secondary school in Veden, a large village in the south east of Chechnya, suffer from psychological traumas caused by war. Like many children and teenagers in the republic, they have lived through bombings and shelling. Some have lost mothers, fathers, brothers, or sisters; others are full orphans. Many of them lost their homes and had to live in refugee camps.

But with Zaur's help, some of these kids find new ways to talk about their problems. Drawing on international experience, which shows the effectiveness of using young people to help other young people with their psychological trauma, UNICEF has selected 38 adolescents to work as volunteers at psychosocial centres at schools in 15 districts across Chechnya.



Zaur, a student in his final year at a secondary school, took up his job in May 2008. "Some of the children here are too afraid to talk to psychologists, but they feel comfortable with people like me," says the boy. Inspired by this experience, he says he now wants to be a psychologist after finishing school. When asked about his own memories of the war, he remarks: "I try to forget what happened."

A surprise earthquake in October 2008 generated fresh fears in Chechen children's minds. The impact is especially striking in Kurchaloy district, where another UNICEF supported psychosocial centre is located. Kurchaloy district was one of those, which suffered from the earthquake the worst. The aftershocks lasted for another three weeks. Roza, a psychologist at the centre, says that many children in Kurchaloy and neighboring villages complained about insomnia and fear of sleeping indoors.



In 2006, UNICEF conducted a study of the psychosocial state of conflict-affected children in Chechnya. The survey found that across Chechnya, 80% of children were in need of some form of psychological assistance, many of them complained of tiredness and dreams of war. The survey also found that 92% of schools lack qualified psychosocial services.

To respond to these needs, UNICEF, together with the ministries of education and science, health, labour and social development of the Chechen Republic and with funding from ECHO, USAID and US Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, started establishing psychosocial centres for children and their families. The first centre

was established in June 2006, and today there are 29 of them, comprising two complementary networks: school counseling centers and rehabilitation centres, working both with groups and individuals.

In 2009, 17 more centres will be established, aiming at expanding the coverage to include even the remotest villages of Chechnya. Volunteers, who play a key role in the process of rehabilitation, will work at the new centres as well. UNICEF will also continue involving psychology students at the Chechen State University and Chechen State Pedagogical University in Grozny in the work of psychosocial centres as interns. Fifty young specialists from these universities already did such internships in 2008.

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World Health Organization

Publications

What Can We Do to Save Hundreds of Thousands of Children's Lives?

Every day, 2,270 children, among them 35 Russians, die as a result of accidents, this making an annual death toll of 830,000. The injury death rate among Russian children is five times higher than in West European countries. However, according to experts from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), five out of every six lethal accidents are preventable.

These alarming statistics were read out at the 16th Congress of Russian Pediatricians held in February in the Moscow International Trade Centre. At the congress, the World Report on Child Injury Prevention developed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) was presented to medical practitioners, scholars, and journalists. Representatives of the WHO Office for Europe, UNICEF Russia, Moscow Research Institute for Emergency and Trauma Surgery, Russian Union of Pediatricians, and the Road Safety Department (GIBDD) of the

Russian Ministry of the Interior took part in a press conference held within the framework of the Congress. The fact that GIBDD representative Maxim Belugin was one of the conference co-reporters illustrates the concern of the state agencies with the issues lying within the scope of the World Health Organization's activities.

The report presented in Moscow was the first universal study on child injury. A team of more than 180 WHO and UNICEF workers from 56 countries drafted the document. As regards Russia, the





regional WHO advisers made an invaluable contribution to the country data collection. The report is aimed at raising the awareness of the scope and risk factors of child injuries, highlighting the possibilities of child injury prevention and giving relevant recommendations.

The introductory part of the report begins with the following lines: "The landmark Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by almost all governments, states that children around the world have a right to a safe environment and to protection from injury and violence." Adults must ensure children's safety through concerted action. Child passenger restraints in transport, child safety seats in cars, bicycle helmets, fire alarm, child-resistant medicine packaging - these and many other measures prevent situations that are potentially hazardous for children.

Words cannot describe the pain of parents who lost their children, especially if a tragedy could have been averted. The report cites true stories of persons who lost their children or whose children had to undergo a long medical treatment. These stories give an emotional human dimension to the dry figures and statistics, recalling that all disasters occur here and now, not somewhere far away.

