

World Habitat Day Coordinator  
 Information Services Section  
 P.O. Box 30030  
 Nairobi 00100,  
 Kenya

## NOMINATION FORM

<b>Indicate if nomination is for:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Project</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Individual</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Organization</b>	
<b>Name of project/ organization</b>	Project “A safe city is a just city”, Stavropol City Administration
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<b>Short description of main achievements</b>	<p>Implementation of the project “A safe city is a just city” offers a complex approach to solving a problem of overcoming post-conflict situation and improving quality of life. Project’s activities were planned taking into consideration peculiarities of North-Caucasian Region with a great deal of cultures on the analysis base of the factors determining dynamics of regional ethno-political crisis and analysis of threats to regional security. They are aimed at solving a number of tasks of socio-economic orientation with a priority of ensuring safety to the residents of the city of Stavropol.</p> <p>Innovative approach to the project gave an opportunity to concentrate the potential of the city on ensuring economic, social and public safety and to get community to take part in solving that problem.</p> <p>Implementation of the project “A safe city is a just city” had the following impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- due to constructive dialogue between authorities and representatives of different ethnic diasporas and religious confessions it managed to create a tolerant situation in the city without conflicts and violence against the person. In 2000 in Stavropol 2811 personal crimes were registered according to the statistic data of law machinery compared with 1008 crimes in 2006. Thanks to active preventive work</li> </ul>

	<p>done among children and teenagers the number of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents has gone down sharply: from 817 in 2000 to 158 in 2006.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- city economic development indexes have improved greatly: taxes and other obligatory payments of the city enterprises have gone up 10 times for the period of project implementation. Real wages rate has increased two times. A high level of employment in the city has been reached.</li> <li>- city image has become much better, this fact resulted in investment volume increase in the social sphere of the city;</li> <li>- a sharp increase in construction market has been reached: Stavropol is not only a regional leader on the rate of setting housing into operation, but it outstripped other cities of Southern Federal Region;</li> <li>- social indexes have improved greatly: infant mortality rate has gone down, birth rate and expectancy life at birth have gone up;</li> <li>- index of spreading HIV in the city of Stavropol is the lowest in the south of Russia. The number of socially dangerous diseases such as tuberculosis, syphilis and hepatitis has reduced.</li> </ul> <p>All these effects in different spheres of vital life of the city prove the fact that Stavropol has chosen a right vector of development which may be considered an example of positive practice.</p>
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# **NOMINATION FOR THE HABITAT SCROLL OF HONOUR**

## **1. General information**

The city of Stavropol is located in the South of Russia and is on the list of Russian historical cities.

Judging by its geographical characteristics the city is a unique one, located between Europe and Asia, North and South, East and West.

Due to this feature Stavropol has always enjoyed an important geo-political role, which has been perfectly reflected in a very precise statement – Stavropol is the Gate to the Caucasus.

Stavropol is a relatively young city – it will be celebrating its 230th Anniversary this year. The Jubilee celebration will go under the motto Stavropol – City of Goodness and Justice.

The roots of the modern history of Stavropol date back to 1777, when the fortress in Azovo-Mozdokskaya defence-line was founded. Empress Ekaterina the Great, the famous Russian Commander, the Pro-Consul of Caucasus Ermolov were among those who “gave birth” to Stavropol. The city received a Greek name – City of Cross – to declare the Orthodox stance in the new territory in the South of Russia.

With the grace of the Lord Stavropol has gone through wars and revolutions, as well as has overcome the conflicts of the modern history, still preserving its unique spirituality.

The continuity of historical and cultural traditions is one of the basics for the city’s steady development, which also ensures its safety. This is why no institution promoting preservation and development of regional cultural traditions has been shut down in Stavropol. The level of financing allocated to the development of culture is increasing year after year.

Nowadays Stavropol is rightly considered not only administrative, but also the largest industrial, scientific and cultural center of the North Caucasus.

This is a municipal unit with local self-government.

As of April 2007 the population of Stavropol amounts to 360,6 thousand people.

This is an industrial city with a well-developed infrastructure, steadily developing banking business and active housing construction.

Stavropol has diversified industry including hi-tech enterprises. The economic basis involves 400 large-, medium- and small-scale enterprises. The leading industries are processing and machine-building. Stavropol exports its products to 20 countries abroad.

The present-day economy of Stavropol could be described as steadily developing. For a number of years there have developed favourable investment conditions, which has led to an increase of investment into the social sphere.

The well-developed educational system of Stavropol, with its 149 educational institutions (20 of those being Universities), has made it possible to provide highest quality training to specialists for various areas of human activity.

Despite its high industrial level of development Stavropol does not at all look “all chimneys and plants”. It is a cosy and comfortable place looking more like a green island (App. 1). For a number of years Stavropol has lived under the order according to which every economically-significant unit involved into the construction of social and cultural facilities, as well as those constructing blocks of flats and just detached private housing, shall follow the criteria for comfortable living conditions.

## **2. Description of the project.**

Stavropol has borders with nine other republics of North Caucasus: Ossetia, Kabardino-Balkaria, Dagestan, Chechnya, Ingushetia, Kalmykia, Karachai-Circassia. Due to the social and political changes in Russia that took place in the beginning of the 1990-s, the Region became a “zone of instability” and “local ethnic and confessional conflicts and tension”.

These processes were reflected in numerous military conflicts in the territory of Chechnya and Dagestan, as well as in many acts of terror – both in the republics above-mentioned and in the adjacent territories including Stavropol Region.

Taking into account the close location of trouble spots and the multi-national population of Stavropol (App. 2), and given the migration influx coming from the conflict zones, the situation might have turned into a global ethnic and confessional conflict, which would not be limited by Stavropol only, yet would spread over the entire South of Russia to go further around the territory of the Russian Federation.

The social-economic situation was aggravated by the general crisis in the Russian economy during the perestroika times, and which drew even worse such negative social phenomena as drug and alcohol abuse and personal crime.

An acute shortage of housing, deterioration of life and constant stress resulted in an increased level of morbidity prevalence and worsening of demographic situation (App. 3).

Given all these facts, from the middle of the 1990-s the Administration of Stavropol has attached highest importance to the measures aimed at ensuring safety in the broadest meaning of this word, and reducing tension due to various conflicts.

In 2005 President Putin in his annual Address to the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation stated the urgency of ensuring safety in the South of Russia and establishing there the values based on the principles of liberty and justice, also mentioning that combat against crime would take new approaches.

One of such newer approaches to ensuring safety in Stavropol includes the development and adoption of a target programme “Safe Stavropol”.

The measures within the programme “Safe Stavropol” (App. 4) include three streamlines: anti-terror activities, prevention and elimination of any human-caused industrial emergencies, and social security and law and order.

The unique feature about the programme is that it employs a totally new approach (App. 5) with coordination of all the law enforcement and administrative institutions.

The technical part of the programme is also of some interest. It has allowed to enforce control over passes to the city and to build special terminals to take under control all the people and vehicles coming. There is also a database being developed, which will include all those coming to Stavropol, with security cameras installed at railway and bus stations, as well as at large cross-roads, markets, and other places where many people come together. They are connected to the electronic map of the city, thus making it possible to take the measures necessary in the event of any emergency.

Stavropol city administration's initiative on taking additional measures aimed at guaranteeing security was supported by D.N.Kozak, Plenipotentiary representative of the President of the Russian Federation in South Federal Region.

The programme has been developed for the years 2005-2007 and will require funding both from various levels of the budget and from non-budget sources, totaling 818 mln Roubles.

While the programme is being run, people of Stavropol are informed concerning the actions to be taken in case of emergency and measures aimed at terrorism prevention. There have been local groups established to check living and other facilities in order to prevent terrorist activity; alarm and fire systems have been established in social institutions in order to inform people of any emergency; educational and social institutions now have guards and are equipped with so-called "alarm buttons"; special measures taken to enforce control over migration.

In the end of 2006 training courses on Civil Safety were in order to teach leaders and specialists of various local institutions how to help people survive in case of and natural or man-caused emergency (App. 6).

The programme "Safe Stavropol" also pays due attention to traffic safety.

In order to ensure safety in Stavropol with its the multi-national population, a special Consulting Council has been established at Mayor's Office, which joins together representatives of various ethnic diasporas and religious groups, thus making them to maintain contacts with Stavropol City Administration.

The "Safety Concept for Stavropol" has been developed to ensure identity of the policy conducted by the economic and social structures (App. 7).

This strategy is one of the important elements within the programme "A safe city is a just city" was laid in 1996, when Stavropol began to participate in the project "Healthy Cities", while trying to reduce tension and unite the local community, thus preventing the conflict from expanding (App. 8).

There are several streamlines followed by the project in Stavropol: examination of environment, epidemiologic analysis of morbidity rate, social-economic conditions, financial and social infrastructure, life styles, etc (App. 9).

Being well aware that many crimes are due to social insecurity, the latter giving rise to alcoholism and drug abuse, as well as many other negative social phenomena, Administration of Stavropol conducts social policy in the framework

of the project “Healthy City”, which would lead to stable need for healthy life styles.

The first step towards the aim is developing continuous and stable work on social conflict prevention and social tension relief. The way towards the aim has been largely facilitated due to special long-term programmes for assisting the socially vulnerable groups of people.

There have also been several target programmes launched, which aim at improving and development of medical assistance, healthcare, socially adverse phenomena prevention (App. 10).

Due to the programmes in question, thousands of children and adults are involved in the process of drug/alcohol and tobacco abuse prevention. Local specialists have developed methods for providing training to teachers, doctors, and just volunteers in the area of preventive practice of negative social phenomena.

In 2005 Stavropol became part of the International Non-Profit Organisation “European Cities Against Drugs”. In 2006 Administration of Stavropol established a special unit for interdepartmental coordination of anti-drug activities. This unit has developed and launched the programme “INdependence” (App. 11).

Taking into account the fact that the highest efficiency of all the social and economic programmes could be achieved with common unity and local people willing to achieve new life standards free from poverty and hatred, the next step taken by Administration of Stavropol is the measures towards strengthening the democratic basics.

Administration started dealing with the issue through a social experiment, which was a unique one in Russia, back then in 2003. The point of that was that, in order to establish the prospects for the economic and social development, Administration turned to citizens for ideas suggesting they participate in the working out of the Five-year Development plan of the city of Stavropol.

Local people responded with 52,000 of ideas, and this cooperation between the local community and Administration made it possible for the latter to determine the right priorities in economy, social policy and safety issues. The “People’s” plan (App. 12) has become the tool that helped everyone build a social model of the city that serves the interests of people, improving their living conditions and ensuring safety.

In order to ensure safety and urgent assistance, a Rescue Service has been established (App. 13). This has become one of the first rescue units in the Region funded from the local budget.

The project “A safe city is a just city” is a long term one, so it takes annual monitoring of the measures taken within the project (App. 14).

### **3. Main partners**

The analysis of efficiency of the work conducted by the law enforcement bodies protecting commoners’ rights and freedoms and ensuring safety has shown that this is in direct dependence with the efficient work of the authorities. Therefore, the representatives of the law enforcement bodies have expressed their

support to the local Administration's initiative on post-conflict recovery and improving life standards. Administration of Stavropol also enjoys support from citizens, NGOs (those including ethnic and religious groups), business circles, who have assumed more and more of civil responsibility under the new conditions.

As for the measures on establishing safe milieu, which is part of the programme "Healthy Cities", Stavropol has received support from other Russian cities-members of the Russian network of the project, namely Izhevsk, Cheboksary, Cherepovets, Novocheboksarsk, Kinel-Cherkassy, etc. also enjoying support of the Russian Centre of Project Facilitation and the WHO European Bureau for the project "Healthy Cities".

