

# .SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN CHECHNYA

Overview of living conditions in Chechnya during the period 2005 and 2006 by means of selected social standards



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## I. Preliminary remark

The central problem of procuring any kind of information on a country of origin is the body of source material. Right in the area of Russian Federation/Chechnya there are numerous reports which either amount to nothing more than general comments or have dealt exclusively with political and human rights aspects of the situation in Chechnya. A clear picture of a possible social infrastructure can hardly be generated from these sources. When reviewing various reports and sources it is commonly agreed upon that reconstruction in Chechnya is a fully ongoing process. However, the question about possible social benefits remains open: e.g. costs of foodstuffs, medical healthcare, infrastructure, medicines as well as public social benefits and their availability. In view of the community of Chechen origin, living in Austria, the opportunity of initiating a Europe-wide, unique project presented itself: procurement of information by interviewing recognized refugees. Therefore it was the goal of this report to reflect a picture of selected questions to the social infrastructure in Chechnya during the period 2005 and 2006, as much detailed as possible, and, at the same time allow an insight into everyday life during the mentioned period.

We are aware of the fact that a comprehensive description will not be reached with this report. Therefore we confined ourselves to essential aspects of basic supply and social life.

As introduction there is an overview about current reconstruction activities of state and non-governmental institutions in Chechnya, contrasted by statements of recognized refugees about the situation in the years 2005 and 2006. This report is based on interviews conducted with 40 people. The majority of people interviewed have left Chechnya in 2005 and 2006. Therefore the given statements have to be seen and read in the context of 2005.

This report deals only with social aspects and not with political or other human rights issues.

Nino Hartl / BM.I Country of Origin Information Unit  
Austrian Integration Fund





## II. Current reconstruction

In the years 2004-2007 substantial changes in the Chechen conflict's nature occurred. Warfare methods of Chechen rebels have changed, likewise their ideology (from a nationalist-separatist to an Islamist ideology) and also the character of the conflict itself (from a Russian-Chechen to an internal Chechen conflict). On the one hand a gradual decrease of warfare was noticed, on the other hand an increasing stabilisation of the situation in Chechnya.<sup>1</sup>

There are clear signs that economy in Chechnya is starting to slowly recover.

In Grosny, for instance, newly built houses can be seen and also outside Grosny quite some building activity is visible: among others shops, cafés, fuel stations and restaurants have been reopened and libraries reactivated. The university and other educational establishments have resumed their teaching. In the meantime 14.000 students are studying at 12 faculties. Remains of war destructions have been removed to a great extent. The major part of the population disposes of adequate housing. In the meantime the main boulevard of Grosny has been renovated completely and a new airport has been erected for Grosny; scheduled flights have been resumed. On the roads of Chechnya an increasing traffic flow can be observed. Despite these developments unemployment is nevertheless extremely high.<sup>2</sup>

The most visible element of reconstruction is the slow, but systematic reconstruction of Grosny, especially of the city centre, but also of other districts. Visible remains of war have been removed from many parts of the city. Government buildings, houses along main roads, the stadium of "Dynamo" in Grosny as well as the railway station and a concert hall have been reconstructed. Recently the airport „Severny“, located north of Grosny, has been reopened and flights between Moscow and the Chechen capital resumed. Slow reconstruction of some villages, destroyed during the war (like Bamut in Western Chechnya) has started, equally of some roads and bridges. In some places of the republic gas supply is ensured again. Trade and small services are slowly developing again.

Most important for the population is the reconstruction of hospitals, schools, kindergartens and other public buildings.<sup>3</sup>

The general budget for Chechnya's reconstruction for the period 2002 – 2006 amounted

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<sup>1</sup> Maciej Falkowski, OBECNA SYTUACJA W CZECZENII, Mai 2007

<sup>2</sup> OSZE, Report by the Commissioner for Human Rights on his visit to the Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation, 03.2006, see also Memorial, Human Rights in Russia Year 2006, 01.12.2006, NZZ, tiresome return to normality in Grosny, 06.01.2007, derStandard, Andreas Gross, Rapporteur on Chechnya in the European Council: a totally sensitive matter, 05.02.2007

<sup>3</sup> Maciej Falkowski, OBECNA SYTUACJA W CZECZENII, Mai 2007

## II. Current reconstruction

to nearly 3 billions of Roubles (1 EUR ~ 35 RUB). A considerable amount for the reconstruction of particular objects was raised by the so called Achmed-Kadyrow-Fund which was founded by Ramzan Kadyrow.<sup>4</sup>

Undoubtedly progress has been made in the reconstruction of infrastructure for some time now. Concerning this matter, the UNHCR writes "Grosny is a building site of reconstruction. Now the public authorities want to build houses for 3.000 refugees that are currently stationed in transit camps". According to Thomas Hammarberg, the European Commissioner of Human Rights, who travelled to Chechnya in February 2007, he noticed among other things, that immense reconstruction work has been done in Chechnya. Even Oleg Orlov, president of Memorial, said in this regard on the 15th of January 2008:

"You cannot help but notice the restoration of Grosny. This is a very impressive and noticeable effort. For the masses, this is a symbol of the return to normal life".<sup>5</sup>

These figures alone underline the reconstruction activity. During the period 2000-2006 20.465 Häuser had been made habitable again.<sup>6</sup> In 2006 the number of beds in Chechnya's hospitals has increased from 7.848 to 8.429. In 2006 more than 79.000 people received a treatment in hospitals (10.000 more than in 2005). The amount of paediatric consultations has increased from 285.059 (2005) to 336.473 (2006).<sup>7</sup>

The Danish Refugee Council runs four centres for psychological-social rehabilitation in Grosny (among others: group therapy, psychological counselling for victims of conflict, summer excursions to the Black Sea coast for children from the poorest social stratum).<sup>8</sup>

The organisation „Médecins sans frontières“ runs a psychological aid programme in Grosny, along with a programme for mobile health care and is fighting tuberculosis.<sup>9</sup> In 2007 UNHCR and local NGO's have distributed among others medical equipment as well four ambulance cars with modern medical equipment to two hospitals in Chechnya.

UNICEF and regional partners run three clinics for juveniles in Chechnya in order to offer top-quality medical care to young people. In August 2007 200 juveniles received medical and/or social counselling. In 2007 WHO supported a centre for psychological-social rehabilitation, whose primary goal is to give psychological-social support to disabled children. In addition, WHO supported the Republican AIDS-Centre in Grosny both with

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<sup>4</sup> SFH, Nordkaukasus, Development in Chechnya and Dagestan, Karbadino-Balkariea, Ingushetia and North Ossetia, January 2007; see also Maciej Falkowski, OBECNA SYTUACJA W CZECZENII, Mai 2007

<sup>5</sup> Jamestown Foundation, Chechnya Weekly, Volume 9, Issue 2 (January 17, 2008)

<sup>6</sup> OCHA Russian Federation 2007, Key Facts and Figures 2006

<sup>7</sup> WHO, Health Action in the North Caucasus, September 2006

<sup>8</sup> Danish Refugee Council, Chechnya, 2007

<sup>9</sup> Ärzte ohne Grenzen, Russische Föderation – Nord Kaukasus, 2007

medical equipment and with brochures. UNICEF delivered medical devices to the „Municipal Maternity Hospital no. 2 “ and to the „Republican Clinical Children’s Hospital“. <sup>10</sup>

UNHCR planned for 2007 to supply construction material for 20 houses as well as putting at disposal 24 turn-key houses and to renovate 55 houses. The Danish Refugee Council planned for the same period to deliver construction material for 38 houses and to renovate 440 houses. <sup>11</sup>

WHO training programmes for local health care personnel are organized, in cooperation with the regional administration. It is planned to train more than 3.000 people working in health care, to create centres for study and advance training, as well as supply medical equipment. <sup>12</sup>

The ICRC itself plans a restructuring of on-site activities in order to adapt to the new situation. In this respect Francois Bellon explained that emergency activities in the North Caucasus region have obviously turned into reconstruction and structural support and that the ICRC has to adapt its own programme accordingly. <sup>13</sup> Therefore, in the course of these changes in Chechnya, the ICRC has shifted its activities particularly towards promotion of small enterprises. <sup>14</sup> In this connection, among others, the following was stated:

„As reconstruction picked up, the ICRC moved from emergency aid to programmes aimed at recovery and sustainability, launching micro-economic projects for an increasing number of beneficiaries in Chechnya, Dagestan and Ingushetia. Between October and December, 131 families in Chechnya, 30 in Ingushetia and 24 in Dagestan were provided with equipment to start a family business.“ <sup>15</sup>

The above mentioned figures about an increased number of hospital beds in 2006, from 7.848 to 8.429, as well as the fact, that in 2006 more than 79.000 people received treatment in hospitals, implies a certain stabilization of medical supply in Chechnya. In this connection, the ICRC stated the following:

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<sup>10</sup> OCHA, Russian Federation, Information Bulletin Jänner 2007-August 2007

<sup>11</sup> OCHA Russian Federation, Information Bulletin Feb. 2007

<sup>12</sup> OCHA Russian Federation, Information Bulletin August 2007; vgl. WHO, Joint initiative for the North Caucasus, 2007

<sup>13</sup> ICRC, Year 2007: a turning point for the ICRC in the Russian Federation, 08.02.2007

<sup>14</sup> ICRC, Russian Federation: ICRC carries out final relief distribution in Chechnya, 26.10.2007

<sup>15</sup> Reliefweb, Russian Federation: ICRC activities from October to December 2007, 15.01.2008

## II. Current reconstruction

„As the Chechen health system was increasingly funded by the federal and local authorities, the ICRC slightly reduced its aid deliveries to hospitals throughout the year. By the end of 2007, the organization had ended its deliveries to medical facilities in Chechnya. Support for the Grosny prosthetic/orthopaedic centre and training of Chechen technicians both continued.”<sup>16</sup>

For the given report mainly those people were interviewed who left Chechnya directly in 2005/2006. The results have to be read in this context. It is noteworthy, however, that already at that time a certain stabilisation was tangible and could be also felt by the people on the spot.

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<sup>16</sup> Reliefweb, Russian Federation: ICRC activities from October to December 2007, 15.01.2008

### III. Interviews

All statements are based on personal interviews conducted by means of standardized questionnaires.

