

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## **NORTH AFRICA: APPEAL REVISION**

**Appeal no. MAA82001  
21 December 2006**

*The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.*

### **In Brief**

#### **Appeal Revision**

**Initial Appeal target 2006-2007: CHF 3,051,000 (USD 2,505,790 or EUR 1,902.954)**

**Revised Appeal target: CHF 3,775,822 (USD 3,100,781 or EUR 2,354,866) <[click here for the attached revised appeal budget](#)>**

**Appeal budget for 2006: CHF 1,889,636**

**Appeal budget for 2007: CHF 1,886,186**

#### **Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:**

- **Annual Appeal 2006-2007 for Middle East. For details, please go to the website at, [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA81001.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA81001.pdf)**
- **More information on Red Cross Red Crescent work in MENA can be found at, <http://www.ifrc.org/where/mena.asp>**

#### **Programme summary:**

In 2007, the Regional Office will continue to build on the achievements of previous years, capitalizing on the successes and lessons learned to be a regional facilitator supporting North African National Societies with coordinated and coherent services that meet their needs. It will also ensure stronger and closer involvement of Red Crescent Societies as central actors within the region, reinforcing their auxiliary role to deliver against national or international targets (Millennium Development Goals). This approach is firmly based on Strategy 2010, the Secretariat's Strategy for Change and the new Framework for Action (Federation of the Future process).

### **Regional context**

The North Africa region comprises five National Societies: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. While part of the Africa continent, these five North African countries have several common features that contribute towards their distinct identity. Common language is Arabic, Islam is the prevalent religion, and they have close ties not only to Europe but also to Middle East. Due to their history, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia have French as their second language, whereas Libya and Egypt are more Anglophone. The five countries occupy an area of 5.8 million sq. km with a total population of almost 145 million, of which 68 million live in Egypt, followed by Algeria (32 million), Morocco (30 million), Tunisia (10 million) and Libya (5.5 million).

Regarding the socio-economic situation in North Africa, the growth rate of the region has remained around five per cent in recent years in spite of many negative factors. The economic situation shows the structural vulnerability of North African economies to two factors: oil prices and climatic conditions. The average unemployment rate of the MENA Region did not improve, keeping a rate of 13.2 per cent compared to 13.1 per cent in 2004. The region has

the world highest unemployment rate, followed by Sub-Saharan. The Trends vary in North Africa from country to country with Algeria and Tunisia seeing their rates reducing (from 17.7 per cent to 13.9 per cent for Algeria and from 15.3 per cent to 13,3 per cent for Tunisia). The country rates for Egypt and Morocco did not change (10.5 per cent in Egypt and from 10.8 per cent to 11.2 per cent in Morocco). On a positive note, North Africa has really opted for active participation in the knowledge society and economy as illustrated by the organization of phase two of the WSIS by Tunisia in which four Head of State, one Prime Minister and two ministers of the sub-region participated.

Country	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate ( per cent)	GDP per capita PPP USD	GDP per capita PPP USD minus rank HDI	Life expectancy index
Morocco	124 (0.631)	69,7	50,7	4'004	-16	0.75
Algeria	103 (0.722)	71.1	69.8	6.107	-20	0.77
Tunisia	89 ( 0.753)	73.3	74.3	7.161	-20	0.80
Libya	58 (0.799)	73.6	81.7		9	0.81
Egypt	119 (0.659)	69.8	55.6	3.950	-10	0.75
Best performer in Arab states (Qatar)	40 (0.849)	72.8	89.2	19.844	-13	0.80
Worst performer in Arab states (Yemen)	151 (0.489)	60.6	49	889	15	0.59

Table 1: Human Development Index Indicators for North Africa Region (UNDP Human Development Report 2004)

### Social Development as implied by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) in North Africa

Economic development would be meaningless if it did not help in promoting human development. That is, enlarging people's choice by expanding their capabilities. The North African experience shows intra- and inter-country disparities with respect to progress towards MDG's as well as their potential to reach the goals. But it is likely that the majority will meet the required targets particularly in relation to poverty reduction, universal primary education, some aspects of gender equality, HIV-AIDS and other diseases.