#### **4. Impact**

The implementation of the project "A safe city is a just city" involves a comprehensive approach to solving issues related to resolving the post-conflict situation and life standard improvement. The events within the project take into account the unique multicultural nature of the North Caucasus region based on the analysis of the factors that influence the dynamics of the regional ethno-political crisis, as well as factors affecting regional security, and are aimed at solving a number of socio-economic issues, placing due priority on security.

The innovative approach has made it possible to concentrate the strong points of the city around the issues of economic and social security, involving various circles of local people into the process of problem solving.

Significant achievements in economic indices of socio-economic development are among the results gained due to the project "A safe city is a just city".

The achievements in various spheres of human activities witness that Stavropol has chosen the right streamline, which might well serve a role model of good practice on life standard improvement and security enhancement.

##### ***Impact in combat against personal crime***

Despite some stability in the political situation in the North Caucasus that could be accounted for by the end of the anti-terrorist military campaign in Chechnya, the region yet remains the "knot" of Russia and is a place that extremists will most often aim at. Every third crime committed in Stavropol Region could be qualified as a grave one. During that, as reported by Head Department for Internal Affairs of Stavropol Region, while the crime rate goes up in the general, there is no serious crime in Stavropol (App. 15).

In the last two years the level of juvenile delinquency in Stavropol has decreased by 14 %. The number of homeless children has gone down by 20 %.

##### ***Impact in the sphere of traffic safety***

The number of traffic accidents with human casualties has decreased by half in the last five years: from 808 cases in 2004 to 391 in 2006.

The number of human losses in traffic accidents has also gone down significantly – 218 in 2000 vs. 46 in 2006.

### ***Impact in the sphere of ethnic conflicts***

There are around twenty national-cultural centres and NGOs. The adequate measures taken by the local Administration in developing tolerance towards representatives of various ethnic groups was well demonstrated during the events that took place in May-June, 2007, when some destructive forces failed to follow the “scenario” that took place in the City of Kondopoga, involving massacre and racial trouble. The message adopted by representatives Members of Consulting Council on National-Ethnic Relations of Administration of Stavropol makes a perfect proof to this.

### ***Economic impact***

The economic indices in Stavropol have improved (App. 16): tax and other obligatory payments made by the local organisations have increased ten-fold in the last ten years, while the actual level of salary has doubled. A high level of employment has been achieved as well, with the minimum unemployment rate that ensures balance between demand and supply of the human resources in the labour market.

Due to the measures on ensuring safety the image of the city has changed. Stavropol is no longer considered a risky zone for business, which has led to more investment into the local economy and social sphere. Today Stavropol has fifty enterprises with foreign investment that are successfully functioning. Besides, large foreign investors have begun investing into large-scale construction (housing and catering establishments).

A big breakthrough has also been achieved in the construction market, where Stavropol is not only the regional leader, yet it also is far ahead of other cities in South Federal District.

Earlier public opinion polls showed that up to 40 % of the population would like to leave Stavropol.

### ***Social impact***

Now Stavropol is running twenty two comprehensive programmes aimed at post-conflict recovery and life standard improvement. Owing to those the infant death rate has been brought down significantly, with the birth rate and life expectancy going up (App. 17).

Stavropol has one of the lowest HIV rate in the South of Russia, as well as shows a decrease in the rate of socially dangerous diseases, such as tuberculosis, syphilis, hepatitis.

In the period from 2005 to 2007 only there have been over ten facilities built in the sphere of social welfare; two blocks of flats for those employed in governmental organisations have been put into operation, where the owners had to pay half of the cost only.

Since 2005 infants have received insurance at the expense of the local budget. Every year there are some funds in the local budget allocated to provide assistance to the needy, while the volume of the funding is increasing constantly.

### ***Impact in the city management***

Considerable changes have been achieved in the sphere of housing and communal services, too. They pay due attention to major repairs of buildings,



equipment renovation, introduce newer technological solutions. In 2006 the Municipal Enterprise “Vodokanal”, for instance renewed chloratory equipment, which improved the quality of water supplied to homes. The enterprise has also employed new methods of water-pipe construction, thus ensuring better and safer water supply. The enterprise in question also employs advanced technology for water sewage treatment.

The JSC “Stavropolgorgas” has renewed its equipment and networks in order to avoid any accidents in gas supply.

The Municipal Enterprise “Gorelectroset” also employs newer technology when constructing new power-supply lines, thus reducing the line-vulnerability by 15 %.

The JSC “Teploset” has conducted re-construction of some boiling houses and heat-supply stations aimed at increase of reliability and heat-supply quality.

### ***Environmental issues***

The construction complex of Stavropol is gradually shifting towards employing newer technology with environmentally safe construction materials. The modernisation of industrial enterprises and communal services has made it possible to lower significantly the level of noise and pollution.

There is also steady work conducted on plant and green preservation. In 2006, 6 mln RUB were assigned from the budget for development and reconstruction of the “green image” of Stavropol, while in 2007 this figure will go up to 7 mln RUB. There is also regular monitoring of the environment conducted.

## **5. Sustainability**

The need for protection from any unfavourable impact is the need for safety, which is the basic need both for an individual and for human groups.

The urgency of this issue and the determination of the local Administration is reflected in the project “A safe city is a just city”. Stavropol is the only city in the North Caucasus that has a Security Concept. Today the ideas of safety are to be found in every strategic document adopted in Stavropol, which guarantees their implementation. Besides, there are comprehensive studies being conducted into such issues like safety terrorism combat: rational natural resource use and environment protection; epidemic monitoring; diagnostics and treatment of serious infectious diseases, as well as natural and human-made disasters forecast.

The project sustainability is ensured through Stavropol’s active participation in various international organisations, and the aim of that is stable economic development.

This sustainability is also ensured with civil support. Various NGOs offer their assistance in implementing the development strategies that have been adopted, and they also suggest their own peculiar ways of resolving the urgent issues. The local Administration also conducts municipal grant contests, which are held on an annual basis.

## **6. Transferability and upscaling**

The successful results gained within the project “A safe city is a just city” has been repeatedly presented at various regional, national and international conferences and meetings. The methods are now employed by other administrations in Russia. Now there has been work started that is aiming at establishing a network of healthy cities in the South of Russia. For that purpose Stavropol hosted the conference “Healthy Cities” in 2006 (App. 18).

Administration of Stavropol has always been involved into active cooperation with the International Assembly of Capitals and Cities (IAC) and has participated in many social projects and programmes launched by the organisation in question. With the support from IAC, in 2005 Stavropol hosted the international scientific conference “Cities and Social Assistance” (App. 19).

Under the decision of Head of Stavropol, scientific conferences issues related to safety, involving the leading regional and local scientists, law enforcement authorities, representatives from various religious and national organisations, as well as leaders of different administrative departments, have been held on an annual basis since 2005 (App. 20, 21).

The web-site of Administration of Stavropol (App. 22) and the chapter “Security” in the site in question provides a possibility to conduct an open dialogue with Stavropolities, people from adjacent republics, as well as with those representing other regions of Russia.

In the meantime, Stavropol Region as a whole is still in stagnation and is virtually in the bottom of the list, according to its social-economic stability. This is why Mayor of Stavropol Dmitry Kuzmin has suggested that the positive experience on overcoming post-conflict situations, gained in Stavropol, should be expanded onto the entire region. Based on the analysis of the regional “trigger areas” and “growth areas”, and also taking into account the suggestions from a group of the leading scientists, the programme “Just Region” has been developed, which received support and approval from the regional Duma members.

## **7. Innovation**

Stavropol was one of the first cities in Russia to suggest a comprehensive approach to resolving safety issues in all the spheres, based on a scientific analysis of the current situation.

During the implementation of the initiative, innovative approaches have been employed, which are based on the most advanced international achievements. This is the first time in the history of the municipality, when a single programme included effort and funding to ensure local people’s security, thus making it possible to allocate funding for that.

The results of the programme “Safe Stavropol” are annually discussed at various inter-regional conferences, which make it possible to enlarge the range of problems that receive financial support.

The programme “Safe Stavropol” is the first one to implement the idea of ensuring municipal security through the specially established municipal security company “Centre”. The company “Centre” employs 700 persons, providing security services to over 80 institutions of culture, healthcare, and education. The funding allocated to the service in 2007 amounts to over 5 mln. RUB.

As for the work conducted within the project “Healthy Cities”, Stavropol is the leader in implementing public safety policy, while the methodological approaches employed are actively introduced in other Russian cities.

Experts of the international organisation “European Cities Against Drugs” have pointed at strong points about the mechanism of implementation of the programme “INdependence”. And the fact that it is not executive bodies but the local authorities which are closer to the population that implement the programme, has been mentioned as innovative Russian method. Besides, the establishment of a special department for coordinating anti-drug campaign has also been pointed at as good practice.

## **8. Recognition of the initiative**

The innovative experience of Stavropol Administration has been acknowledged and received support from the local population.

During the inter-regional conferences on safety issues approval to the initiative “A safe city is a just city” was also expressed from the local and regional scientific communities. The announcement of the results of the initiative “Safe Stavropol” at various scientific conferences makes it possible to gain feedback and response on the programme, as well as to receive suggestions on its further implementation, making the municipality’s activities transparent. All the suggestions submitted are taken into account when annual plans for the programme implementation are developed.

The innovative experience of Stavropol on developing safe and healthy milieu has also received acknowledgement by WHO. In 2006 Stavropol was accredited by the organisation in question. As for the time being, this has been granted to Izhevsk, Cherepovets, Novocheboksarsk, and Kinel-Cherkassy only (App. 23).

The special programme “INdependence” was assessed by the international organisation “European Cities Against Drugs” and given recommendations concerning further activities.

The programme “A safe city is a just city” has stood the test of time, proving sustainable as stavropolities are happy nowadays and are looking forward to the future.