- Questionnaire 1 – male, 38 years, left in 2005, Tolstoi Yurt
- Questionnaire 2 – female, 36 years, left in 2005, Grosny / Sakan Yurt
- Questionnaire 3 – male, 31 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 4 – male, 32 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 5 – male, 31 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 6 – male, 38 years, left in 2005, Khasav-Yurt (Dagestan/Tchetchen)
- Questionnaire 7 – female, 40 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 8 – male, 33 years, left in 2005, Shelkovski
- Questionnaire 9 – male, 39 years, left in 2005, Kalinovski
- Questionnaire 10 – male, 37 years, left in 2005, Znamenskoe
- Questionnaire 11 – female, 37 years, left in 2005, Znamenskoe
- Questionnaire 12 – female, 35 years, left in 2005, Novye Atagi
- Questionnaire 13 – female, 33 years, left in 2006, Argun
- Questionnaire 14 – male, 39 years, left in 2005, Grosny / Alkhankala
- Questionnaire 15 – female, 40 years, left in 2005, Urus Martan
- Questionnaire 16 – female, 37 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 17 – female, 34 years, left in 2005, small village at the border to Dagestan
- Questionnaire 18 – male, 32 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 19 – male, 34 Jahre, left in 2005, village near Gudermes
- Questionnaire 20 – female, 30 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 21 – male, 41 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 22 – male, 37 years, left in 2005, Starye Atagi
- Questionnaire 23 – male, 42 years, left in 2005, Komsomolsk
- Questionnaire 24 – male, 44 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 25 – female, 41 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 26 – male, 47 years, left in 2006, Grosny
- Questionnaire 27 – male, 33 years, left in 2005, Grosny
- Questionnaire 28 – male, 31 years, left in 2005, Argun

### III. Interviews

Questionnaire 29 – female, 32 years, left in 2005, Grosny

Questionnaire 30 – male, 44 years, left in 2005, Grosny

Questionnaire 31 – female, 42 years, left in 2005, Grosny

Questionnaire 32 – female, 31 years, left in 2005, Grosny

Questionnaire 33 – male, 37 years, left in 2006, Grosny

Questionnaire 34 – female, 30 years, left in 2005, Gudermes

Questionnaire 35 – male, 34 years, left in 2005, Grosny

Questionnaire 36 – female, 40 years, left in 2005, Gudermes

Questionnaire 37 – female, 31 years, left in 2005, Gudermes

Questionnaire 38 – male, 32 years, left in 2005, Naursk

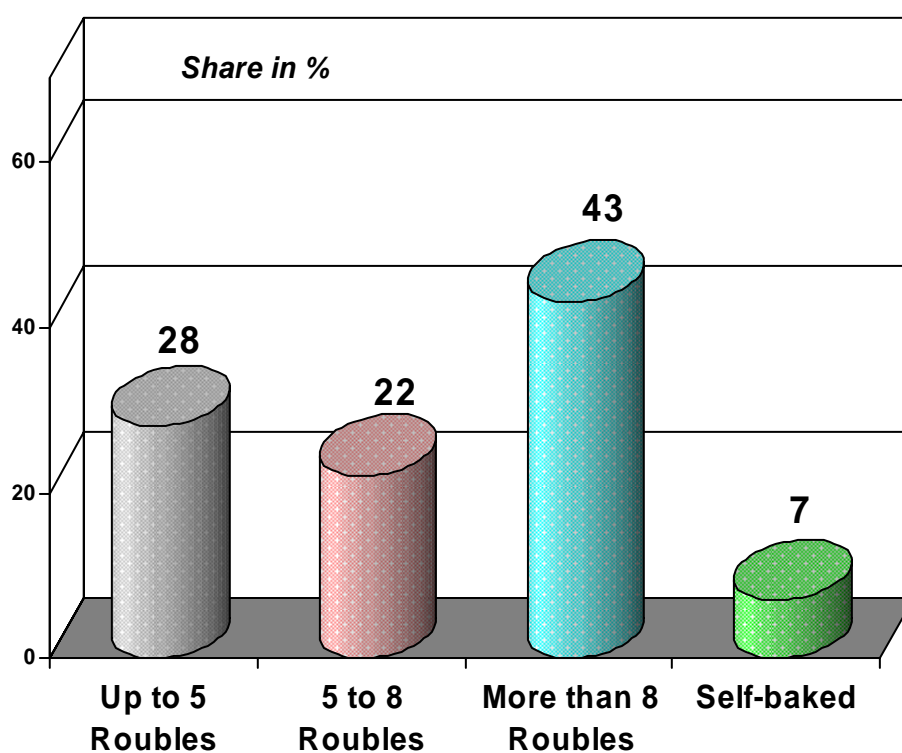
Questionnaire 39 – female, 32 years, left in 2005, Bamut

Questionnaire 40 – male, 29 years, left in 2006, Grosny

## IV. Basic foodstuffs and supply

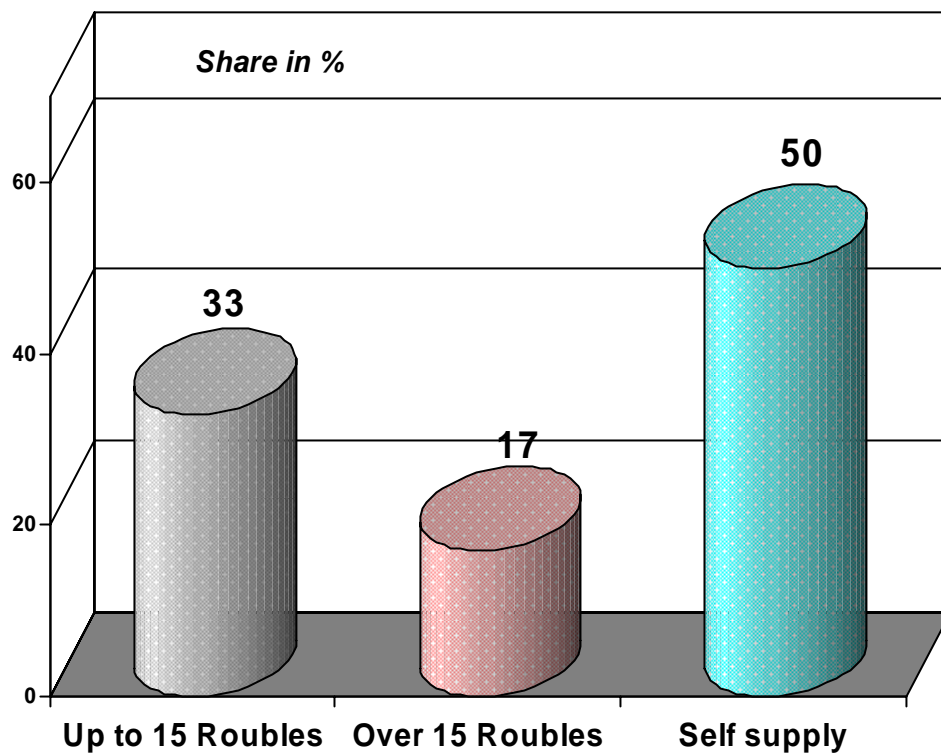
In the following chapter availability and prices of various basic foodstuffs are described. Differing prices (without separate evaluation) can be probably explained by regional differences and/or various departure times of the interviewed people.

### How much does one kilogram of bread cost?



|                                    |                 |                |                     |            |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|
| Costs for one kilogram of bread    | Up to 5 Roubles | 5 to 8 Roubles | More than 8 Roubles | Home-baked |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 28              | 22             | 43                  | 7          |

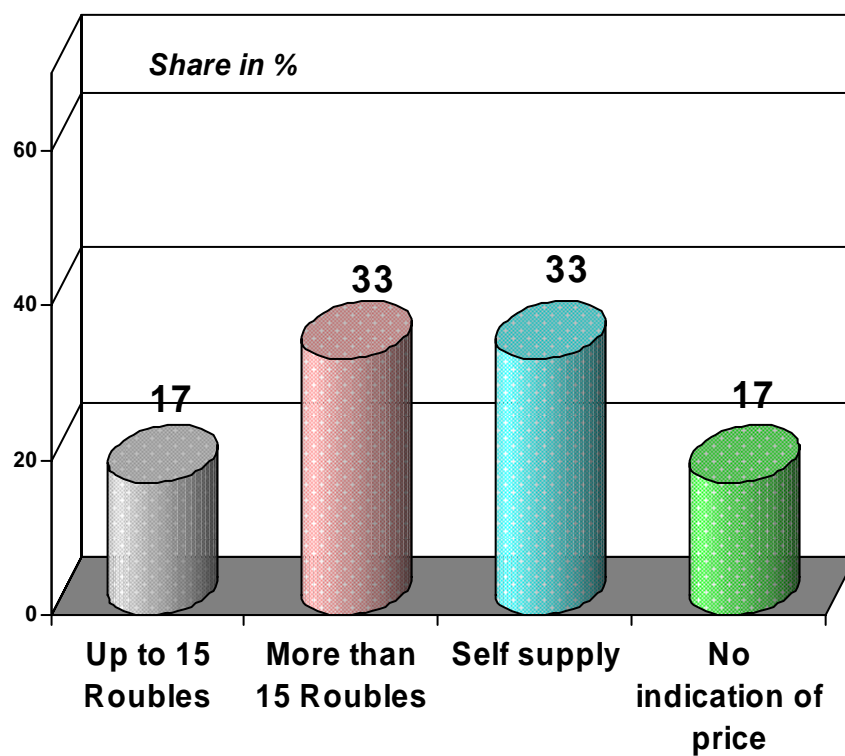
How much does one litre of milk cost?



|                                    |                  |              |             |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Costs of one litre of milk         | Up to 15 Roubles | More than 15 | Self supply |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 33               | 17           | 50          |

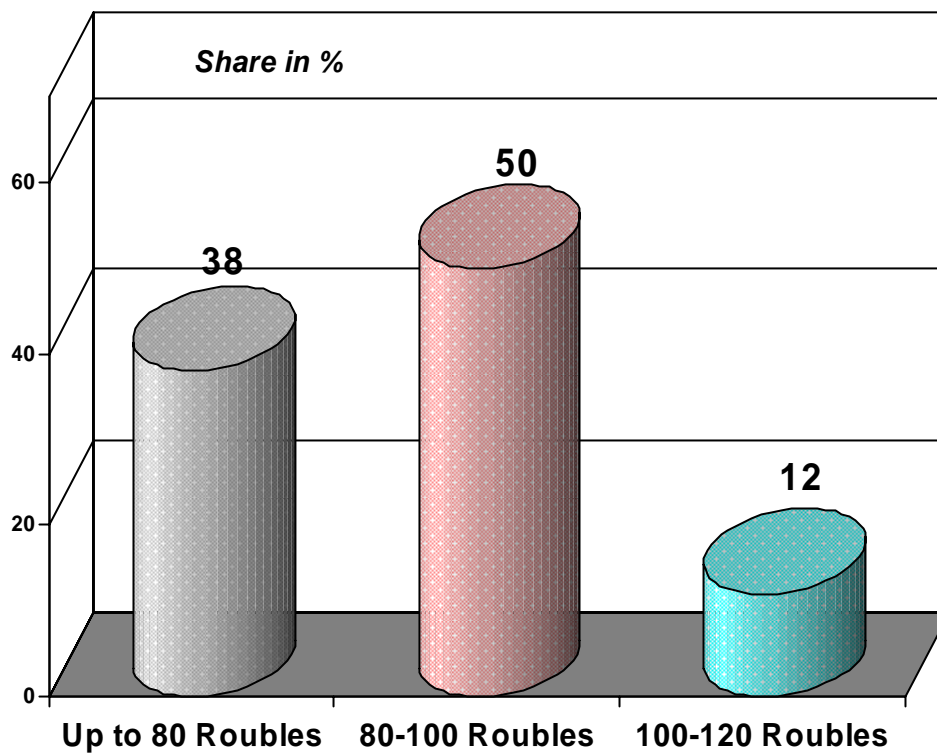


How much do eggs cost?



