



Internally Displaced Persons in the Caucasus region and southeastern Anatolia

Gabriel Trujillo

Speech delivered by Nicolas de Torrente at a public hearing of the
United States Congress Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
June 10, 2003

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COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE
PUBLIC HEARING

**INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS IN THE CAUCASUS
REGION AND SOUTHEASTERN ANATOLIA**

JUNE 10, 2003

Speech by
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MSF Head of Mission in Russia

Delivered by
Mr. Nicolas De Torrente
MSF USA Executive Director

MSF Volunteer Arjan Erkel still missing after 10 months.

United States Congress, Helsinki Commission
“Internally Displaced Persons in the Caucasus Region and Southeastern Anatolia”
June 10, 2003
Testimony by
Gabriel Trujillo
Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders (MSF)

Thank you for this opportunity to address the Commission on the urgent matter of the fate of Chechen civilians.

Médecins Sans Frontières is an international medical humanitarian organization that delivers emergency aid to victims of armed conflict, epidemics, and natural and man-made disasters in more than 75 countries. Founded in 1971, MSF believes that all people have the right to medical care regardless of race, religion, creed or political affiliation.

MSF first came to the former Soviet Union in December 1988 to carry out emergency relief work in the aftermath of an earthquake in Armenia. Today, MSF assists vulnerable populations in nine CIS countries, with programs ranging from emergency distributions of relief items in conflict zones to longer-term efforts to fight epidemics such as tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS.

Since the resumption of war in Chechnya in 1999, MSF has provided humanitarian assistance in Ingushetia, Chechnya, and Dagestan. In Ingushetia, MSF runs prenatal, gynecological, pediatric, and general health clinics in Nazran, Karabulak, Sleptsovskaya, and Malgobek, and provides medicines and medical supplies to government health structures throughout the Republic. MSF continues to work to improve the basic living conditions of displaced Chechens in Ingushetia through the provision and repair of shelters as well as essential non-food items, water and sanitation facilities.

In Chechnya, MSF provides medicines and medical equipment and supplies to 30 health structures and has carried out small rehabilitation projects in several health structures.

Since the kidnapping of MSF volunteer Arjan Erkel on August 12, 2002, by three unknown gunmen in Makhachkala, all activities have been suspended in Dagestan, and only emergency donations are carried out in Chechnya.

We want to underline here the fact that after ten months, Arjan Erkel is still missing. Russian and Dagestani officials have recently assured us that Arjan is alive, but they have failed to provide MSF and Arjan’s family with any verifiable information on where he is being kept, who abducted him, for what reason, guarantees for his current security, and on ways to move forward to secure his safe release. After ten months, the lack of significant progress in the investigation points to the obstruction of Arjan’s release, and raises concerns about the willingness of Russian authorities to solve the case.

As of today, our repeated requests for a meeting with the Presidential Administration to discuss the case have been denied. Since, in accordance with international humanitarian law, the responsibility for the safety and security of humanitarian personnel rests primarily with the authorities of the host country, MSF believes that strong political willingness from the highest authorities of the Russian Federation is crucial in the resolution of the case. We urge President Putin to take all necessary means in his power to assure Arjan Erkel's rapid and safe release.

The Fate of Chechen Civilians

The war still rages in Chechnya. Civilians have been targeted by Russian armed forces who often suspect them of supporting the rebels. Witness statements and reports from human rights organizations provide detailed accounts regarding the indiscriminate use of force and widespread violations of human rights. These violations include torture, summary executions, arbitrary detention, disappearances, rape, and widespread destruction and looting of property.

Rebel fighters are also committing serious human rights violations towards civilians inside Chechnya. According to the US Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 2002, civilians have been used by the rebels as human shields and forced laborers, abducted for ransom, prevented from fleeing conflict zones, and killed for refusing to assist the rebels.

According to an assessment carried out by the Council of Europe in December 2002, the situation in Chechnya has worsened since the October 2002 hostage crisis in Moscow. Military activities and sweep-up operations within the Chechnya have increased.

Again, the US Department of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices for the year 2002 describes in detail the current situation in Chechnya: "In addition to casualties attributable to indiscriminate use of force by the Federal armed forces, individual federal servicemen committed many abuses. According to Human Rights observers, government forces responding to Chechen attacks at times engaged in indiscriminate reprisals against combatants and non-combatants alike." (page 10) On the fate of displaced Chechens, the report states: "Many IDPs reported that they were forced to provide payments to, or were otherwise subjected to harassment and pressure at checkpoints. There were some reports that Federal troops purposely targeted some infrastructures essential to the survival of the civilian population, such as water facilities or hospitals. The indiscriminate use of force by Federal troops resulted in a massive destruction of housing, gas and water supply facilities." (page 10)

In a statement made on April 24 by the chief of the Chechen Security Council, Rudnik Dudayev, 215 people have been illegally detained or kidnapped in Chechnya since the beginning of the year. Forty-six of these cases were registered after the referendum of March 23. According to Dudayev, the overwhelming majority of these people are civilians who have no relation to the rebel groups. According to Human Rights Watch,

two people disappear in the Republic every day, with an increased number for the first three months of 2003.

A Systematic Policy of Forcing the Return of Displaced Chechens

According to the UNHCR, as of December 31, 2002 there were 142,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Chechnya, 8,000 in Dagestan, and 40,000 in other regions of the Russian Federation. As of May 2003, 89,000 were living in deplorable conditions in Ingushetia. Fifty-five percent of these Chechen IDPs in Ingushetia are staying in host families, while 18% live in tent camps and 27% are squatting in farms, abandoned factories, hangars, and cellars.

Despite the deteriorating security situation in Chechnya, the forced return of IDPs in Ingushetia to Chechnya has already begun. The UN estimates that up to 38,000 IDPs living in Ingushetia and 2,000 living in Dagestan returned to Chechnya during the year 2002. According to the Danish Refugee Council, registration figures in the five main IDP camps in Ingushetia dropped from 22,254 in August 2002 to 14,594 in March 2003. Between January 1 and May 2003, the UNHCR has registered 5768 returns from all over Ingushetia. Yet in a report published in February 2003, the UNHCR stated that the conditions to assure a voluntary return of Chechen displaced – decent security and living conditions – have not been met.

Why are displaced Chechens leaving Ingushetia on a daily basis to return to Chechnya where continued insecurity and a lack of services make life unbearable? Simply because in the past several months, Russian, Ingush, and Chechen authorities have begun implementing a systematic policy to force displaced Chechens back to war-torn Chechnya. They have employed a number of means that make it near impossible for Chechen IDPs to refuse returning.

In May 2002, Russian, Ingush, and Chechen authorities adopted a 20-step Action Plan for the return of all displaced Chechens living in neighboring Republics. The plan includes suspension of governmental aid for the displaced; promised assistance, like compensation packages, that has yet to materialize; and the complete closure of all tented camps in Ingushetia. At present, the authorities state that all remaining tented camps will be closed in the coming months.

Following the adoption of the plan, authorities closed the two tented camps in Znamenskoye in Northern Chechnya in July 2002. The 5000 IDPs accommodated there were forced to relocate to temporary accommodation centers (TAC) in Grozny. According to a report published by the UNHCR in February 2003, the living conditions in the TACs in Chechnya remain very precarious, with sanitation facilities below acceptable standards.

In December 2002, the authorities also closed the camp in Aki Yurt, Ingushetia, which accommodated nearly 2,000 IDPs.

Following the election of Ingush President Ziazikov in April 2002, Russian Federal troops have been positioned in Ingushetia. Furthermore, after the hostage crisis in Moscow in October 2002, these troops have been also positioned in the direct vicinity of the camps for displaced Chechens. The presence of these troops has resulted in a dramatic increase in the psychological pressure on Chechen IDPs through aggressive control of identification papers, arrests of IDPs on false charges, disappearances, threats, intimidation, and deletion of names from the lists of beneficiaries for governmental assistance programs. In addition, Chechen authorities and FSB officials have increased visits to the tented camps, further pressuring displaced Chechens to sign off for repatriation. Officials have threatened to cut off assistance to those who refuse to leave, and tell IDPs that they will not get financial compensation to rebuild their lives or temporary accommodations in Chechnya if they do not return immediately. All of the IDPs have been told that the camps will be closed during the spring of 2003, with the closures of Aki Yurt and Znamenskoye cited as examples.

IDPs report these incidents in the camps to us on a daily basis, which only highlights the lack of proper assistance and inadequate protection they receive. Russian and Ingush authorities are abandoning displaced Chechens to the status of illegal and undesirable migrants. According to the 1995 Russian Federal Law on "Forced Migrants," citizens of the Russian Federation who have been forcibly displaced are granted a formal residency status that allows them to move freely, to live, work, and go to school legally in their place of refuge. Between October 1999 and December 2002, however, only 89 IDPs living in Ingushetia were granted this status by the authorities. In April 2001, the Ingush division of the Ministry of Federal Affairs passed an order suspending registration of all newly arrived Chechen IDPs. Without registration by migration authorities through Form #7, IDPs do not have access to governmental assistance, including distribution of food and non-food items, accommodation in camps, and provision of much needed governmental allowances such as pensions.

In Ingushetia, provision of governmental assistance to the displaced Chechens such as food, non-food items, gas, electricity and water, has been drastically reduced since the signature of the 20 steps repatriation plan in May 2002. At the same time, Ingush authorities passed a number of orders directly limiting assistance programs from international humanitarian organizations. Authorities have banned the construction of new camps to accommodate displaced people currently squatting in unsuitable locations, and they have also requested non-governmental organizations to stop replacing torn tents in camps or to extend the capacity of the camps to improve the living conditions.