Situation worldwide

The main subject of the report is child death as a result of accidents. However, the document does not cover only lethal outcomes, but also injuries of

various degrees of gravity, including those causing disablement. The Global Childhood Unintentional Injury Surveillance, a study conducted in four countries (Bangladesh, Columbia, Egypt, and Pakistan) showed that nearly 50% of injured children under the age of 12 years were left with some form of disorder or disability. Among children who had suffered a burn, 8% were left with such disorders or disabilities.

Head injuries make the most frequent type of injury. Cuts and bruises can be named among minor children's injuries. Boys' injury mortality rate is higher than that of girls in all categories except burns, the fact being explained by a more active behaviour of the former.

The report data testifies to the fact that children from poor families living in poor countries are most vulnerable. Over 95% of all lethal cases occur with this category of children. In high-income countries, 40% of all accidents lead to a lethal outcome.

According to the report, over the last three decades, many high-income countries have indeed managed to reduce child injury mortality by nearly 50% due to implementing multisectoral approaches to child injury prevention. Many countries have specific standards and requirements as to the form of various goods and services, i.e. household items and chemicals. Some countries have a legislation requiring the production of child-resistant packaging of poisonous substances, household chemicals, and medicines. Such packages are easily opened by adults but not by children under the age of five. Due to such packaging, a young child attracted by a bright bottle with a dissolvent or bleach will be unable to open its lid and taste its content. Compulsory universal exceptional use of such packaging lead to a significant decrease in poisoning rates. Hence the logical conclusion: legislation can and must become a strong injury prevention tool. However, it is not only the enactment of new laws but also the strict observance of the existing ones that is of major importance.

For all that, the rate of unintentional injuries among children still remains very high and calls for more serious prevention measures. Special attention should be focused on the need to reduce the number of road traffic injuries making



nearly half of all unintentional child injuries. Every year, 260 thousands children and adolescents die in road accidents, another 10 millions getting grave injuries. In other words, every two minutes a child or an adolescent dies, and another 38 are injured in a road traffic accident. At the same time, four out of every ten children and adolescents who die of injuries have been hit by a car or another means of transport. Simple but very important measures are needed to help save lives: to open more pedestrian crossings, to introduce speed restrictions in certain areas... For instance, in Malaysia the number of road accidents decreased by 20% after roads were supplied with separate lanes for motorcyclists.

Water is also hazardous for children. A child drowns every three minutes. Every year, water becomes the cause of death of over 175 thousand children and adolescents under the age of 19 years. Another 2-3 million get caught in water accidents. Surviving children often need lifelong financial and medical assistance. Water accidents occupy the third place among lethal cases worldwide and the first place in the South-East Asia. Effective prevention measures can reduce the number of water-related tragedies. For instance, closing access to drowning-risk bathing sites, installing safety fences around swimming pools, using safety jackets and other personal life saving equipment, presence of rescuers on bathing sites, etc.

Another element, fire, is no less dangerous for a child. Fire burns are the most dangerous type of burns; they cause 95% of lethal cases. Liquid and impact burns often lead to disablement. Every hour, 11 children and adolescents die of burns globally, this making over 95 thousand deaths a year. There are a number of proven and promising strategies helping

to keep children away from fire, such as adoption and implementation of legislation on smoke-sensitive alarm, development of standards on child-resistant lighters, etc.

Falls occupy only the twelfth place in the mortality rating among children aged 5 to 9 and 15 to 19. Still, every hour they cause death of five children or adolescents, which makes a yearly toll of 47 thousand. Even a large number of children and adolescents break their legs or feet or get head injuries. What should be done to avoid hazardous situations? Children's furniture and other items need to be re-designed, legislation on window guards' installation should be issued, and stairway entrance doors and handrails should be used. These and other measures will help to reduce the rate of accidents.

Thus, injuries can and must be prevented. The report presents 8 fields of activities aimed at providing safe conditions for the little ones.