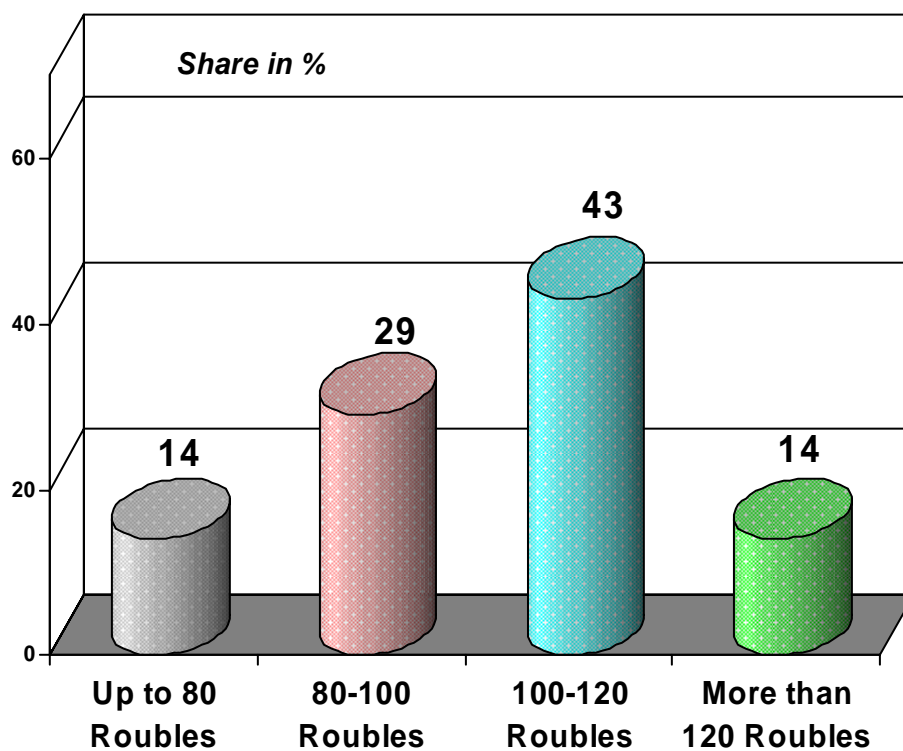
|                                    |                  |                      |             |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Costs of 10 eggs                   | Up to 15 Roubles | More than 15 Roubles | Self supply | No indication of price |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 13               | 37                   | 37          | 13                     |

How much does one kilogram of meat (beef) cost?



|                                    |                  |                |                 |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Costs of 1kg beef                  | Up to 80 Roubles | 80-100 Roubles | 100-120 Roubles |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 38               | 50             | 12              |

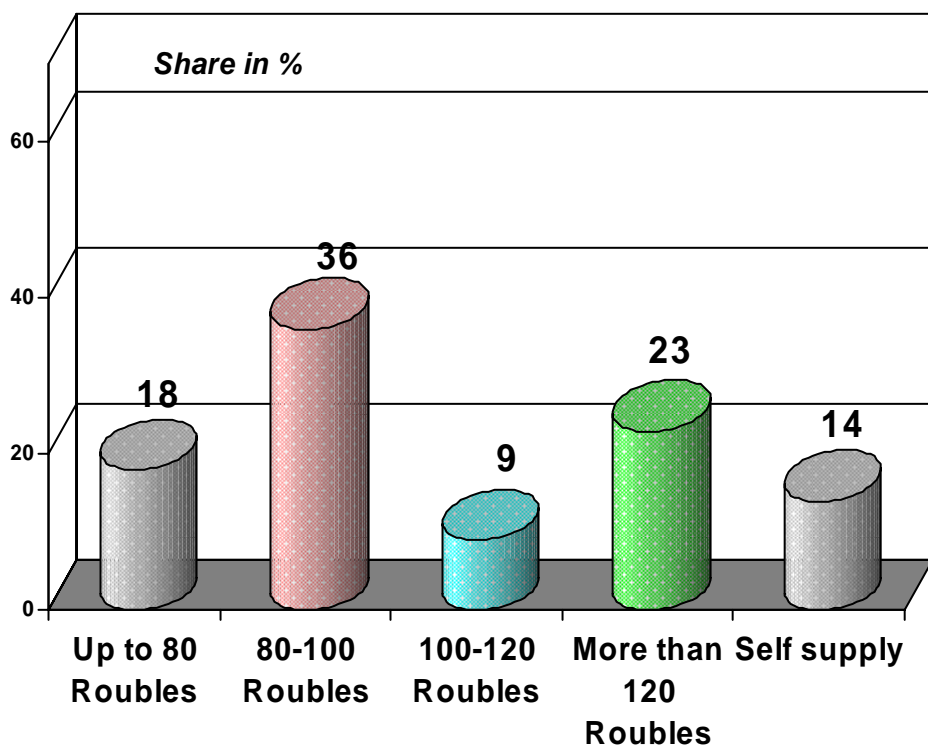
How much does one kilogram of meat (mutton) cost?



|                                    |                  |                |                 |                       |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Costs for 1 kg mutton              | Up to 80 Roubles | 80-100 Roubles | 100-120 Roubles | More than 120 Roubles |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 14               | 29             | 43              | 14                    |

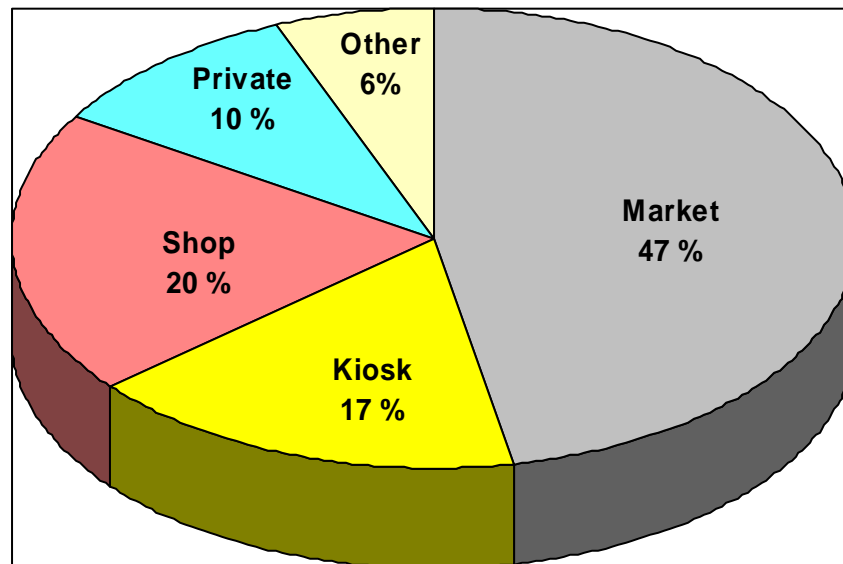
#### IV. Basic foodstuffs and supply

How much does one kilogram of meat cost (without reference to an animal)?



|                                    |                  |                |                 |               |             |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| Costs for 1 kg of meat             | Up to 80 Roubles | 80-100 Roubles | 100-120 Roubles | More than 120 | Self supply |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 18               | 36             | 9               | 23            | 14          |

**Where do you buy your food?**



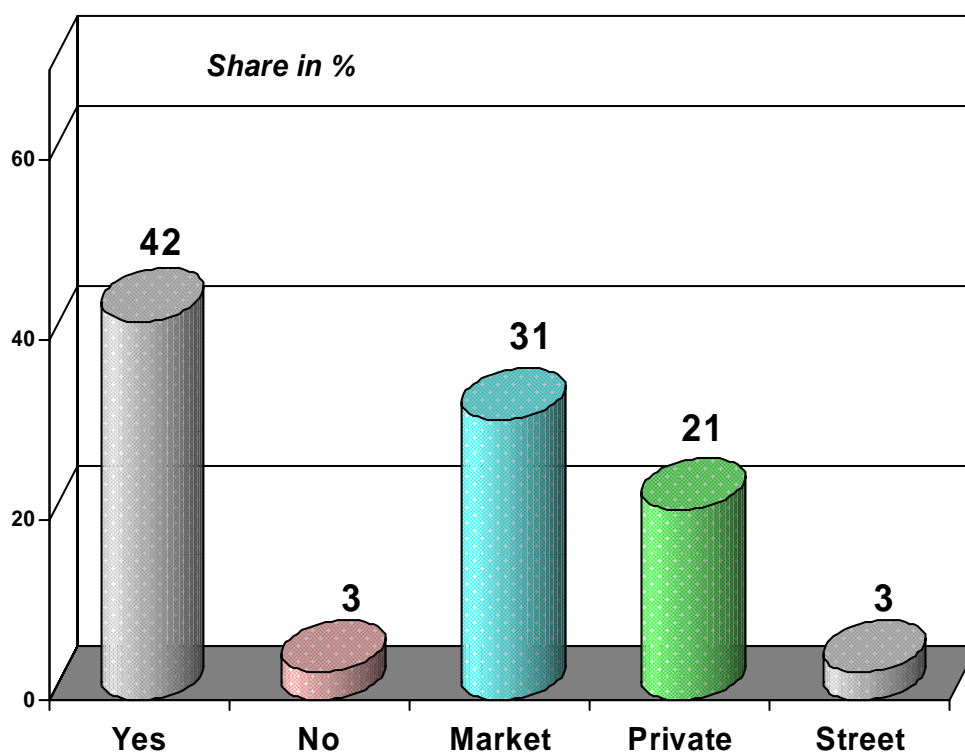
| Purchase of foodstuffs | Entries (absolute) |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Market                 | 41                 |
| Kiosk                  | 15                 |
| Shop                   | 17                 |
| Private                | 9                  |
| Other                  | 5                  |



## V. Basic medical healthcare and its availability

In the following availability of physicians and medicines are described. In this connection it is interesting that a very broad spread of various medical specialists are available. It is also clarified that treatments are possible, however, their quality being price-dependent. The given answers are in accordance with appropriate data, published by the WHO.<sup>17</sup>

### Are there pharmacies?



| Pharmacies                            | Yes | No | Market<br>(without<br>prescription) | Private | In the<br>street |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----|-------------------------------------|---------|------------------|
| Answers of interviewed<br>people in % | 42  | 3  | 31                                  | 21      | 3                |

<sup>17</sup> WHO, Health Action in the North Caucasus, September 2006

### Which physicians are existing?

| Physicians                 | Entries<br>(absolute) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Practitioner/Family doctor | 12                    |
| Gynaecologist              | 9                     |
| All specialities existing  | 9                     |
| Surgeon                    | 8                     |
| Paediatrician              | 5                     |
| Dentist/Dental technician  | 3                     |
| Cardiologist               | 2                     |
| Urologist                  | 2                     |
| Traumatologist             | 2                     |
| Polyclinic                 | 2                     |
| Therapists                 | 1                     |
| First aid only             | 1                     |
| Orthopaedist               | 1                     |
| No entries                 | 16                    |

### Details about medical treatments

| About medical treatments                | Entries<br>(absolute) |
|---|-----------------------|
| Physicians are corruptible              | 7                     |
| Further treatments often out of town    | 12                    |
| Duration (of treatment) money-dependent | 32                    |
| Consultations free of charge            | 6                     |
| Have not/never been at a physician      | 9                     |
| Polyclinic                              | 5                     |
| Medicines to be paid separately         | 8                     |
| No waiting time                         | 2                     |
| Equipment old and not very good         | 5                     |



