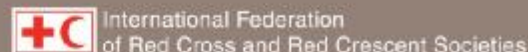


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# Revised emergency appeal

## Middle East & North Africa: Civil Unrest



### Emergency appeal n° MDR82001

GLIDE n° OT-2011-0000025-TUN/LBY/EGY/SYR/YEM/LEB/JOR

26 March 2012

**Appeal target (current):** This revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 18,673,301 in cash, kind or services to assist 435,000 until the end of June 2012. A final report will be issued by end September 2012 (3 months after the end of the operation).

**Appeal coverage: 71%**

**<click below to:**

- [view the interim financial report and revised budget;](#)
- [view contact details.](#)

### Appeal history:

- CHF 150,000 was allocated on 24 January 2011, from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRCS) in its response to civil unrest in Tunisia.
- On 12 February, a DREF allocation of CHF107, 672 was provided to the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) to help it deliver assistance to 10,000 beneficiaries as a result of civil unrest in the country.
- On 25 February, a DREF allocation of CHF 59,374 was allocated to enable the Federation Middle East-North Africa (MENA) Zone conduct an emergency field mission in Egypt and Tunisia to assess the impact of civil unrest in Libya.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 1 March for CHF 4,458,090 for six months to assist 100,000 beneficiaries.
- The Emergency Appeal was revised on 24 March to an amount of CHF12, 269,102 with the number of targeted beneficiaries increased to 150,000 and the timeframe extended to the end of December 2011.
- The Revised Emergency Appeal was adjusted further as of 17 May seeking a new total of CHF14, 840,345 due to growing unrest in Syria and Yemen, greater contingency planning efforts and an overall increase in beneficiary targeting to 280,000 people.
- The Appeal was revised once again on 25 June 2011 seeking a total of CHF15, 145,920 to support new activities in Libya and growing needs in southern Tunisia. Overall beneficiary numbers continued to target 300,000 people and the timeframe extended to the end of 2011
- The Appeal was extended on 29 December 2011 for six months (to end of June 2012) seeking a total of CHF15,145,920.



**Summary:** This revised Appeal articulates the planned activities in support of Syria and the neighbouring countries (mainly Jordan and Lebanon). The new target number of beneficiaries has been agreed to cover an increased number of people inside Syria and those leaving Syria seeking assistance and protection in Lebanon and Jordan. With the mounting humanitarian needs the IFRC is revising the budget for Syria from CHF 2.3 million to around CHF 4.8 million through this revised appeal and requires CHF 1.6 million to meet the new target. The needs to be addressed by this funding are health, relief and logistics capacity. The appeal will seek to build contingency stocks for SARC, to enable affected branches to deploy items immediately according to new emerging needs. The MENA Zone Office is working in close coordination with

the Europe Zone Office to cooperate around the area of support and exchange of information relating to the countries surrounding Syria and their likely need to respond to increasing numbers of refugees.

The regional component of the appeal was revised to reflect the new proposed operations in Jordan and Lebanon with a budget of 2.6 million CHF, focusing on relief, shelter and emergency health activities. Within North Africa, as per the Revised Appeal of 25 June 2011, the IFRC remains focused on humanitarian diplomacy, organizational development and capacity building, with an increased budgetary focus on Libya. In Yemen, although a significant positive change has been noticed in recent months, the humanitarian needs remain significant.



*Families leaving their homes for temporary shelter during March 2012. Photo: SARC*

The International Federation continues to focus support on the National Societies that are in a transitional period due to major political and social changes within their countries, and is supporting the efforts to meet new organizational and operational needs in line with the RC/RC Fundamental Principles.

## The Middle East

**Syria:** One year into the unrest, the situation continues to provoke serious concerns related to safety and protection, reportedly leaving many dead and injured. The humanitarian situation is becoming increasingly difficult. Thousands of displaced persons are in need of basic items. People caught up in neighbourhoods affected by violence have often limited access to food, water and other basic needs, because the situation prevents easy movement, shops are closing down or supply chains are shut down. Means of communication are in many places not accessible. Limited access to health care in many places is of major concern. In this challenging situation, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) is working to support the affected population throughout the country.

**Lebanon:** Lebanon began to receive refugees and injured people from Syria in May 2011. In the last two months higher numbers of people have been crossing the border. Many wounded have also been transferred from the border areas to receive medical treatment inside Lebanon. The number of displaced Syrians currently registered with UNHCR and the High Relief Commission (HRC) in north Lebanon is 7,913 persons (16/03/2012). Many of the newly registered are in the Tripoli and Beqa'a areas. Persons continue to arrive on a daily basis and are taking refuge along the eastern border of Lebanon. It is estimated that more than 2,000 arrived from Syria in the first week of March, bringing the total estimate of displaced Syrians in the country to at least 13,000. Humanitarian operations are currently based mostly in the north of Lebanon. So far the Lebanese government, UNHCR, INGOs and other local NGOs are supporting the humanitarian needs of the refugees, more work needs to be done in the areas of relief and shelter ( detailed needs assessment , participatory planning with affected population and host communities). The appeal objectives are based on the assumption and analysis that Syrians will continue to arrive in the neighbouring countries.

**Jordan:** Since the beginning of the unrest in Syria in March 2011; Jordan has been the main destination for people fleeing the violence, especially from areas close to the Syria – Jordan border (mainly Dara'a and its rural areas). The Jordanian government announced in February 2012 that around 80,000 Syrians have sought refuge in Jordan since March 2011. To cope with this the government has identified sites for three refugee camps, with the infrastructure currently under construction. Currently the majority of refugees are staying with their Jordanian relatives in Ramtha and the northern city of Mafraq. Jordanian RC is responsible for camp management according to the national response plan and so far this is not activated yet. The number of Syrian individuals registered with UNHCR Jordan since March 1st 2011 has continued to steadily increase, with 5,391 individuals registered with the agency up to 15 March, 2012. Over 2,000 Syrian individuals have appointments to register with UNHCR, bringing the total number of Syrians in Jordan to over 7,000. Some local NGOs estimate between 15,000 – 20,000 persons are currently in Jordan and in need for help. Several agencies delivered relief support to host communities to cope with the arriving families from Syria.

Jordan has also accepted around 5,000 Syrian students in state schools. Most of those crossing the Jordanian border are from the southern province of Daraa (less are coming from Homs, Damascus rural and Idleb). Most of the needs are falling under the areas of health, shelter and relief.

## North Africa

The current update represents a prolongation of a selection of aims and outcomes, through to the end of the emergency appeal period. The focus for North Africa will continue to be dedicated to humanitarian diplomacy, organizational development and capacity building, but with an increased budgetary focus on Libya accordingly.

**Tunisia:** Since the election of its parliament of transition, Tunisia experiences more stability at the political level even if many and frequent strikes and social demonstration still happen in Tunis and regional level. The North Africa IFRC regional Office continues its support for the Tunisian Red Crescent in order to strengthen its capacity to better cope with any critical civil unrest that may arise. In early February the Tunisian population experienced a cold wave which affected most of the North Africa region. The TRCS deployed all its human and material resources to help the most vulnerable. The operation was also supported through an IFRC DREF allocation.

**Libya:** In mid-February, Kufra province witnessed clashes between members of the Tubu and the Zuwayah tribes, reporting 100 people killed with dozens of casualties. Thousands of IDPs have been transferred from Kufra to northern cities during the last three weeks. The National Society has deployed its human and material resources to respond to the needs of the IDPs and the Kufra Branch has supported the following:

- Distribution of 2,000 food parcels for 2,000 families (10,000 people) in cooperation with WFP. 1,000 parcels to IDP families in Tazurba city and 1,000 parcels to IDP families in Jalu.
- Supply of three tons of medicine and medical supplies to the main hospital and clinics in Kufra (goods donated by local medical services).
- LRCS sent 88 blood units to Kufra hospital to help the casualties and a second shipment of 75 blood units to Kufra medical clinics.
- LRCS HQ donated a land cruisers vehicle to Kufra branch to help the humanitarian response.