Situation in the Russian Federation

Mr. Dinesh Sethi, WHO regional adviser in the RF, told the press conference about the principal conclusions of the Report, the measures, necessary for the prevention of child injuries and the situation in Russia. He said: "Unfortunately, injuries account for one of every four child deaths in the Russian Federation. The submitted Report is to show the ways we could combat injuries and prevent them, as the countries that have for many years invested in safety have already gained good experience and are willing to share it in order to secure the safety of children all over the world".



According to Mr Bertrand Bainvel, representative of UNICEF in the RF, the participation of WHO, the Russian Association of Pediatricians, and the GIBDD in the event testifies to the importance of the work done by WHO. "We are all seriously concerned about the fact that the child mortality rate in Russia is 3 to 5 times higher than that in the countries of Western Europe, - says Bertrand Bainvel, - that is why we must join our efforts, all the more so because this year the First International Conference on Road Safety will take place in Moscow".

City environment is better adapted for the life of adults. But in this space the needs of children must also be taken into consideration. It is necessary to create a safer transportation infrastructure, including roads in the vicinity of schools and kindergartens. Mr. Bertrand Bainvel said that UNICEF had developed a special manual for children, entitled *Enjoy a Safe and Interesting Life*. With the help of sim-



ple and bright pictures, this slim booklet explains to children how they can make their life safe. (Some pictures illustrate this article - Ed.).

According to Mr Maxim Belugin, representative of GIBDD, every year, 4,400 children die due to traffic accidents. In 2008, every tenth traffic crash in Russia involved young people, and more than half of such crashes were automobile-pedestrian accidents. The statistics of the Department also testify to the fact that in 2008, the number of deaths among children-passengers was higher than that among children-pedestrians.

After the presentation, the journalists and physicians could ask questions on the prevention of child injuries. Doctors wanted to know about the allocation of special traffic lanes for ambulances, the establishment of a special fleet of ambulance cars for children, the statistics of accidents connected with fire.

Summarizing the results of the meeting, the participants from various organi-

sations discussed the possibilities for further cooperation in the field of child injuries prevention. Incidentally, it was the GIBDD representative who initiated this discussion. "We are glad that this problem is discussed at such a high level" - said Maxim Belugin. "On our part we are willing to cooperate with your organisations in preventive activities and strengthen cooperation in other fields. We also suggest organising, together with UNICEF and WHO, a day of remembrance of traffic crashes casualties as one of the child injuries prevention measures". On that day, people can donate blood for victims and organise various memorial events. This, however, should not be just a day of remembrance, but a reminder for both drivers and pedestrians to be attentive and careful.

We must very patiently explain to children what they may and what they may not do. One cannot overestimate the role of information supporting other measures in this respect. The GIBDD representative said that a lot of information-educational events were conducted in the country. In various cities and towns of Russia, for instance, 'The Safe Wheel' competition is organized, the purpose of which is to train law-abiding participants of road traffic. Schoolchildren of 10 to 12 years of age are allowed to take part. Besides, the construction of 'Children's Auto-City' is at the completion stage at the National Children's Centre 'Orlyonok' (Eaglet) in Krasnodarsky krai. Maxim Belugin stressed that the results of the measures taken were already tangible - one can observe a tendency towards the reduction in the number of accidents involving children.

We must not be unconcerned or indifferent where the safety of children is at stake. It is necessary to develop adequate strategies, teach children, and take consentient and well-considered measures that will help secure safety for the little ones who need our protection.

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UN Development Programme

Energy Efficiency: from Global Commitments to Corporate and Individual Responsibility

According to UNDP expert, the pathway lies through national policies and regional action