Goal 1: Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger: two countries – Libya and Tunisia, have already met the target since 2001. Data for most countries suggest that the target set for 2015 will be met as long as regional disparities are addressed.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education: North Africa has made significant progress in the field of education and training. Four out of Five North African countries of the sub-region now have rates above 90 per cent, showing that the target will be attained before 2015. All countries nevertheless have to continue to deal with the problem of high levels of illiteracy (especially among women), which according to UNDP data (2004), reached 18.3 per cent in Libya, 26.8 per cent in Tunisia, 31.1 per cent in Algeria, 44.4 per cent in Egypt and 49.3 per cent in Morocco.

Period	1990 (per cent)	2000 (per cent)
Algeria	94	98
Egypt	75	93
Libya	96	99
Morocco	52	79
Tunisia	94	98

Table 3: Enrolment in primary schools

Education has undoubtedly made considerable progress in social advancement and the training of people needed to sustain ever greater competition in the world knowledge-based economy. But high unemployment among the educated and the young raises the important question of the pertinence of the Education-Training-Employment strategy and job opportunities for the young.

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Goal 3: Promote Gender equality and empower women: available data indicates that goal 3 is potentially within the reach for the five countries as far as education is concerned. But progress is slow in women's access to higher echelons of power and national parliaments. Women's economic participation still remains limited and their legal rights are not yet fully recognized.

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality: significant progress particularly for Libya and Tunisia was recorded.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health: very little progress, which suggests that the target will be hardly attained. The major challenge is lack of access to reproductive health infrastructure and information, particularly in rural areas.

Goal 6: Combat HIV-AIDS and other diseases: despite a low rate of HIV infection and low prevalence in the region, more support for the prevention together with public awareness campaigns is needed in order to reverse the trend (Algeria, Morocco for HIV-AIDS as well as increasing rates of tuberculosis).

Goal 7: Four countries (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia) provide sustainable access to clean water to more than 90 per cent of their urban population. Rural coverage seems out of reach of the majority of countries. Deforestation and soil degradation leading to ongoing desertification make it difficult for countries to reach targets aiming at improving the living environment of populations.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development: available information and data indicate that the most daunting challenge is that of lack of employment especially for youth, constantly aggravated by growing active population rate.

### Humanitarian Challenges

**Prone Disaster Region:** Algeria, Egypt, Morocco (earthquakes, floods, droughts). Regional Office is increasing its programmes in Risk Reduction programmes focusing on school programmes and community awareness.

**Conflicts and violence:** Egypt (affected by terrorist attacks), Algeria, Morocco (Saharaoui conflict/neglected disaster). First Aid, Psychological Support Programs, Emergency Health: Promotion of Principles and Humanitarian Values

**Health crisis:** HIV-AIDS linked to migrations (Prevention, educational, Psychological support programmes), Avian Flue potential crisis, Tuberculosis (Community awareness)

**Community based risks:** Road Safety, Educational (literacy, vocational training) and awareness programmes (community Based First Aid)

### Migration

North Africa has always been a region of population migration. The North African countries, with the exception of Libya share a common characteristic which is that the demographic pressure on the job market is insufficient to absorb the numerous job-seekers. In the past few years, these countries have increasingly become countries of transit, Morocco in particular, for immigrants from Western Sahara on their way to Eastern Europe. The Red Crescent Societies, because of their underlying principles, are dealing with the issue of migration from the point of view of solidarity: actions intended to attenuate the suffering of migrants but also to find long-lasting solutions to the problems encountered. North Africa will continue to be a theatre of these migrations, a solidarity-based common approach to the hosting of migrants requires consultation amongst all National Societies concerned, because the future of the children, women and men thrown upon the shores of other countries is a concern of all.