After the closure of the Aki Yurt camp, the need to build alternative shelters to accommodate displaced persons who might be evicted has become alarmingly relevant. MSF received verbal approval from President Ziazikov for the construction of alternative shelters for those Chechens who did not wish to return home. As of January 2003, 180 alternative shelters erected by MSF were ready for use.

However, on January 28, the government of Ingushetia passed an instruction declaring the alternative shelters illegal according to local construction codes. Despite having obtained all the required authorizations from all relevant Federal and Ingush services, MSF suddenly received an ultimatum to destroy the shelters. Our plans to build an additional 1,200 shelters, as well as plans by other humanitarian organizations to build 1,500 more, have been indefinitely suspended.

The claim by Ingush authorities that MSF has not conformed to administrative instructions is just the latest in a long series of political measures exercised against the Chechen displaced population which leaves them with no other choice but to return to Chechnya against their will.

Results of MSF Survey of IDPs in Ingushetia

From February 3-16, 2003, MSF carried out an extensive survey of Chechen displaced persons living in five official and three unofficial tented camps in Ingushetia. The main objective of this survey was to identify clearly which and how many families were in need of alternative shelters in Ingushetia and then to select the most vulnerable families to benefit first from our program of constructing alternative shelters.

A total of 3,209 families (16,499 people) were interviewed by MSF. Only 39 families were not interviewed, as they could not be found after repeated visits to the camps. The results of this survey are a clear indication that the basic rights of displaced persons – to seek safe refuge, to be protected and assisted properly during a time of conflict, and to only return home voluntarily, as guaranteed by international humanitarian law – are not respected. Russian, Ingush, and Chechen authorities are currently in open violation of international humanitarian law.

Only 58 families surveyed are planning to return home in the near future. More than 98% said they did not want to go back to Chechnya in the near future. This represents 3,151 families out of the total of 3,209. Among them, 93% expressed fears for their safety as the main reason for wishing to remain in Ingushetia.

The following comments from displaced people are typical:

“My husband went through a filtration camp, his shoulder was broken... he still has many scars from his detention.”

“Our son, born in 1984, disappeared after being arrested at a check point in Urus Martan.”

“During the day I am afraid of the Russian soldiers, at night I am afraid of the rebels.”

The vast majority of the families interviewed continue to live in unacceptable conditions. More than half, 54%, live in tents that leak, with no insulation and even no floors. 88% of the families did not consider humanitarian assistance when deciding whether to return

to Chechnya or stay in Ingushetia. The very poor quality of aid in Ingushetia is definitely not an incentive for people to stay in Ingushetia. This contradicts statements made by Chechen, Ingush and Russian authorities who have argued that assistance in Ingushetia is preventing people from going back home.

This reflects the reality that in 2002 and 2003 authorities have significantly cut public assistance programs for the displaced in Ingushetia. At the same time, assistance provided by international humanitarian organizations has been limited by increased administrative constraints applied by the authorities as well as insecurity.

As one interviewee told us, *“Living conditions are worse than in Grozny, but at least here we have less fear for the lives of our sons and husbands.”*

Another terrible finding is that families are being forced to choose between living in deplorable conditions in Ingushetia or returning to Chechnya and risking the lives of their family members.

If the flow of refugees returning to Chechnya is growing, it is **because people are left without a choice**. What are they going to do if the camps are closed? Most people don't know where to stay. *“If the camps are closed,”* one man said, *“I will dig a pit in the ground and sit together with my children.”*

“I think no reasonable man would go to Chechnya at the present moment,” said another man. *“If you ask where do we expect to stay, you will hear only one answer: nowhere.”*

Do these desperate displaced Chechens have a real choice to stay in their current place of refuge? According to the survey, out of the 98% of the families who do not plan to go back home in a near future, 90% did not know about any alternative place to stay in Ingushetia other than the camp where they are currently living. This represents 2,827 families with 14,433 people in immediate need of alternative shelter if the camps are closed.

The MSF survey clearly shows that displaced Chechens do not want to return to Chechnya, and that the authorities are not offering any real option to stay in Ingushetia. People do not return on a voluntary basis, but after several months of pressure by the authorities, they simply give up. They are forced to accept the unacceptable: the denial of their basic right of safe refuge.

Humanitarian Access to War-Torn Chechnya

We must emphasize that access by independent, impartial humanitarian organizations to populations in need has been seriously hampered by security constraints not only in Chechnya, but also in Ingushetia and Dagestan. In addition, the authorities have increased administrative restrictions on NGOs by failing to deliver clearances for those NGOs carrying out programs in Chechnya, blocking authorization to use radio frequencies, issuing warnings about the threat of kidnappings faced by aid workers, and

recommending that NGOs use armed escorts while traveling to Chechnya – a serious breach of our principles of neutrality, independence of action, and impartiality.

The security and safety of humanitarian workers in the Northern Caucasus is an alarming problem. Since the beginning of the second conflict in 1999, dozens of aid workers have been taken hostage in the Northern Caucasus. In January 2001, MSF volunteer Kenny Gluck was abducted in Chechnya and released three weeks later. In 2002 alone, four aid workers were kidnapped. Nina Davidovitch of the NGO Druzhba was freed in January 2003 after more than six months in detention. In November 2002, two ICRC drivers were abducted in Chechnya and released three days later. And MSF volunteer Arjan Erkel was abducted in Dagestan in August 2002 and is still missing.

If present security conditions in Chechnya and the neighboring Republics are not adequate for humanitarian workers to carry out assistance activities, why would they be considered adequate for civilian Chechens to return and resume their normal lives?

Today, there is not a single international humanitarian worker permanently based in Chechnya. Despite the urgent need for humanitarian assistance in Chechnya and neighboring Republics, the authorities continue to actively block direct access to the Chechen population by impartial humanitarian organizations seeking to assist them in an independent fashion and to bear witness to their situation. The Russian Government did not extend the mandate of the OSCE's Assistance Group in Chechnya, which expired at the end of 2002. In a statement on May 7, 2003, the Head of the Chechen Administration requested that international humanitarian organizations distribute aid through district authorities rather than directly to the populations in need. In January 2002, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe expressed serious concerns about the relief process in Chechnya by stating, "up to 70% of relief aid does not directly reach those to whom it is addressed."

The International Community Abandons Chechen Civilians

What has the international community, including the United States, done to address the well-known, wide-scale human rights violations in Chechnya? What has been done to stop blatant violations of fundamental provisions of international humanitarian law by the Russian, Chechen and Ingush authorities? What has the international community done when confronted with the hard facts of violence committed against humanitarian personnel such as abductions in the Russian Federation?

With the exception of making obligatory statements at summit meetings, press conferences, and public forums, the international community, including the United States, has failed to alleviate the suffering of Chechen civilians.

Statements made during recent summits in St-Petersburg and Evian are striking proof that the United States, Europe and the United Nations, have abandoned the Chechen civilians to their unacceptable fate. The representatives of these governments, international and

regional bodies, warmly met with an ally that continues to violate international humanitarian law and fundamental human rights with impunity.

For years, the United States has made general statements that there must be accountability for human rights abuses in Chechnya; that humanitarian organizations must have unlimited access to people in need; and that displaced Chechens should not be forcibly sent home until the security situation improves in Chechnya. The U.S. Administration has also stated that it raises these points with their Russian counterparts at every possible occasion.

Unfortunately, this strategy towards the Russian Government is not having any positive impact whatsoever on the lives of civilian Chechens.

On January 2, 2003, after the closure of Aki Yurt camp, the State Department spokesperson welcomed Russia's repeated assurances that persons displaced from Chechnya would not be forced to return against their will. These so-called assurances did not prevent a continuation of the campaign of pressure on displaced Chechens to return. It seems clear that it is not enough for the United States and the international community to repeat the same empty diplomatic statements on their worries about the situation in the region.

The US-led "war against terror" should also not be used as a pretext for Russia to continue violating their fundamental rights. By linking incidents in Chechnya with the global "war against terror", the Russian government has written itself a blank check to continue its repressive campaign with impunity. On March 14, 2003, Colonel Shabalkin, Head of the FSB security services in Chechnya, stated that all terrorist acts committed on Chechen territory are financed by international terrorist groups such as Al-Qaeda.

Despite reports by independent observers and journalists raising serious doubts about the fairness of the constitutional referendum in Chechnya on March 23, the international community, including the United States, has already used the results as a sign of a return to normalcy in the Republic. The referendum appears to be just an alibi that allows the international community to stop offending an important ally. This gives tacit consent to the continuation of widespread and serious violations of international humanitarian law.

At the annual session of the UN Human Rights Commission, the US delegation declined to sponsor a resolution against Russia on Chechnya. Explaining the vote in Geneva, Ambassador Southwick of the US Delegation said, "My government wishes to emphasize its hope that the March 23 referendum in Chechnya will enable a political process to take hold that produces a lasting solution in the area." The Ambassador continued by saying, "My government finds encouragement in several promises made publicly by Russian officials to alleviate the situation in Chechnya."

Quite simply, the international community, including the United States, has abandoned Chechens civilians.