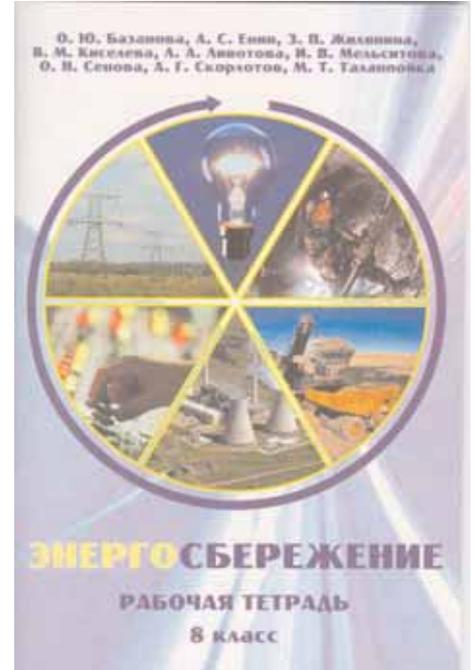


This article opens a series devoted to climate change, sustainable energy, and energy efficiency in Russia. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Russia is implementing a number of projects addressing these issues in cooperation with the Russian Government, national experts, and professional organizations, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), and many other partners. Global environmental and economic challenges faced by the world as well as Russia's national strategic priorities make these themes central to UNDP's activities.

The issue of energy efficiency is of particular importance in present-day Russia. Until recently, Russian economy was experiencing a decade of steady growth that brought about a growing

demand for energy across industries, public, residential, and commercial sectors. The latter trend is alarming given the high-energy intensity of the economy. Energy intensity of the Russian economy is twice as high as the world average, 2.3 times higher than in the USA, and 3 times higher than that of European countries and Japan. In addition to natural, climatic, and geographic factors, the reasons for this perverse leadership include the structure of the economy dependant on energy intensive industries (over 60% of Russia's GDP), inadequate regulatory and market incentives for energy efficiency, relatively low energy prices, and obsolete technologies and equipment.

The high-energy intensity undermines competitiveness of national producers, diverts public spending to sustain energy supply and cover energy losses, contributes to increased greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation, and exhausts non-renewable resources. Energy shortages can become a major impediment to economic development as it already happens in larger cities. The importance of the issue further increases in the face of the global financial and economic crisis, when the national government and businesses



need to find efficient solutions to minimize costs and leverage new resources for development. Improved energy efficiency unleashes these resources.

Russia, just like the rest of the world, faces risks driven by the global climate change. Some of the Russian territories and industries are particularly vulnerable to the climate change risks and impacts. Russia has adopted international commitments to limit its greenhouse gas emissions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. Energy saving and energy efficiency are crucial for Russia to meet these commitments. At the same time, energy efficiency could become an asset for Russian companies in carbon markets.

A number of UNDP/GEF projects in housing and public buildings have already been completed in Russia. These are 'Capacity Building to Reduce Key Barriers to Energy Efficiency in Russian Residential Buildings and Heat Supply' in cooperation with the Federal Agency for Science and Innovations, 'Cost Effective Energy Efficiency Measures in the Russian Educational Sector' with the Russian Ministry for Education and Science, and



'Reliable and Energy Efficient Municipal Energy Services' with the Energy Efficiency Centre (CENEF). In 2008, the GEF Council approved a new Umbrella Programme 'Energy Efficiency in Russia' initiated by UNDP with European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) with the total funding from GEF of over US \$60 million. UNDP is the lead agency that coordinates the programme and implements three individual projects on efficient lighting, on energy efficiency in building maintenance and construction, and on energy efficiency standards and labelling. These projects are being developed in partnership with the Ministry of Energy, the Federal Agency for Science and Innovations, and regional administrations.

The first of the above projects addresses transformation of Russian market towards energy efficient lighting. The project will pilot its technological and institutional solutions in the Moscow City and Nizhny Novgorod region. In Moscow, energy efficient CFLs will replace outdated inefficient lamps in public buildings, schools and hospitals. In Nizhny Novgorod region, the project will focus on street lighting. Electricity demand in buildings, accommodating educational and health institutions in Moscow, is approximately 850 GWh/year, of which approximately 250 GWh/year is for lighting. The savings potential for this type of lighting is about 40%, leading to a reduction in electricity demand of 100 GWh/year by the end of the project. In



Nizhny Novgorod region, energy consumption of 99,000 street lamps amounts to 104 GWh/year. They will be partly replaced by energy saving lamps, and partly the whole lighting infrastructure will be renovated. This will lead to expected savings of 50% to 70%, or about 62 GWh in annual energy savings by the end of the project. Cooperation with the Moscow City government will also address the residential housing sector, where psycho-social factors and insufficient awareness among the population restrain massive introduction of energy efficient lamps.