The IFRC is working closely with LRCS HQ, supporting DM and providing technical logistics advice. Support from the IFRC office in Benghazi and the Regional Office in Tunisia is facilitating ongoing work in humanitarian diplomacy, organizational development and capacity building of the LRCS.

**Egypt:** The Egyptian Red Crescent continues to mobilize its human and material resources to assist in response to clashes between the population and law enforcement agencies. The political situation is still sensitive, mainly due to the electoral process launched by the authorities. During the last weeks of February, an increased number of Syrian refugees have been reported - more specific details will be provided in the next update. Support continues to be provided by the IFRC to the National Society, in line with activities planned for the first half of 2012.

## The Gulf

**Yemen:** The past two months have witnessed many positive developments at the political level, which have been reflected in the security and stability of the country and improved living conditions of the ordinary people. There is a general support for building of a new modern, civil administration in the country.

A nationwide Presidential election was held on the 21<sup>st</sup> of February, where people elected the consensus candidate, Abdrabu Mansoor Hadi. The election day passed without major incident, including in the northern governorates. There were some clashes in Aden, where the Hirak element (a secessionist group) tried to shut electoral stations in the city, but these were dealt with by security forces. The results showed that 99% of people voted for the new president, reflecting their desire for peace and stability. The new President was announced as of 28 February, and in the past two months, a new Vice President has assumed his duties and a new government has been formed. To date, youth protesters and army defectors have remained in sit-ins, especially in the main square of Sana'a, and they have reportedly said they will stay for a few months to ensure the new government and President are on the right path.

## Coordination and partnerships

**Syria:** Supported by ICRC, IFRC, partner National Societies and UN agencies, SARC continues to be a key organisation to assist populations affected by the unrest in all parts of the country.

SARC is playing a crucial role in providing assistance and coordinating humanitarian activities in the country. Bi-weekly meetings and ad hoc meetings are organized among the Movement partners. A Movement assistance tracking table is regularly updated according to existing and planned donations/support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

ICRC is providing vital support to SARC's operational response and has jointly with SARC conducted visits to the affected areas to assess the humanitarian situation and to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need. This is in addition to the assistance provided by SARC branches on a daily basis.

IFRC representation has its office in SARC headquarters in Harasta and is coordinating with SARC management on a daily basis. IFRC has no national staff in Syria. The team assisting in the implementation and monitoring of IFRC supported activities are all SARC employees, seconded to work directly with the IFRC representation. In addition, IFRC is also supporting SARC health care services for displaced Iraqis and vulnerable Syrians in 10 health centres and three mobile units (*MAASY001 Syria: Annual Plan 2012*).

The Danish Red Cross is also based in SARC headquarters and is working on the psycho-social support programme at national level and supporting capacity building in all 14 SARC branches. Danish RC has enhanced its support following the unrest – both to SARC directly and through this Appeal - and is currently working with SARC on training its volunteers in first aid and psychological first aid, increasing first aid trainings for community members and developing community health posts.

SARC expresses its deep appreciation to the many partner National Societies that are helping the National Society in these difficult times. The British RC has been instrumental in strengthening SARC's disaster management and community risk reduction activities and has lately provided considerable support to SARC's response to the unrest. The American, German, Iranian, Japanese, Kuwaiti, Netherlands, Norwegian, Qatari and Swedish Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, have all contributed to enhancing the SARC response. In addition, PRM (US State Department Bureau of Population Refugees and Migration) has, for several years, provided support to the health services for displaced Iraqis and vulnerable Syrians.

**Yemen:** The current RC/RC partners in Yemen are Danish, Norwegian, German, and French Red Cross, the UAE Red Crescent, ICRC and IFRC. Due to the improving situation in the main hotspots, the National Society has reduced some of its activities targeting civil unrest victims and the full DM Support Group has not met during the reporting period. However, YRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNS gathered on 19 February for a regular Movement Operation Coordination meeting to address ongoing issues, such as volunteer insurance.

**North Africa:** Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, efforts are ongoing to ensure that humanitarian interventions remain internally coordinated in an effective manner throughout North Africa. External actors are being advised how best to assist National Societies, particularly the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS). The IFRC Regional Office in Tunis and its field-based staff in Libya are pivotal in guiding support in Tunisia and Libya and in maintaining strong coordination with the ICRC and PNS. All Movement actors maintain good coordination with authorities at national and local levels. In Libya, interaction throughout the country in an impartial and neutral manner is vital for operating and reaching all people in a post-conflict context. In Tunisia, continued contact with authorities is crucial for the success of ongoing activities in the aftermath of the elections of 23 October 2011. In Libya, many other organisations have finished their activities with the return of migrant populations or their repatriation abroad. For this reason, LRCS has ceased to hold coordination meeting since December 2011. Nevertheless, the IFRC Regional Office at Tunis continues to maintain coordination with UN agencies and international NGOs involved in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

**Overview:** The IFRC continues to conduct internal monitoring of activities across the region and is using such missions and reporting to inform the current appeal revision. Results are also available through technical reports and situation / operation reports available on the Federation website [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org). The

Federation will continue to track the civil unrest crisis in the region to inform its emergency and longer-term activities and ensure effective support for National Societies of the region.

**Syria:** In Syria, the National Society's trained and dedicated volunteers are continuing to do outstanding work in a very difficult situation. SARC is supporting people across the country, enhancing its efforts to reach and assist persons living in the areas affected by violence, the injured and sick, displaced persons and those returning from displacement.

SARC is providing emergency health assistance, first aid and ambulance services to those affected. It is also distributing humanitarian assistance as a priority. With the support of partners and from its own stock, it has assisted more than 200,000 people to date. SARC has received support from the ICRC, the IFRC and the UN. Through an agreement with WFP, SARC is distributing food to families, including those in areas affected by the unrest.

The IFRC Country Representative continues to visit programme areas and other areas of concern. The IFRC/SARC project coordinator visited all SARC branches to discuss the needs, capacities and challenges faced by operational staff and volunteers - the findings have been shared with SARC management. The IFRC/SARC team recently went on a mission to Tadmur/Palmyra, Deir Ezzor and Al Bokamal in the east where SARC is assisting displaced families directly affected by the unrest and brought three trucks and one trailer containing food, hygiene parcels, mattresses, blankets and medical consumables for those visited. In the first of week of March, the team visited SARC sub-branch in Qaryateen (rural area of Homs) to deliver 500 food parcels and other assistance to families displaced from the city.

With support from partner National Societies, the IFRC has provided to date:

- 22 ambulances (14 received by SARC, 2 being prepared by the RLU Dubai, and 6 pledged by donors).
- More than 5,000 food parcels.
- Almost 10,000 cans of high energy milk.
- 5,000 mattresses.
- 8,200 blankets.
- 3,600 kitchen sets.
- 6,800 hygiene kits (1,600 are still under procurement).

In addition, the IFRC has also supported 1 Mobile Health Unit (MHU) for populations affected by the unrest – a further two MHUs are supported under the programme for displaced Iraqis to serve the population in need in Homs, rural Damascus and Qamishly. Two SARC primary health care clinics located in areas affected by the unrest (Dara'a and Deir Ezzor) and 10 SARC clinics supported by the programme for displaced Iraqis are also providing services in Damascus, rural Damascus, Homs, rural Aleppo, Raqqa, Hassakeh, Qamishly, Al Bokamal.