### Quotes

„All sorts of treatment are existing, one has just to afford it. “

„Once I took my father there with a bullet wound. They would not have operated him, if I had not paid. For anaesthesia I paid then 3500 Roubles, for surgery 7000 Roubles and then still a daily amount of 100 oder 150 Roubles, for nurses, for changing the linen, etc. Mostly we were bringing our own clean bed linen.“

„The treatments in Chechnya were very ‘brutal’ – however, nevertheless one has to say, that Chechen physicians in general are good doctors – during the war they gained a lot of experience; costs were varying – the better the treatment – the more expensive it became.“

„In Argun there was a large hospital – the Central Hospital – I always had to collect my confirmation for sick leave – that amounted for 2 weeks of sick leave to appr. 100 Roubles – that means, it was also possible to purchase a sick leave. “

### Other remarks of interviewed people

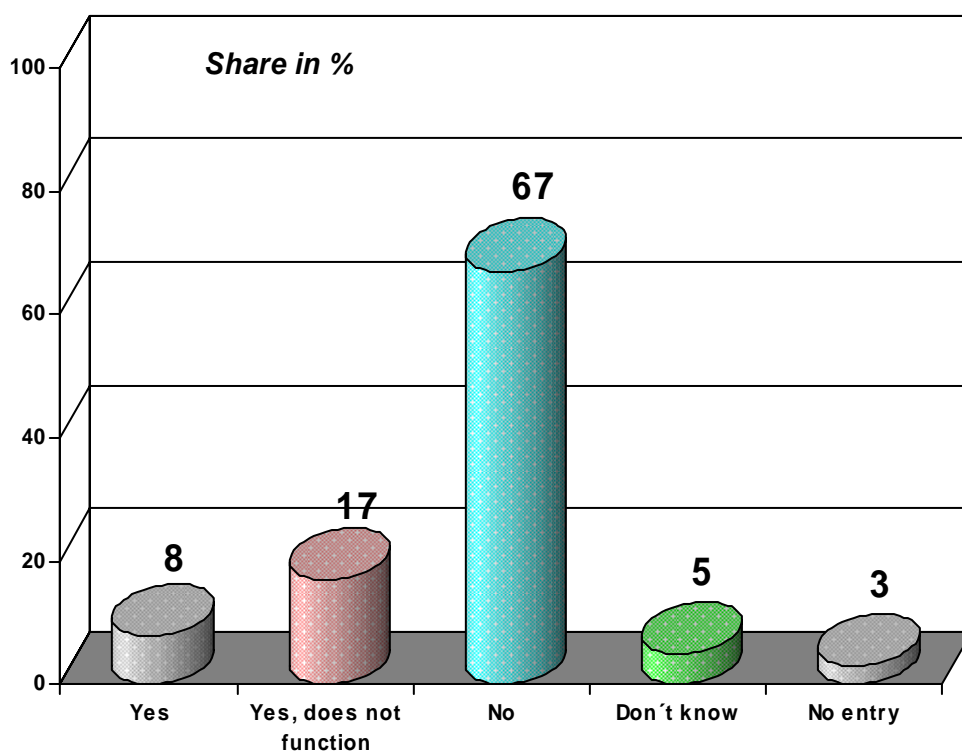
- Hospitals have numbers, no names; 9 hospitals in Grosny (Hospital no. 9 is the biggest)
- Technical facilities insufficient
- For ultrasound examinations often private providers are coming from neighbouring republics for 1 day



## VI. Public social benefits and their availability

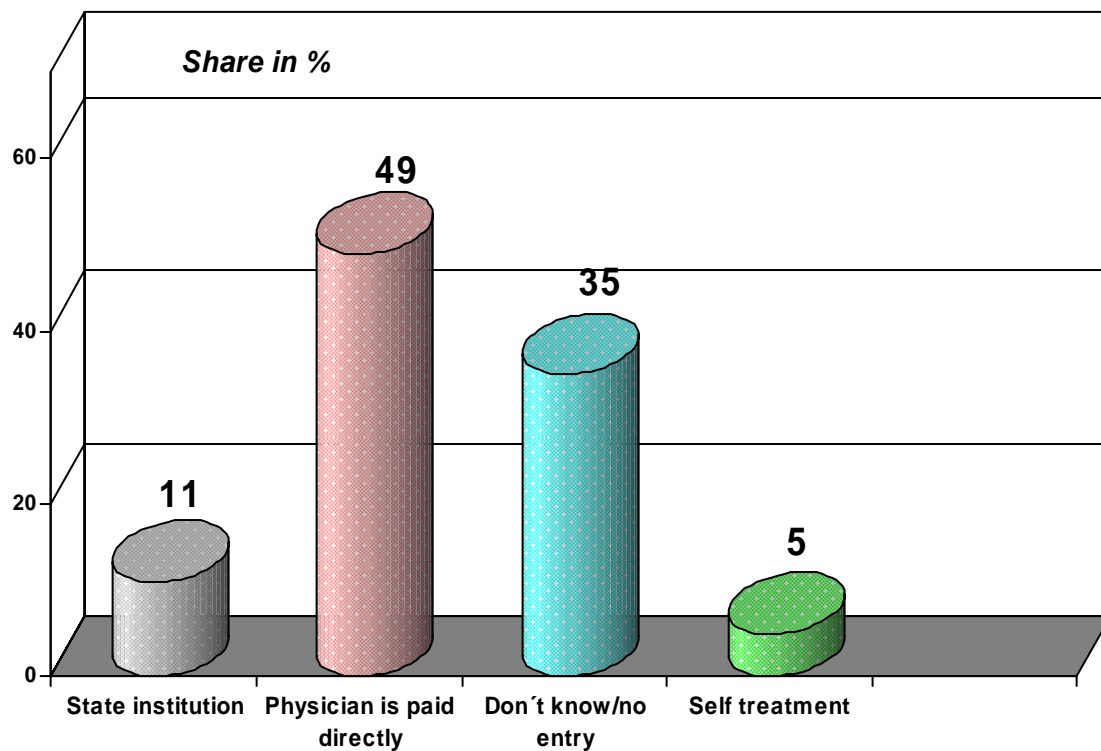
A clear indication for a possible stabilisation of a situation is the existence of state social benefits; apart from a theoretical existence their concrete availability was examined. It appeared that health insurances existed; however, not all people were included. Pensions have been paid out through the postal service against presentation of the domestic passport. In addition, child allowance and unemployment allowance were mentioned as periodical benefits.

### Is there health insurance?



|                                    |     |                        |    |            |          |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------------------|----|------------|----------|
| Health insurance                   | Yes | Yes, does not function | No | Don't know | No entry |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 8   | 17                     | 67 | 5          | 3        |

## Health insurance/Visit to the doctor: modes of payment

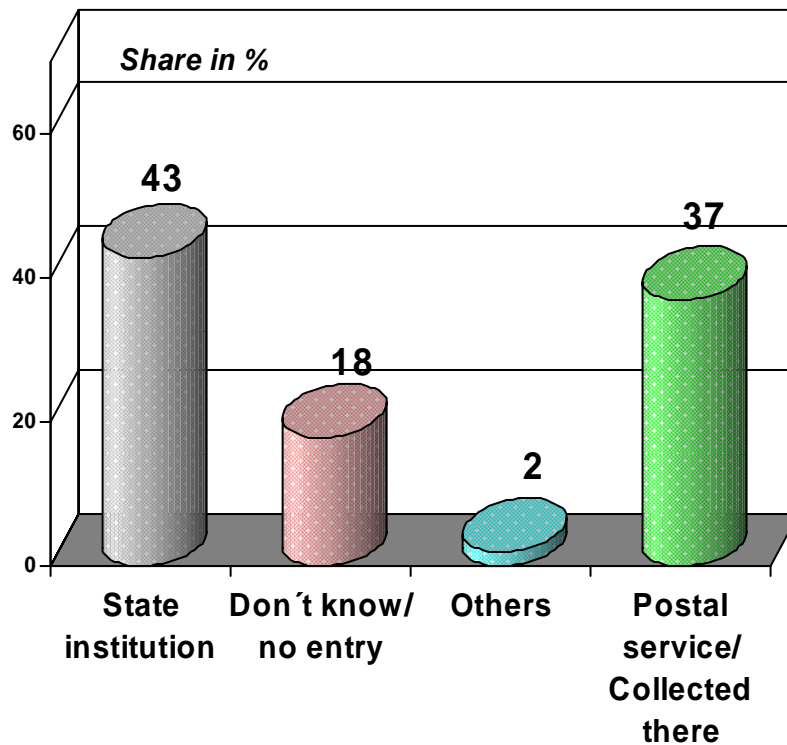


| Health insurance/ Visit to the doctor:<br>modes of payment | State<br>institutio<br>n | Physician<br>is paid<br>directly | Don ´t<br>know/no<br>entry | Self<br>treatment<br>at home |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Answers of interviewed people in %                         | 11                       | 49                               | 35                         | 5                            |

### Other remarks by interviewed people

- The more money, the better the [quality of] the insurance
- Medicines have to be paid separately
- Physician is paid directly, he determines the price
- 90% of Chechens are without insurance
- Initial treatment often free of charge, further treatments to be paid

### Who pays out pensions?

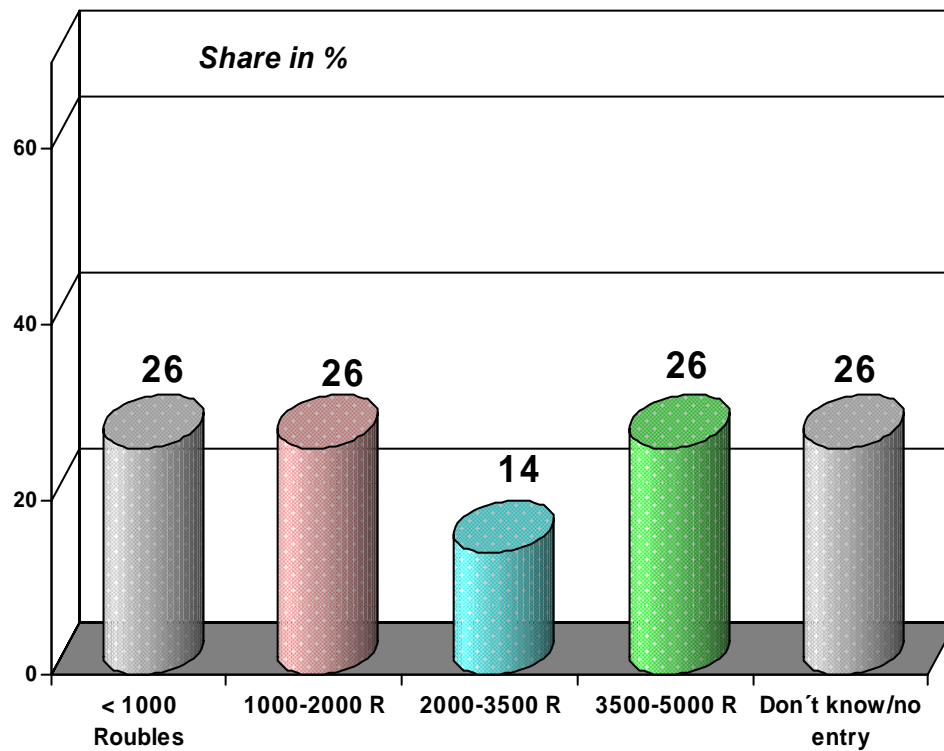


| Payout of pension by               | State institution in Russia | Don't know/no entry | Others | Postal service/ Collected there |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 43                          | 18                  | 2      | 37                              |