The UNDP/GEF projects contribute to a global goal of reducing greenhouse

gas emissions into the atmosphere and tackling global climate change. At the level of national policy, these projects will help Russian government in achieving its objective of reducing energy intensity of GDP by 40% by 2020. In doing so, the projects propose specific measures to promote market transformation towards energy efficient technologies, materials, and equipment; to remove legal, institutional, information, and technological barriers to energy efficiency; to create incentives for public and private investment in energy saving projects. At the regional level, the programme will demonstrate effective technological and institutional solutions, and consequently help successfully implement regional programmes and projects in energy efficiency. And last but not least, through a set of educational and awareness activities UNDP/GEF projects will inform consumers about the benefits of energy saving behaviour, thus assisting Russian citizens to understand and take over their individual responsibility for the conservation of energy and natural resources of their country and of the planet.

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German Scholarship Widens Options for Refugees in Russia

When she first arrived in Russia from Iraq at the tender age of 12, she had nothing - no money, no friends, no way to communicate, and no roof over her head. Eleven years later, Amal is studying to become a doctor, thanks to a scholarship funded by the German government.

She still shudders at the memory of the day, when her parents, brother, sister, and herself found themselves completely lost in the snowy streets of St. Petersburg. But she has come a long way since then.

"Until the last moment, I could not believe that I would be lucky to fulfil my dream and get a university education here in Russia," said Amal, now 23 and living in Moscow with her family. "It was the DAFI programme that helped me."

DAFI is the Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initia-

tive that since 1992 has been funded by the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany and implemented in a number of host countries, among them Russia. The primary objective of this programme is to help deserving young refugees to pursue professional qualifications geared towards future employment and social integration in host countries or upon return to their home countries.

From 1994 to 2001, 170 young refugees in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus benefited from the programme. Since 2002, it has run only in Russia, helping 185 students and post-

graduate students to graduate from universities and colleges in Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other regions of Russia.

In 2008, the DAFI programme is benefiting 26 scholars at educational institutions of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Ivanovo, Belgorod, Volgograd, Kalyazin, and Makhachkala. The majority of scholars come from Afghanistan and African countries, with smaller numbers - from the Middle East and Asia.

Support is provided through either monthly scholarships or payment of tuition fees through contracts with edu-



Photo: © UNHCR/N.Deryabina

Iraqi refugee Amal (right) joins other DAFI scholarship students in a training session on professional and social integration

cational institutions. The support may also include partial remuneration of transportation costs or lump-sum payments to last-year students to formalize their graduation papers.

The scholar selection process prioritizes talented candidates who intend to pursue education in applied sciences, such as computer technologies, education, medicine, pharmacology, engineering, construction, agriculture, chemical technologies, and communications.

Some scholars have more than one specialty. Lemma was two when her entire family came from Afghanistan to Moscow. All family members - parents, a sister and two brothers - have a refugee status in Russia. Now 21, she works as a nurse in an outpatient clinic of Magee WomanCare International, UNHCR's partner organization that provides medical services to refugees and asylum-seekers.

"I got my education as a medical nurse through the DAFI scholarship and



Photo: © UNHCR/N.Deryabina

now work in my specialty," said Lemma. "However, I continue with my studies, this time, by correspondence as a law student. I need legal knowledge, as I help translate, when courts consider appeals from my compatriots to refusals from migration services about granting asylum."

In addition to providing scholarships, the DAFI project in Russia is also a youth club for refugee children. Scholars, graduates and prospective candidates from among senior pupils traditionally meet several times a year. Trainings in professional and social integration are conducted to provide support in future job placement.

All scholars are members of the DAFI International Internet club, which has its own web site, 'Education for Refugees' (www.refed.org). The site allows them to share stories about themselves, their friends, academic progress, and problems encountered. They may also find friends in other countries and acquire other useful information.