In recent years, migration has been making its way steadily towards the top of the continental and international affairs agenda and now calls for the urgent attention of governments, whatever the nature of their involvement or interest in the management of migratory processes. There is a need for a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration taking into account realities and trends as well as linkages between migration and other key economic, social, political and humanitarian issues.

Migration and Gender. Another contemporary aspect of migration in Africa is the growing number of women who have started to migrate in search of greater employment/economic opportunities. It is estimated that women account for almost half of all international migrants. The increasing feminization of migration is a reflection of the changing demands for particular types of skills including the growing demands in the service industries especially for domestic workers, nurses, teachers and other typical female dominated professions. Migrant women's vulnerabilities to exploitation are highlighted by the frequently abusive conditions under which they work, especially in the context of domestic service and sex industries in which migrant trafficking is heavily implicated. It is therefore important to give particular attention to safeguarding the rights (labour, human rights, inter alia) of migrant women in the context of migration management.

Migration and Youth. The changing age composition of migrant flows is reflected in the increasing number of children, adolescents and youth who are migrating independently of parents. Too often, child trafficking is a critical challenge that must be addressed from different angles included targeted prevention campaigns, protection and assistance to victims of trafficking, training to relevant authorities on how to address trafficking challenges and prosecution of traffickers. Children born migrants should receive special attention.

Migration and Health. The linkages between migration and health concerns have recently been brought to the forefront of the discourse on migration, notably in the context of the spread of communicable diseases such as HIV-AIDS. Migrants are especially susceptible to health risks because of their pronounced conditions of vulnerability, including their restricted access to health services, both during and after the period of mobility.

Migration and Development are interrelated issues. On one hand, migration is caused among other factors, by the persistence of inequalities in economic and social development between countries of origin and destination, and on the other hand migration has the potential to foster development in countries of destination as well as those of origin. The comprehensive approach which is increasingly advocated is designed to tackle the root causes of emigration through aid for economic and social development to facilitate the transmission of economic, human and social capital by migrants and Diaspora, and to build capacity in migration between origin and destination countries. Actions susceptible to foster the positive impact of migration on sending are recommended as well as the implementation of policies of co-development by governments.

A thorough understanding of migration is a matter of partnership and knowledge sharing. To ensure the challenges posed by the issue of migration in the Euro-Mediterranean-African space, are effectively addressed, it is necessary to establish a common strategy for the management of migration which associates countries of origin, transit and destination, in order to find balanced solutions. This approach should involve the treatment of problems of the movement of persons (legal, illegal, and irregular migration), the protection of the rights of communities that are legally established, as well as the linkage between migration and development.

### **National environments**

The National Societies in the North Africa Region have a relatively strong infrastructure, are well established and represented through their extensive branch network. Their main functions are in the fields of health, first aid, social services and disaster relief. In accordance with the Federation's strategic commitment, the North African National Societies are reviewing and re-addressing their priorities, developing responsive and focused programmes. The analysis of regional vulnerabilities as above-outlined also reflects the priorities of the Red Crescent in North Africa. With the main goal of "Improving the life of the vulnerable", the five National Societies are concentrating their efforts to reduce vulnerabilities through focused programmes particularly in the areas of disaster management and health. Most of the RC societies are recognized in their auxiliary role, have developed some relations and with their Government and are considered as active and reliable partners of Ministry of Health, Education, Civil Defence and local authorities. Among the challenges are a need for clarification of the role of governance and management, the absence of strategic plan for the societies, some highly centralized decision-making structure, the limited capacity of the national headquarters, and an insufficient RCRC knowledge in the branches.