**A list of annexes  
to the presentation of the city of Stavropol  
for the nomination to the Habitat Scroll of Honour, 2007**

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## Ethnic structure of population of the City of Stavropol

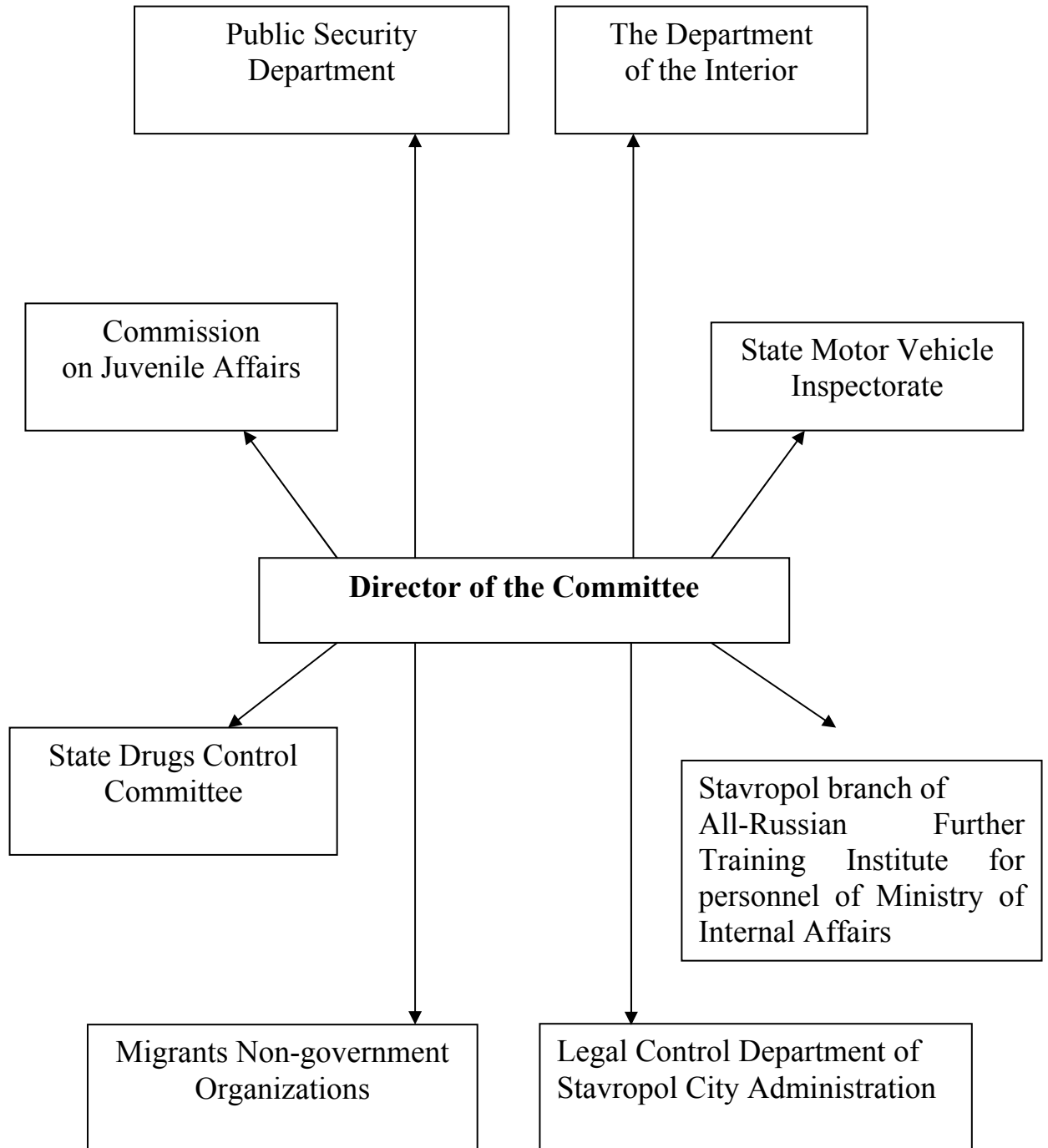
<b>Nationality</b>	<b>% from the total population of the City of Stavropol</b>
Russians	88,7
Armenians	4,3
Ukrainians	1,6
Greeks	0,6
Karachais	0,4
Belorussians	0,4
Azerbaijanians	0,4
Tatars	0,3
Georgians	0,3
Chechens	0,3
Lezgins	0,2
Dargins	0,2
Ossets	0,2

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>% from the total population of the City of Stavropol</b>
Circassians	0,2
Germans	0,2
Nogays	0,1
Turkmens	0,1
Abazins	0,1
Jewry	0,1
Avars	0,1
Koreans	0,1
Ingushes	0,1
Kabardins	0,1
Laktsins	0,1
Kalmuks	0,1
Other nationalities	0,8

## Demographic losses in Stavropol region over a period of 1991 – 2001

	<b>Approximate Number</b>	<b>Death-toll</b>	<b>Wounded, injured</b>	<b>Hostages</b>
<b>Acts of terrorism</b>	19	177	721	2847
<b>Conflicts</b>	7	4	30	0
<b>Crimes</b>	39	58	27	15
<b>Catastrophes</b>	2	52	0	0
<b>Casualties in the areas of military operations beyond the bounds of Stavropol region</b>	6	14	5	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>2893</b>

**Work group for public security policy**





### **Civil Safety Courses of the City of Stavropol**

Civil Safety Courses of the City of Stavropol was established in accordance with the Order of Mayor of Stavropol from 13.11.2006 № 3786 “About establishment of the organization department “Civil Safety Courses of the City of Stavropol” as a part of municipal department “Rescue Service” of the City of Stavropol”

### **Class of Civil Safety Courses of the City of Stavropol**



At the Civil Safety Courses of the City of Stavropol officials and specialists from different organizations (institutions, enterprises) are trained for civil safety, population and territory protection against natural and man-caused emergency situations.

Annually more than 400 people are studied at the Civil Safety Courses of the City of Stavropol.



The main attention in specialists training is focused on transferring of practical skills in the field of civil safety organization, population and territory protection against natural and man-caused emergency situations.

## Training at the Civil Safety Courses of the City of Stavropol

№	Category of trainees	Trained to July 25, 2007	
		According to plan	In fact
<b>1.</b>	<b>Heads of Part-time Wrecking Services:</b>		
1.1.	Searching departments	16	18
1.2.	Fire fighting services	33	37
1.3.	Engineering departments	14	6
1.4.	Automobile services	2	-
1.5.	Defence and evacuation of cultural values departments	2	-
1.6.	Medical services	4	7
<b>Total:</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Heads of summer health-improving camps of general educational institutions of the City of Stavropol</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Heads of small organizations (institutions, enterprises) of the City of Stavropol</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Heads of civil defence trainings at organizations (institutions, enterprises) of the City of Stavropol</b>	-	-
<b>5.</b>	<b>Primary school teachers of general educational institutions of the City of Stavropol</b>	-	-
<b>Total (according to given categories)</b>		<b>124</b>	<b>141</b>

### **Basic principles of the programme “Healthy cities”**

- Priority of safety and healthy issues in planning the activities of all the sectors/departments;
- Vertical and horizontal integration, long-term and efficient coordination of all programmes, projects and activities of different status and branches;
- Participation in the programme implementation of all community groups, branches of power and social institutions;
- Creation of equal possibilities for health development and ensuring security for vulnerable groups of the population first of all (pregnant women, unemployed, migrants and others).

### **The target programmes “Substance Abuse Prevention”, “Children of Risk Group”, and “Health at Workplace”**

The principal purpose of the programme “**Substance Abuse Prevention**” is training work with children and adolescents and work in clubs in order to help them develop adequate moral principles towards alcohol, tobacco, drugs and other substances and prevention of drugs use.

This work has been conducted by medical employees together with people from local administrative departments, police, and specialists from “Medical Prevention Centre”.

Programme “**Children of Risk Group**” is the continuation of the social assistance measures provided to children in Stavropol aimed at developing legal, organisational and economic conditions in order to support personality development, child and youth movements, also preventing child neglect and juvenile delinquency. Aimed at more effective programme realization efficient headquarters, hot lines, helplines were established at municipal Administrations of the city.

All the information on homeless children and adolescents is coordinated by the inter-departmental committee for minors’ affairs and their rights protection at Administration of Stavropol.

Programme “**Health at Workplace**” is aimed at the development of social partnership, labour protection and industrial injury/professional disease rate reduction and professional diseases prevention. Nowadays the sum spent on ensuring safe labour conditions has gone up – from 480 RUB per person in 2001 to 1402 RUB in 2006, which in three-fold.

### Target programme “INdependence”

Being one of an active member of the International organization ECAD (programme European cities against drugs) the city of Stavropol initiated implementation of its own programme “Municipal target programme “Independence” for 2007-2009”.

The programme is aimed at increasing effectiveness of anti-drugs measures and creating complex system of drugs prevention. The programme got a positive expert conclusion of ECAD. It's planned to finance 11 mln roubles for its implementation.

**Rescue Service of the City of Stavropol****Financing**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total (roubles)</b>	<b>For equipment (roubles)</b>
<b>2003</b>	6 973 881	1 012 023
<b>2004</b>	9 369 405	1 571 423
<b>2005</b>	11 507 000	6 478 343
<b>2006</b>	11 892 442	3 219 630
<b>2007</b>	16 036 000	2 349 000

From 2003 to 2007 it has been acquired six survival cars, an automatic ladder “Magirus” at a total sum of 4 568 000 roubles and modern survival equipment at a total sum of 2 161 000 roubles for more effective and seasonable aid for the population.

Realization of the tasks of the Rescue Service is a responsibility of the personnel who has been prepared for working in case of emergency. It includes qualified rescuers, persons on duty, rescue-doctors and psychologists.

The rescue service consists of four main subdivisions: Rescue-search Party, common Dispatcher Service, Information Centre, City Governing Mobile Station of the Chairman of the Commission on Extreme situations in the city.

### Statistics of Rescue Service work

<b>Year</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>Number of applications</b>	9500	11500	12200	13100	14000
<b>Number of applications fulfilled</b>	4600	4900	5000	5100	5600
<b>Saved</b>	1000	1200	1250	1600	1643
<b>Psychological help</b>	600	614	640	660	700
<b>Saved from suicide</b>	10	28	27	31	39
<b>Work of rescuers at traffic accidents</b>	132	153	164	201	234
<b>False calls</b>	140	199	110	72	32



## **Experience of work in case of emergency**

Powerful flood happened in the village Barsukovskaya at night on the 21<sup>st</sup> of June, 2002.

Rescuers from Rescue Service went to the area of disaster. They evacuated more than 400 people from flooded area, built up a tent village for people who suffered from flood and provided for humanitarian help.

As a result of their work six rescuers were awarded medals of the Government of Russia “For saving perishing people”, the others got money prizes and gratitude letters from the Head of the City of Stavropol.

They were not only people who did their best liquidating consequences of flood.

The complex programme of the United system of City Governing Dispatcher Service showed good results. Due to this programme there was no single person missed, and all the relatives of the suffered people could receive the information they needed during 40 seconds.

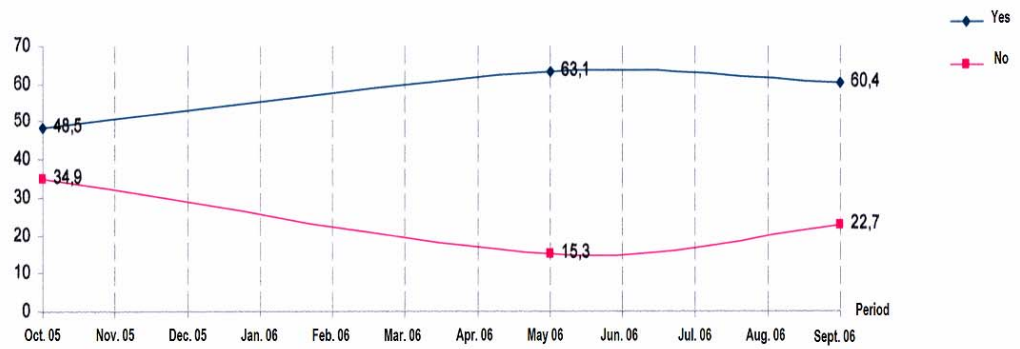
## **Appendix 14**

# **Safety state independent monitoring of the City of Stavropol**

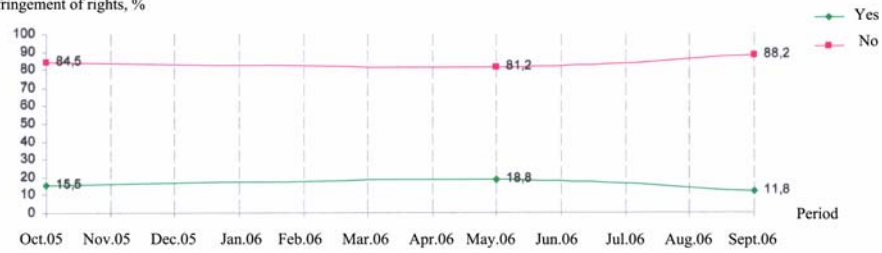
**Data 2005 and 2006**

Do you think, that the problem of interethnic relations is one of the major to provide safety in the City of Stavropol?