Over 1,000 community members have also been trained in basic first aid and community based health in Dara'a, rural Damascus, Homs, Hama and Idleb branches in November and December 2011, and the IFRC has provided SARC volunteers with overalls, training materials, training of trainers for psycho-social support and for public health in emergencies. 685 active SARC volunteers have been covered under the IFRC insurance support. Furthermore, an IFRC funded Communications consultant supported SARC for four months to help prepare a public awareness campaign related to health care.



With mounting humanitarian needs, the IFRC is now revising the budget for Syria from CHF 2.3 million to around CHF 4.8 million through this revised appeal and requires CHF 1.6 million to

*Lebanese RC first aid volunteers evacuating wounded people at the border with Syria. Photo: LRCS*

meet the new target. The needs to be addressed by this funding are in the sectors of health, relief and logistics capacity. The appeal will seek to build SARC contingency stocks, and to enable affected branches to deploy items immediately according to new emerging needs.

**Lebanon:** Since mid-May 2011, in accordance with its mandate to act as auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) of the Lebanese Red Cross has provided first aid, treatment, medical evacuation, transportation and provision of blood units to wounded and sick Syrians crossing the border. Most ambulance transports have taken patients to hospitals in the north of Lebanon. LRCS has been coordinating with the IFRC, the ICRC, UN agencies and NGOs, as well as with SARC to ensure effective support is provided as needed and upon request.

The LRCS EMS mission has mainly focused on transporting wounded and injured from Wadi Khaled & Masharee el Ka'a to hospitals in the North (Akkar and Tripoli). A mobile station was set up in Wadi Khaled from May to September, with financial support from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). The final report is available on <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRLB003dfr.pdf>. While, over the past four months, LRCS reported missions from Wadi Khaled declined and missions from Mashareh el Ka'a increased, the needs have now necessitated the reopening of the Wadi Khaled station, thanks to the support of the Netherlands RC. There have also been increasing numbers in the Bekaa. To respond to this and with the long distances from the Bekaa to the North (300 to 600 km), a temporary or mobile EMS station has also been set up in the Bekaa.

Recently LRCS has also started to deliver services from the nearest border station at Kobeyat and to evacuate wounded from the Al Qaa projects region to Akkar and Tripoli - a distance of about 300 km. There is also a growing influx of refugees from a second mobile station has been set up in Fakiha / Ras Baalbek to cover further transportations from Al Qaa and Ersal to Akkar, with coordination from the ICRC.

**Jordan:** In the last two months, the Jordanian Red Crescent, with support from its partners, has provided assistance for 3,000 families, particularly relief distributions of food and non-food items (blankets, hygiene kits and heaters). This has been targeted in several areas – Amman, Mafraq, Maa'n, Tara'a, Irbid and Ramtha. JRCS is also a member of the High Council for Civil Defence, which is the coordination body for disaster response in Jordan.

**Yemen:** Yemen Red Crescent, with support from IFRC, ICRC and partner National Societies, has continued to respond to the situation in Yemen. YRCS has distributed NFIs sent by various donors to affected communities, particularly to IDPs who left their homes suddenly leaving behind all their belongings and household items and who have sheltered in school and with relatives. YRCS is also using such contributions to build the capacity of the National Society to respond to the emerging needs.

Following the distribution of NFIs in Aden, the branch expressed its need for more items to support the increasing needs of IDPs from who settled in Aden. The headquarters, with support from the IFRC office in Yemen, sent the following items to support the branch:

- 800 family kitchen sets (from Hodeida warehouse).
- 800 blankets (from Hodeida warehouse).
- 800 mattresses (from Sana'a warehouse).
- 50 tents (from Sana'a warehouse).

An assessment team also visited Taiz branch to identify the most urgent needs, review the deployment of volunteers, check and improve first aid material, and amend the branch's plan of action related to emergency interventions. An Operational Alliance (OA) consisting of the Norwegian, Danish and Swedish Red Cross has supported integrated first-aid training for 40 volunteers from Hodeidah and Ibb. The OA has given positive feedback regarding developing plans together with Hodeida and Ibb branches.

Transportation of staff and volunteers is still a major constraint in reaching remote areas of the country. To facilitate mobility the National Society has been provided with two light vehicles for the DM and Health Departments. The IFRC handed over four ambulances to the YRCS to increase its response capacity at the local level.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Syria

Emergency health	
Outcome: The immediate health risks of affected populations are reduced through the provision of emergency medical services, first aid and other health care support.	
Outputs	Activities planned
People in need are provided with rapid medical management of injuries and disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support mobilization of emergency medical units (23 ambulances and first aid teams, 14 ambulances were delivered to SARC in 2011);</li> <li>• Support SARC provision of first aid and referral services through trained SARC volunteers;</li> <li>• Facilitate the establishing of standard emergency response team mechanisms among the branches;</li> <li>• Ensure access to primary health care for vulnerable populations through two clinics, one MHU and the provision of medicine;</li> <li>• Establish five community health posts in areas with limited access to emergency health;</li> <li>• Support SARC Society in carrying out vaccination campaigns, in areas affected by unrest.</li> </ul>
Psychological first aid and psychosocial support has become an integrated part of SARC emergency response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure capacity among first aid 500 volunteers to provide psychological first aid in response situations;</li> <li>• Build capacity in relevant branches to further enhance community awareness on first aid/psychological first aid;</li> <li>• Provide psychological support to SARC staff and volunteers engaged in emergency response.</li> </ul>
SARC volunteers and staff are supported in their emergency response work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing necessary equipment and uniforms for staff and volunteers;</li> <li>• In cooperation with Movement partners, facilitate different levels of first aid training for SARC volunteers.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Emergency health and first aid has become one of SARC's key priorities during the months of unrest. The volunteers are in many areas working under very difficult circumstances, at times risking their own safety. Since the population has not had access to or chosen not to use emergency services from other health providers, SARC has in many areas been the only provider of ambulance services. During two months, one of SARC's branches regularly carrying out ambulance services and first aid, carried out 495 medical missions and provided first aid to 458 patients. These figures give an indication on the importance of this service.

Sixteen ambulances have been handed over to the SARC. Two were a direct contribution from the Qatar Red Crescent, procured with the support of IFRC logistics unit in Dubai. Contributions for an additional two ambulances have recently been received by the Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross and are currently being prepared in the RLU for delivery to the SARC. The Danish Red Cross has in addition ordered two ambulances from the RLU as a bilateral contribution. IFRC is negotiating an agreement with ECHO, which may provide further ambulance support.

The difficult situation and people's inability to move outside their area of residence has highlighted the need to access primary health care, particularly for persons suffering from chronic diseases. SARC has therefore been re-routing already available mobile health units to support populations in areas affected by unrest. IFRC supported mobile health units in Homs and in rural Damascus are used to assist such people.

The existing SARC clinics established in all parts of the country, mainly to provide displaced Iraqi population with affordable quality health services, is increasingly receiving patients from host communities. In addition to the 10 clinics already supported by the Federation, IFRC has recently supported SARC to reinforce its clinic in Dara'a with medical equipment, a pediatrician, gynecologist and a general practitioner. Another clinic in Deir Ezzor is almost ready to start providing patients with affordable consultations and medication.

Considering the acceptance of SARC among the population, the National Society has been asked to support the MoH with vaccinations in areas of concern. Vaccination campaigns have successfully been carried out in some suburbs to Damascus and discussions are under way to continue this support in other affected areas in other parts of the country.