### Other remarks by interviewed people

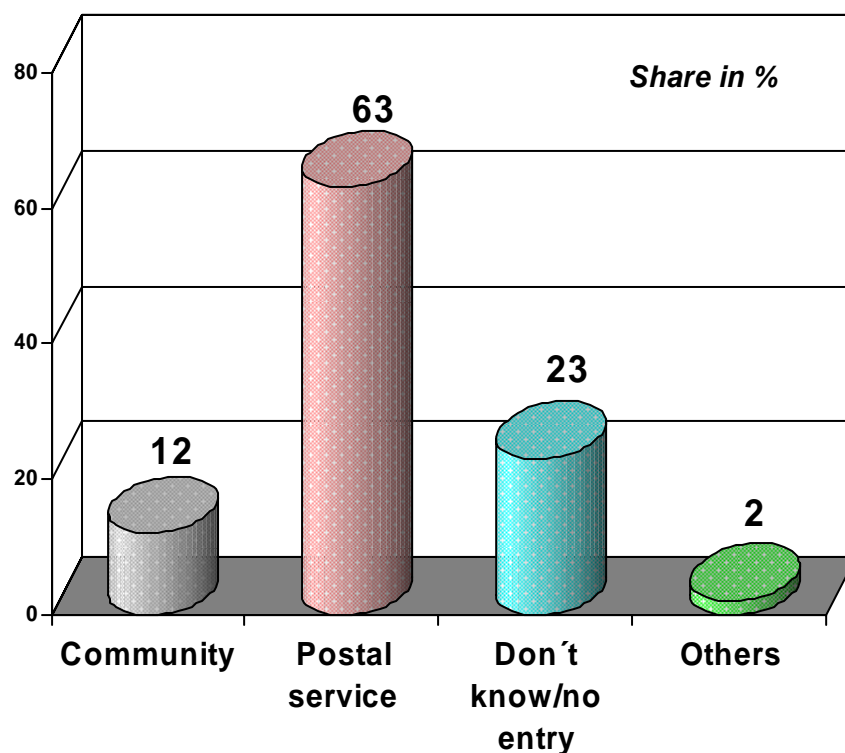
- Pensions are often paid out only against bribes, amount depends on bribe
- One has to pay also for the acceptance of an application for a pension
- Pension system has functioned, but not without difficulties
- Contacts had to be used in order to receive the pension amount

### What was the pension amount?



| Pension amount                     | <1000 Roubles | 1000-2000 Roubles | 2000-3500 Roubles | 3500-5000 Roubles | Don't know/no entry |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 26            | 26                | 13                | 9                 | 26                  |

### How is pension paid out?



|                                    |           |                |                     |        |
|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|--------|
| Payout of pension by               | Community | Postal service | Don't know/no entry | Others |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 12        | 63             | 23                  | 2      |

### Are there financial services/allowances in social matters?

|                     |    |     |
|---------------------|----|-----|
| Yes                 | 38 | 95% |
| Don't know/no entry | 2  | 5%  |

#### Quoted examples:

Children's allowance, money contributions for births, pensions for invalids (categories I – III), unemployment allowance, pension, social services for the disabled, support for lone parents

### Other remarks by interviewed people

#### a) on children's allowance

- Waiting time mostly 1-2 years
- Children's allowance from the social fund of the community administration, every 2-3 months; no guarantee that money paid out periodically
- Had to apply each year again
- Many did not collect money, too big an effort
- A system, similar to the pension system: application and payout

#### b) on unemployment allowance

- at time of application: workbook, passport, registration form (was difficult to get)
- all documents to be presented at time of application; bribes for officials, so that they accept documents (most people do not follow such procedure)
- 1. Filing application 2. Announcement board (at postal service etc) 3. Collecting money and waiting again

### Quote

„During one day on the market I earned the same amount as I would have received as unemployment allowance “



## VII. Basic Infrastructure

Furthermore the issue concerning basic infrastructure is considered; in this connection it is interesting that answers confirmed the existence of electric power consumption controls already in 2005.

### Water supply

#### Answers by interviewed people

##### a) General

- no problems with water in mountainous areas due to springs and rivers.
- one can buy as much water as is wanted and able to carry
- for bathing/showers there is hardly any water available, in addition there are very few showers
- how much and how good the quality of water is, depends on the region; almost every family has its own water well.

##### b) Town/Village

- Villages: wells have often drinking water quality; wells are self-made (dug quite deep); tank trucks filled with water; water supply lines tapped; carried home in buckets (physicians later prohibited that)
- Towns: enormous competition; entrepreneurs are bringing water in trucks and sell it (also possible to order – in such cases with the agreement of neighbours)

##### c) Grosny

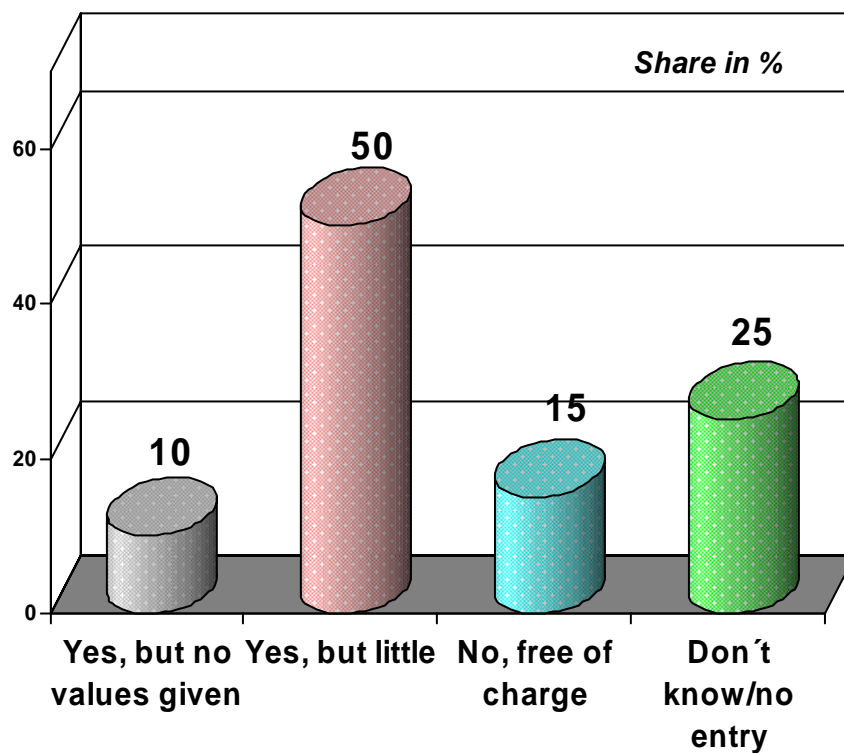
- damaged iron conduits in cellars; water flows permanently; people often carry water from there in buckets
- supply lines often damaged or no pressure in conduits
- during hot weather the water is turned off for economy reasons
- Outskirts: water supply lines are always functioning and providing drinking water (in the centre: very different); water conduits in bigger houses are often rusty and old
- During the night water usually is available and rarely during the day

### Quotes

„Under the houses there are conduits, but sewerage is flowing through as well“

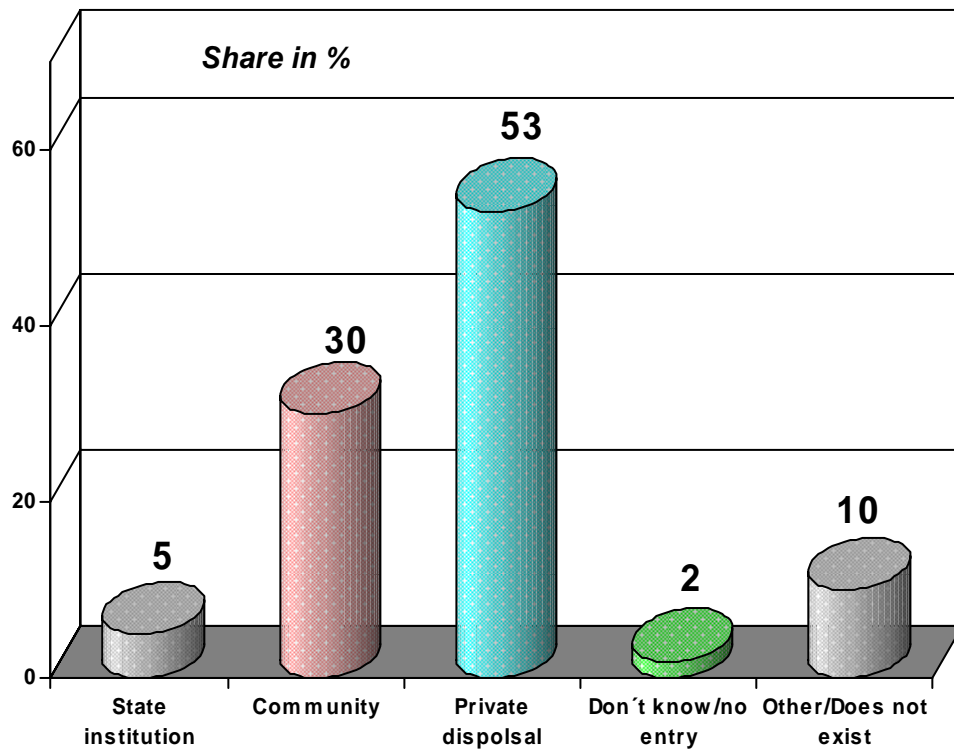
„If there was a defect people have pooled together money and arranged for repair. Nobody hoped for public help.“

## Does water cost something?



|                                    |                          |                 |                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Costs of water                     | Yes, but no values given | Yes, but little | No, free of charge | Don't know/no entry |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 10                       | 50              | 15                 | 25                  |

### Who takes care of waste disposal?



| Waste disposal                     | State institution | Community | Private disposal | Don't know/no entry | Other/ Does not exist |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 5                 | 30        | 53               | 2                   | 10                    |

### Quotes

„In the city, in the centre, main roads around the presidential palace are always clean. “

„When I was still living there, waste disposal did not exist. We simply disposed of the waste far away from our house to avoid malodour; there it remained for years. “

„Usually waste is accumulated until a huge trash mountain is formed. At one time or another tractor comes and shoves that aside. This is also connected with corruption; who pays can expect that waste will be removed. “