### **Federation Secretariat support to North Africa**

In line with the Federation of the Future process, the regional office for North Africa is pursuing the building of a stronger and empowered network of North Africa Red Crescent Societies, setting a shared vision and direction for the future, following the Federation global agenda, being:

1. responsive and focused, able to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow and a global leader in the four core areas
2. with a strong commitment to quality, excellence, accountability and integrity
3. working together and with others effectively to mobilize support and have a great impact in the world

A separate Appeal exists for the whole MENA region, including support to the North African RC societies at continental and networking level (Health, DM, Information, Leadership areas). The Tunis Regional Office is mainly focussing its support at country level supporting the National Societies on their strategic planning (policies, plan of action), the development of adequate structures (change process, organisational development, human resources), the development of programmes and tools in the core areas of Strategy 2010 and encompassing the Federation Global Agenda Goals.

### **Reduced vulnerability and enhanced human dignity, by mobilising our global and local network**

On the basis of the Federation's vision, the regional office has been providing and will continue to provide assistance following priorities identified by the National Societies. At regional level, it will be done through knowledge sharing, best practice and networking and at country level through specifically tailored services, thus ensuring both approaches are complementary. The regional office is also fostering the dialogue with and among the National Societies in the region as well as with the one operating bi-laterally in North Africa, maximising the RCRC Movement efforts, through effective participation, planning and coordination. Forging new partnerships within and outside the RCRC Movement to mobilize necessary resources and to effectively advocate on behalf of the vulnerable has been a key for achieving the outlined objectives.

This regional approach was discussed since the first consultation and planning meeting organized by the regional office in 2002 with the Presidents and Secretaries General from North Africa. It has been since regularly reviewed and re-discussed at the North Africa Leaders Meeting held every year.

The regional office will continue in 2007 to assist the National Societies in North Africa to build their capacities in an integrated way, focussing on Disaster Management, Health and Organizational Development.

More specifically, the Federation assistance in North Africa will focus on:

- Promotion of Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian Values by encouraging National Societies to advocate about these principles both internally and externally, and to engage in influencing behaviour in the community (Disaster Management, Health targeting communities, victims of crisis and migrants. Increased role of Youth and women in these programmes)
- Support to the National Societies in strengthening and updating their national disaster management strategies and programmes
- Supporting Health programmes (Community Based Health, HIV-AIDS, Psycho-Social Support Programs, Social Welfare), enabling National Societies to address the communities health issues and deliver adequate services to those in needs.
- Improving the technical knowledge of staff and volunteers in the areas of disaster management, health and to help the NS to assess their needs and capacities, organizing training, courses in relevant areas, such as governance, leadership, management and resource development.
- Supporting and strengthening the co-operation between the North African National Societies, the Federation Secretariat, the sister National Societies, as well as with external partners (Governments, International agencies, corporate sector) in the national, regional and international context.

This plan of action fits into the Middle East and North Africa Strategic Framework (2006-2009) adopted at the end of 2005 and is based on the results of a programme review, evaluation and analysis of achievements and challenges met by the National Societies in the region. The regional strategic framework for 2006-2009 consists in four parts:

⇒ Part I presents the MENA regional context

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- ⇒ Part II summarizes the NS capacities and services
- ⇒ Part III highlights the NS priorities and directions 2006-2009
- ⇒ Part IV presents the sectoral support strategies

The strategic framework is not a blueprint for change. It outlines the modalities through which the change strategy of the Secretariat finds its “fit” in facilitating the implementation of NS priorities in a manner that enhances further adaptation and implementation of Strategy 2010 goals within the MENA context. It is intended to provide a point of reference for incremental but accelerated impact in the process of NS operational and capacity building. It also initializes a process on the basis of which sector-specific and country focused strategies and plans can be developed and implemented by the NS of the region and their partners.

## Support to National Societies [<click here for Operational Plan 2007>](#)

### Health and care [<click here for 2007 Health and Care logical framework>](#)

In line with Strategy 2010 and the priorities outlined in the regional conferences (MENA, Pan African, Mediterranean), the regional office will support in 2007 preventive HIV-AIDS activities and community-based health (First-Aid, Emergency/relief health, Psychological support) integrated with disaster preparedness. This will include strengthening the societies’ capacity to address community health problems through its volunteer network in close coordination with authorities and other health partners.