We warmly welcome, though, the constant efforts of the members of the Helsinki Commission to raise the situation in Chechnya and neighboring republics to the US Administration and the Russian authorities. In particular, we appreciated the letters sent by the Helsinki Commission to Presidents Bush and Putin over the past year that raised the issues of forced repatriation and the humanitarian situation in the region. We are also grateful for the letter sent to Ambassador Ushakov regarding Arjan Erkel.

Recommendations

Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders (MSF) urges the United States Government and the United States Congress to take all appropriate measures, whether political, diplomatic, or public, to:

- Urgently press Russian, Ingush and Chechen authorities to immediately cease all official and unofficial measures currently forcing displaced Chechens to return to war-torn Chechnya, particularly from Ingushetia;
- Press Russia to respect displaced peoples' physical integrity and their basic right to be adequately assisted and protected in a safe refuge in Ingushetia and elsewhere in the Russian Federation;
- Press Russia to respect its obligations according to international humanitarian law to allow impartial humanitarian organizations to fully exercise their right to assist war-affected Chechen civilians in the Northern Caucasus, especially by lifting the administrative measures blocking the provision of alternative shelters for displaced Chechens in Ingushetia;
- Press Russia to take all necessary steps to bring an end to illegal detentions and other forms of violence affecting humanitarian aid workers in the Northern Caucasus, and to assume its basic responsibilities according to international humanitarian law to provide safety, security and freedom of movement to humanitarian personnel;
- Urgently raise the case of kidnapped MSF volunteer Arjan Erkel to President Putin and other high-ranking Russian officials, particularly by asking them to give the highest political commitment and priority to assure the immediate, unconditional, and safe release of our colleague and by asking them to accept meeting with MSF representatives to discuss upon the investigation of the case.



Left Without a Choice

Chechens forced to return to Chechnya

"If the camps are closed, I will dig a pit in the ground and sit in it together with my children"
A forced Chechen migrant living in a camp in Ingushetia.

*"Only 89 Internally Displaced Persons from Chechnya were granted forced migration status
in Ingushetia during the period from 1st October 1999 to 31st December 2002"*

UNHCR report Feb. 2003 citing Statistics of the Ministry of Federation, National Migration Policy of the Russian Federation.

**A survey carried out by
Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)
April 2003**

MSF Volunteer Arjan Erkel is still missing after 10 months.



MSF IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS

Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has been present in the North Caucasus since 1992, bringing assistance to the displaced from the Ingush – Ossetian conflict

Following the beginning of the war in Chechnya, MSF began programs in Ingushetia, Chechnya and later in Dagestan, helping victims of the conflict.

In Ingushetia, MSF runs prenatal and gynecological clinics, pediatric clinics, and a general health clinic in Nazran, Karabulak, Sleptsovskaya, and Malgobek.

In Ingushetia, MSF also rehabilitated a clinic to treat tuberculosis patients. However, no patient was ever treated as the program was cancelled by the Ingush Ministry of Health.

MSF also provides medical material, equipment, and medicine to most of the government health structures in Ingushetia.

MSF works to improve the basic living conditions of displaced Chechens in Ingushetia through the provision and repair of shelters, targeted distribution of heating stoves, blankets, mattresses, and other non-food items, as well as wood in case of gas cuts. MSF carries out water and sanitation programs, providing water points, latrines, collective showers, and washing areas.

In Chechnya, MSF provides medicines, medical material, and medical equipment to 30 health structures. MSF has also carried out small rehabilitation projects in health structures in Chechnya.

In spring 2002, MSF also began a psychosocial programme in Chechnya, but since the kidnapping of MSF volunteer Arjan Erkel on August 12, 2002, all activities have been suspended in Dagestan, and only emergency donations are carried out in Chechnya.



INTRODUCTION

A. Background to the survey: increased pressure on Chechen families to return to Chechnya

Since 2001, the international medical humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) has been constructing shelters for civilians from Chechnya in Ingushetia who have been living in makeshift substandard conditions. Most of the beneficiaries were families living in “spontaneous settlements” or *kompaknikis* (primarily abandoned factories and farms), and families living in tented camps. Throughout 2001 and 2002, MSF rehabilitated *kompaknikis* that were threatening to crumble and built 230 shelters. In 2002, MSF also provided 200 new tents to displaced Chechens living in Aki Yurt, Logovaz and Rassviet /MRO camps.

Following the May 29, 2002, signing of the “20-point plan” of return of Chechen families to Chechnya by Ingush, Chechen, and Russian Federal authorities, a process of pushing people out of the tent camps has been taking place. In July 2002, Znamenskoe camp in Northern Chechnya was closed. Six months later, Aki Yurt camp in Ingushetia was also closed.

Throughout the summer of 2002, Chechen people living in tent camps in Ingushetia were constantly informed that they must return to Chechnya and that the camps would be closed. No other option was offered. Some of this came through official sources, such as the Chechen Committee for Forced Migrants, during visits to the camps, or through television and radio interviews with officials; and through a newspaper called the ‘Migration Herald’¹ being distributed in the camps. Officials announced various deadlines for the closure of the camps. Some information also spread as rumors. The main information people received was:

- A 20 point plan exists for the return of the displaced population to Chechnya
- Camps will be closed
- Return has already started
- Gas, water, and electricity will be cut
- Displaced Chechens will receive money, housing, and aid in Chechnya
- The sooner families go back, the better support they will get; if they don’t go back soon they risk not getting any support
- NGOs should leave or diminish aid in Ingushetia

One of the only exceptions to this is Bart Camp, which, in between pressures from some officials, has received several visits and assurances from the President of Ingushetia that the camp would not be closed².

At the time, Chechen people expressed their fears linked to the mounting pressure to return to Chechnya: *“I want to go now because if I wait until October they will kick me out by force. I don’t want to go through that, so I prefer to go now voluntarily.”* In Bella camp some people told MSF about families who had already left: *“They left, and nobody pushed them on a truck. But they know we’ll be kicked out, this way they can prepare for the winter, and won’t have to be kicked out in October from Ingushetia”*.

Other forms of pressure were also used, such as threats, intimidation, and cutting off of electricity and gas. Chechen families who carried out peaceful protests were accused of being manipulated by Chechen separatists. In the same period insecurity also increased in Ingushetia (see chronology in annex for details).

By December 2002, Aki Yurt was the first camp in Ingushetia to be closed despite protests from the international community and human rights organizations that did not consider it to be a voluntary return to Chechnya.

¹ See chronology in the Annex for details.

² In a visit carried out by President Zyazikov with European Ambassadors to Bart Camp in April, one man living in the camp asked the President when could they move into the shelters built by MSF. The president did not answer and moved onto the next question.



In the end of December 2002, with the increased pressures on Chechens to leave Ingushetia and the closure of Aki Yurt, MSF accelerated its shelter program in order to offer alternative accommodation for vulnerable families in the tent camps who did not want to return to Chechnya. 180 single-room shelters were constructed, and more than 1200 more were planned for construction with the financial support of ECHO and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In total, approximately 3,000 alternative shelters were to be provided by humanitarian organizations working on providing shelter in Ingushetia.

However, since the end of January 2003, all provision of alternative shelters in Ingushetia have been blocked by the government of Ingushetia. The 180 shelters that were already completed by MSF now stand empty, as they have been declared illegal and families have not been allowed to move in. On January 28, 2003, the Ingush government passed a directive whereby all construction had to comply with permanent construction regulations. The shelters built between December and January by MSF were then retroactively considered illegal and ordered to be destroyed. The additional 1200 shelters planned for construction were stalled.

Despite repeated discussions between Russian and Ingush officials, including President Zyazikov, and representatives of MSF, the United Nations (UN), ECHO, and the European Commission, as well as several Ambassadors, there has been no resolution to the problem.

2. Need for a Vulnerability Survey

The objective of the following MSF survey was to identify families in the tent camps who were in need of alternative shelter in Ingushetia and to select the most vulnerable families who could first benefit from the MSF shelter program.

The survey was carried out in 8 tent camps³, targeting all displaced Chechens living in tent camps in Ingushetia. These consisted of the 5 'official' camps (Alina, Bella, Satzita, Sputnik in Slepstovskaya and Bart in Karabulak) and 3 'unofficial' camps⁴ (Logovaz in Nazran, Rassviet/MRO in Slepstovskaya, and Uchkhoz in Yandare). These camps cover the vast majority of Chechen living in tents in Ingushetia.

The survey was carried out by 25 MSF monitors between the **3rd and 16th of February 2003**. (Families who were absent during this period, however, were followed up with through mid March). One semi-structured questionnaire was carried out per family, totalling 3.209 questionnaires. Another 39 families were absent during repeated visits and have not been included in the survey. 211 families interviewed in the *kompaknikis* or "spontaneous settlements" have not been included in these results.

As most displaced Chechens living in Ingushetia live in precarious conditions, selecting which families were more vulnerable than others was extremely difficult. The main criteria used to determine vulnerability was if a family did not want to go back to Chechnya but had no alternative shelter in Ingushetia. Families living in *kompaknikis* were not included in this survey even though many live in worse condition than families in tent camps, as for the moment they have not been the main target for forced return.

Following this, other criteria were applied - those families with children under 5 years old, families with pregnant women, families with elderly (75 years old and above), families with disabled members, and families under particularly special circumstances which would be verified on a case by case basis (for example, those families who had already lost their tents and were in immediate need of shelter).

The condition of a family's tent (ie. leaks, insulation against the cold, proper flooring) was also taken into account as was any other special observations made by the monitors.

³ For detailed information on methodology and questionnaire please refer to the annexes.