Vera Soboleva

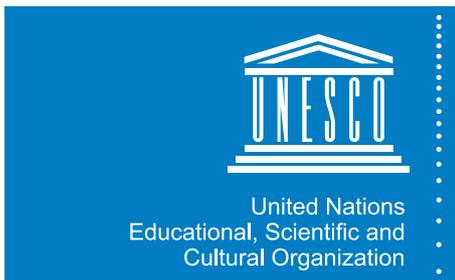
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Society

Women Journalists – Building Bridges across Conflicts

The first International seminar 'Women Journalists: Building Bridges across Conflicts' was held on 2-3 February 2009 at the Central House of Journalists in Moscow. It was initiated by Glasnost Defense Foundation, Russian Union of Journalists and UNESCO Moscow Office with financial support of Ford Foundation. The seminar brought together military correspondents and photographers from different regions of the world; it aimed to collect international experiences of women journalists working in conflict zones and to create a network of women journalists covering conflict and post-conflict regions.

The idea of the event was born a few years ago. In the mid-90's, the Association of Women Journalists of Russia conducted international conference 'Women in Ethno-political Conflicts.' Media professionals from Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries took part in the conference. Experiences of female journalists covering conflict regions were in focus of several international conferences, organized by UNESCO and International Federation of Journalists, and it was pointed out that it had many common features in different parts of the world. In particular, women pay special atten-

tion to the situation of civilians, especially women and children, in conflict zones, they often cooperate with human rights NGO's and civil society organizations, combine reporting with human rights activities, follow up on the stories.

Can female journalists propose new strategies of covering peace building process? If yes, what are the possible approaches? How can journalists from other countries benefit from them? These issues were in the centre of discussions held by the participants from Israel, Palestine, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Iran, Tajikistan, Croatia, Italy, USA,

Russia, Georgia, Ukraine, Belgium, Latvia and Uzbekistan.

In his opening address, Aidan White, General Secretary of the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ), underlined the increasing role of women journalists in the media and pointed to the existing gender gaps in wages and professional careers in the field of journalism in all countries. Aidan White noted that issues related to the situation of women (notably, what they experience at times of conflict) were still not covered widely enough by the media. This information, along with approaches



Photo: Alexander Vorobiev

International seminar 'Women Journalists: Building Bridges across Conflicts'

applied by female journalists could influence contemporary journalism. Aidan White said that women developed the principles of responsible journalism, not always a 100 percent neutral, which are represented in the new international initiative of 'ethical journalism.' He added that "modern media can not fully realize its potential without paying attention to the ethical aspects of our profession."

Gloria Steinem, journalist and leader of a U.S. women's rights movement, co-founder of *Ms.* magazine, made a keynote speech entitled 'Women in the world of conflicts.' She recalled that women, representing opposite sides, for example, Israel and Palestine, often met, but this fact had been rarely acknowledged by the authorities. Gloria Steinem said that conflicts did not end the moment open hostilities were over. For women, conflicts moved to another dimension. In her opinion, the nature of a conflict - whether military or a family one - is the same. Peace building programme initiated by women of Israel and Palestine started, when after a cease-fire, they met in a hiding place for abused wives. Gloria Steinem considers stopping family violence as a prerequisite of any peace building process. According to her, journalists can take an active part in it: "Conflicts will never end if there is no gender equality."

Smadar Perry, a correspondent of the Israeli newspaper *Yedioth Ahronot*, who had been covering peace negotiations for thirty years and wrote about women-kamikadze, and Majeda El Batsh, a Palestinian journalist, spoke about their work in the conflict zone. Bettina Peters, Director of the Global Forum for Media

Development, proposed to develop a network of female journalists working in 'hot spots.' She noted that ethical and quality standards were the same for men and women, so it is impossible to say that men were better professionals than women and vice versa. However, the advantages of cooperation of female journalists in zones of conflict are obvious. Women should maintain contacts with each other, exchange information, and share reliable sources of information. Moreover, according to Bettina Peters, female journalists often demonstrate a better understanding of certain problems and focus on issues that are rarely widely covered by media during conflicts.

These points got additional confirmation in presentations made by Anoma Radjagarina, a journalist and photographer from Sri Lanka, and Ammu Joseph, a journalist from India.



Photo: Alexander Vorobiev

Gloria Steinem (USA)

Djurjica Knezevic presented a project of a database, founded following the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, which stored unique evidence and stories of women and made available to the media information that usually escapes the attention of a reporter.

“Female journalists create the language of peace communication as opposed to the language of animosity, widespread in the media in many regions of the world. It is important to share experience, and in this regard, Italian journalists have a lot to learn from colleagues working in Zimbabwe. The exchange of experience should become a regular practice, and this will lead to a transformation of the content and format of modern media” - said Raffaella Chiodo (Italy).