Assessment of interpersonal relations  
%



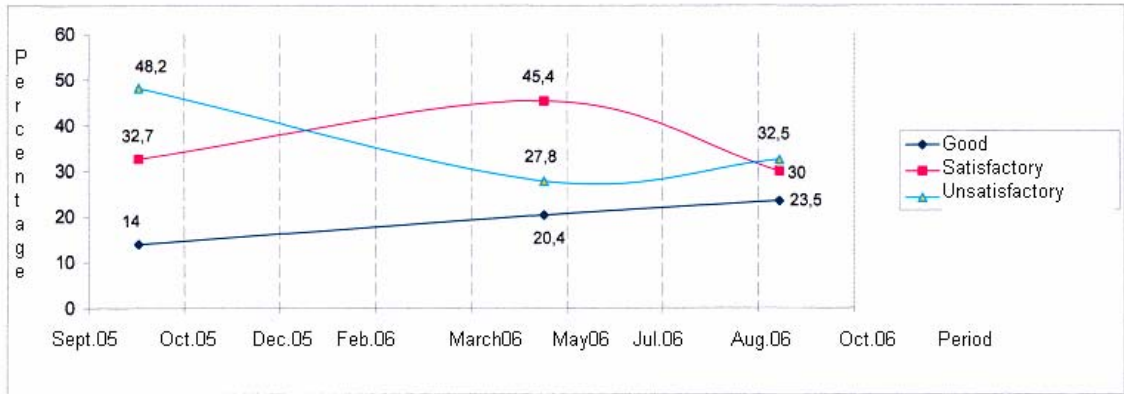
Did you happen to undergo the infringement of the rights because of your nationality?  
Infringement of rights, %



Give your assessment of the municipal government work in the field of ensuring employment to residents of the City of Stavropol.



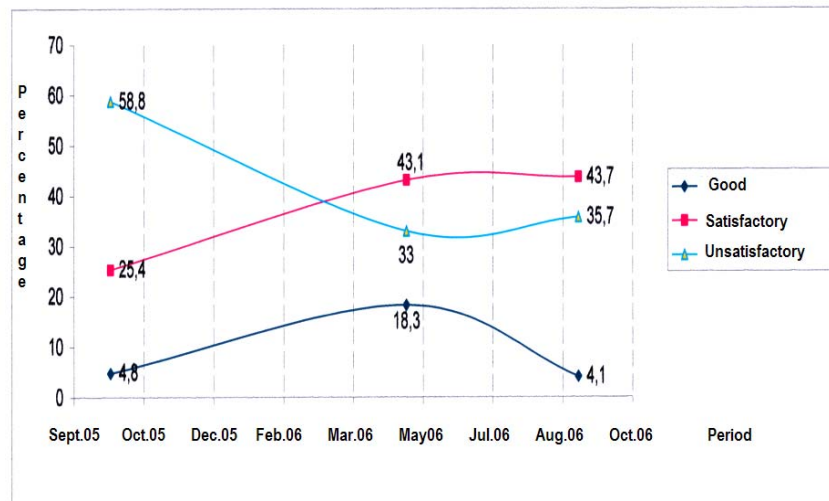
Give your assessment of municipal government work in the field of environmental protection



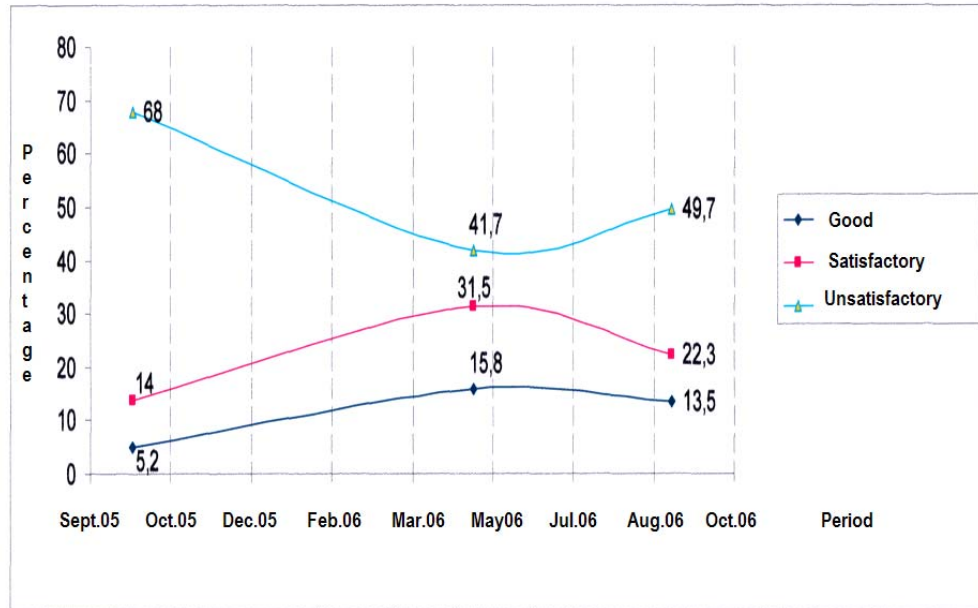
Give your assessment of the municipal government work in the field of lowering the criminality rate



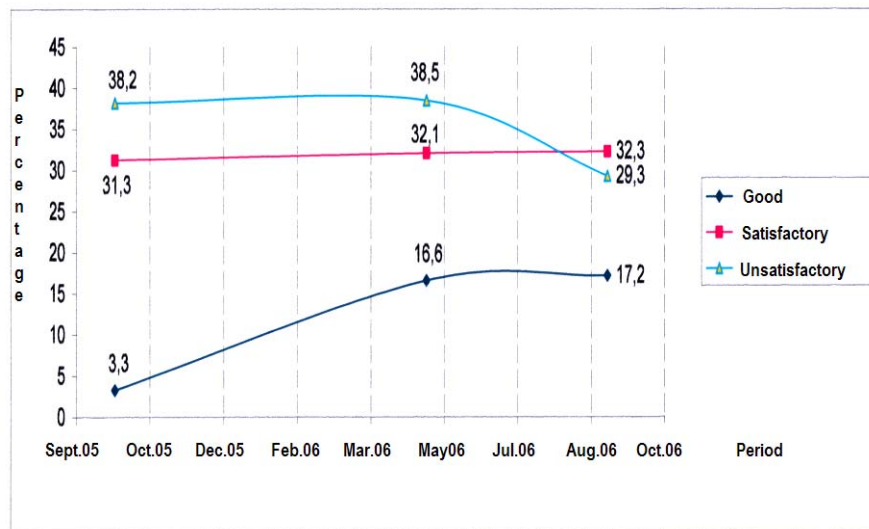
Give your assessment of the municipal government work in the field of social security.



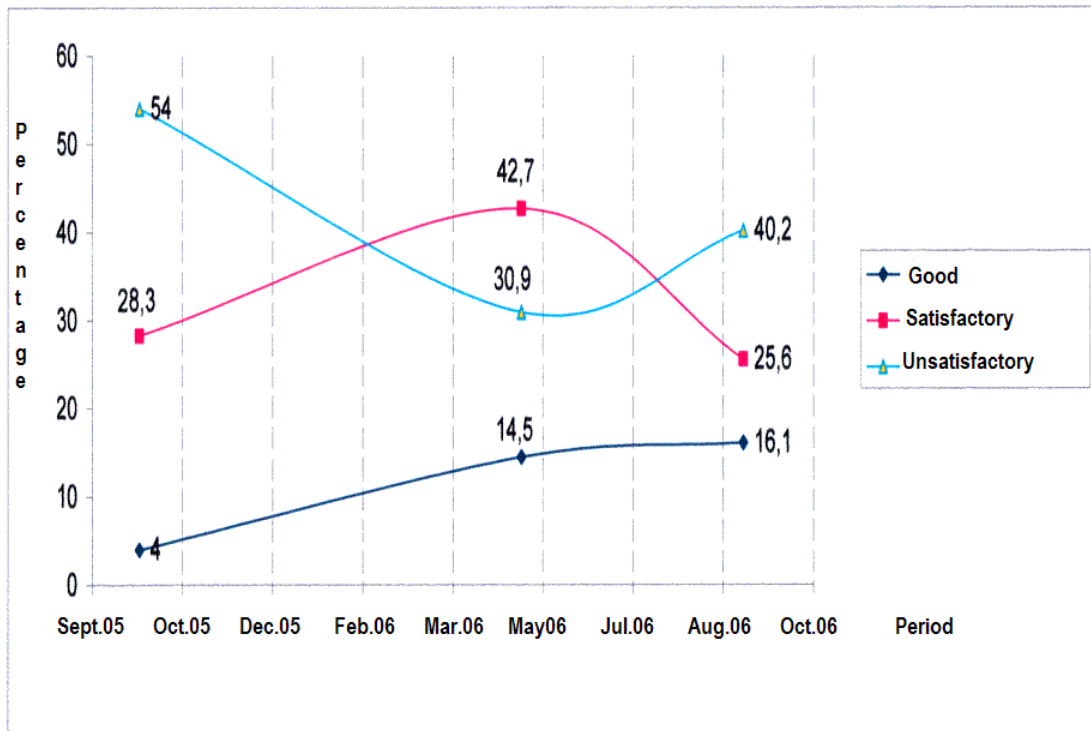
Give your assessment of the municipal government work in the field of lowering the corruption rate



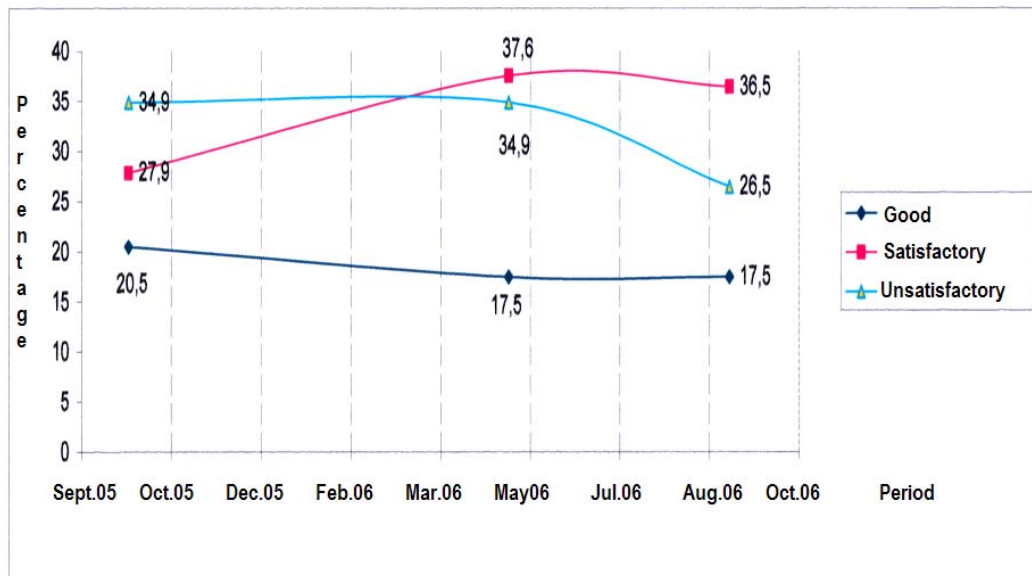
Give your assessment of the municipal government work in the field of interethnic problems settlement



Give your assessment of the municipal government work in the field of law observance control



Give your assessment of the municipal government work in the field of lowering the terrorism rate