Several North African NS are involved in community development in the form of literacy programmes, vocational training for adults and especially women (Morocco, Algeria, Egypt). In these countries this activity responds to a real vulnerability. These social welfare programmes often includes component of health education, first aid and disaster preparedness. The societies are interested in investing in their staff and volunteers through adequate training, to optimize the use of the existing structures, to expand these programmes to reach better the vulnerable and address the needs of the communities, involving them in the planning and implementation process.

### Disaster management [<click here for 2007 DM logical framework>](#)

The Federation continues to support the North African National Societies focussing on the development of a regional integrated disaster management programme aimed at adapting their current disaster response and preparedness strategies to the challenges of the future. In particular, the present focus on logistic and relief response, which is appropriate for large national disasters, would be complemented by a strategy addressing smaller disasters, in which local Red Crescent structures and capacities can be used. Results and recommendations of the NS study on risks, vulnerabilities and capacities carried out in North Africa during 2005-2006 will be taken into account. Identification of and intervention in areas of greatest humanitarian needs in the region continue to be the driving force behind NS disaster management strategies. This is based on a holistic approach encompassing disaster prevention, preparedness, response and rehabilitation phases of involvement. It is expected that the NS community based disaster reduction projects (programmes targeting children, Road Safety, etc.) are reinforced or developed involving actively the communities at risk, integrating social aspects related to disasters (First aid, psychological support, educational programme)

### Organizational development

The focus of the regional organisational development and capacity building programme is on supporting the National Societies in the region to achieve their mandate of assisting vulnerable people, delivering effective programmes and services. All components of the Movement are responsible to work together in a common and comprehensive approach to support the development of National Societies. This common approach is grounded in existing policy, especially the Development Policy, Cooperation for Development policy, Strategy 2010 and the Strategy for the Movement. The 2007 OD plan is built on the 2006 progresses and achievements, addressing NS development at five levels:

- Leadership and management issues (legal bases, governance, management, integrity, structures, partnerships), and on a global communication and advocacy strategy to better position themselves,
- local issues (branch development, volunteers, communities),
- at services delivery (capacity building in the core programmes: health, disaster management, principles and values, advocacy),

- finance and management system level (financial management, effective resources mobilisation to support our work).

The expected benefit consists of providing an opportunity for the North African National Societies to strengthen their organizational levels – from the branches to the headquarters and the board – providing staff with the skills required to make National Societies more effective and accountable in a world of complex, constant changes. It is aiming at improving branch capabilities and the interaction of volunteers, staff and members with their communities.

### **Humanitarian values** [<click here for 2007 Humanitarian Values logical framework>](#)

Tensions and recourse to violence have often dramatically affected the people of North Africa. In the context of violence, terrorism, ethnic tensions, xenophobia and racism, marginalization of migrants, sick, handicapped people coupled with the socio-economic decline experienced by many in the region, the need for promoting humanitarian values becomes self-evident. Dissemination of these values across the spectrum of Red Crescent work can be an influential factor in changing behaviour at community level and contribute to the building of healthy civil societies. The two years plan will focus on supporting National Societies in their effort to develop programmes which aims at increasing the understanding of the Fundamental principles internally in their organizations as well as externally, raising the awareness of the public and corporate sector and influencing behaviour in the community. Action in this area will be closely co-ordinated with ICRC.

### **Implementation and management**

The regional office will work very closely with the National Societies to align their work on the Framework for Action developed by the Federation of the Future process (mechanism to ensure that all parts of the Federation work together over the next five years to align efforts and carry out collective responsibilities to improve impact and effectiveness): Ten areas of improvement were identified and will provide a blueprint for change and set out in broad terms the responsibilities for National Societies, the Secretariat and the Governance.