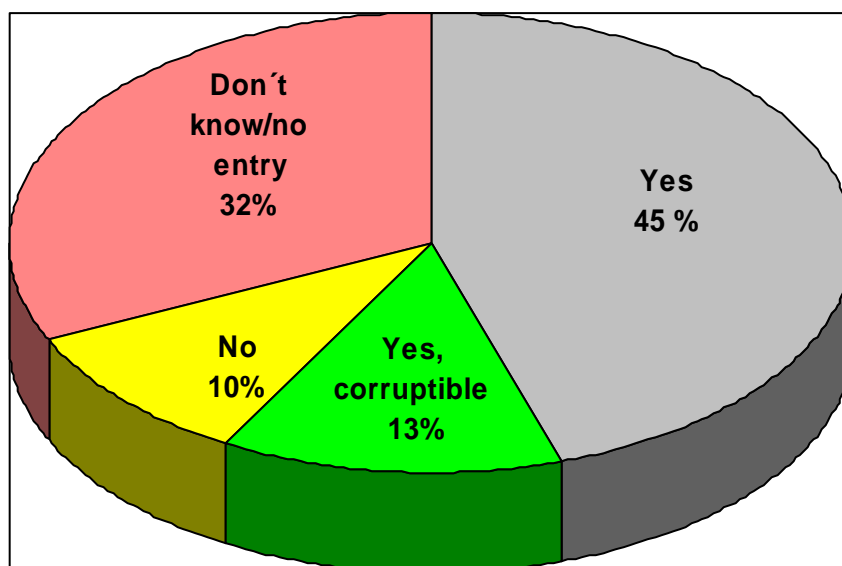
„You bring waste to a place outside of the village; there it is burned away; incombustible stuff remains. “

### Was electricity available?

| Electricity available | Entries absolute | Entries in % |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Yes                   | 37               | 88,1         |
| No (not functioning)  | 1                | 2,38         |
| Self-wired lines      | 4                | 9,3          |

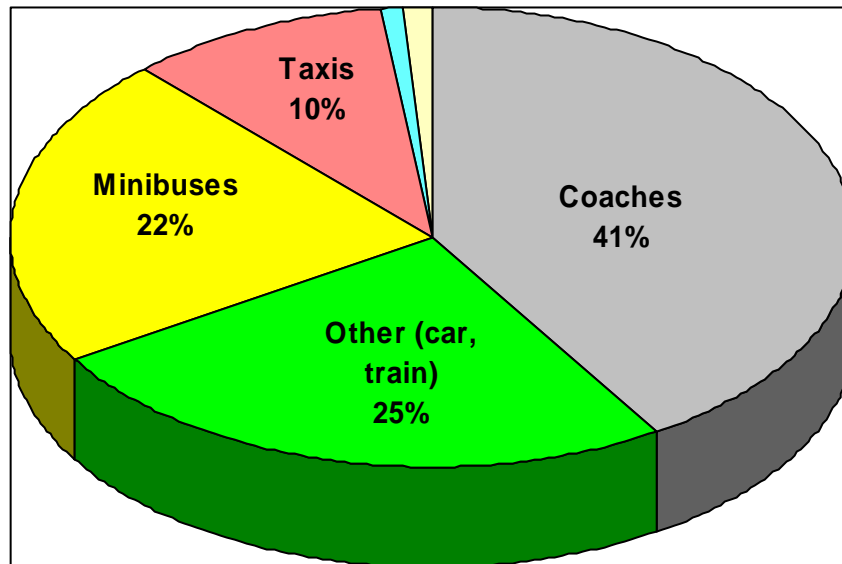
(2 people gave two answers; therefore a total of 42 answers)

### Control of power consumption



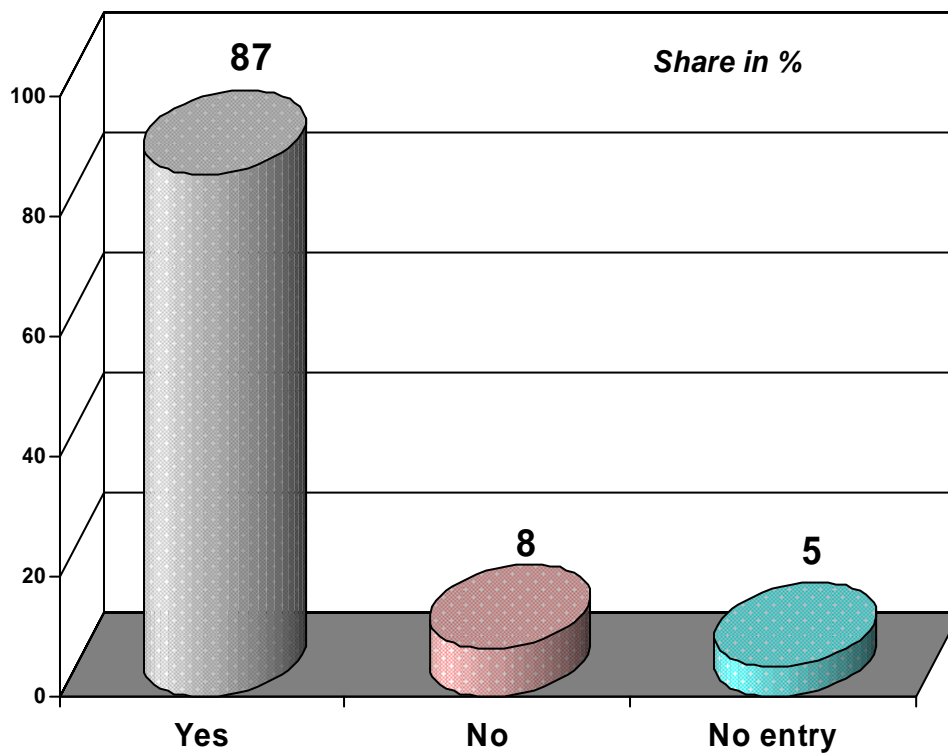
| Control of power consumption     | Entries absolute |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Yes                              | 18               |
| Don't know/no entry              | 13               |
| Yes, but controllers corruptible | 5                |
| No                               | 4                |

How does one move between villages/towns?



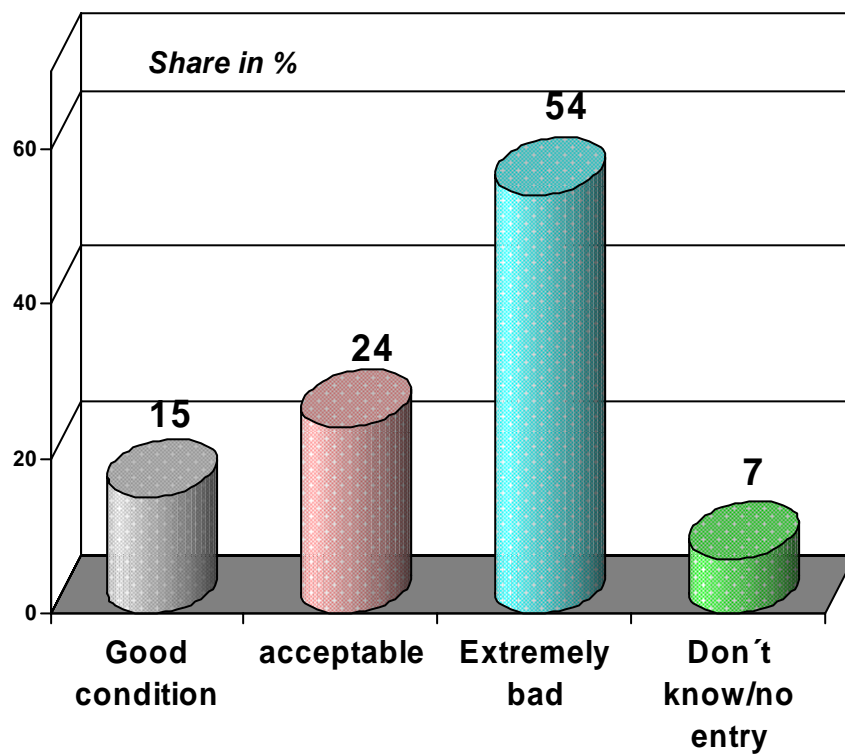
| Locomotion between villages/towns | Entries absolute |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Coaches                           | 29               |
| Other (car, train)                | 18               |
| Minibuses („Marschrutkas“)        | 16               |
| Taxis                             | 7                |
| Hitch-hiking                      | 1                |
| Don ´t know/no entry              | 1                |

**Are there functioning railways?**



|                      |     |    |          |
|----------------------|-----|----|----------|
| Functioning railways | Yes | No | No entry |
| Entries in %         | 87  | 8  | 5        |

### How good are roads?



|                                    |                |                 |               |                     |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Road condition                     | Good condition | Less acceptable | Extremely bad | Don't know/no entry |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 15             | 24              | 54            | 7                   |





## VIII. Work, pay and job-seeking

In this chapter questions of work and job-seeking are looked at; in particular, the average pay is to be understood in the context with aforementioned costs for basic foodstuffs. Taxation of wages obviously did not take place in 2005.

### What is a normal monthly pay?

#### Answers of interviewed people

- Labour on a construction site: 400 Roubles per day (wages are agreed upon in advance and paid cash in hand), or 2000-3000 Roubles/month
- Renovation of frontages: 2000-3000 Roubles/month
- Cleaning: at least 300 Roubles/month
- Warehouse labourer: 1200 Roubles/month
- Average pay: 8000-9000 Roubles/month, 4000 Roubles/month, 6000 Roubles/month.
- Always paid out in cash, not by the hour, but for particular, accomplished
- Before the war high wage (60.000 Roubles/month); however, it could have been that wages had not been paid out at regular intervals
- Average monthly pay is 5000 Roubles

### How much was your monthly pay?

#### Indications by interviewed people <sup>18</sup>

- As a taxi driver I earned appr. 6000 Roubles/month
- 8000 Roubles/month (without indicating profession) had been paid out monthly in cash (there were also months without payment of wages).

### How wages are paid out?

#### Indications by interviewed people

- It is negotiable, how often money to be received
- Wages are paid out always in cash
- There is no upper limit of wages
- If work is unofficial, pay is agreed upon for a particular job in advance
- Partially wages paid out very intermittently, often at intervals of 2-3 months
- If you work for a federal company, you have to wait for your money a very long time
- Taxes are deducted immediately (and withheld?)
- Payout by mail or bank remittance does not exist (taxes do not existing either)
- You work once here, once there (there are very few people with regular work)

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<sup>18</sup> Only few answers available.