All the participants of the seminar agreed on the importance of sharing information, practices and experience. With this view, a new web resource will be created in the spring in English and in Russian. The journalists also plan to hold internet conference in order to discuss strategies for further cooperation. As for the next meeting, it is planned to be organized in Turkey in May, in the framework of the international journalists' forum 'Formula of Trust.'

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Summary

You can find the full version of the UN in Russia Bulletin in English at www.undp.ru or www.unrussia.ru (Documents)

UN / The Secretary-General Message on the World Day of Social Justice

For the United Nations, the pursuit of social justice for all is at the core of our global mission to promote development and human dignity, the Secretary-General says in his message on the World Day of Social Justice on 20 February. This year marks the first observance of the Day proclaimed in 2007 by the United Nations General Assembly. The observance is meant to underscore the importance of social justice as an ethical imperative that should guide all our work, Mr. Ban Ki-moon underlined.

UNDP / For Social Integration of People Living with HIV

According to the new UNDP report *'Living with HIV in Eastern Europe and the CIS: the Human Cost of Social Exclusion'*, discrimination and social isolation of people living with HIV undermine efforts aimed at combating AIDS. The importance of the report is that it suggests concrete measures in the areas of health, education and employment, which provide for the protection of rights of people living with HIV.

UNAIDS / United Team to Fight HIV in Russia

For over 10 years, UN agencies, together with national partners, have been fighting the HIV epidemic in Russia in the framework of the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS. A major step forward in this cooperation was defining of joint UN priorities in combating HIV/AIDS in the Russian Federation and development of a Joint Action Plan for 2009-2010.

UNIC / Corporate Social Responsibility: Incentives Remain

UN in Russia publishes an abridged speech by Alexandre Gorelik, Head of the UN Information Centre in Moscow, at the corporate social responsibility (CSR) conference in Kiev on 27 January 2009. The speaker underlines the relevance of CSR for businesses as a component of strategic risks management even at times of crisis.

UNICEF / To Make Children Laugh: Socio-Psychological Help in Chechnya

According to surveys, over 80 percent of children in Chechnya need psychological help. Since 2006, UNICEF has supported socio-psychological centres for children in the republic where young people volunteer to help their peers.

WHO / To Save Hundreds of Thousands of Children's Lives

Every year, 830,000 children in the world die from accidents, while according to WHO and UNICEF experts, five out of six lethal outcomes could be prevented. A new report by WHO and UNICEF dedicated to this issue was presented at the XVI Congress of Paediatricians of Russia held in Moscow in February.

UNDP / Energy Saving: from Global Goals to Personal Responsibility

UNDP implements a number of projects in Russia in the area of energy saving and energy efficiency in cooperation with the Global Environmental Facility. Energy efficiency is a major issue in the country with economy characterised by high energy consumption.

UNHCR / German Scholarships for Refugees in Russia

Albert Einstein Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) sponsored by the German government since 1992 has been implemented in a number of host countries including Russia. The primary objective of this programme is to help deserving young refugees to pursue professional qualifications geared towards future employment and social integration in host countries or upon repatriation.

UNESCO / Women Journalists: Building Bridges across Conflicts

On 2-3 February 2009, the Central House of Journalists in Moscow hosted the first international seminar 'Women Journalists: Building Bridges across Conflicts' organized by the Glasnost Defence Foundation and the Russian Union of Journalists with the support of UNESCO Moscow Office and the Ford Foundation.

United Nations



Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goals is a set of specific and measurable targets aimed at reducing poverty and raising living standards, which was adopted by 191 United Nations member-states, including the Russian Federation, at the Millennium Summit in 2000.

These Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to be reached by 2015 or earlier, are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Goal 1 | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger |
| Goal 2 | Achieve universal primary education |
| Goal 3 | Promote gender equality and empower women |
| Goal 4 | Reduce child mortality |
| Goal 5 | Improve maternal health |
| Goal 6 | Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases |
| Goal 7 | Ensure environmental sustainability |
| Goal 8 | Develop a global partnership for development |