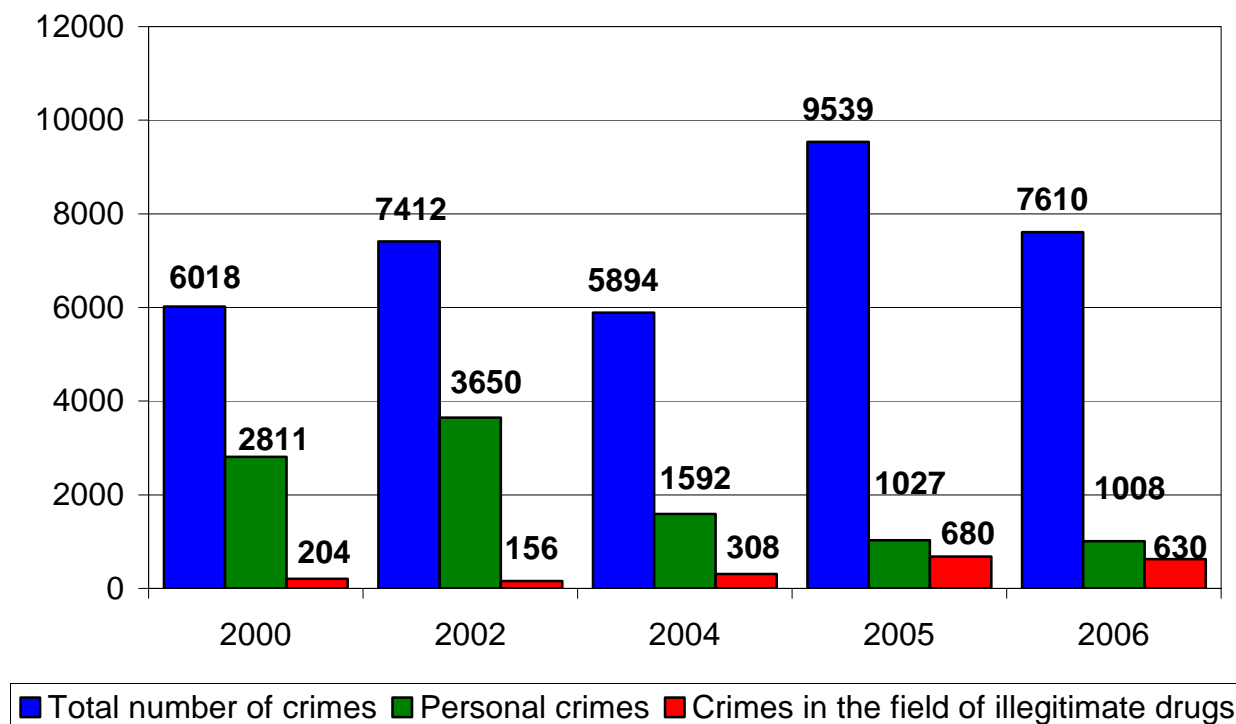


## Appendix 15

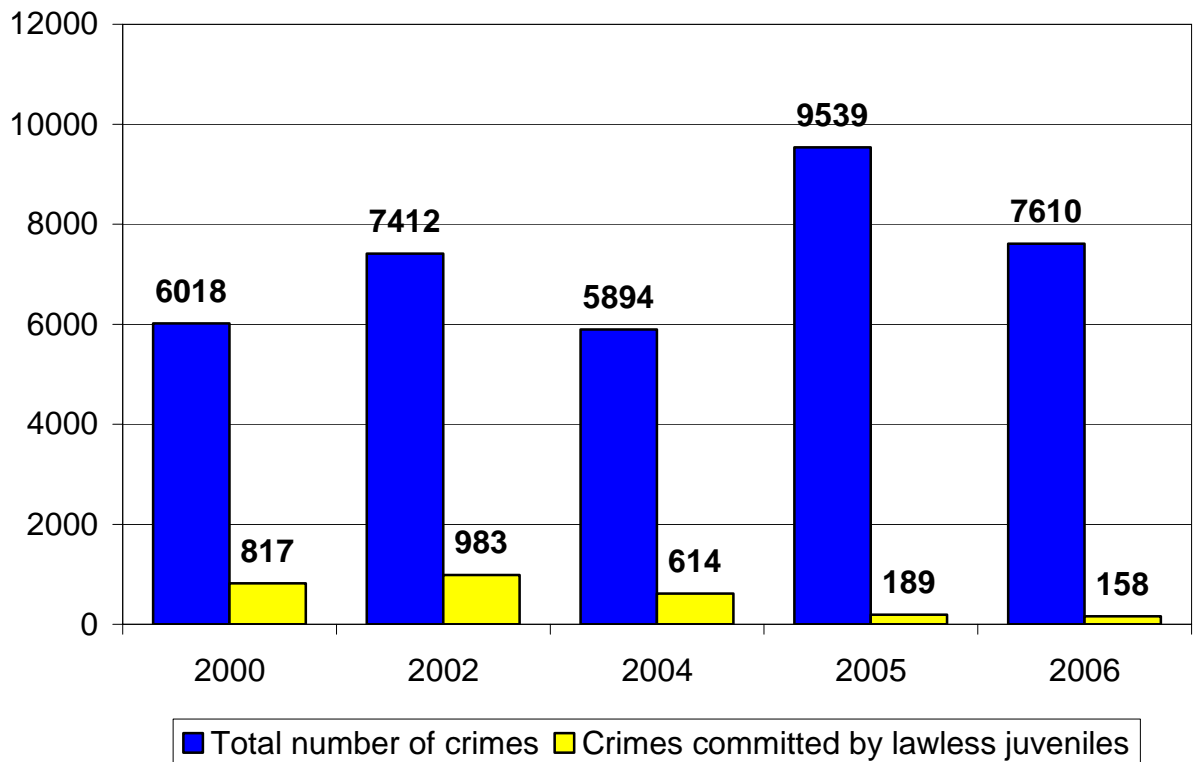
### Criminality data in the City of Stavropol

Indexes	2000	2002	2004	2005	2006
<b>Total number of crimes</b>	6018	7412	5894	9539	7610
<b>Number of juvenile crimes</b>	817	983	614	189	158
<b>Number of crimes with violence against the person</b>	2811	3650	1592	1027	1008
<b>Crimes in the field of illegal drugs-turnover</b>	204	156	308	680	630
<b>Traffic accidents</b>	808	976	773	391	33
<b>Death-rate in traffic accidents</b>	218	307	188	46	21