**Wages were paid out monthly or weekly?**

| Payout of wage   | Entries absolute | Entries in % |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Monthly          | 16               | 40,0         |
| Other (flexible) | 9                | 22,5         |
| No indication    | 15               | 37,5         |

**Had taxes to be paid? <sup>19</sup>**

| Levy of taxes | Entries absolute | Entries in% |
|---------------|------------------|-------------|
| No            | 6                | 15          |
| No entry      | 34               | 85          |

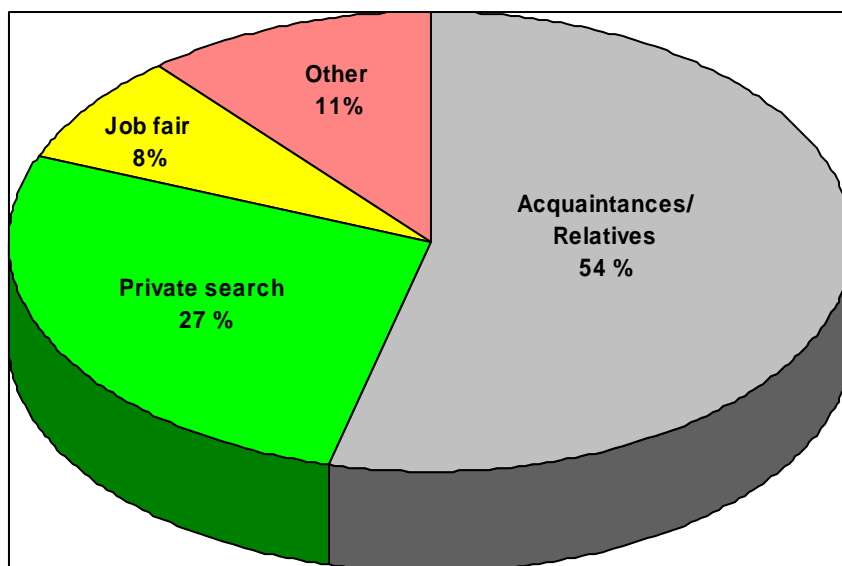
**Quotes**

„If one works with the government, everything is a little different; nobody knows how much state servants are earning“

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<sup>19</sup> No interviewee stated that taxes have to be paid

### Ways of job-seeking



| Way of job-seeking          | Entries absolute |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Acquaintances/Relatives     | 20               |
| Private search              | 10               |
| Job fair                    | 3                |
| Own initiative              | 2                |
| Asking at bazar             | 1                |
| Seeking manpower on its own | 1                |



## IX. Media

In this chapter the media environment is described. In this connection it was interesting to note that, according to interviewees, in every city different (regional) programs were broadcast.

### Is there television and does it cost something?

| Television                                    | Entries<br>absolute | Entries in % |
|---|---------------------|--------------|
| Yes, free of charge, without additional costs | 32                  | 80,0         |
| Yes, but no indication whether free of charge | 7                   | 17,5         |
| Had no TV                                     | 1                   | 2,5          |

### Known telecasts

The following programmes were listed:

- Itogi (News broadcast)
- Svoboda Slova (Discussion programme)
- Vremena (World politics)
- Bolschaja Stirka „Who will become a millionaire“
- Music and congratulations (on TV Itschkeria)
- Türnsch (Children´s serial with fairy tales)
- „Schdi Minja“ (Wait for me, in Russian, a telecast searching for people)
- Gelios
- Rukiat
- Seda
- Marial

### **Known journalists**

The following moderators of Russian and Chechen stations have been enumerated by interviewees:

- Kisiljov
- Schuster
- Vladimir Posner
- Malachov
- Jakubovsky
- Lalita
- Enemann

### **Known TV-channels**

The following channels have been named by interviewed people:

- RTR Planeta
- ORT 1
- NAUR Kanal
- NTV bzw. NTV+
- ORT
- Kanal

### **Known newspapers/journals**

Pravda, Itschkeria, Ivestija, Moskovskye Novosti, Druschba, Grosnenskij Rabotschi, Sportjournal, Vainach, Gaimoch, Vesti Gorsnova, Moskovskie Isvestia, Megapolis Moskva.

**Prices of newspapers** <sup>20</sup>

Journals (2 namings) cost either between 3 and 5 Roubles or between 20 and 30 Roubles. Several newspapers (no further indications) cost just a few kopecks (subunit of Rouble). From a total of 7 answers on newspaper prices there were 4 entries below 2 Roubles (1-2R, 1,5 R, 2x 2R), respectively, 3 entries above 2 Roubles (10 R, 3 R, 8-15R)

**Other remarks of interviewed people**

- Newspapers are brought from bazars in Russia and sold on markets in Chechnya.
- Very many newspapers available in Russian language, few in Chechen language.
- Every district had its own newspaper.
- In villages Russian newspapers only.
- Newspapers are hard to get.

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<sup>20</sup> Interviewed persons hardly mentioned prices of newspapers.





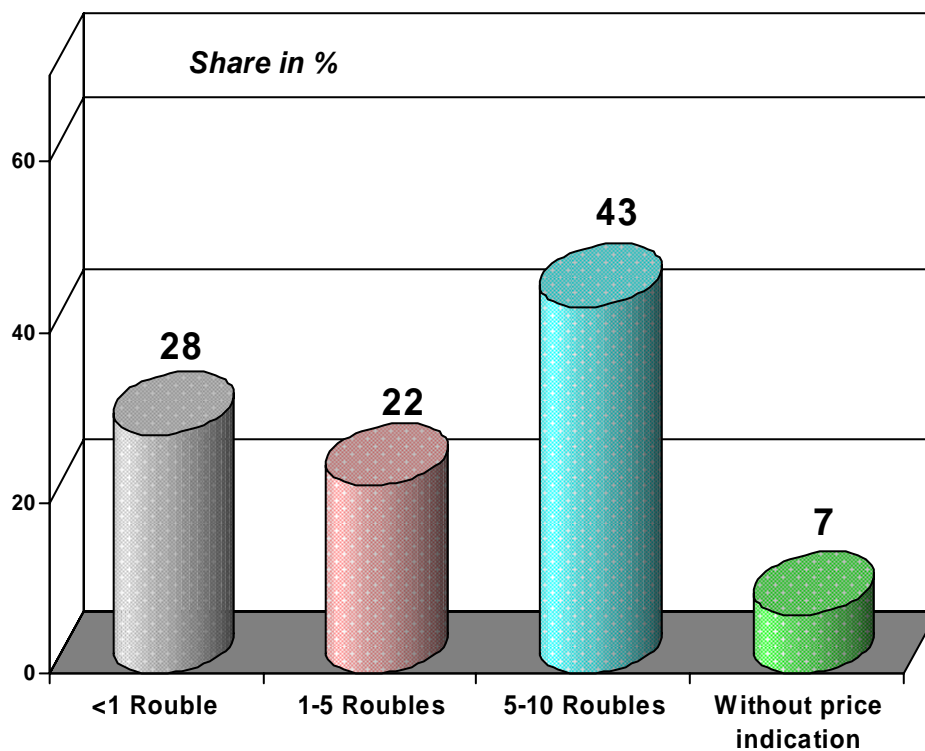
## X. Social structures

A central aspect and an indicator for a possible normalisation of the situation is the question, to what extent social structures like cafés and public venues are visited. During interviews it became apparent that cafés or tea-houses are principally not frequented by women.

### Are there cafés and/or public venues?

| Venues              | Entries absolute | Answers of interviewed people in |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Yes, many           | 32               | 80                               |
| Yes, few            | 6                | 15                               |
| No, none            | 0                | 0                                |
| Don't know/no entry | 2                | 5                                |

## How much costs a cup of tea/coffee?



| Costs for one cup of tea/coffee       | <1 Rouble<br>in % | 1-5<br>Roubles | 5-10<br>Roubles | Without price<br>indication in % |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Answers of interviewed people in<br>% | 28                | 22             | 43              | 7                                |

## Quotes

„Only people who have work, liked to go there. “

„Mostly people are having money problems and meet therefore just in the street, buy kernels/seeds and are getting together in a squat position, typical for the Caucasus and Central Asian areas.“

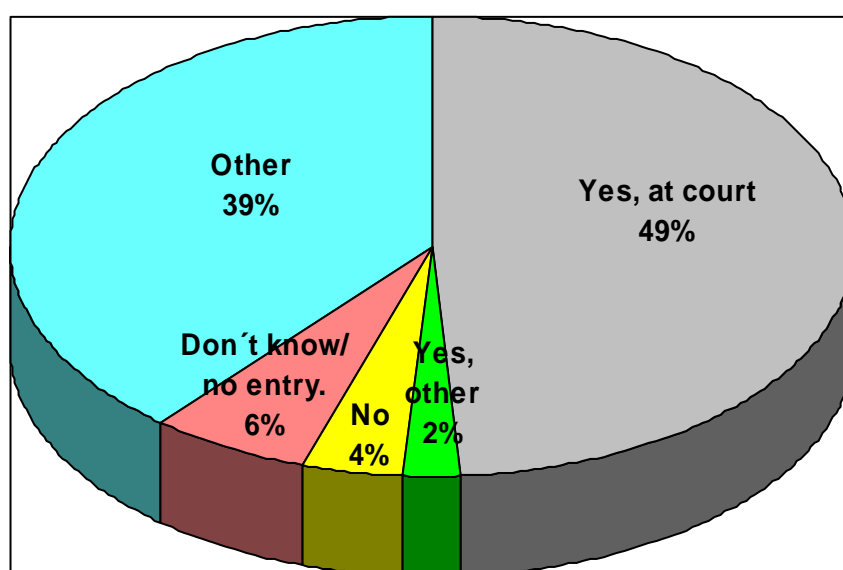
„Actually I never went to a café, there were always problems which I tried to avoid. “

„Women practically never went there, this was not done. “

## XI. Courts and police

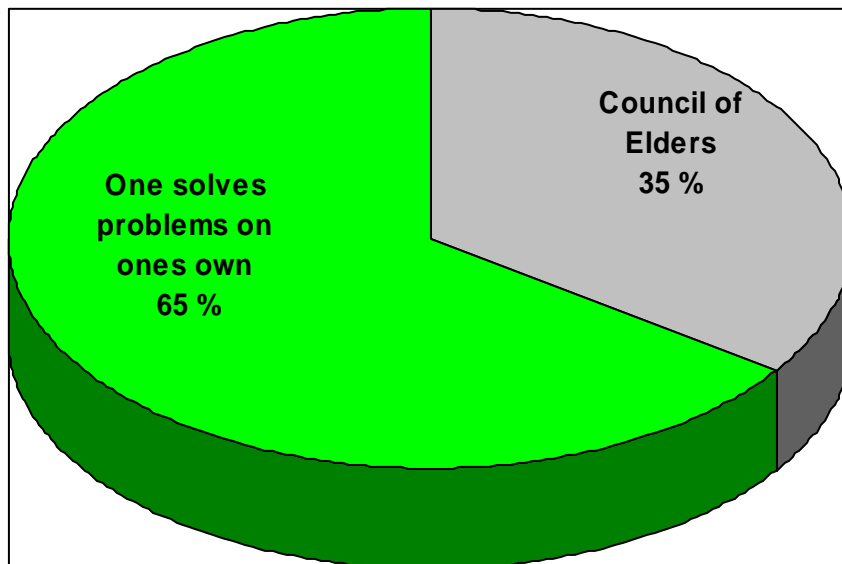
In this chapter civil courts and police are considered. It turned out that courts admittedly existed, however, interviewees stated that civil disputes were solved either among themselves or by consulting the Council of Elders. It is of interest that traffic police existed already in 2005 and even issued traffic tickets.