As a response to the objective relating to enhancing psychological support to volunteers, SARC headquarters, in cooperation with the Danish Red Cross, started disseminating PSP-related information in Homs, Damascus and its suburbs, Dar'a and Deir Ezzor, for volunteers engaged in emergency response. Facilitated by a psychologist, sessions have been organized to reduce stress, to help the volunteers in dealing with experiences encountered and to enable them to effectively continue the emergency response. The discussions include self-care techniques, how to care for staff and volunteers, peer support and how to prevent stress and burn-out. It is envisaged that these sessions will continue. The Danish Red Cross has also supported the training of volunteers in first aid, including psychological first aid. A number of trainings have been organized directly by the branches, to incorporate the steady stream of new volunteers who are approaching the National Society wishing to provide their services. IFRC included 685 SARC volunteers in its health insurance program.

A draft standard protocol for First Aid was developed and handed over to the SARC management.

**Future needs:** There is a clear need for SARC to provide medicines and medical consumables, to provide medical care for the sick and wounded who are unable to move out of their area of residence or displacement. Most medicines can be bought in the country with funds provided. SARC is increasingly looking at ways to be present among communities for rapid intervention and response. The community health posts will function as basic emergency clinics in target areas and ensure a SARC presence close to the affected population. The CHPs can treat minor injuries and provide access to medical services for community members. The CHPs will be staffed by two doctors, a nurse and a volunteer recruited from the local area. They will therefore be able to function even at times of reduced access for SARC services from outside. The CHPs will be equipped with medical equipment and medicines (see above), communication equipment, a small kitchen and overnight facilities. Certain relief items may be stored in the CHPs and the community volunteer will assist SARC branches to assess general needs in the community.

Relief distributions	
Outcome: Food and basic non-food items are distributed to families in the most affected areas.	
Output	Activities planned
Up to 20,000 families are provided with the immediate needs through relief distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure the provision of relief items to selected beneficiaries</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>Enhance SARC preparedness through pre-positioning of contingency relief items</li> </ul>
SARC has the capacity to store and effectively distribute relief items in all parts of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure enhanced SARC capacity to storage facilities at central and regional level</li> <li>Provide the National Society with vehicles for swift distribution of relief</li> <li>Recruiting of 4 field officers</li> </ul>

**Progress:** IFRC has contributed to date with 5,400 food parcels, which were distributed by SARC to the following affected areas:

SARC branch	Total food parcels
Rural Damascus	2,200
Homs (including Palmyra and Qaryateen districts)	2,320
Tartous (Banyas)	200
Deir ezzor	680

The parcels included 5 kg white rice, 5 kg sugar, 1 kg black tea, 2 kg white beans, 2 kg vegetable. butter, 1 kg tomato paste, 1 kg halawi (sweet) and 5 tins of tuna. The parcels are envisaged to be for five persons and to last for approximately one month. More details will follow in the next update on additional relief items recently received by SARC for distribution.

**Future Needs:** There are growing needs for relief items to respond to the needs among the displaced families and to enhance SARC's contingency planning and preparedness. The needs are as follows:

- **Food:** To provide food to displaced populations and to people in areas where food is inaccessible. Support for at least another 14,000 food parcels is needed.
- **Non-food items:** The appeal is now seeking 20,000 blankets and mattresses, to meet demand from SARC branches. Little coverage has been received for tents which to be considered as a part of the contingency stocks. Candles are a new component included in the budget, which is emerging from the long power cuts in many parts of the country.
- **Distribution:** The urgent need to enhance SARC logistics capacity remains. Additional trucks and vehicles for swift and independent distribution are much needed. SARC needs to be able to use their own fleet with SARC drivers to access all areas. Vehicles/trucks are included in the Appeal budget.
- **Storage:** There is limited capacity to store stocks of relief supplies at both headquarters and SARC branch levels. The inability for branches to keep a relief stock presents challenges for preparedness and urgent response. This Appeal includes support for at least one warehouse.
- **Volunteer support:** Overalls for volunteers are much needed to ensure a coherent appearance with a clearly marked SARC emblem, for the protection and identification of SARC volunteers.

#### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Preparations for a public awareness campaign to enhance understanding of the SARC's role and mandate among the general public and with the relevant authorities, continues. The campaign is a first step in the ICRC's project, *Health Care in Danger*, and seek to take account of the latter's global aims, whilst tailoring its objectives to the immediate needs of SARC and the prevailing conditions in Syria. During four months, IFRC supported SARC in its preparations, with a consultant experienced in public advocacy.

With extensive international media coverage of the humanitarian situation, particularly in Homs and with ICRC's active support, SARC was highlighted in international media in an unprecedented way. SARC's President appeared on Al Jazeera English, CNN and BBC among others. A statement issued by the SARC President gained widespread media coverage, also internationally. The statement was a response to allegations in some media related to SARC trustworthiness.

## Yemen

#### Emergency health

**Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced through the provision of first aid and emergency medical services (in areas not covered by the ICRC).**

**Progress:** Sana'a branch deployed its Emergency Response Team (ERT) in response to a demonstration in March and provided first aid to the injured, transporting them to hospitals. The Sana'a branch has reduced its operations and ERT deployment since the beginning of January due to increasing stability in most areas. The same is the case for most of the other branches in hotspot governorates. In Sana'a the branch resumed activities for four days before, during and after the election. About 22 people were assisted in the field and received much needed emergency health services. Three cases were transferred to hospitals for more care.

During the last month of the reporting period, the Health Department implemented complementary activities as a follow up on PSP programme components started earlier in 2011. PSP facilities at school level were established in five of the YRCS branches including Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Ibb and Dhamar. Volunteers and teachers at these schools were trained on dealing with children in PSP and deployment of entertainment items to assist in providing psychological support. The last phase of the distribution of PSP items took place in December 2011, in the five selected branches of the programme. This was followed by PSP training of 22 volunteers in Hodeidah governorate, in cooperation with the branch.

### Disaster preparedness and response capacity building

**Outcome: By advancing the process of national contingency planning, capacity of the YRCS to respond to civil unrest, through effective and appropriate interventions, is further strengthened.**

**Progress:** Lack of financial recourses is a big concern; several activities were put on hold accordingly.

### Logistics

**Outcome: YRCS logistics capacities are strengthened.**

**Progress:** On 25 February, an official handover ceremony was organized by IFRC at YRCS Headquarters to deliver five vehicles (two light and three ambulances) to the National Society. This was preceded by a meeting to agree on distribution and optimal use of the vehicles. The two Land Cruisers will be used in DM and Health activities, under the management of the DM department. The three ambulances will be distributed to Ibb and Hodeidah branches (when Hodeidah branch elects a new board). It has also been agreed to consider the new branch of Lahj in the southern part of the country for one ambulance, due to the needs there. The ambulances are high roof vehicles from the RLU with all necessary tools and appliances, including complete First Aid and trauma kits.

## Tunisia

### Organisational development

**Outcome: The structures and systems of TRCS are improved, with management and service delivery functions working effectively to best meet the needs of vulnerable households and communities.**

**Progress:** This programme area is ongoing as part of the Appeal extension, with a focus on the reform of internal governance processes at headquarters and branch levels; reinforcement of management, operational and service delivery functions and structures; support to core positions in DM, communications and youth and volunteering; and support for volunteer and youth management.

TRCS has been supported to develop a National Society Strategic Plan and a 2012 Plan of Action has been set up in order to reinforce volunteer and youth recruitment among branches, which includes support for volunteer management, establishing focal points on youth and volunteering at branch level, and training on volunteer management at sector level. There has also been support for software that will allow the registration of volunteers and for a website. This tool will be operational in the next coming weeks.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** The presence of an Organizational Development Delegate at the IFRC Regional Office, since January 2012 has helped to identify priorities and focus on longer-term engagement to ensure sustainability.