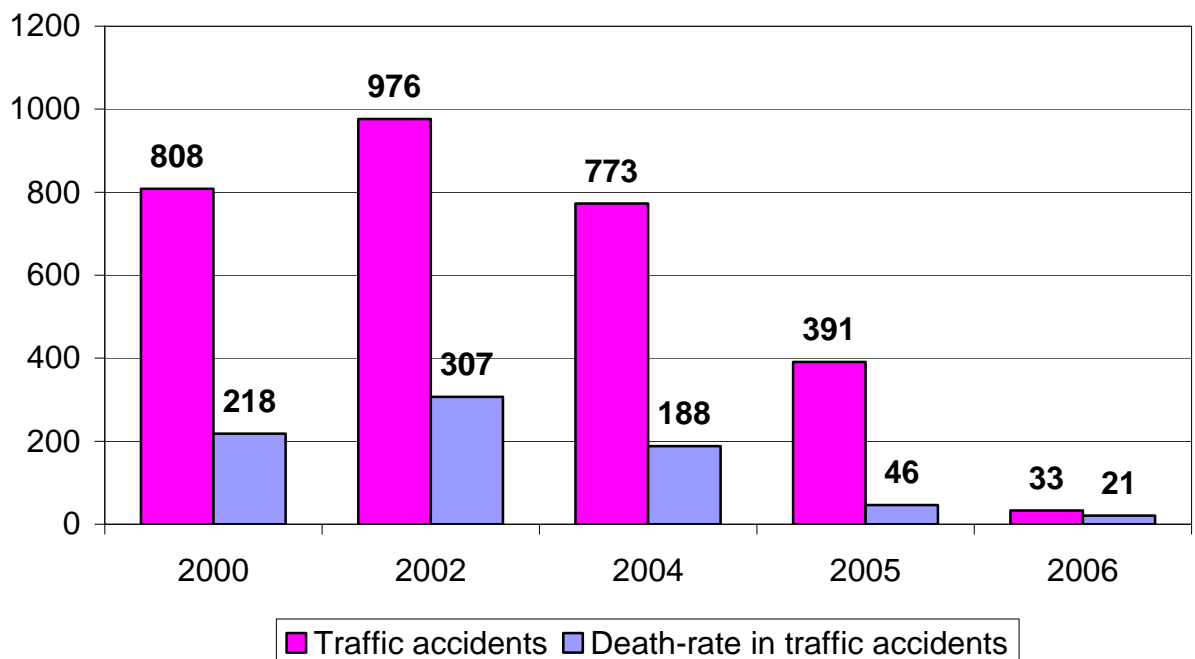
### Dynamics of registered crimes



### Dynamics of juvenile crimes

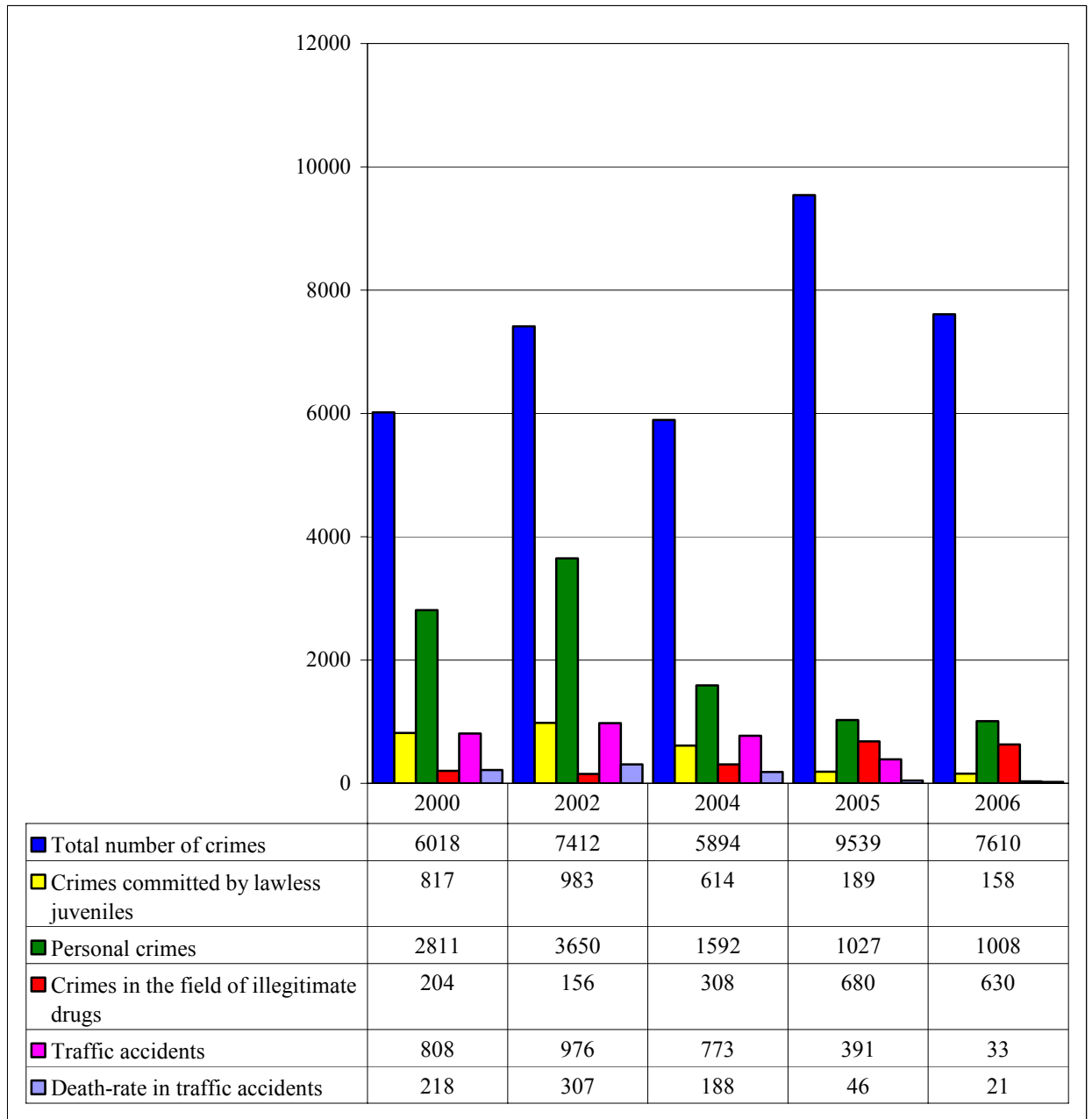


### Dynamics of traffic accidents



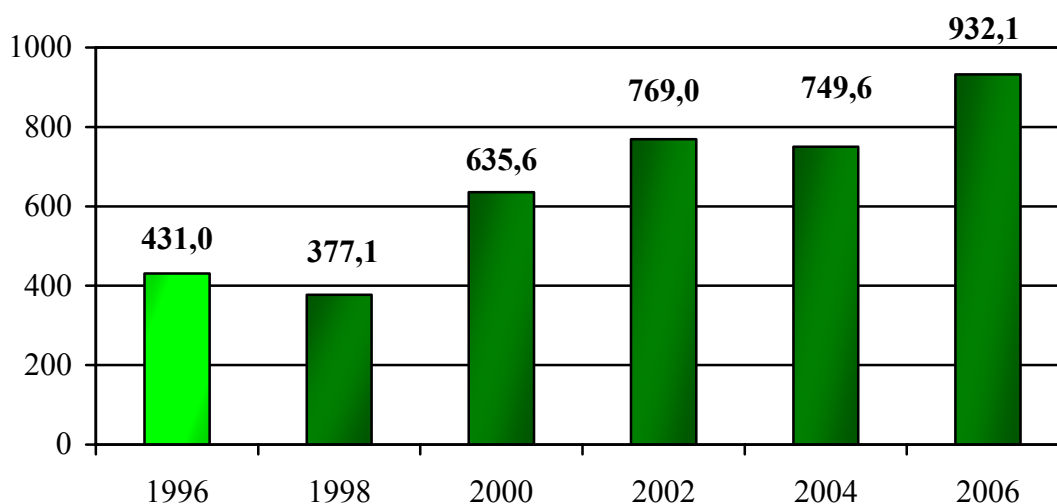


## Dynamics of infringements



## Economic effects of the initiative “A safe city”

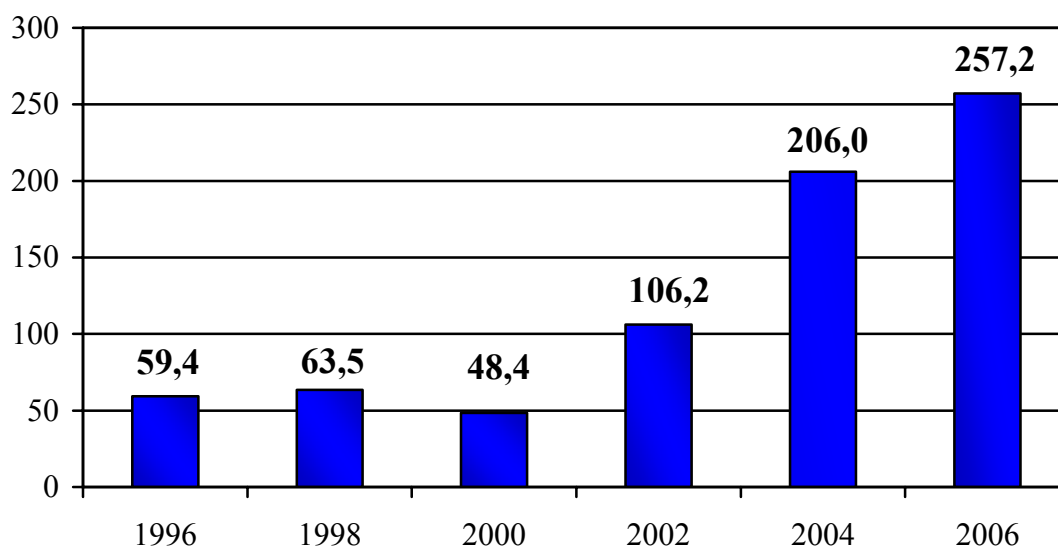
### Production volume of executed works and rendered services on industrial kinds of activities (industrial production)



In 2006 large and middle-sized enterprises of the city of Stavropol loaded goods of their own production, executed works and rendered services at a volume of \$ 932,1 mln, that is 2,2 times more than in 1996.

In 2006 growth rate of the loaded production volume, executed works and rendered services on industrial kinds of activities increased to 23,6%, that is more than average regional and Russian rates which are 18,2% and 23,1% accordingly.

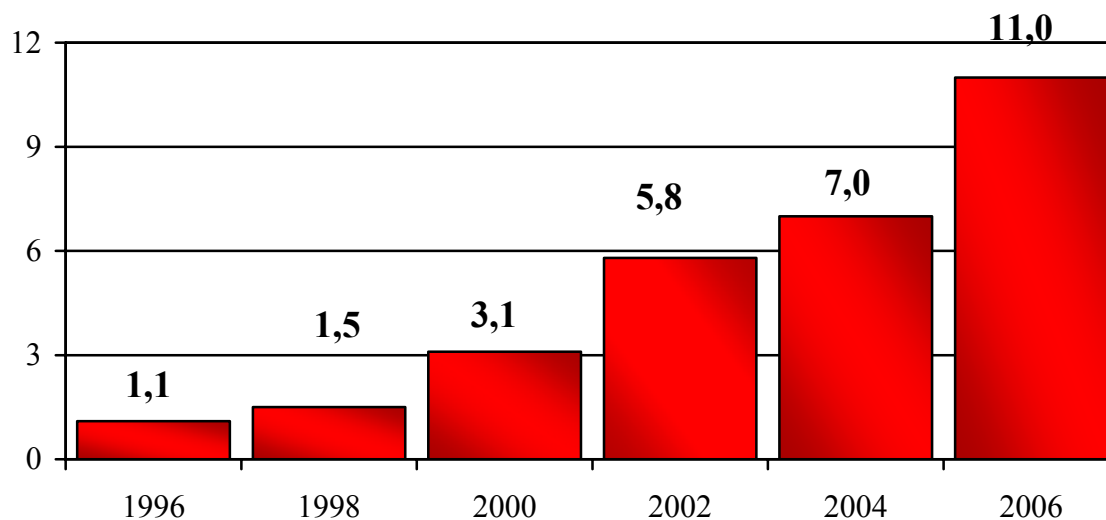
### Investments into economy of the city



In 2006 enterprises of all kinds of property, including small business projects invested \$355,4 mln in economic and social sphere development, that is 4,3 times more than investments in 1996.

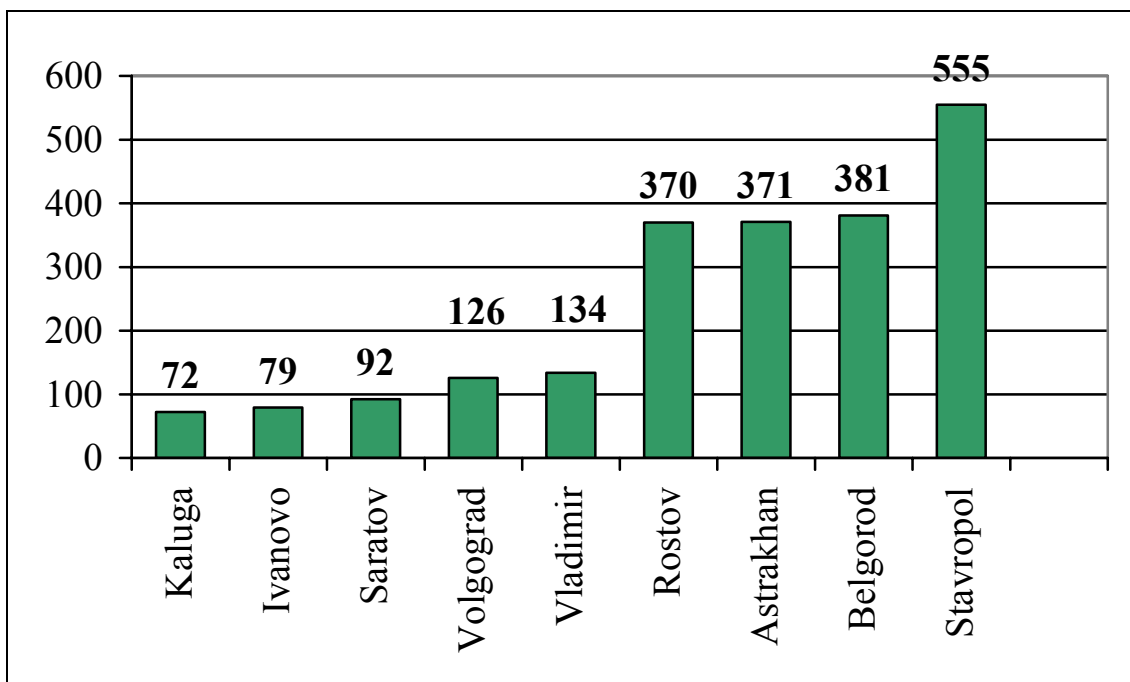
In 2006 growth rate of investments in economy and social sphere of the city of Stavropol has been increased to 35,3%, that is more than average regional and Russian rates which are 18,4% and 13,7% accordingly.

### Taxes and other obligatory payments of Stavropol city organizations into budgets of all levels



Taxes and other obligatory payments of Stavropol city organizations into budgets of all levels have been increased from 1,1 billion roubles to 11,0 billion roubles over the period from 1996 till 2006.