The regional coordination is based on the third strategic direction of the Strategy 2010 “*to work together effectively through programme coordination, long term partnership and funding as well as more active advocacy*” In line with the adoption of the new operating model agreed at the Seoul General Assembly in 2005, the regional office plan is to actively support regional exchange, cooperation and networking. All these components are integrated in the approach developed for programmes in the four core areas. The main focus is to strengthen the cooperation and coordination processes with ICRC and partner National Societies optimizing joint support to NS in the region and creating an environment for expanding efforts and impact. The National Societies, which are already experiencing good relation and contacts, are developing with the assistance of the Federation a more structured and strategic dialogue with their respective ministries on basis of concrete programme delivery. As a consequence, they are also increasingly engaged in a re-definition of their role within the civil society, a re-positioning process, which creates opportunities to explore new cooperation model. Many societies have since the last two years formalized agreements with international organizations. The regional office will continue to develop its contacts with the regional development institutions, development banks, donor missions, EU and UN agencies and other key NGOs to investigate potentials for cooperation and future partnerships. On the basis of recent successful approaches, it will also encourage direct contact with the National Societies to increase and build partnerships with the corporate sector. Two operational alliances have been identified in the field of Disaster Risk Reduction (School programmes in Algeria and a regional Road Safety programme). These new approaches to cooperation are still being discussed, identifying new and innovative alliance with other partners, targeting specific programme needs and focusing on efficiency and results through effective coordination

North African societies are active in marking different RC/RC events (World RCRC day, First Aid Day, TB Day, Blood Donation Day, Road Safety weeks, World Aid Day). The regional office is supporting and will continue in 2007 to reinforce information and communication capacities of the NS, to develop communication strategies, to work better on the Red Crescent image, to raise the visibility of RC activities. Together with ICRC and other partners including the corporate sector, the regional office plans to develop an advocacy strategy, developing adequate tools and material and using celebration of thematic days, networks, international forum, conferences relevant to the Federation Global Agenda and Framework for Action, to position the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

While North African National Societies have long benefited from training in international humanitarian law provided by ICRC regional delegation for Maghreb, there is a need to complement this with an approach focusing on local behaviour changes through advocacy. Since 2003 a series of regional and country workshops have taken place in Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria generating local actions in the communities. The regional office will continue to organize these interactive workshops in collaboration with the Department of Principles and Values and linking them to the development of specific campaigns (HIV/Aids, stigmatization). While the five North African NS have recognized HIV/AIDS as a priority (two of them have received a grant from the Global Fund), the advocacy and prevention in this area remain problematic. While western society may have been able to use the international material by simply translating or subtitling them, Arab society, and North Africa in particular, has not been able to broadcast these messages which are judged as being obscene or daring with regards to a Muslim culture and an Arabian tradition. To link advocacy with the health/youth activity on HIV/AIDS, the regional office is proposing the development of culturally-appropriate messages on HIV/AIDS and peer education sensitizing. In North Africa, the problem of migrants is becoming a key issue. Work against racism, xenophobia, action against violence and discrimination needs to be strengthened, targeting the communities exposed.

The Regional Office has established, in collaboration with the National Societies, a list of priority areas in Disaster Management. One of these is the development of national intervention teams (NITs), to implement and support response activities in the event of emergencies. Part of this process is the systematic sensitisation of the National Societies regarding where their national teams fit within the larger international disaster response mechanism of the International Federation; and the tools (FACT, ERU DREF, etc) which are available to complement their efforts in carrying out an efficient response, in line with the provisions of the Code of Conduct and the Sphere standards. At the same time, the Moroccan and Algerian Red Crescent Societies (who already have NITs) are in dialogue with their governments to revise (and by extension, formalise) their roles in the governments' disaster plans. While the process has not yet been completed, due to other national events, this is in progress, and will be finalised in the near future, hopefully. At the same time, the National Societies are being supported to take steps towards the revision of their internal regulations, including the status of volunteers, to allow for a more efficient management of their human resources.