### Logistics capacity building

**Outcome: TRCS logistics capacities are strengthened.**

**Progress:** As reported in previous Operation Updates, work has been completed and various logistics training sessions held during 2011. There were five sessions for a total of 50 volunteers in charge of logistics. The main scope of the sessions was: general logistics, warehouse management, local procurement and fleet management. In January 2012, the IFRC started an assessment of the logistics capacities of the TRCS Headquarters. The result will define priorities for developing the logistics capacities, taking in account the available resources. More training sessions will be held as needed up until June.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** The implementation of a durable logistics system within the TRCS relies on its commitment to appropriately position human resources at the headquarters and branch levels. This is therefore part of the wider organizational development approach, re-energised since the arrival of the OD delegate in January.

### Emergency health

**Outcome: An upgrading of TRCS first aid capacities for possible future crises.**

**Progress:** Responding to the need to upgrade TRCS's first aid capacities and strengthen the structure of its emergency response, an assessment was conducted in December and January into the National Society's capacity. The conclusion of this assessment prompted support for two activities that started in February:

- An action plan has been drafted to restructure the TRCS First Aid response at the national level, with technical support from the French Red Cross.
- A National Disaster Response Team is in preparation, supported by the MENA Zone and the North Africa Regional Office. A core group from the Moroccan, Libyan, and Egypt Red Crescent is working together to facilitate the same kind of training in their respective National Societies.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** Nothing to report.

**Internal communication – Capacity building**

**Outcome: TRCS capacities in effective communications and dissemination are strengthened.**

**Progress:** This Appeal extension will maintain a focus on strengthening TRCS's internal communication capacities. The combination of actions planned can be seen below:

- A 2012 Plan of Action for internal and external communications is being prepared with the media and communications coordinator. It will include development of an internal communications strategy to support management within its headquarters and among branches.
- Focal points for media and communications at branch level have been selected and training will be given to enhance capacities and performance.
- Basic training for volunteers being set up with support from the IFRC and the ICRC. Specific components on promotion of the RC Movement's Principles and Values will be included.
- Provision of dissemination and training materials including RC Principles and Values will facilitate volunteer and youth engagement and training will be developed in the coming months.
- A TRCS intranet network has been created.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** The presence of an Organisational Development Delegate in the Regional Office since January has helped to identify priorities and focus on longer-term engagement to ensure sustainability.

**Communication, Advocacy and Public Information – Capacity Building**

**Outcome: Ensure that an effective communication strategy is developed to portray the continuing humanitarian crisis and assistance efforts.**

**Progress:** The on-going political transition in the country makes the promotion of the National Society's external communication a priority. Efforts planned can be seen below:

- A 2012 Plan of Action for both internal and external communications is being prepared together with the media and communications coordinator and will strengthen external communications to support TRCS's public image, as well as its donor and public relations.
- Focal points for media and communications at branch level have been selected and training is planned to enhance capacities and performance.
- Provision of dissemination materials to promote RC Principles and Values will be developed in the coming months as well as a programme to enhance the Humanitarian Diplomacy capacity of the National Society.
- A new TRCS internet website has been created.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** The IFRC Regional Office is not maintaining a Reporting Delegate in 2012, so advocacy and public information capacity building will rely on external support.

**Information technology/telecommunications capacity building**

**Outcome: Tunisian Red Crescent infrastructure is upgraded to facilitate programme conduct and management.**

**Progress:** With an Appeal prioritising organizational development and capacity building, the need for a functioning information technology and telecommunications (IT/Telecoms) infrastructure and access is essential for operational performance, as well as staff and volunteer support. For this reason, IFRC conducted an assessment in December for IT and VHF radio. As a result the TRCS is being supported in:

- The development and implementation of an IT system to facilitate volunteer management at Headquarters and among branches.
- The development of a well-functioning VHF repeater. The repeater is currently working and already being used by TRCS for emergency operations and ambulance services at Gran Tunis level.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** No significant details to report.

## Libya

### Organisational development

**Outcome1: Humanitarian diplomacy: The interests of vulnerable individuals and communities in Libya are promoted among political decision makers and opinion leaders, and Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement access and influence is increased with such actors while ensuring maximum humanitarian space for its role and actions.**

**Progress since last report:** As a continuation of the Revised Appeal of 25 June, Humanitarian Diplomacy efforts will remain part of the Appeal Extension. Ongoing actions include:

- Among authorities and external humanitarian actors, reinforcement of the Framework Agreement for Coordination and Cooperation between the Libyan Red Crescent Society, the ICRC and the IFRC, agreed on 26 March 2011 as the main reference point regarding all Movement actions being implemented in Libya.<sup>1</sup>
- Operation of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement Strategic Platform as a process that includes participation of the LRCS leadership, senior representatives of the Federation and ICRC.
- Technical advice and support on legal, statutory and integrity issues relating to the LRCS and components of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement operating in Libya.
- The securing of a Legal Status Agreement, if appropriate, for the Federation in Libya.
- Representation among strategic forums and relevant coordination or technical meetings hosted or organized by authorities, the United Nations System or other entities in Libya.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** Please refer to the Six-month Operations Update issued 24 October 2011.

**Outcome 2 - Organisational Capacity Building: The structures and systems of the LRCS are improved, with management and service delivery functions working effectively to best meet the needs of vulnerable households and communities.**

**Progress since last report:** Through organizational development the Federation strives to improve structures and systems of National Societies so they have more effective management and service delivery functions for internal processes designed to recognise and meet the needs of vulnerable households and communities. As a continuation of the Revised Appeal of 25 June, organizational development-capacity building efforts will remain part of the Appeal extension with a particular focus on the reorientation and restructuring of human resources in the areas of communications-reporting, health, logistics, volunteer and youth management. The broad parameters of organizational development and capacity building remain:

- Support for internal governance processes and their reform where needed at the Headquarters and branch levels.
- Assistance to develop a National Society strategic plan with a timeframe to help articulate and deliver its vision for the months and years ahead.
- Identify or reinforce a staff structure reflecting National and branch levels so that representational, managerial, operational and service delivery functions are properly oriented to meet current and future internal and external demands.

<sup>1</sup> For reference, please see the document "Framework Agreement for Coordination and Cooperation between the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Crescent Societies" signed 26 March 2011.

- Facilitate human resource development, establish or refine transparent narrative and financial reporting systems among branches and the LRCS headquarters.
- Restructuring support: The IFRC has conducted a number of advisory meetings with the LRCS to discuss its restructuring based on an assessment that had started in November for the activation of the Operations division. The activation of the Operations division was welcomed by the LRCS and triggered a number of follow-up steps including a revised organizational chart, adjusted departments and mandates, revised job descriptions, and revised communications modalities between Headquarters and branch levels. A revised organizational chart was approved to include four sectors: International Relations, Branch Management, Administration and Finance and Operations. The Operations division now assumes a larger role and includes 3 departments: Youth and Volunteers; Disaster Management and Logistics; Health and First Aid. Similarly, the task of re-drafting of LRCS job descriptions has entailed a reestablishment and clarification of the responsibilities held by the heads of branches at HQ level. The re-drafting of this job description aims at improving communication and ties between the HQ and Branches, this being one of the key objectives outlined in the LRCS plan of action. The IFRC provided support to the LRCS to commence drafting the following position descriptions: Youth and Volunteer; Media and Communications; Logistics; Disaster Management; Health; Human Resources; Administration; IT and telecommunications. With clarifications of the responsibilities allocated to each department, the National Society (with IFRC support) will be able to move into the further steps in providing training, support and development for these departments. After the clarifications of some of the job requirements mentioned in the above note, the IFRC now funds the training and salaries of 3 core LRCS coordinator positions for a period of six months. This project supports in part the LRCS plan of action for 2012 in terms of Media and Communications; Youth and Volunteers; Logistics and Disaster Management (now merged so that one Coordinator heads both departments). The IFRC initiated training of the LRCS Disaster Management Coordinator.