⁴ The unofficial camps are those which are not counted as tent camps by either the authorities or by mainstream humanitarian organizations, but that do contain families living in tents



MAIN FINDINGS

The main purpose of this survey was to identify the most vulnerable families in order to provide them with alternative housing in advance of the planned closure of tented camps.

A total of 16,499 persons were seen and counted by MSF monitors (out of the 19,035 people reported displaced Chechen) and 3209 families were interviewed for the survey, covering almost all the displaced Chechen population living in eight tent camps (including Logovaz, Rassviet, and Uchkhoz). Only 39 families were not interviewed as they were not found after repeated visits.

More than 98% of the interviewed people did not want to return to Chechnya in the near future.

Insecurity is the main reason why displaced Chechen families did not want to go back to Chechnya. 93% of those who declared they do not want to go back to Chechnya expressed fear for their family's safety.

Lack of housing in Chechnya was the second main reason given as to why displaced Chechens do not want to go back to Chechnya. 74% of families stated having no home in Chechnya as a reason for not going back.

Humanitarian aid was not a decisive element in people's choice to go back to Chechnya or to stay in Ingushetia. 88% of families did not talk about aid at all as a reason for them not to go back to Chechnya.

Most families interviewed continue to live in poor conditions, with 54% of families living in tents that leak, are not insulated against the cold, or are even without a floor.

Out of the 98% of families who do not plan to go back to Chechnya, 90% replied that they did not know of an alternative shelter where they can stay in Ingushetia. This represents 2,827 families out of 3,151 families, or 14,443 people, in need of immediate shelter.

In spite of this, it is visible in the camps that families have been returning to Chechnya, without prior knowledge of possible alternative shelter. To this day, the provision of alternative shelter in Ingushetia continues to be blocked.



A. Demographics – Population profile ⁵

Global population figures

A total of 3,209 families from all of the eight camps for Chechen families in Ingushetia were questioned and entered into the database. (This does not include families living in spontaneous settlements in Uchkhoz, Logovaz, and MRO / Rassviet).

In these families, MSF monitors saw and counted a total of 16,499 persons. The families themselves reported a total of 19,035 persons. The discrepancy between the number of people seen by the MSF monitors and the number reported by the displaced families themselves is due to the fact that some family members were out at the moment the survey was carried out. Though families that were absent were revisited, individual family members who were absent were not revisited. We can thus assume that the MSF population figures are actually lower than the real figures.

| Camp | N° of families | N° of people as counted by monitors | N° of people According to families interviewed |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Bart | 480 | 2640 | 2858 |
| Logovaz* | 47 | 239 | 265 |
| Alina | 553 | 2526 | 2952 |
| Bella | 500 | 2276 | 2886 |
| Rassviet / MRO* | 192 | 1075 | 1128 |
| Satsita | 603 | 3314 | 3950 |
| Sputnik | 786 | 4184 | 4718 |
| Uchkhoz* | 48 | 245 | 278 |
| TOTAL | 3209 | 16499 | 19035 |

*Note: In Logovaz, Rassvet/MRO, and Uchkhoz, families living in *Kompakniki* are not included in these figures.

Age profile

14% of the total population is under 5 years old (2327 children under 5), and 1% above 75 years old (195 elderly)

Pregnancies

Pregnant women represent 2% of the total population (292 women).

Disabilities

5% of the total number of families (150 families) have at least one member who suffers from a disability, such as paralysis, amputation of the legs, blindness, or mental retardation.

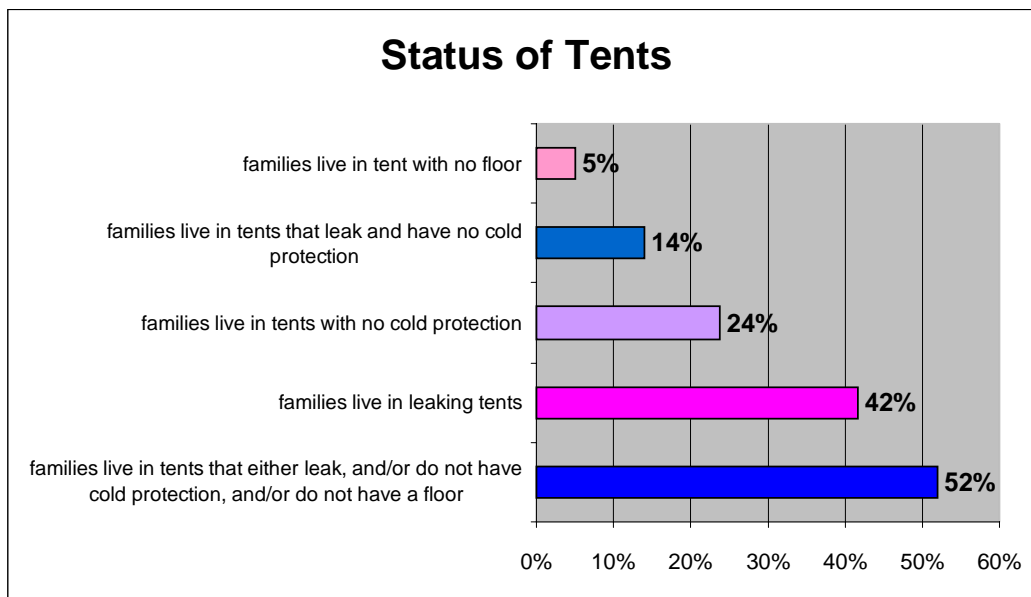
⁵ Note – all figures given are the numbers of people / families that MSF monitors directly observed, unless mentioned otherwise.

B. Status of Tents

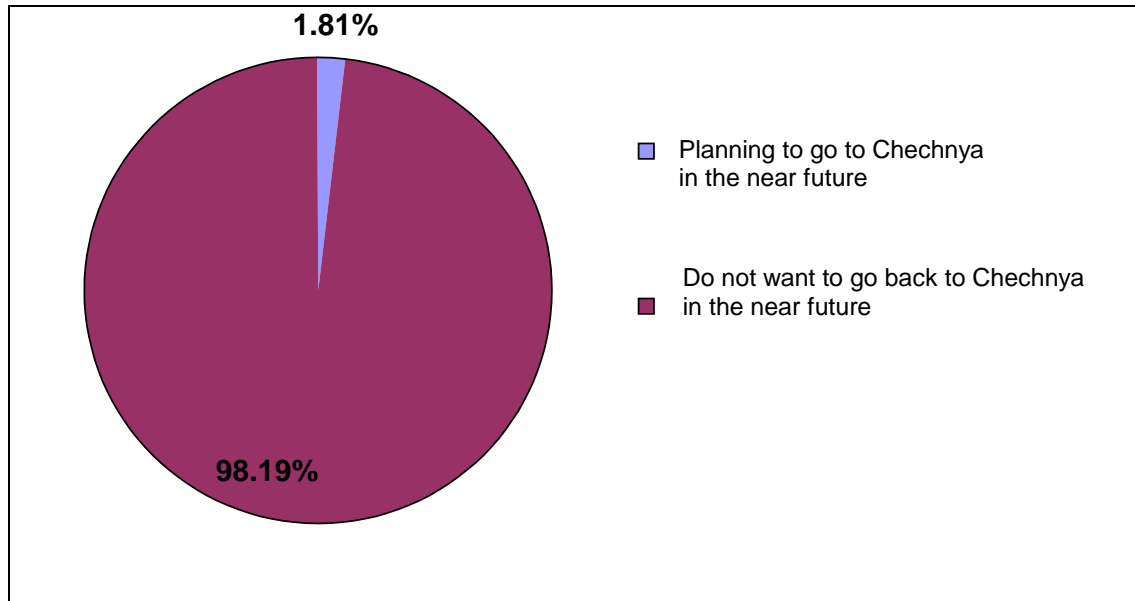
98% of interviewed families live in tents (3,159 out of 3,209)

Of these :

- 52% (1,653 out of 3,159) of families live in tents that leak, and /or do not have insulation against the cold, and/or do not have a floor (either concrete or wooden)⁶.
- 42 % of families (1,317 / 3,159) live in leaking tents
- 24 % of families (749 / 3,159) live in tents with no insulation
- 14% of families (437 / 3,159) live in tents that leak and have no insulation.
- 5% of families (1,45/ 3,159) live in tents with no floor
-



C. Return to Chechnya ?



Families who are planning to go to Chechnya in the near future

| Camp | N° of families |
|-------------|----------------|
| Alina | 20 |
| Bella | 20 |
| Sputnik | 8 |
| Bart | 6 |
| Satsita | 4 |
| Grand Total | 58 |

i. More than 98% of families do not want to return to Chechnya in the near future⁷.

Despite the unacceptable living conditions in the tent camps, **98% of the families interviewed do not want to go back to Chechnya in the near future** (3,151 out of 3,209 families).

a. Insecurity is the main reason why Chechens living in camps in Ingushetia do not want to go back to Chechnya.

93% of those who declare they do not want to go back to Chechnya express fear for their family's security. (2,921 out of 3,151 families)

"My husband went through a filtration camp, his shoulder was broken... he still has many scars from his detention. Our son, born in 1984 disappeared after being arrested at a check point in Urus Martan".

"Day time I am afraid of the Russian soldiers, at night I am afraid of the Boeviks"

⁷ Questions were left with open answers for families to say what they wished. These answers were then classified into groups. For this reason multiple answers were possible. Most families interviewed gave two reasons for not going back (1924 families), followed by those who gave one reason for not going back (932 families) and those who gave 3 reasons for not going back (280).