Consequently, as was done in the past (more recently in Morocco after the 2004 earthquake in Al Hoceima) any support to the National Societies in disaster response will be carried out using the existing human resource capacity in the region, including representatives of PNS, where possible. Additional resources will be mobilised from other National Societies (be it from the other side of the Mediterranean (Spanish and French RC especially), or from the Secretariat in Geneva. Where possible, resources from the Central and West Africa region could be co-opted to complement the human resource pool, as well as from the Middle East and Gulf sub-region.

The main challenge which can be envisaged in supporting the National Societies is the lack of (or insufficient) pre-positioned stocks in strategic areas, to enable the NS to implement a speedy response to emergencies/disasters. Nonetheless, the use of DREF to address this shortcoming will be continued, whilst attempts are made to solve this problem.

The National Societies, with the exception of Libya, are working in close coordination with their government to clarify their roles in the national disaster plans, and to educate them regarding the possible support that they could provide in the event of a disaster. In the case of Morocco and Algeria, the response to the appeals demonstrated the 'mobilisation capacity' of both National Societies, so this is an easier task. Egypt has also made steady improvements in showing its potential to add value to and complement the response to emergencies, again due to its actions in recent emergencies.

The regional office provides Secretariat support to the members of the Federation governance by ensuring that communications are complete and timely, providing guidance and information as required. North African Leaders Meeting are organized by the regional office on a yearly basis, providing space to review priorities and plans, as well as opportunity to report or update on new processes in the region and globally (Federation of the Future).

Efficient and timely support is provided to the National Societies in North Africa on the basis of approved regional strategies and country plans. Focus is placed on the development of NS Capacity Building Plans to improve the management and accountability of programmes supported by the Federation. The efficiency and effectiveness of the

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Federation work and assistance correlates directly with the willingness and capacity to promote an open and transparent cooperation based on agreed and shared goals, priorities set up by the National Societies and the ability to work together by using existing resources and structures. Expertise, potentials and resources are present in the region. The regional office will continue in 2007 to map, analyze and share among the National Societies, thus allowing them to call upon inter-regional expertise whenever needed.

*The programmes herein are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission:*

1. *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
2. *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
3. *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
4. *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

*For further information please contact:*

- *In Algeria: Dr D. BAGHLI, President ai, Algerian RC, [cra@algerianinfo.com](mailto:cra@algerianinfo.com); Phone: 00 213 21 633 155 , fax: 00 213 21 633 690, [www.cra-dz.org](http://www.cra-dz.org)*
- *In Egypt: Prof M. GABR, Secretary General, Egyptian RC, [erc@brainy1.eg.com](mailto:erc@brainy1.eg.com), Phone: 00 202 27 33 373 fax: 00 202 67 039 67, [www.egyptianrc.org](http://www.egyptianrc.org)*
- *In Libya, Dr S. ELEGHMARY, Secretary General, Libyan RC, [Libyan\\_redcrescent@libyamail.net](mailto:Libyan_redcrescent@libyamail.net), Phone 00 218 61 909 52 02, fax: 00 218 909 58 29*
- *In Morocco, Mr M. BENNOUNA, Vice-President, Moroccan RC, [crm@iam.net.ma](mailto:crm@iam.net.ma), Phone: 00 212 37 650, 898, fax 00 212 37 65 32 80*
- *In Tunisia, Dr T. CHENITI, Secretary General, Tunisian RC, [hilal.ahmar@planet.tn](mailto:hilal.ahmar@planet.tn), Phone: 00 216 71 325 372, fax 00 216 71 320 151*
- *Regional Office for North Africa, AE. LECLERC, Head of Delegation, [ifrctu01@ifrc.org](mailto:ifrctu01@ifrc.org), Phone: 00 216 71 86 24 85, fax: 00 216 71 86 29 71*
- *Federation Secretariat, MENA Department, Evgeni PARFENOV, Regional Officer, [Evgeni.Parfenov@ifrc.org](mailto:Evgeni.Parfenov@ifrc.org) , Phone: 00 41 22 730 43 25, Fax: 00 41 22 733 03 95*