Regarding the distinct activity area of volunteer and youth management, the combination of actions for Libya are:

- Job descriptions, mandates and communications have been agreed.
- Establishment of a joint 2012 plan of action between the LRCS, the IFRC Regional Office and the IFRC Libya office for the Youth and Volunteers Program.
- IFRC is supporting the enhancement of capacities and knowledge of the Youth and Volunteers coordinator in key areas of programme development and project organization.
- The IFRC Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) programme in Libya will be reactivated and a plan of action for six months agreed between Federation and the LRCS.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** Please see the Six-month Operations Update issued 24 October 2011.

#### Relief/Livelihoods Capacity Building

**Outcome: Relief needs in Libya are met in a coordinated and efficient manner with the Federation adding value to efforts underway by enhancing the Movement response and deterring the duplication of activities.**

**Progress since last report:** As per the Revised Appeal of 25 June it was not expected that the Federation would make tangible relief contributions in the form of food, non-food or other distributions within Libya, but within the scope of the IFRC/ICRC/LRCS tripartite agreement of March 2011 (when ICRC took the lead inside Libya) the IFRC provided the LRCS with an emergency relief stock for 1,000 families, no other relief distributions took place for the last two months.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** Please see the Six-month Operations Update issued 24 October 2011.

#### Logistics capacity building

**Outcome: LRCS logistics capacities are strengthened to meet the needs of 5,000 beneficiaries.**

**Progress since last report:** As part of the Appeal extension a provision is being kept for the positioning of an LRCS emergency stock for 1,000 families. This will support training and modest response purposes. In addition:

- Federation conducted an assessment of the logistics capacities of the LRCS Headquarters and some branches.
- In line with the assessment recommendation, LRCS created the position of Logistics/Disaster Management Coordinator at Headquarters level.
- Training sessions were organized by the Federation on logistics procedures in January 2012 for the new Logistics/DM Coordinator.
- Logistics preparedness sessions were conducted for the set up of mobilisation, shipping instructions, importation procedures and elaboration of logistics plan of action.
- In February 2012, the LRCS defined his Logistics Plan of Action and the logistics activities to be conducted from January to June 2012.
- Rehabilitation of 10 LRCS branches.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** No significant details to report.

<b>Emergency health</b>
<b>Outcome: An upgrading of LRCS first aid capacities for possible future crises.</b>

**Progress since last report:** Although there are other Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement components already involved in health activities in Libya, the Federation will pursue a modest sector focus in the months ahead as a complementary effort to promote LRCS First Aid/Rescue Teams. The combination of actions planned are outlined below:

- LRCS, in cooperation with the IFRC, established Health and First Aid department under Operation Sector. Main activities, job description, mandate and communication, have been agreed for HQ and branch levels.
- First Aid intervention equipment will be purchase for 500 rescuers.
- The constitution of a National Disaster Response team is under preparation. LRCS has expressed its need to set up a National Intervention Team. To this end preparation will start by mid-March. The first training will be on May 2012. This training will be done in cooperation with both Disaster Management departments, from North of Africa Office and MENA Zone.
- A project for the development of the LRCS Blood Bank is under construction. Libyan Red Crescent Blood Transfusion Centre (BTC) was established in 1987. LRCS asked Federation to support ties centre by building its capacity in human resources, internal functioning mechanism and information technology. Please, find below the main project goals:
  - ü Improving the framework and the administration and job specification at the Blood Transfusion Centre BTC.
  - ü Developing and clarifying the role which the centre plays in providing health service in the country.
  - ü Developing and clarifying the internal work mechanism of the BTC and the coordination with the LRC.
  - ü Developing and promoting capacities in the field of information technology for the technical and administration departments at the BTC.
  - ü Developing a program in the field of information technology for the technical and administration department of the BTC.
  - ü Upgrading a website for the BTC service.
  - ü Developing and promoting the BTC services by means of media and information dissemination at the LRCS.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** No significant details to report.

<b>Internal Communication – Capacity Building</b>
<b>Outcome: LRCS capacities in effective communications and dissemination are strengthened.</b>

**Progress since last report:** As a continuation of the Revised Appeal of 25 June, the Appeal extension will maintain a focus on strengthening LRCS internal communication capacities. The combination of actions planned are outlined below:

- Develop and strengthen an internal communication strategy with the LRCS to support its management within the headquarters and among branches.
- Train LRCS staff and volunteers from various sectors and branch locations on reporting techniques as well as internet/e-mail, word processing and spreadsheet use, Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and values, media and public relations and website design.
- A Plan of Action on communication and information has been agreed between LRCS and Federation. The first workshop for all Communication and Information branch coordinators will be 21-22 March. The main goals of this workshop will be:
  1. Reactivation of communication and information program structure within the Libyan Red Crescent through: a) activation of a communication and information coordinator role at the general secretariat and branch levels; c) discussion of procedures to activate the policy of communication and information.
  2. Reinforce the collaboration between the Movement components in their assistance to the Libyan Red Crescent
  3. Exchange experiences and lessons learned of Communication and Information activities from the Libyan Red Crescent
  4. Conclude recommendation and suggestions of the different activities that could take place within the Communication and Information program
  5. Learning objectives:
    - ü Recall the Movement history and component.
    - ü Introduce the ICRC and IFRC activities in Libya.
    - ü Present the Libyan Red Crescent history and activities before and during the crises.
    - ü Introduce the concept of code of conduct.
    - ü Introduce principles and values of the Movement.
    - ü Introduce the basic information about policy, communication and information management, communication procedures and reporting.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** The Federation Regional Office is not maintaining a Reporting Delegate in 2012 so communications-reporting capacity building will rely on punctual external support.

#### Communication, Advocacy and Public Information – Capacity Building

**Outcome: Ensure that an effective communication strategy is developed to portray the continuing humanitarian crisis and assistance efforts.**

**Progress since last report:** With the post-conflict humanitarian conditions in Libya, IFRC Operation Updates will most likely only be released every three months depending on the progress of activities. Nevertheless, the on-going political transition in the country places as a priority the promotion of the National Society external communication. Efforts planned can be seen below:

- Develop and strengthen an external communication strategy with the LRCS to support its public image, as well as its donor and public relations.
- Identify media training opportunities and hold one media-training workshop for the LRCS leadership and staff.
- Enhance the Humanitarian diplomacy capacity of the National Society
- Promote externally the RC/RC Movement's principles and values
- As explained in the previous chapter, a Plan of Action on communication and information has been agreed between LRCS and Federation. And the first workshop for all Communication and Information branch coordinators will be 21-22 March.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** The IFRC Regional Office is not maintaining a reporting delegate in 2012 so advocacy and public information capacity building will rely on punctual external support.

#### Information Technology/Telecommunications Capacity Building

**Outcome: Libyan Red Crescent Society infrastructure is upgraded to facilitate programme implementation and management.**

**Progress since last report:** In establishing a tangible presence in Libya with activities prioritising organizational development and capacity building, the availability of information technology and

telecommunications (IT/Telecoms) infrastructure and access is essential for operational implementation as well as staff and volunteer support for the future. Since the ICRC is already operational with IT/Telecoms in Libya, efforts need to be coordinated with it to ensure suitable support for the LRCS over the immediate and longer term but they can proceed, in general, as per the coverage outlined below:

- Development and implementation of an IT system and tools to facilitate organizational management and programme conduct at the LRCS headquarters and among branches. Telephone network and the internal telecommunications infrastructure of the LRCS HQ have been finalized on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March. Final detailed report will be presented in the near future.
- An IFRC IT advisor will assist by providing an IT assessment, which will clarify the needs and responsibilities of these positions. The IT advisor assessment mission started on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of March alongside the Federation team in Libya, to assess the IT and telecommunication capacities of the national society.