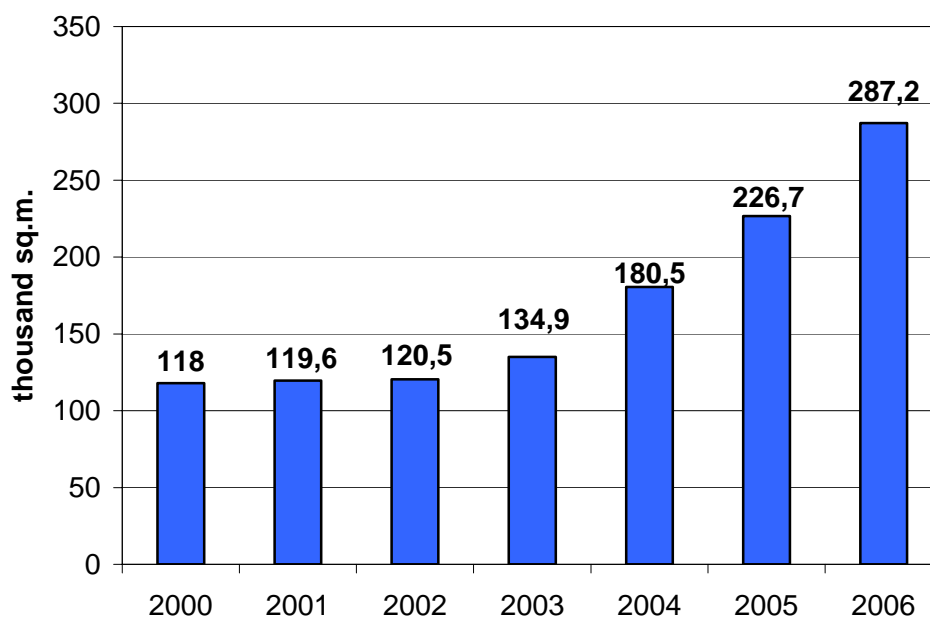
**Comparative table of housing areas construction  
in the cities of Russia per 1000 people**



**Total area of housing constructed by all kinds of construction**

Год	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Area , thousand sq.m	118	119,6	120,5	134,9	180,5	226,7	287,2

Diagram 1



## **Analysis of housing construction in 2006**

- 2 941 flats have been set into functioning with total area 287,2 thousand sq m, that is 127 % by the level of 2005;
- 87,2 thousand sq m of housing area have been built by individual builders, that is 142% by the level of 2005;
- 32 high-rise houses have been set into functioning;
- In 2006, 6 mln roubles and in 2007 7 mln roubles were spent for construction and reconstruction of green economy projects of the city. 17964 bushes and 3467 trees were planted, 31 140 sq m of lawns were replanted.
- Two houses were built and new houses are being built for those employed at budget sphere.
- For the period from 2005 till 2007 the following projects of social significance were constructed:
  - obstetric institution;
  - City Child Polyclinic per 440 visits a shift;
  - construction of the attic floor on the City Child Clinic Hospital;
  - construction of the attic floor on the Great Patriotic War Museum “Memory”;
  - family doctor’s office,
  - child football stadium was reconstructed;
  - construction works of sport-recreational complex for city teenagers club “Leather ball” are being completed.

### **Conclusion:**

High rise in the construction market is due to efficient economic policy of the City Administration, active use of foreign and local investments, mass construction of elite and adequate housing, development of social infrastructure. Realization of that policy is due to complex activities implementation of the project “A safe city is a just city”, aimed at creating safe and stable situation in the city when people are sure of their future.

### Stavropol City initiative “A safe city” social impact

#### Dynamics of number of people having socially dangerous illnesses (index is calculated per 100 000 persons)

Illnesses	2000 год	2002 год	2004 год	2005 год
Tuberculosis	47,0	54,1	41,7	35,1
Syphilis	277,3	152,5	80,3	44,3
Hepatitis	53,4	52,8	26,5	14,5

#### Analysis of traumatic cases for 2001-2006

Index	2001 год	2002 год	2003 год	2004 год	2005 год	2006 год
Traumatic cases per 1000 adults	92,7	85,5	101,2		93,5	80,96
Children	155,2	164,3	134,3	187,4	168,8	136,7
<b>Traumatic cases per 1000 persons (total)</b>	<b>105,7</b>	<b>96,2</b>	<b>103,2</b>	<b>109,2</b>	<b>101,8</b>	<b>93,78</b>
<b>Structure of traumatic cases:</b>						
Traumas at work	8,2	7,6	7,4	6,2	4,3	2,9
Street traumas	70,6	66,5	67,8	72,5	66,9	53,7
Traffic traumas	0,36	1,3	0,5	0,45	0,3	0,2(66)

It's clear from the table that traumatic cases rate in the city of Stavropol has been reduced by 11, 3 per cent in 2006 comparing with 2001.

In order to improve specialized medical care (as a medical constituent part of struggle with traumatic cases and their consequences):

- city traumatic centre “ City Polyclinic № 1” was reconstructed and equipped with up to date medical equipment;
- traumatic beds work conditions of “City Clinic Hospital № 4” were improved;
- first-aid medical service has been reformed, as a result time of waiting for ambulance car has been reduced.

**Healthy service indexes of the city of Stavropol  
for 2004-2006**

Title of indexes	2004г.	2005г.	2006г.
<b>Demographic indexes</b>			
Birth-rate per 1000 persons	11,0	11,0	10,8 Region 10,1
Mortality-rate per 1000 persons	12,7	12,3	12,0 Region 14,2
Mortality-rate of able-bodied people per 1000 persons who are able to work age	5,1	5,1	4,9 Region 6,0
Natural growth of the population per 1000 persons	-1,7	-1,3	-1,2 Region – 4,1
Infant mortality-rate per thousand live births	7,9	7,4	5,5 Region 10,0
Sick-rate of all kinds of tuberculosis per 100 000 persons	41,7	35,1	43,4 Region 52,8
Sick-rate of syphilis per 100 000 persons	80,3	44,3	32,6 Region 32,2
Sick-rate of mental diseases registered (per 100 000 persons)	3760,6/ 247,8	3711,0 178,0	<b>Region 48,0</b>
Traumatic cases per 1000 persons	109,2	101,8	93,8 Region 67,0

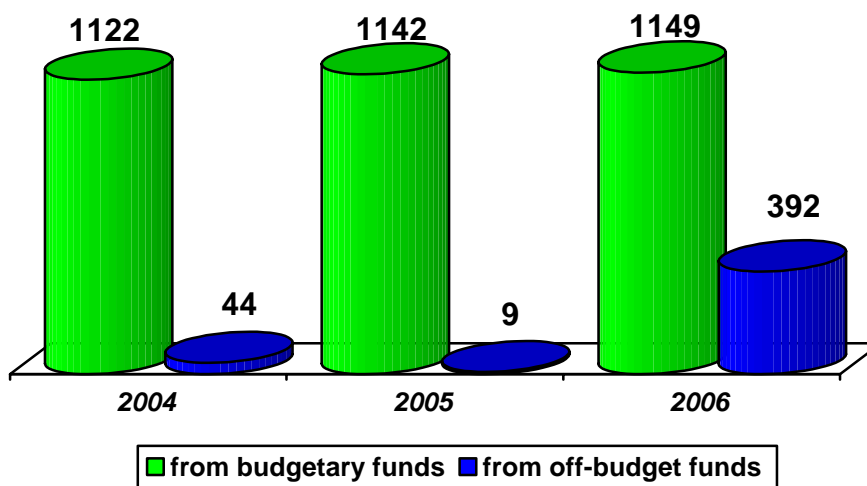
**Analysis of sick-rate and its structure**  
(all nozological forms in the city of Stavropol)

Illnesses	2005		2006		Rate of growth
	Abs.	per 100 000 people	Abs.	per 100 000 people	
<b>Illnesses as a result of HIV infection</b>	11	3,1	5	1,4	2, 2 times
Asymptomatic infectious status			6	1,7	per 6,0 cases

**Main health indexes of the population  
for 2002-2006**

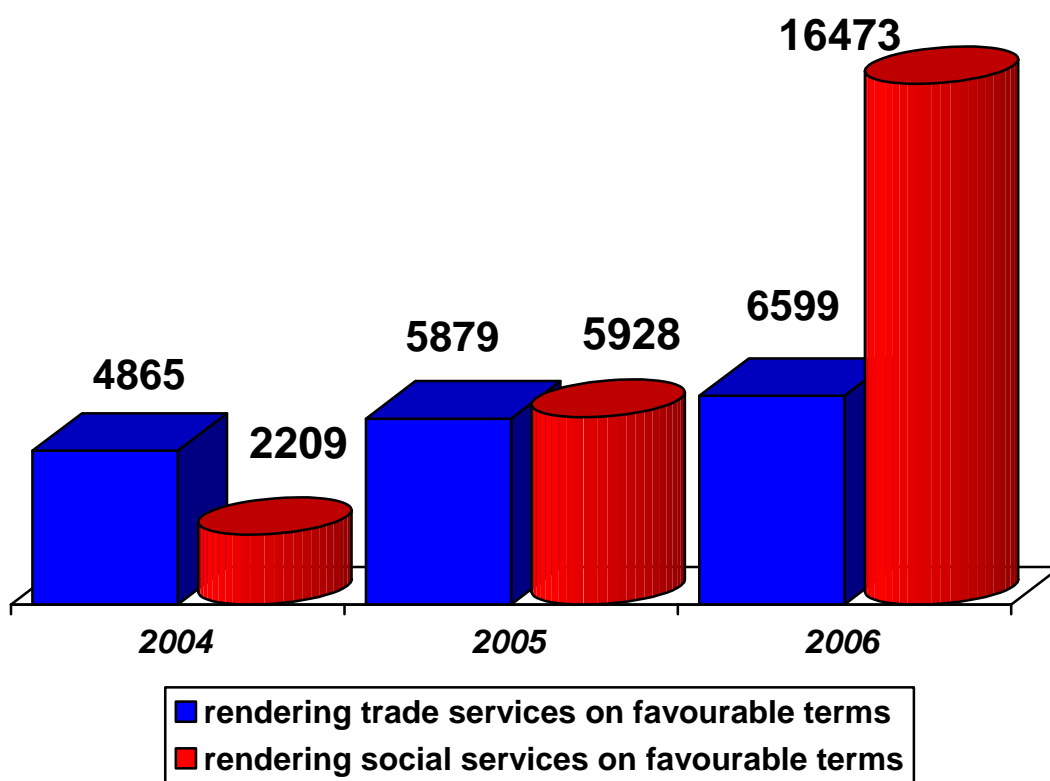
<b>Indexes</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b><i>Demographic indexes</i></b>					
Natural decrease of population - per 1000 persons (total)		<b>-851</b>	<b>-597</b>	<b>-472</b>	<b>-454</b>
	<b>-2,8</b>	<b>-2,4</b>	<b>-1,7</b>	<b>-1,3</b>	<b>-1,2</b>
Infant mortality-rate per thousand live births	<b>13,7</b>	<b>10,3</b>	<b>7,9</b>	<b>7,4</b>	<b>5,5</b>
Life expectancy at birth (age) (men and women both) men	<b>68,5</b>	<b>68,2</b>	<b>68,1</b>	<b>68,9</b>	<b>69,3</b>
	<b>62,5</b>	<b>62,2</b>	<b>61,7</b>	<b>63,1</b>	<b>63,2</b>
<b><i>Sick-rate</i></b>					
Malignant morbidity growth	<b>391,4</b>	<b>392,1</b>	<b>393,9</b>	<b>375,4</b>	<b>369,2</b>
Syphilis	<b>152,5</b>	<b>111,4</b>	<b>80,3</b>	<b>44,3</b>	<b>32,6</b>
Gonorrhoea	<b>146,3</b>	<b>137,0</b>	<b>69,7</b>	<b>71,0</b>	<b>56,0</b>
Alcoholism (drug addiction, glue sniffing)	<b>115,9</b>	<b>103,2</b>	<b>102,9</b>	<b>85,0</b>	<b>75,3</b>
<b><i>Traumatic cases</i></b>					
Number of cases (thousands)	<b>34,1</b>	<b>36,6</b>	<b>38,8</b>	<b>36,2</b>	<b>33,6</b>
Registered per 1000 persons	<b>96,2</b>	<b>103,2</b>	<b>109,2</b>	<b>101,8</b>	<b>93,8</b>