"My son was detained by federals. They propose 3,000 USD to buy him back"

b. Lack of housing is the second reason given for why they do not want to go back to Chechnya. 74 % (2,337 out of 3,151) of families answered not having a home in Chechnya as a reason for not going back.

67% (2,111 out of 3,151) of families gave both insecurity and not having a home in Chechnya as their main reasons for not wanting to return to Chechnya. 6% (197 families out of 3,151) of families gave not having a home (homes destroyed by war) in Chechnya as the only reason for not going back.

For 23% of interviewed families, fear for their family's lives is the only reason mentioned for not going back (731 families out of 3,151) to Chechnya.

c. Aid is not a decisive factor in willingness to go back to Chechnya or not.

"Living conditions are worse than in Grozny but at least here we fear less for the lives of our sons and husbands"
Displaced Chechen woman.

88% of families (2,777 out of 3,151) did not make any mention of aid (neither lack of aid in Chechnya nor aid given in Ingushetia) as a reason for them not to go back to Chechnya.

Only 10% (321 out of 3,151) of families gave lack of aid in Chechnya as a reason for not going back.

Only 2 % (67 out of 3,151) of families gave aid in Ingushetia as a reason for them not to go back to Chechnya.

These results clearly show that the very poor quality of aid in Ingushetia is not an incentive for people to stay. This is contradictory to statements made by Chechen, Ingush, and Russian officials arguing that assistance to displaced Chechens in Ingushetia is one of the main reasons keeping people from going back to Chechnya. However, aid in Chechnya is also insufficient, notably because the insecurity threatening Chechen civilians is also threatening humanitarian workers.

ii .Less than 2% of families interviewed (1.81%, 58 families) plan to return to Chechnya in the near future.

The most common answer given by these 58 families was '*want to go back home*' with no further comments (about 40% of families). This was followed by '*want to go back home and have a house in Chechnya*' with 17% (of 58 families) of families answering this as a reason to go back.

D. Closure of Camps & Options in Ingushetia

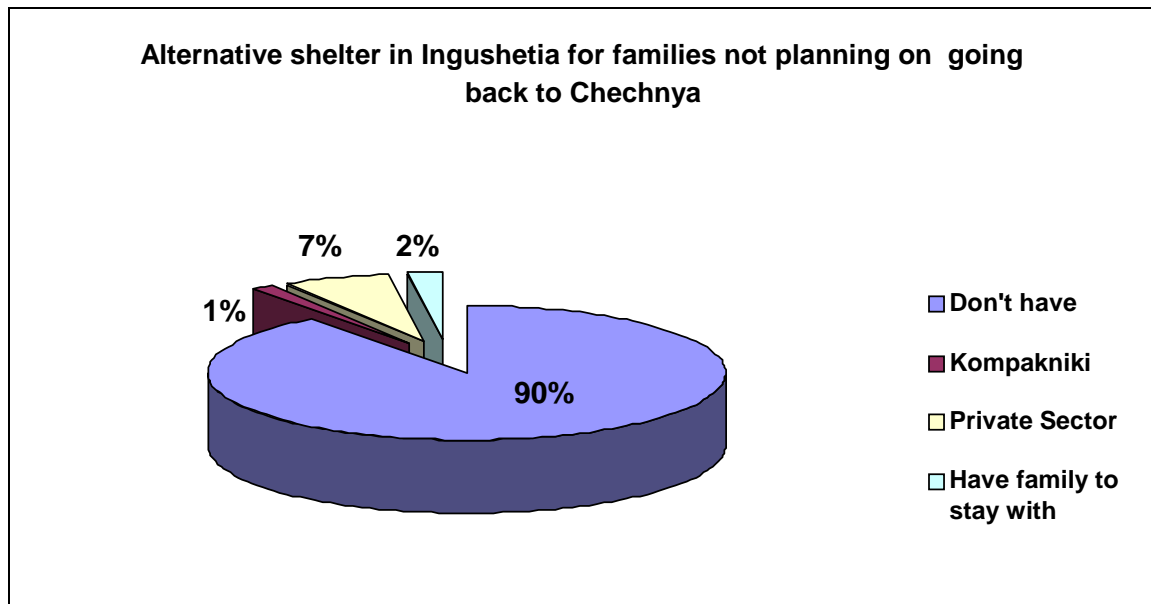
More than 98% of families do not want to return to Chechnya in the near future

1. No alternative place in Ingushetia

90% of all families surveyed said that they did not have an alternative place to stay in Ingushetia other than where they were living now. This represents 2,878 families out 3,209.

Of the 58 families who are planning on returning to Chechnya in the near future, 51 families did not know of an alternative place in Ingushetia where they could stay. 7 families said they had other places where they could stay (in the private sector or with family and friends.)

90% of the families who are not planning on going back to Chechnya in the near future, didn't know of an alternative shelter in Ingushetia. This represents 2,827 families out of 3,151, totalling 14,443 people. If staying in Ingushetia is to be an option for Chechen families, at least 2,827 shelters will have to be built.



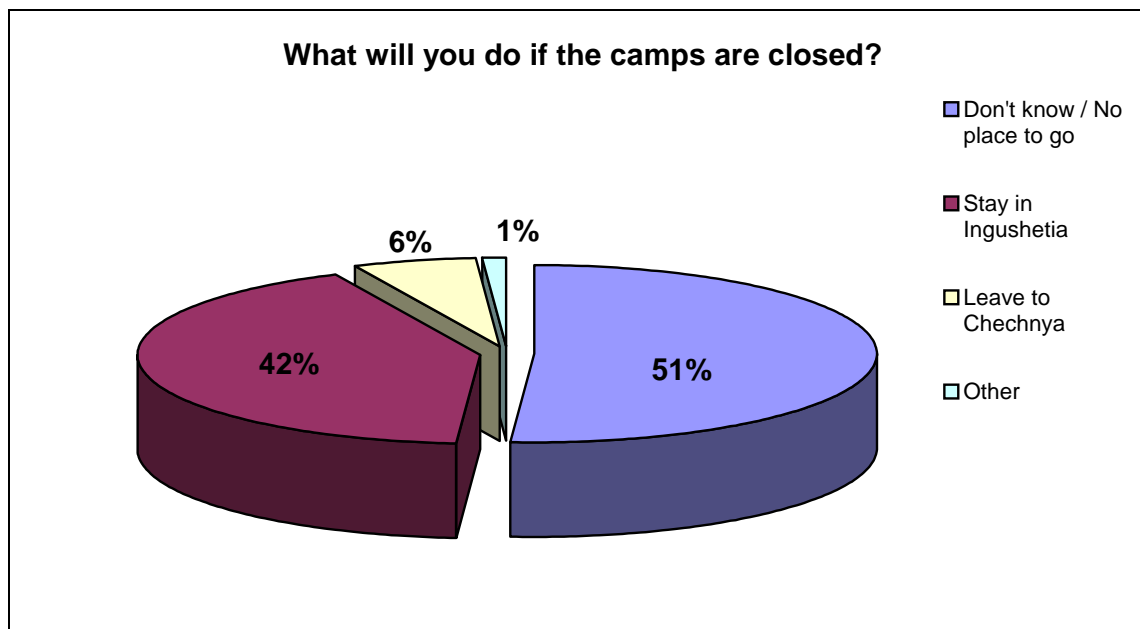
| Families who do not want to go back to Chechnya in the near future and have no alternative place in Ingushetia to stay | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|
| Camp | N° of families | N° of people |
| Sputnik | 698 | 3695 |
| Satsita | 526 | 2838 |
| Alina | 479 | 2163 |
| Bart | 434 | 2376 |
| Bella | 410 | 1830 |
| Rassvet | 185 | 1047 |
| Uchkhoz | 48 | 245 |
| Logovaz | 47 | 239 |
| TOTAL | 2827 | 14433 |

2. What will you do if the camps close?

« If camps are closed then only option right now is to go to TACs in Chechnya. » Chechen displaced family.

Of the 3,151 families who are not planning on going back to Chechnya :

- **6% of families** (202 out of 3151) **said they would leave to Chechnya** if the camps were closed. Of these:
 - 92% of these families (185 out of 202) said they knew of no place where they could stay in Ingushetia
- **42% of families** (1319 out of 3151) **said they would stay in Ingushetia** if the camps were closed. But of these:
 - 81 % of the families (1071 out of 1319) said they knew of no place in Ingushetia where they could stay,
 - 19 % of these families (248 out of 1319) said they knew of a place in Ingushetia they could go to.





E. Most vulnerable families identified

“If the camps are closed I will address the UN. I raise 5 children alone. My 8 year old child is an invalid of the second group. My Uncle was crossed out of the lists. The Chief of Migration service promised to put him back for an application that he wants to go home [Chechnya]” Displaced Chechen woman

Of the 2,827 families (representing 14,443 people) who have no alternative place in Ingushetia and do not want to return to Chechnya in the near future, 2,029 families have one or more additional vulnerability factors.