Expected results:

- IFRC office in Libya will be better informed of LRCS IT and telecommunication needs.
- LRCS will be better equipped with information and resources to optimise benefits from local current technical capacity.
- Ten LRCS most affected branches by the crises will be supported by Federation with IT equipment and internet systems.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** No significant details to report.

## Egypt

### Relief

**Outcome: A transit population of up to 50,000 individuals receive essential items and food to meet their needs as required.**

**Progress since last report:** The situation remains unchanged since the last two months. The National Society is continuing to assist in basic needs the 2100 migrants stranded at Sallum border with the support of Federation. The main activities conducted by the ERC volunteers are:

- Food distribution with UNHCR.
- Restoring Family links with ICRC.
- Providing first aid.
- Storage and warehousing of food items.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** Please see the Six-month Operations update issued 24 October 2011.

### Logistics

**Outcome: Effective support provided to the field operation.**

**Progress since last report:** the combination of actions being undertaken can be seen below:

- The Federation conducted an assessment of the logistics capacities of the ERCS Headquarters; the report and recommendations were presented to the Secretary General in December 2011.
- Procurement of uniforms and first aid intervention kits for two ERCS Intervention Teams.
- In the coming months a training sessions on Federation logistics procedures will be organized, including modules on logistics preparedness and response, procurement, warehousing and fleet-transport management for National Society staff and volunteers.
- IT/Telecoms support to facilitate the improvement of logistics capacities.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** No significant details to report.

### Regional Activities

#### Disaster Preparedness

**Outcome: By advancing the process of regional contingency planning, the capacity of the National Societies in MENA zone to respond to civil unrest and population movements is further**

**strengthened through effective and appropriate interventions.**

**Progress to date:** The main focus has been on the situation in Syria and the impact on neighbouring countries. In addition to meeting with regional partners, the Zone team has been updating contingency scenarios based on available information. The Zone DM coordinator visited Jordan in February and Lebanon to meet with key stakeholders to discuss the humanitarian situation of Syrian refugees and to agree on proposed activities. The proposed activities outlined below will be implemented at regional level to support the National Society.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** Lack of financial resources put several planned activities on hold in addition to losing human resources after moving the Zone office from Amman to Beirut.

**Proposed regional activities to respond to the refugees fleeing Syria to the neighbouring countries.**

#### Relief distributions

**Outcome: National Societies of the neighbouring countries (mainly Lebanon and Jordan) will be supported to distribute food and basic non-food items to refugees in their countries for a maximum of 15,000 families.**

Output	Activities planned
Up to 15,000 families are provided with the immediate needs through relief distributions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>Control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>15,000 families to receive one month complementary food parcel during three month</li> <li>15,000 families to receive one month hygiene parcel during three months</li> <li>15,000 families to receive Jerry Cans and Kitchen sets</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>Training of the neighbouring national societies' staff and volunteers or disaster response and relief.</li> <li>Deploying disaster response delegate.</li> </ul>

#### Emergency health and care

**Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced through the provision of first aid and emergency medical services (in areas not covered by the ICRC).**

Output	Activities planned
Emergency health support is provided for wounded and injured persons crossing borders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the National Society with running costs and consumables for emergency medical services at the borders.</li> <li>Provide 6 ambulances.</li> <li>Supporting the evacuation of wounded people from the borders, providing them adequate health service, under the National Society EMS systems and protocols.</li> <li>Provide adequate PSP activities based upon the need.</li> </ul>

**Progress since last report:** IFRC provided financial support to the Lebanese Red Cross during March in the form of first aid consumables and blankets for emergency medical services as part of the regional component.

#### Emergency shelter

**Outcome: 2,000 families of affected households in the neighbouring countries have safe and adequate shelter and settlement solutions through the provision of appropriate materials.**

Output	Activities planned
2,000 families receive shelter support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess the extent of the shelter needs and preferred shelter solutions through deploying needed technical recourses.</li> <li>Enable the provision of safe and adequate locally appropriate shelter</li> </ul>

	<p>solutions through appropriate programming methodologies (e.g. support host communities, providing tents where there is no other possibility if it is requested by the local government to the National Societies).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote increased awareness and understanding of safe and adequate shelter response programming with the National Society and affected communities.</li> </ul>
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### Organisational development

**Outcome: The structures and systems of the ERCS are improved with management and service delivery functions working effectively to best meet the needs of vulnerable households and communities.**

**Progress since last report:** in terms of organizational development, the National Society postponed its activities planned for the last two months because of the unrest which took place in the capital. The Egyptian Red Crescent has mobilized trained teams of volunteers to help the injured persons in the civil unrest.

The Board of the National Society held its General Assembly in early February 2012 for the re-election of a third of its members. This Assembly was organized after a two-year mandate expired in accordance with the statutes. Plans are underway to provide training to staff and volunteers on fundamental Principles and Values, including YABC programme.

**Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:** no significant details to be reported.

### National Society Capacity

The National Societies of the region have considerable experience in dealing with natural disasters and man-made crises. They have a sound base of trained staff and volunteers, with particular strength in first aid, community health and blood programming, and with strong youth volunteer networks.

- **Tunisian Red Crescent:** continues to be the leading disaster response organisation in Tunisia with branches present across the country;
- **Libyan Red Crescent Society:** has taken the lead in disaster response in Libya, particularly during the recent crisis,
- **Yemen Red Crescent Society:** acts as an auxiliary to the public authorities and plays an important role in health, social services, disaster preparedness and response;
- **Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society:** is playing a key role as the largest national humanitarian organisation in Syria and the sole organisation with access to many parts of the country through its 14 branches and extensive sub-branches. Approximately 10,000 volunteers have been trained to provide support in disaster response, first aid, restoring family links, relief distribution and other priority activities, with many active during the current unrest. The National Society has been tasked by the government to co-ordinate all international non-governmental assistance for the hundreds of thousands displaced Iraqis in Syria. In this capacity, SARC works today with almost all UN agencies present in Syria, primarily UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and eight international NGOs primarily providing support to health care, vocational training and education to displaced Iraqis in Syria.
- **Lebanese Red Cross:** acts as an auxiliary team to the medical service of the Lebanese Army. Its mandate stipulates it is the main provider of pre-hospital emergency care services in the country, as well as providing response to natural and man-made disasters. With a wide array of partners, it is the leader in first aid as well as disaster response. The national Society Emergency Medical Service enjoys high credibility and acceptance among the whole population in Lebanon, enabling it to perform its important role transferring injured Syrian refugees from the border to hospital for treatment.
- **Jordanian Red Crescent:** focuses its work on disaster management, CBHFA, peace building and social development. JRC is the lead agency in the event of a major disaster and is a member of the High Council for Disaster Response. It has played a vital role during the influx of refugees in the past conflicts - running relief operations, organizing camps for the evacuees and providing humanitarian assistance – and is in readiness to respond as required to the current flow of refugees coming from neighbouring Syria.

## IFRC Capacity

The IFRC has a regional office in Tunis covering the North Africa region (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia). Over the past 10 years, the Federation has supported disaster response and long-term programmes in cooperation with the five National Societies in the region.

In September 2011, a country representation in Libya was established to work closely with Libyan Red Crescent on several post conflict and developmental projects. Country offices in Syria and Yemen existed before the onset of the unrest in the region and are now supporting the current response within their capacity and with support from the Zone office and the global network and Movement partners. The Zone office (recently moved to Beirut) is coordinating the response activities at Zone level to ensure timely and effective delivery of humanitarian response.