**[Revised budget attached below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)**

# BUDGET 2006

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: AA82001 - 2006

Name: NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES - 2006

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	105,992	114,770	0	0	0	0	220,761
Food	0	0	0	0	87,000	0	87,000
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>105,992</b>	<b>114,770</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>307,761</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	100,000
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LAND, VEHICLES &amp; EQUIPMEN</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	0	109	0	0	1,873	0	1,982
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,982</b>
International Staff	0	19,735	0	0	57,500	0	77,235
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	0	0	0	40,000	0	40,000
National staff	182	0	49	1,038	59,857	0	61,124
National Society Staff	4,000	3,830	0	269	18,000	0	26,099
Consultants	0	23,577	0	0	1,299	0	24,876
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>47,142</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>176,656</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>229,336</b>
Workshops & Training	146,342	350,249	15,068	32,298	196,877	0	740,834
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>146,342</b>	<b>350,249</b>	<b>15,068</b>	<b>32,298</b>	<b>196,877</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>740,834</b>
Travel & related expenses	4,321	20,956	3,428	6,657	44,260	0	79,621
Information & Public Rela	37,210	60,852	1,633	1,302	86,932	0	187,929
Office Running Costs	164	3,557	3,249	1,415	12,902	0	21,286
Communication Costs	47	6,730	51	48	5,466	0	12,341
Professional Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General Expenses	2,307	-9,078	486	-489	6,749	0	-25
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>44,049</b>	<b>83,017</b>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>8,933</b>	<b>156,309</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>301,154</b>
Asset Depreciation	0	1,444	0	0	0	0	1,443
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,443</b>
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	84,297	0	84,296
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84,297</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>84,296</b>
Programme Support	20,895	41,484	1,666	2,957	55,824	0	122,826
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>20,895</b>	<b>41,484</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>55,824</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122,826</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>321,460</b>	<b>638,215</b>	<b>25,630</b>	<b>45,495</b>	<b>858,836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,889,636</b>

# BUDGET 2007

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: AA82001 - 2007

Name: NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES - 2007

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	113,360	0	0	0	18,865	0	132,224
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>133,360</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,865</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152,224</b>
Land & Buildings	100,100	0	0	0	0	0	100,100
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	3,124	0	0	20,000	0	23,123
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>LAND, VEHICLES &amp; EQUIPMEN</b>	<b>100,100</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123,223</b>
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	0	12,726	0	11,520	0	0	24,246
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,726</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,246</b>
International Staff	0	146,100	0	55,698	0	0	201,798
Regionally Deployed Staff	15,000	55,000	30,000	0	0	0	100,000
National staff	0	6,930	2,772	0	0	0	9,702
National Society Staff	8,800	0	0	0	0	0	8,800
Consultants	0	40,000	0	0	0	0	40,000
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>23,800</b>	<b>248,030</b>	<b>32,772</b>	<b>55,698</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>360,300</b>
Workshops & Training	135,000	296,500	30,000	80,000	150,000	0	691,500
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>296,500</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>691,500</b>
Travel & related expenses	4,900	37,440	3,960	0	30,575	0	76,874
Information & Public Rela	78,017	82,426	65,999	10,000	15,650	0	252,092
Office Running Costs	0	13,000	5,962	4,486	21,864	0	45,311
Communication Costs	0	15,400	0	3,900	9,510	0	28,809
Professional Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General Expenses	0	1,200	0	0	6,840	0	8,040
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>82,917</b>	<b>149,466</b>	<b>75,921</b>	<b>18,386</b>	<b>84,439</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>411,128</b>
Asset Depreciation	240	481	0	0	241	0	961
<b>DEPRECIATION</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>961</b>
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS &amp; TRANSFERS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme Support	33,050	49,381	9,642	11,513	19,016	0	122,602
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>33,050</b>	<b>49,381</b>	<b>9,642</b>	<b>11,513</b>	<b>19,016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122,602</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>508,467</b>	<b>759,708</b>	<b>148,335</b>	<b>177,117</b>	<b>292,561</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,886,186</b>