The main additional vulnerability factors are:

- 46% of families (1285 out of 2827) have children 0-5 years old, (totalling 2041 children 0-5 years old)
- 41% (1150 out of 2827) have 6 or more family members.
- 9% of families (245 out of 2827) have pregnant women (totalling 248 pregnant women);
- 5% of families (150 out of 2827) have elderly members 75 years old or above (totalling 163 elderly);
- 5% of families (134 out of 2827) have a member who is severely disabled

F. Displaced Chechens in Ingushetia are being pushed back to Chechnya

Since the “20-point plan” of return of displaced Chechens to Chechnya was signed in May 2002, and the closure of two camps (Znamenskoye in North Chechnya during the summer 2002 and Aki Yurt in Ingushetia in December 2003) families have been progressively returning to Chechnya from Ingushetia.

VESTA, a UNHCR partner organization, has recorded 3,184 people returning to Chechnya between January 1 and March 28, 2003, from all over Ingushetia (people living in the private sector and spontaneous settlements as well as in the camps).

At the same time, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), who maintains a database of people registered for aid in Ingushetia, has seen a rapid decrease in figures since August 2002. In camps Alina, Bella, Sputnik, Satzita, and Bart, DRC had 22,254 people registered in August 2002, and 14,594 people registered in March 2003. Though this does not mean that all those people have returned to Chechnya (they may have moved elsewhere or they may be people with dual registration) it is still a significant decrease.

BELLA CAMP

April 2003 figures from the Chechen Committee for Forced Migrants⁸ show that between 30 to 40 families in Bella camp do not wish to return to Chechnya. According to MSF figures, 480 families in Bella (out of 500) do not wish to return, with 453 families mentioning security as a reason.

The Chechen Committee for forced Migrants also says that they plan to give alternative shelter to those 30 – 40 families who expressed their desire to stay in Ingushetia. However, the MSF survey shows that in February 2002, 429 families in Bella Camp did not know of a place in Ingushetia where they could stay if the camps were closed. They do not have any other option

In general terms, pressure on people to leave the camps is a lot less visible than in the summer. Nevertheless, people are being told that the camps will be closed. Refugees are being promised between 2,000 and 15,000 USD compensation for damaged property by the war. However, so far it has been announced that this is only given to those who return to Chechnya.

⁸ Chechen Committee for Forced Migrants is part of the Chechen Administration in charge of organizing the return of the displaced to Chechnya.



The **types of pressures** currently being exerted by the authorities on people to leave the camps are less visible than those used during 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002⁹, though some are similar and represent a continuation of pressure from those previous years.

1. The people are still being told that the camps will be closed. Different dates are given (the latest one being by spring 2003). The displaced are aware that the closure of the camps is not just a verbal threat, but a real possibility as they have already seen the closure of Znamenskoe camps in Chechnya and Aki Yurt camp in Ingushetia.
2. The Chechen administration announced that between US \$2,000 and \$15,000 compensation will be given to families for property damaged by the war. However, so far the displaced have been informed that it will be only given to those families living in Chechnya. Even though 93% of displaced Chechens in the tented camps do not want to return due to insecurity, this would mean they will not be eligible for this compensation unless they return.
3. The displaced have deliberately been enduring a strategy of non assistance¹⁰ by the government and by the aid community which has accepted the blockages and limitations imposed by the authorities on the delivering of humanitarian assistance to the displaced.¹¹ People are exhausted by their unacceptable living conditions, particularly after having spent a fourth winter in the same state.
4. Alternative shelter is not offered when the closure of the camps is announced.

The MSF survey shows, without any doubt, that displaced Chechens do not want to return to Chechnya, and that they are given no other place to stay in Ingushetia. People do not return on a voluntary basis, they simply give up under the pressure to push them back.

⁹ For more details on pressures exerted and forced returns between 1999 – 2002, see « UNHCR paper on Asylum Seekers from the Russian Federation in the Context of the Situation in Chechnya », February 2003, UNHCR.

¹⁰ Refer to MSF report « Chechnya/Ingushetia: A Deliberate Strategy of Non-Assistance to People in Crisis », MSF 2002.

¹¹ « In November 2002 the Federal Migration Service requested international organisations and NGOs including UNHCR, to stop the replacement or torn tents », UNHCR, Feb. 2003. The provision of alternative shelter by MSF has been blocked since January 2003, 180 rooms stand empty and have been declared illegal.



CONCLUSION

"I want to go back to Chechnya due to the terrible living conditions, but I am worried about security. Still, I think I may go back"

"I am afraid of the cleaning operations. I don't even want to think about the closure of the camps. I hope humanitarian organisations will help us"

"I am afraid for my family in Chechnya. Our house was destroyed. I don't know what to do if the camps are closed. I will do the same as everyone else. I am afraid of the camp closure".

The MSF survey shows that 98% of the Chechen population living in tents in Ingushetia do not want to return to Chechnya, mainly because they fear for their lives.

Today, the situation in Chechnya continues to be insecure for civilians. 93% of families who were not planning on returning to Chechnya in the near future, give insecurity as a reason. The high levels of violence and insecurity in Chechnya are well documented elsewhere: Zatchiskas, disappearances, murders, torture, bombings, checkpoints are constantly threatening civilians' lives. Official sources from the Chechen administration¹² have told MSF that since the beginning of 2003, 217 people have disappeared, of which 99 people were taken away by armored personnel carriers, meaning by the Federal Army. Bombs and explosions also continue to be part of reality in Chechnya. The largest of these was the destruction of the Chechen administration government building in Grozny in December 2002. Since then, war-related incidents continue on a weekly basis.

Chechen families refuse to go back to Chechnya even though their living conditions in the tent camps continue to be totally unacceptable with more than half of the families interviewed living in tents that either leak, and/or do not have adequate insulation against the cold, and /or do not have floor (either wooden or concrete). Most importantly, they have no alternative place to stay in Ingushetia when the camps close.

The very poor quality of humanitarian aid in Ingushetia is not an incentive for people to stay. 88% of interviewed families did not mention aid as a reason for not wanting to go back to Chechnya. This is contradictory to statements made by Chechen, Ingush, and Russian officials who argue that assistance to displaced Chechens in Ingushetia is one of the main reasons keeping people from going back to Chechnya. However, aid in Chechnya is also insufficient, notably because the insecurity threatening Chechen civilians is also threatening humanitarian workers.

In spite of people's choice to stay in Ingushetia and of official statements that no one will be forced back, the provision of alternative shelter by humanitarian organizations continues to be blocked¹³. The families identified by the MSF survey are being offered no alternative. The results speak for themselves, showing the need for construction and provision of alternative shelters for at least 2,827 families (14,443 people) in all tent camps¹⁴, with those in the official camps probably being in more urgent need. A key point in the provision of options to people, is informing them that alternative shelter in Ingushetia is a possibility.

For a year now displaced Chechens living in the tent camps in Ingushetia are subject to forced return in a subtle yet extremely efficient way. As more families leave, pressure grows on the ones who have decided to stay, as they feel the process is ineluctable. Families are not presented with the option to stay in Ingushetia.

¹² Also see article published by Le Monde on the 11th of April 2003 « *Massacres en Tchétchénie : un document officiel accable l'armée russe* »

¹³ Other provision of aid is also being stalled by bureaucratic procedures. For instance, in order to install one latrine for displaced persons in Ingushetia, MSF has had to write a special request to the Prime Minister of Ingushetia. The letter was sent on the 23 of April, and authorities have informed that an answer will be due on the 5th of May.

¹⁴ We refer only to people in the tent camps as these are the ones primarily being targeted for closure. However, people living in spontaneous settlements are also in need of shelter due to their terrible living conditions.

ANNEXES

1. Methodology
2. Questionnaire
3. Chronology



Methodology -

Location

The survey was carried out in 8 tent camps for displaced Chechens in Ingushetia. These consisted of 5 'official' camps (Alina, Bella, Satzita, Sputnik in Slepstovskaya and Bart in Karabulak) and 3 'unofficial' camps¹⁵ (Logovaz in Nazran, Rassviet/MRO in Slepstovskaya, and Uchkhoz in Yandare).

Not all families live in tents. Some families live in shelters they have constructed in between tents. These families were included in this survey.

In Sputnik, a spontaneous settlement (chicken farm) was included in the survey as these families are included under Sputnik in Migration Service lists and Danish Refugee Council list.

In Uchkhoz families living in spontaneous settlements were not surveyed. In Logovaz and Rassviet / MRO, families living in spontaneous settlements were surveyed but not included in these results (212 families). Only those families living in tents or in mud huts between the tents have been included.

Organization

The survey was carried out by 25 MSF monitors between the February 3 and 16, 2003. (However, families who were absent during that period were revisited up until mid March). The monitors were given one day training prior to the survey.

The survey was coordinated by two people in Nazran who checked the questionnaires after completion and coordinated the monitors on the field. The survey was also coordinated from Moscow where the questionnaires were checked again and then entered into a database. The survey and database were designed jointly in Nazran and Moscow.

Questionnaire

One questionnaire was carried out per family, with a final total of 3209 questionnaires completed (not including spontaneous settlement). Another 39 families were absent during repeated visits and have not been included in the survey. Another 212 families living in *kompakniki* (spontaneous settlements) were surveyed but not included in these results.

The questionnaires were semi-structured, whereby the interviewer asked a question and the interviewee answered freely and the monitor wrote the answers and then classified them according to a pre-established list of possible answers.

The definition of 'family' was left for the interviewee to decide.

TB cases were only recorded if medical papers were presented for further follow up and as a vulnerability factor for priority alternative shelter.

Only those people with severe disabilities defined as 'not being able to take care of him / herself', were recorded, as were those with partial disabilities such as blindness, deafness, or amputation of the legs.