### Budget summary

See attached interim financial report for budget details.

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR82001 - North Africa

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2012/2
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2012/12
Appeal	mdr82001
Budget	budget9

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>18,673,301</b>					<b>18,673,301</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
American Red Cross	260,693					260,693
Andorran Red Cross	17,598					17,598
British Red Cross	1,006,617					1,006,617
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	507,621					507,621
Bulgarian Red Cross	5,000					5,000
Canadian Government	211,503					211,503
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	201,263					201,263
European Commission - DG ECHO	3,132,919					3,132,919
France - Private Donors	424					424
German Red Cross	381,718					381,718
Germany - Private Donors	143					143
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	44,607					44,607
Italian Government (from Italy - Private Donors)	2,422					2,422
Japanese Red Cross Society	210,308					210,308
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	1,813,704					1,813,704
Moroccan Red Crescent	16,927					16,927
New Zealand Red Cross	34,725					34,725
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	694,500					694,500
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	937,301					937,301
On Line donations	23,771					23,771
Procter & Gamble	44,871					44,871
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	18,010					18,010
Red Cross of Monaco	17,546					17,546
Salvation Army	6,846					6,846
Swedish Red Cross	306,691					306,691
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	377,525					377,525
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)	200,000					200,000
The Canadian Red Cross Society	9,493					9,493
The Netherlands Red Cross	105,683					105,683
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	406,375					406,375
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	50,000					50,000
Unidentified donor	9,179					9,179
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>11,055,982</b>					<b>11,055,982</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>						
American Red Cross	33,785					33,785
Austrian Red Cross	100,501					100,501
British Red Cross	85,486					85,486
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	35,061					35,061
Finnish Red Cross	1,096,704					1,096,704
Norwegian Red Cross	57,885					57,885
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran	98,055					98,055
Spanish Red Cross	104,397					104,397
The Canadian Red Cross Society	101,136					101,136
The Netherlands Red Cross	271,919					271,919
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>1,984,929</b>					<b>1,984,929</b>

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## Inkind Personnel

<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	7,957				7,957
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	23,100				23,100
<i>Other</i>	46,713				46,713
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	29,120				29,120
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>106,890</b>				<b>106,890</b>

## Other Income

<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	3,872				3,872
<i>Programme &amp; Services Support Recover</i>	101,243				101,243
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>105,116</b>				<b>105,116</b>

<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>13,252,916</b>				<b>13,252,916</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>13,252,916</b>				<b>13,252,916</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>71%</b>				<b>71%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	13,252,916					<b>13,252,916</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-8,974,755					<b>-8,974,755</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>4,278,162</b>					<b>4,278,162</b>

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## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>18,673,301</b>					<b>18,673,301</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	1,185,442	935,322				935,322	250,120	
Shelter - Transitional	39,151	39,151				39,151	0	
Construction Materials	401,940	32,692				32,692	369,248	
Clothing & Textiles	1,883,303	426,303				426,303	1,457,001	
Food	1,917,595	363,709				363,709	1,553,886	
Seeds & Plants		3,886				3,886	-3,886	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	352,362	358,484				358,484	-6,122	
Medical & First Aid	434,079	113,579				113,579	320,500	
Teaching Materials	56,311	9,852				9,852	46,459	
Utensils & Tools	554,811	223,511				223,511	331,300	
Other Supplies & Services	907,644	143,186				143,186	764,458	
ERU	3,022	3,022				3,022	0	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supl</b>	<b>7,735,659</b>	<b>2,652,696</b>				<b>2,652,696</b>	<b>5,082,963</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	250,000						250,000	
Vehicles	2,003,150	979,150				979,150	1,024,000	
Computers & Telecom	275,714	77,930				77,930	197,784	
Office & Household Equipment	75,642	41,023				41,023	34,619	
Medical Equipment	120,000						120,000	
Others Machinery & Equipment	6,202	6,202				6,202	0	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>2,730,709</b>	<b>1,104,306</b>				<b>1,104,306</b>	<b>1,626,402</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	348,992	78,150				78,150	270,842	
Distribution & Monitoring	833,029	746,787				746,787	86,242	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	321,450	195,523				195,523	125,927	
Logistics Services	48,977	55,236				55,236	-6,259	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,552,448</b>	<b>1,075,696</b>				<b>1,075,696</b>	<b>476,752</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	1,424,584	819,641				819,641	604,943	
National Staff	508,383	472,629				472,629	35,754	
National Society Staff	293,674	91,417				91,417	202,257	
Volunteers	125,951	74,171				74,171	51,780	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>2,352,591</b>	<b>1,457,857</b>				<b>1,457,857</b>	<b>894,734</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	219,768	158,705				158,705	61,062	
Professional Fees	47,591	32,987				32,987	14,604	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>267,358</b>	<b>191,692</b>				<b>191,692</b>	<b>75,666</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	895,212	233,722				233,722	661,490	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>895,212</b>	<b>233,722</b>				<b>233,722</b>	<b>661,490</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	389,985	287,727				287,727	102,258	
Information & Public Relations	143,733	41,141				41,141	102,592	
Office Costs	144,274	88,929				88,929	55,346	
Communications	84,950	58,831				58,831	26,118	
Financial Charges	89,400	89,305				89,305	95	
Other General Expenses	14,787	10,260				10,260	4,528	
Shared Office and Services Costs	124,371	47,623				47,623	76,748	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>991,500</b>	<b>623,815</b>				<b>623,815</b>	<b>367,685</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								

Selected Parameters	
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Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2012/12
Appeal	mdr82001
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**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>18,673,301</b>					<b>18,673,301</b>	
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,287,790	927,790				927,790	360,000	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>1,287,790</b>	<b>927,790</b>				<b>927,790</b>	<b>360,000</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		165,591				165,591	-165,591	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>165,591</b>				<b>165,591</b>	<b>-165,591</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	772,767	513,431				513,431	259,336	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>772,767</b>	<b>513,431</b>				<b>513,431</b>	<b>259,336</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	79,965	23,357				23,357	56,608	
Pledge Reporting Fees	7,302	4,800				4,800	2,502	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	<b>87,267</b>	<b>28,157</b>				<b>28,157</b>	<b>59,110</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>18,673,301</b>	<b>8,974,755</b>				<b>8,974,755</b>	<b>9,698,546</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>9,698,546</b>				<b>9,698,546</b>		

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR82001 - North Africa & Middle East - Civil Unrest

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2012/2
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2012/12
Appeal	mdr82001
Budget	budget9

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## IV. Project Details

Project	Name	Opening Balance	Income	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Budget	Variance
		A	B	C	A + B + C	D	D - C
<b>Disaster_Management</b>							
P82008	Middle East & North Africa Civil	0	830,307	-719,085	111,223	3,351,631	2,632,546
PEG013	Civil Unrest - Egypt	0	1,102,856	-557,803	545,053	700,591	142,788
PLY001	Libya Civil Unrest	0	438,565	-260,354	178,211	1,322,637	1,062,284
PSY013	Syria - Civil Unrest	0	2,894,461	-935,631	1,958,831	5,777,955	4,842,325
PTN006	Tunisia Civil Unrest	0	7,575,388	-6,090,778	1,484,610	6,795,905	705,127
PYE013	Yemen Civil Unrest	0	411,338	-411,105	233	724,582	313,477
<b>Sub-Total Disaster_Management</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>13,252,916</b>	<b>-8,974,755</b>	<b>4,278,162</b>	<b>18,673,301</b>	<b>9,698,546</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>North Africa &amp; Middle East - C</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,252,916</b>	<b>-8,974,755</b>	<b>4,278,162</b>	<b>18,673,301</b>	<b>9,698,546</b>