**Dynamics of rendering social assistance to the city residents  
(number of people)**

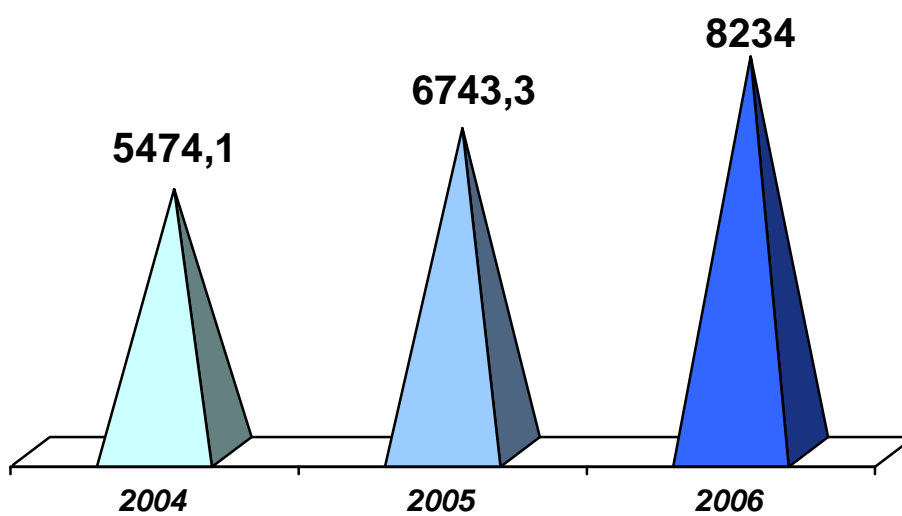




**Rendering services on favourable terms  
by trade and social service enterprises (number of people)**

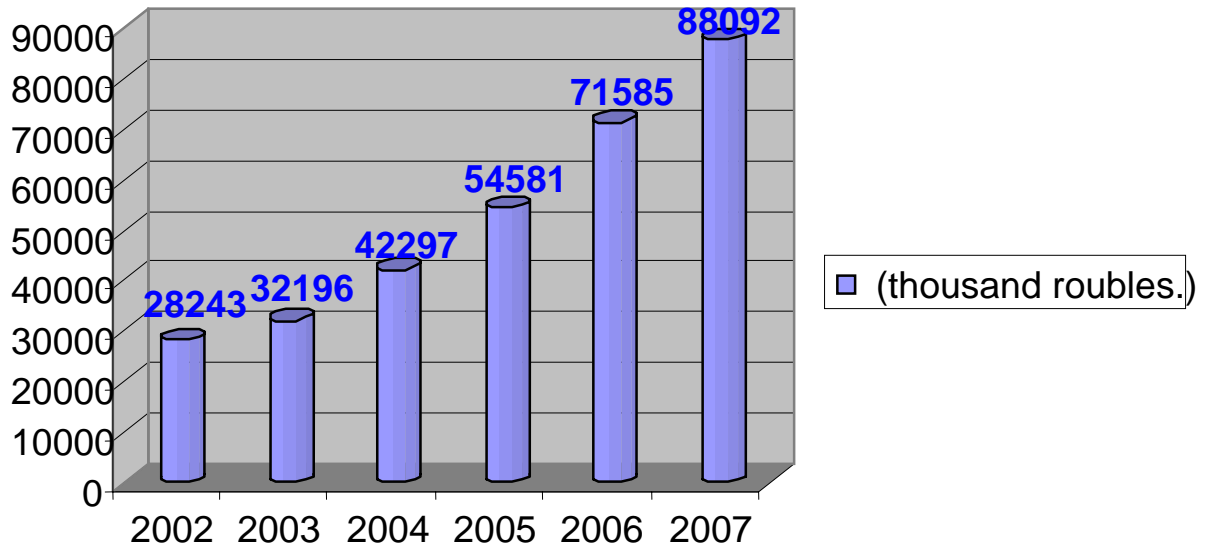


**Dynamics of labour payment changes  
at the city enterprises (roubles)**

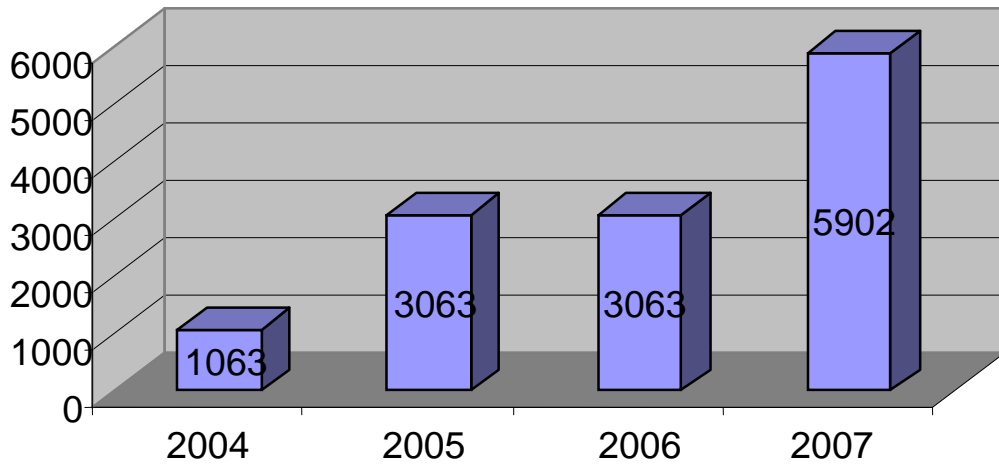


### Financing the branch “Culture”

Means (thousand roubles.)

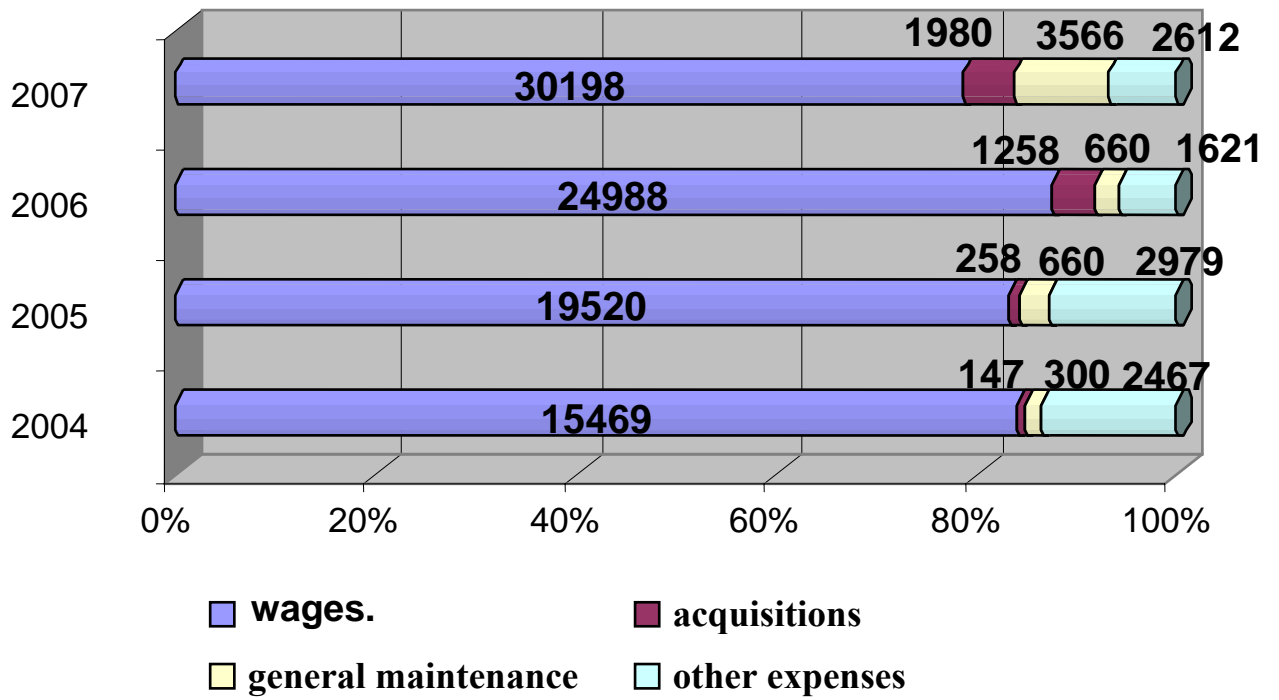


### Financing city enterprises

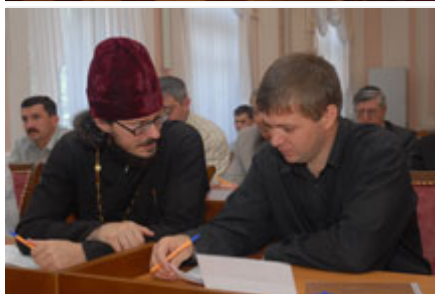


■ Financing city enterprises

**Financing municipal educational institutions  
of child additional education  
(musical schools, arts schools)**



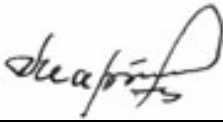



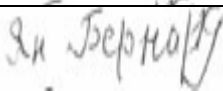
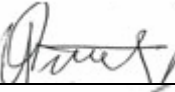


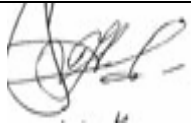

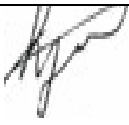

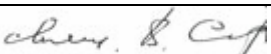
## Session of Consulting Council on National-Ethnic Relations of Stavropol City Administration



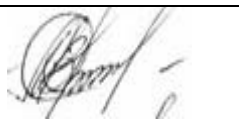










**You can get acquainted with the work of Consulting Council and with the text of adopted Address at Stavropol City Administration official site:**  
<http://stavropol.stavkray.ru/bezop/pksovet/work/>

**Chairperson of the Council:**

Martynov A.P.		First Deputy of Head of Stavropol City Administration
<b>Members of the Council:</b>		
Alizade R. Yu.		Chairperson of Stavropol Regional Branch of All-Russian Azerbaijan Congress
Aseev V.N.		Deputy Head of Committee for Social Policy of Stavropol City Administration
Airapetyan A.I.		President of Armenian National Culture Autonomy
Bernard Ya.I.		Chairperson of Polish Council of Stavropol
Izhaev R.Kh.		Religious Organisation of Muslims of Stavropol (Imam)
Gedygushev Yu.A.		Chairperson of Council of Stavropol Regional Organisation "Cherkessk Culture Centre 'Adygy'"
Durnev A.V.		Director of Committee for Economic Development and Trade of Stavropol City Administration
Kazakova O.M.		Head of Department for Youth Affairs of Stavropol City Administration
Kim G.S.		Chairperson of Korean National Culture Autonomy of Stavropol Region
Krentsler L.F.		Chairperson of Council of Regional German National Culture Autonomy "Wiedsburg"
Likhacheva T.I.		Deputy Head of Department of Education of Stavropol City Administration
Lukyanov V.A.		Father-Superior



Magomedov Z.N.		Chairperson of Stavropol National Culture Autonomy of Peoples of Dagestan
Matsukatov N.I.		Chairperson of Stavropol Greek National Culture Autonomy
Misikov A.R.		Deputy Head of Council of NGO "Ossetian Culture Society"
Nesterov V.V.		Chairperson of Stavropol Regional Organisation "Union of Slavonic Organisations of Stavropol"
Papaskua A..A.		Chairperson of National Culture Autonomy "Georgian Society of Stavropol"
Strigunov D.V.		Ataman of Stavropol Cossack Detachment of Union of Cossacks of Russia (non-register)
Stepanov G.N.		Chairperson of Regional Organisation "Stavropol Congress of Peoples of Russia"
Fainer E.L.		Chairperson of Stavropol Hebrew Religious Organisation "Shalom"
Esambaev D.D.		Deputy Chairperson of Stavropol Regional Centre of Vainakhs "Nyiso"
Yaryev F.S.		President of Stavropol Regional Fund "Azerbaijan Society in Stavropol Region "Odlar-Yurlu"