Compensation by the government and / or a place in temporary accommodation center was not included in the definition of 'humanitarian aid' when asking people why they wanted to go back to Chechnya or why they wanted to stay in Ingushetia.

Criteria

The main criteria determining vulnerability was families who did not want to go back to Chechnya but had no alternative shelter in Ingushetia.

Following this, other criteria were applied - those families with children under 5, families with pregnant women, families with elderly (75 years and above), families with disabled members, and families under

¹⁵ The unofficial camps are those which are not counted as tented camps neither by the authorities nor by mainstream humanitarian actors, but that do contain families living in tents



particularly special circumstances which would be verified on a case by case basis (for example those families who have already lost their tents and are in immediate need of shelter).

The conditions of the tent were also taken into account (ie. leaks, lack of insulation or flooring) as well as any other special observations made by the monitors.

Limitations

The criteria of 'single parent family' was not included in the format of the questionnaire. It was included in the training of monitors as a systematic question to be asked and recorded under observations. As some monitors did not comply with this, the results for single parent families have not been included in this report.

The factor of having young male family members was considered an additional vulnerability factor, as these are the main victims of arbitrary arrests and disappearances in Chechnya. However, it was not included in the questionnaire so as not to intimidate the family being interviewed.

Two health questions - scabies and psychiatric illness requiring isolation, were not answered properly.



VULNERABILITY QUESTIONNAIRE TENT CAMPS INGUSHETIA

1. Date: / / 2003

2. Code: / /
TOWN /CAMP / N° OF QUESTIONARY

3.Code Monitor :

4. Name and surname of person interviewed.....

Mother father grandparents

5. Tent: yes / no given as humanitarian aid renting bought

6. Exact address: block N°..... Tent / Room N°..... section N°.....

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|
| 7. Number of families living in section/room : | Answer IDP: | Observation of monitor: |
| 8. Number of people living in section/room | Answer IDP: | Observation of monitor: |
| 9. Number of people in the family interviewed who live in the section/room: | Answer IDP: | Observation of monitor: |
| 10. Number of children 0 – to 5 in the family interviewed who live in the section/room: | Answer IDP: | Observation of monitor: |
| 11. Number of pregnant women in the family interviewed who live in the section/room: | Answer IDP: | Observation of monitor: |
| 12. Number of elders (over 75) in the family interviewed who live in the section/room | Answer IDP: | Observation of monitor: |

13. Is there someone with TB in the family living in section? Yes / no number of people with TB: Ages

.....

14. Is there someone with psychiatric illness requiring isolation? Yes / No

15. Is there someone with scabies? Yes / No

16. Is there someone with a disability? Yes / No

17. If 15 yes, which disability?

18. Does someone in the family have a job / occupation? Yes / no

19. If yes, which occupation?

ПОДПИСАТЬСЯ ОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНО



20. Are you planning on moving back to Chechnya in the next few months? Yes / no

21. When do you plan to go? 2-3 months 6 months don't know

22. If you plan to go and live in Chechnya in the following months, explain why:
.....
.....

- Want to go home have home in Chechnya aid in Chechnya
- No aid in Ingushetia pressure to go home
- Other

23. If you don't plan to go and live in Chechnya in the following months, explain why:
.....
.....

- No place to return/no home no assistance in Chechnya assistance in Ingushetia
- Security other

24. What will you do if the camps are closed?
.....
 Stay in Ingushetia leave for Chechnya don't know no place to go
 Other

25. Is there any precise place where you can stay in Ingushetia if the camp is closed?
.....
 Stay with family/friends kompakniki
 Private sector don't know
 Other

26. Status of Room / Tent:

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|----|--|--|
| Is the tent new? | Yes | No | | |
| Is roof leaking? | Yes | No | | |
| Is there cold protection? | Yes | No | | |
| Is there a Floor? | Yes | No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concrete | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wooden |

27. Any other observations by the person carrying out the questionnaire? Yes / No

(Observations on extraordinary circumstances of the family, such as their living conditions, or any chronic diseases in the family or any other special circumstances)

.....
.....
.....



CHRONOLOGY – **Evolving Context in Ingushetia, Pressures on Displaced Chechens to Return to Chechnya and MSF Operations Within this Backdrop**

- December 1999** Under Order N° 110 the Federal Migration Service instructed the Regional Migration Services of Daghestan, Stavropol, Ingushetia and North Ossetia Alania, to suspend registration under form N° 7 of all new IDP arrivals and to facilitate the return to their place of origin in Chechnya, or alternatively, to safe areas in Chechnya. (UNHCR report February 2003)
- January 2000** The Ministry for Civil Defence and Emergencies of Ingushetia, issued an instruction according to which IDPs coming from regions under the control of Federal Authorities should be "deprived from all kind of allowances they were entitled to on the territory of their present accommodation" (UNHCR report February 2003)
- April 2001** The Ingush territorial organ of the Ministry of Federal Affairs, Nationality and Migration Policy, suspended registration (under form N° 7) of all new IDP arrivals. Without registration by the migration authorities, IDPs do not have access to government assistance, including accommodation in government managed camps and food. (UNHCR report February 2003)
- December 2001** Presentation of the MSF survey on the precarious living conditions of displaced Chechens in Ingushetia. MSF sections in Russia denounce the conditions of the worn out tents in the tented camps of Ingushetia.
- Dismissal of President Aushev on the 28th December. Start of a deterioration of the operating conditions for humanitarian actors in Ingushetia.
- January 2002 –** MSF presents the report « Strategy of Non Assistance »
- Agreement is signed between MSF and Ingush Minister of Health on opening of TB hospital for IDPs in Ingushetia.
- April 2002** 1st and 2nd round presidential elections in Ingushetia.
- May 2002** MSF replaces 200 tents throughout Ingushetia.
- Inauguration of the newly elected President Ziazikov.
- New Minister of health suspends agreement with MSF. Though hospital is rehabilitated, it will never open.
- Presentation of the governmental twenty point plan for the return of displaced Chechens to Chechnya signed between the Chechen administration, the Ingush government and the presidential plenipotentiary envoy in southern Russia, Kazantsev.
- Increased presence of military forces in Ingushetia and with an increased number of incidents involving displaced Chechens in Ingushetia. At the end of May a unit of the federal army settles close to the Sleptovskaia camps. When the unit arrived, soldiers entered the camps and frightened the residents by shooting in the air. Many people immediately left and hid in the fields and only returned the following day. At the entrance of Aki Yurt village and tent camp checkpoints were reinforced and became more permanent.
- July 2002** Closure of Znamenskoe tent camps in northern Chechnya. Around 5000 former displaced Chechens from the tented camps of Znamenskoe were forced to relocate to newly erected temporary accommodations centers (TACs) in Grozny. Several assessments in the newly constructed temporary accommodation centers showed that the living conditions in the TACS are unacceptable and inferior to their previous conditions in Znamenskoe.
- On July 10, 2002, the FSB advised to UNSECOORD that because of an imminent kidnapping threats no missions involving expatriates should be undertaken in Chechnya, till a review is done.
- MSF suspension of activities in Chechnya after the kidnapping of Nina Davidovich, which started from the end of July 2002
- August 2002** Distribution of leaflets of the Russian Federation's Ministry of Interior in the tented camps in Ingushetia. The leaflets contained information from Chechen Prime Minister Ilyasov on the facilities available to those wishing to repatriate to Chechnya. The leaflet claimed that, for those wishing to return to Chechnya, food will be provided on a constant basis by the World Food Programme, and that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will provide non-food packages, monitor living conditions, and provide tents and construction materials where conditions are inadequate.



August 1st 2002, Migration officials inform all displaced Chechens in the Aki Yurt tent camp that the camp would be dismantled and all displaced Chechens would have to move to collective center in Malgobek. Displaced Chechens said they did not want to leave, they got used to this tent camp, they lived there already for 2 years.

Kidnapping of Arjan Erkel, the Head of Mission of MSF Switzerland on August 12, 2002, in the capital of Dagestan, Makhachkala.

August 13 2002. Extension of the MSF suspension to the whole of the Northern Caucasus.

September 2002

Resumption of MSF activities in Ingushetia in the beginning on September 2002.

Federal officials from the migration services declare that Aki Yurt tent camp will be closed by October.

Aki Yurt residents sign petition - During early September, displaced Chechens in Aki Yurt tent camp issue petitions to ambassadors of European countries, the UN, the OSCE, PACE, towards the President and the people of Ingushetia, and towards displaced Chechens in other camps in Ingushetia claiming that they did not want to be moved out of the camp, to Chechnya or to other locations in Ingushetia.

Petition representatives taken for questioning - Two female representatives and one male representative of the displaced Chechen who petitioned for non-relocation were taken to the Ingush MVD for questioning on Thursday September 19 and only released after several hours.

Visits by Migration and Emercom officials pressuring the displaced Chechens – throughout September officials visit Aki Yurt tent camp telling people to leave. Contradictory messages are given – there will be no forced displacement but the tent camp will be closed down. According to displaced Chechens, on one occasion, the head of Ingush Malgobek Migration service threatens to shoot a man in the head when expressing unwillingness to leave.

On Thursday September 19th, the FSB and the Ingush MVD prevent demonstrations in the Aki Yurt tent camp. The camp was sealed off and journalists and representatives of humanitarian organizations were not allowed to go in. One MSF medical team bus and a member of the coordination team managed to get in the camp without any problem. Activities of the humanitarian organization CARE in the camp were hindered.