### Is it possible to sue a neighbour?



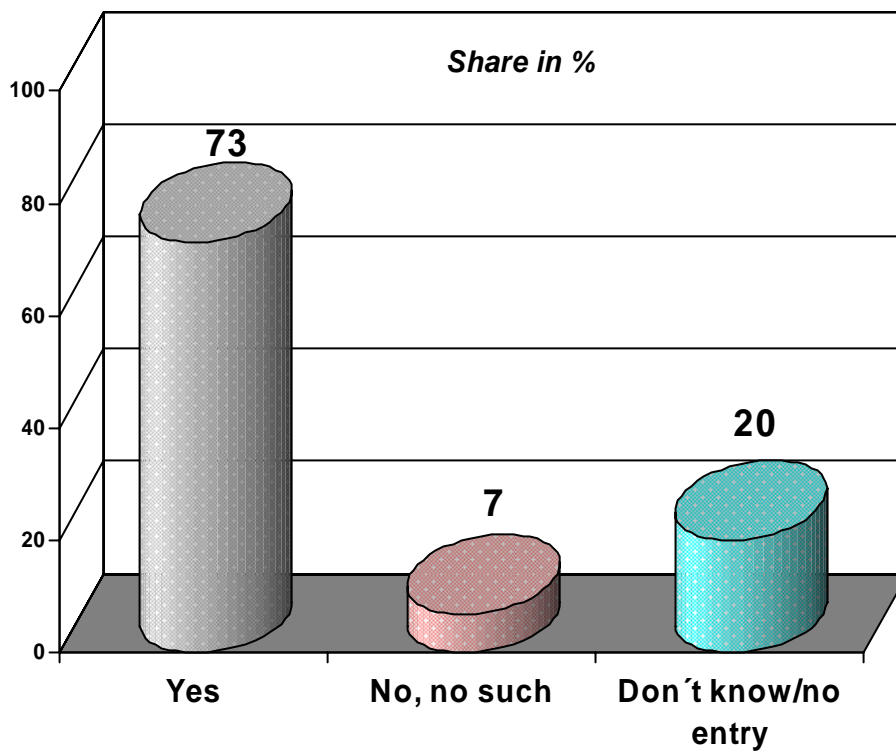
| Jurisdiction                          | Entries absolute |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Yes, at court                         | 29               |
| Other                                 | 23               |
| Don't know/no entry                   | 4                |
| No, does not exist                    | 2                |
| Yes, another institution (prosecutor) | 1                |

## Other courts and similar institutions



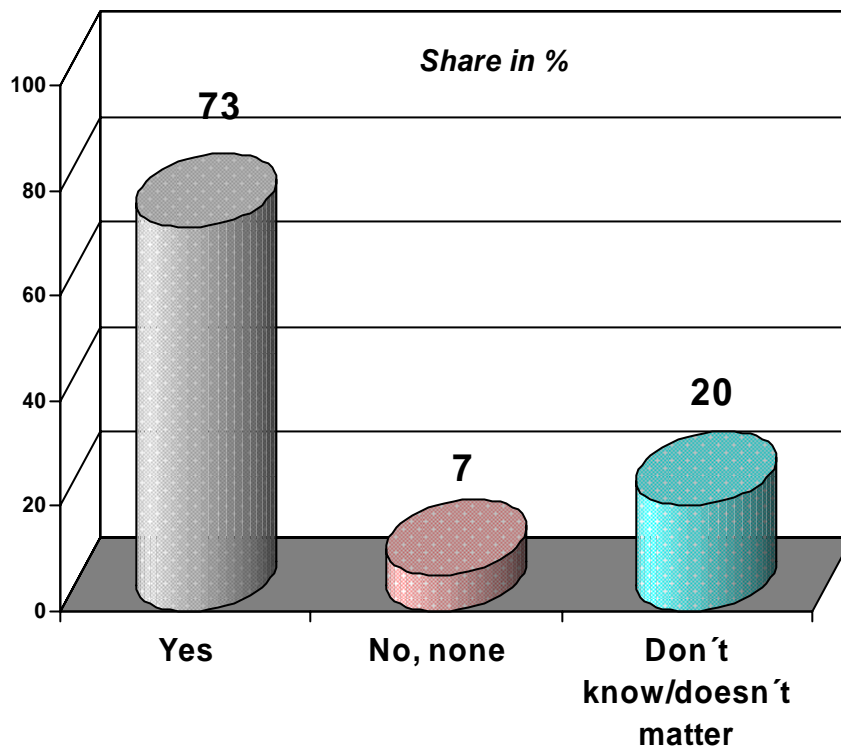
| Jurisdiction                     | Distribution absolute |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Council of Elders (Sharia rules) | 9                     |
| One solves problems on ones own  | 17                    |

**Are there pure traffic police officers?**



|                                    |     |             |                     |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------------|---------------------|
| (Pure) Traffic police              | Yes | No, no such | Don't know/no entry |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 73  | 7           | 20                  |

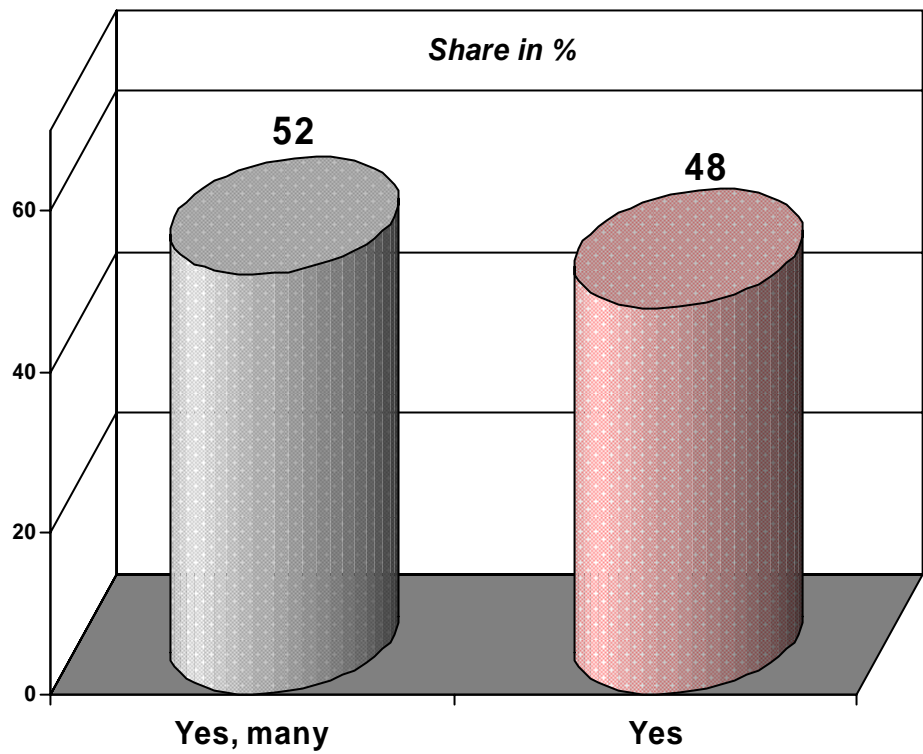
## Are traffic tickets being issued?



|                                    |     |          |                           |
|------------------------------------|-----|----------|---------------------------|
| Traffic tickets                    | Yes | No, none | Don't know/doesn't matter |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 73  | 7        | 20                        |

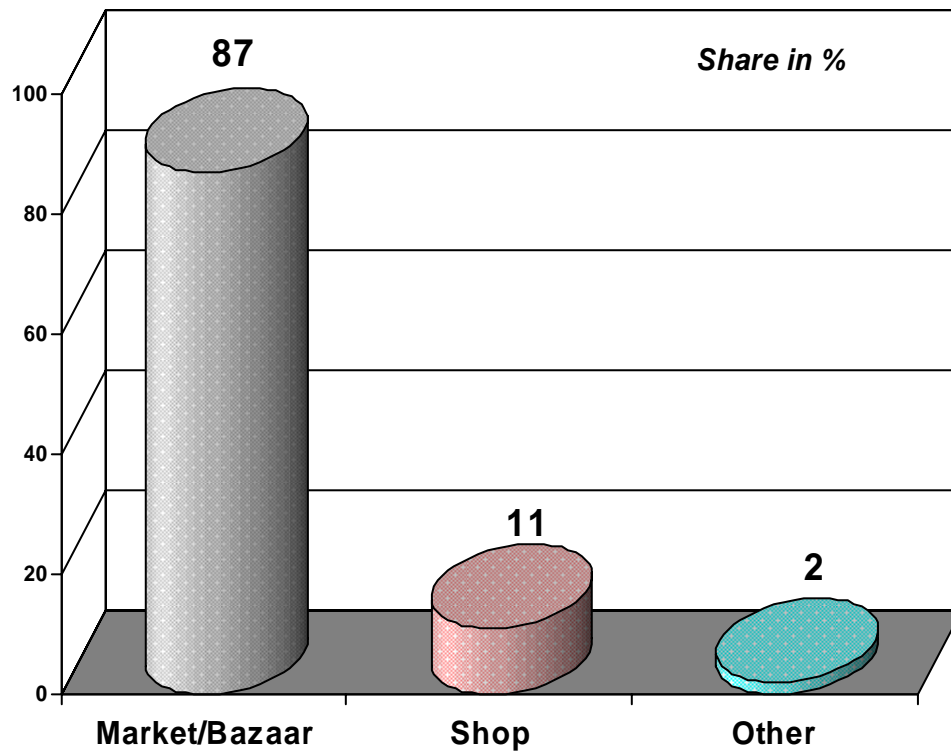
XII. Miscellaneous

Are checkpoints between villages/towns/districts?



|                                    |           |     |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| Checkpoints                        | Yes, many | Yes |
| Answers of interviewed people in % | 52        | 48  |

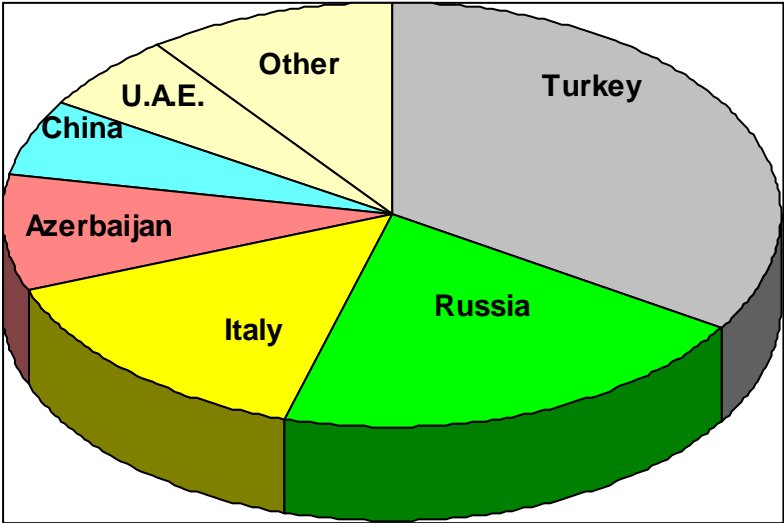
## Where clothing is bought?



|                                     |              |      |       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------|-------|
| Shopping possibilities for clothing | Market/Bazar | Shop | Other |
| Answers of interviewed people in %  | 87           | 11   | 2     |



Of which origin is the clothing?



| Countries of origin of purchased clothing | Entries absolute |
|---|------------------|
| Turkey                                    | 23               |
| Russia                                    | 14               |
| Italy                                     | 10               |
| Azerbaijan                                | 6                |
| China                                     | 4                |
| U.A.E. (United Arab Emirates)             | 4                |
| Poland                                    | 2                |
| France                                    | 2                |
| Sweden                                    | 1                |
| Iran                                      | 1                |
| Germany                                   | 1                |