Incursion of a group of armed Chechen fighters into Ingushetia. This incident further fuelled arguments of the Ingush and Federal migration services and the military that the tented camps were posing a security threat to its surrounding areas. It also further speeded up the efforts to close the tent camps and reinforced already established screening methods of all movements in and out the tent camps.

Displaced Chechens start to leave the tented camp of Aki Yurt. On September 22-23 2002 a representative of the migration services and Emergency Ministry representatives dismantled two tents in the tent camp located in Aki-Yurt village. According to the displaced Chechens, a family who lived in one of the dismantled tents, agreed to go to a spontaneous settlement in Malgobek as a result of propaganda. However when the family arrived at the site and seen that the offered conditions were not better than those in the camp, they refused to leave the camp. But the migration service head in Malgobek Mr. Khashiev and the deputy head of the Ingush migration services, Akhmed Parchiev ordered their subordinates to remove the tent and leave the Chechen's property at the place where a tent stood. Having been left without a roof, this family had to rent a room in a small shack in the vicinity of the tent camp.

UNHCR shelter experts concluded that the proposed sites for resettlement of Aki Yurt displaced Chechens were not suitable for humane habitation. Donors, who invested much in camp infrastructure, pointed out that they considered the conditions in the tent camps in Ingushetia as acceptable and therefore refused to fund temporary resettlement sites for displaced Chechens in Ingushetia. It became clear that nothing would be prepared neither by the government nor by the UN or western donors to host the Aki Yurt displaced Chechens neither in Ingushetia nor in Chechnya in alternative accommodations.

October 2002

Hostage crisis in the Nord-Ost theatre in October 2002, with MSF maintaining a presence at the theatre in order to help the hostages if needed, during the crisis and organizing deliveries of medical supplies to hospitals in the direct aftermath of the crisis. Immediately after the theatre crisis, the pressure grew significantly on the displaced Chechens in the tent camps in Ingushetia. This pressure resulted in the open presence of more military around the camps and a refusal for humanitarian organizations to conduct tent replacements and a refusal to install the UNHCR box tents.

Bart Camp – representative of Chechen administration visits camp and tells people to leave before



November 15, in order to receive a place in Grozny. Those not returning would be moved out of Ingushetia anyway.

Warning given to MSF of possible kidnapping of MSF or ICRC workers after November 12.

November 2002

The head of the federal migration services informs UNHCR in Moscow that all tent camps will be closed in Ingushetia by December 20.

Deterioration in the security situation in the Malgobek district. The Malgobek district declared out of bounds for the humanitarian community by UNSECOORD for about 10 days starting from November 15. Law enforcement agencies report that a remainder of an armed group involved in the Galashki fighting found shelter in the Malgobek district and that therefore special operations were under way in the district. At the same time, this coincided with several reports of abductions and disappearances of Chechens all over Ingushetia including in the Malgobek district and reports of the presence of armed officers belonging to the pro russian administration on the territory of the Malgobek district. So was a bus explosion in Malgobek city, that killed four people and injured nine more, prompted by an attempt by Chechen security officers to kidnap two of the passengers.

Abduction of two ICRC drivers on November 13 on the roady Grozny – Malgobek between Pobedinskoye and Goragorsk in Chechnya. They are released in the evening of November 17.

Bart Camp – when temperatures drop to - 20°C, the camp is left without gas and water for 3 weeks.

December 2002

UNHCR obtains approval from the Federal and Ingush Migration services for pre-positioning additional box-tents on alternative relocation sites selected by the authorities in Ingushetia. (UNHCR report February 2003)

Authorities closed the Iman camp in Aki-Yurt, which accommodated 1,700 displaced Chechens according to the DRC database and only 700 according to the Migration services database. Displaced Chechens had been subjected during several months to intimidations, legal pressures, psychological pressures. People were transported into the wilderness of the private sector in Chechnya by trucks and buses provided by Emercom and Migration Services in the last days of November 2002. The campaign culminated **Sunday December 1st** when Ingush policemen and an OMON detachment, which occupied a school belonging to an NGO, began to dismantle the tents of those persons who had refused to leave. Only the 700 displaced Chechens registered with the federal migration services were offered financial incentives to resettle in the private sector in Chechnya as all temporary accommodation centers in Grozny were already occupied.

Closure of Aki Yurt tent camp by **December 2 2002**. Memorial described the events as a deportation in Stalinist tradition of displaced Chechens being forced into the wilderness of war torn Chechnya. UN reported that according to their initial figures around 40 % of the former Aki Yurt residents found shelter in spontaneous settlements or the private sector in Ingushetia.

On December 3 The federal representative of migration services Rostovtsev threatened that the MSF field team should dismantle the medical facility.

An aide to the Russian President Yastrizbimsky commented on **December 4 2002** to the liquidation of the tent camps that there are "attempts to politicize the problem" of the return of Chechens from Ingushetia and "to make it seem that it is solved by inhuman means". Igor Yunash, deputy head of the federal migration services, stated that Mashkadov's representatives are carrying out a propaganda campaign in the tent camps. They are paying money and trying not only to convince but also to intimidate people in an effort to keep the tent camps open.

On December 11, The Russian President, Vladimir Putin, has promised to suspend the resettlement of displaced Chechens from tent camps in Ingushetia back to Chechnya. Putin was speaking at a meeting in the Kremlin with members of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights. He said resettlement should stop until a specially set up body looks into the problem and comes up with solutions on how to ensure the rights of the displaced. After this statement pressure on the big tent camps in Ingushetia decreased.

January 2003 :

Nina Davidovitch released.

MSF meets with President Ziazikov, where he gives verbal approval for the provision of alternative shelter by MSF.

Completion of 180 alternative shelters by MSF for people living in the tent camps that do not want to go back to Chechnya. Activities are coordinated primarily with the migration service as well as local



services. On the 27th of January, rooms are declared illegal by Ingush government, following a new law whereby all construction must follow the same rules. However, the construction of shelters was finished before the new law. To this day, no families have been able to move into the shelters, nor has MSF been able to continue with the construction of other 1000 shelters. All provision of alternative shelter for displaced Chechens in Ingushetia is stopped.

Camp administration of camps Bella, Sputnik, and Alina, announce that all families who payed for tents would have to go back to Grozny.

February 3rd

Meeting between President Ziazykov and MSF. The president gives authorization to build shelters in Ingushetia.

Ingush government orders the suspension of erection of temporary and / or movable shelter units (including UNHCR box tent) by aid agencies until it is determined whether such units meet the technical requirements under the local construction code. (UNHCR report February 2003)

March 2003

23 March - Referendum for new Chechen constitution carried out in Chechnya and in Ingushetia for Chechen families.

MSF receives letter from Procurator ordering demolition of shelters by the 26th of March.

April 2003

President Ziazikov and MSF meet again to discuss shelters. The president announces the creation of a commission to help solve the problem of alternative shelter for displaced.

May 2003

No progress with the commission created by the president.



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Russian Investigators Assure That Kidnapped Aid Worker is Alive

MSF Welcomes News; Demands More Be Done to Secure His Release

New York/ Geneva, May 12, 2003 -- Nine months after the kidnapping of Arjan Erkel, Head of Mission in Northern Caucasus, Russian investigators have assured the international humanitarian organization Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) that Arjan Erkel is alive. However, where he is being kept, who abducted him and for what reason remains a mystery which is an unbearable situation for Arjan's family and MSF alike.

“Recently, we have had several meetings with Dagestani and Russian officials working on the case of Arjan. They have confirmed to MSF, that according to their investigations, Arjan is alive.” However, since they do not know where he is, clearly, they are in no position to give any guarantees for his security. For the sake of Arjan decisive, progress in this case has to be made rapidly. For this reason, we once again call upon President Putin to use all his powers to help secure a positive resolution to this case,” states Morten Rostrup, MD, MSF international president.

Arjan Erkel, 33, was abducted by three gunmen on August 12, 2002, in Makhachkala, capital of the Federal Republic of Dagestan.

Until now, investigators have failed to establish Arjan's whereabouts or the reasons for his detention. MSF believes that strong political will from the highest Russian authorities is crucial in bringing about the safe release of Arjan. However, MSF's repeated requests for a meeting with the presidential administration to discuss this matter have, until now, been denied.

“President Vladimir Putin should be doing everything in his power to help secure Arjan's release. Until Arjan is released, it will remain difficult to believe that there is a real commitment in the Kremlin to humanitarian values and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the Northern Caucasus,” says Dr. Rostrup.

Arjan Erkel is today the only foreign humanitarian worker remaining kidnapped in the Caucasus. As long as he is abducted, a part of the humanitarian ideal in the Russian Federation also remains in captivity.

Unfortunately, Arjan's case has not been the only one in the North Caucasus region: for months, the humanitarian community has been the target of threats and repeated kidnappings. In 2002 alone, there were at least four instances of aid workers having been taken hostage.

“Kidnappings of civilians, including abducting aid workers, are heinous crimes. In the later case - apart from endangering the physical and mental integrity of an individual who intended to help victims of armed conflict - the fear of further aggressions paralyzes the aid community to a considerable extent. Again, the civilian population has to pay the price. As long as a climate of terror is reigning in the Caucasus, it is, indeed, an illusion to believe that human suffering can be effectively countered,” adds Dr. Rostrup.

Until Arjan is freed, MSF will continue to gather signatures (on www.msf.org) to demand from the Russian authorities that they live up to their responsibilities and secure his release.