

Programme Update 2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

North Africa

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This report covers the period of 01/01/2007 to 30/06/2007.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



Egyptian Red Crescent volunteers celebrating the UN road safety week in Cairo (23-29 April 2007). Photo: Egyptian Red Crescent.

In brief

Programme Summary: During the first half of 2007, support to the core programmes continued as per the plan. HIV/AIDS, psychosocial support programme (PSP), first aid (FA), community based first aid (CBFA) and avian and human influenza (AHI) were focused on in health and care. The disaster management programme aimed at responding to small scale emergencies in Egypt and Tunisia, conducting disaster preparedness trainings and risk reduction programmes, as well as vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) in Morocco and Libya. In the organizational development area, three twinning projects were developed between Tunisia and Libya, and governance support was provided to Algeria. In Morocco, finalization and presentation of the Spanish government - Institutional Development for West Africa Red Cross (IDWARC) partnership was achieved.

The organization of the Algerian Red Crescent General Assembly was postponed once again and programmes and activities supported by the Red Cross/Red Crescent (RC/RC) Movement were reduced. Delays in programme implementation were recorded. In June, despite a good communication, the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) decided to withdraw from Algerian RC programmes. As a result, the contracts of 12 National Society programme managers supported by ICRC were terminated, causing a serious interruption in the National Society's programmes. The situation impacted the activities supported by other partners like the International Federation, French and Spanish Red Cross Societies.

Migration (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia) and AI (Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia) have been the new humanitarian challenges emerging. PACT meetings have been conducted and the implementation of Algiers plan of action and National Societies' commitments have been followed up. Focus was placed on food security and the preparation of the next Pan-African Conference in October 2008 in Johannesburg, the Republic of South Africa. Violence and social tensions in the region have been present in Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco, and most of these countries have reinforced their internal security systems.

Needs: The initial 2006-2007 budget was revised in 2007 to CHF 5,642,977 (USD 4,443,289 or EUR 3,526,860) out of which 77 per cent has been covered. This included balances left over from the two relief operations in Algeria and Morocco as well as the new partnership developed with the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECI). Outstanding needs are CHF 1,346,105 (USD 1,059,925 or EUR 841,315). [Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

No. of people we help: The North Africa regional representation¹ focuses on building the capacities of National Societies in the region. Therefore, direct beneficiaries of the regional programmes are National Societies themselves, including their staff at headquarters and branch level, governance bodies and volunteers. Through national and regional trainings, an estimated 1,500 staff and volunteers were supported in health and care (FA/CBFA, HIV/AIDS and AI awareness campaigns), community based social programmes (vocational training and social welfare), disaster management (risk reduction programme, VCA, road safety, and Sphere), and Principles and Values. The indirect beneficiary of the regional representation is the civil society. Except the beneficiaries of relief assistance (small scale disasters and post-recovery operations), the exact number of people supported through the International Federation funding will be difficult to determine considering the diversity of partners of North African National Societies. However, the scaling up of National Societies' health and risk reduction programmes and the new partnerships developed are valuable indicators of reaching communities or groups at risks and delivering services to beneficiaries.

Our Partners: The regional representation coordinated with a number of multilateral and bilateral partners; governments and international agencies. These included the ICRC; Red Cross/Red Crescent Office for the Cooperation in the Mediterranean, Organization of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies, Department for International Development (DfID), governments (Spanish, Swedish, Swiss, and South African), and Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (Finnish Red Cross, Kuwait Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, French Red Cross, Korea Republic Red Cross, and Danish Red Cross).

In addition, United Nations agencies such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), regional office of World Health Organisation (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and World Food Programme (WFP); European Union (EU) delegations; local authorities and ministries (social affairs, solidarity, education, civil defence/interior, and environment); local NGOs (women, HIV/AIDS, road safety associations); and the private sector (Coca-Cola, British Gas, country mobile phone companies, and DHL) were other partners who supported the International Federation activities in North Africa during the reporting period.

Progress towards objectives-by sector

Health and Care

Objective: The capacity of the North African Red Crescent Societies to enable vulnerable groups in the community to reduce their susceptibility to diseases, accidents, injuries, and to prepare for and respond to basic health needs and crises is increased.

Achievements:

The regional representation has continued to mobilize funding for the National Societies' in-country training or branch activities at community level in the field of FA and CBFA. An effective collaboration with French RC led to a review of the FA programmes in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia and a mainstreaming of partners' approaches in this field to the benefit of the National Societies. After discussion and consultation with the National Societies concerned, it was decided to give the programme lead to the French RC with support from the International Federation and ICRC in order to have a coherent programme tailored to the specific needs of each National Society. The regional representation, together with the Algiers and Cairo translation services

¹ From 1 July 2007, the regional delegations have been renamed regional representations as part of the new operating model of the Federation Secretariat. The new name is used throughout this report.

centres, supported the production of the FA country reference manual and its translation into Arabic. Prior to the production and translation steps, a considerable work had to be made to obtain a consensus within the National Societies and to share the reference manual with other key partners such as the Ministry of Health, and civil defence. In the three countries, absence of an official accredited manual was noted. The intention of the National Societies is now to have the manual adopted as the unique reference for FA. The process is to be completed by the end of 2007. Such recognition will raise the profile of National Societies and help the Red Crescent Societies position themselves as leaders in the FA network.

In the meantime, CBFA continues to gain momentum in Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. Facilitation of trainings is ensured through the regional pool of experts of National Societies. In the psycho-social support area, except from Egypt, little progress was made by National Societies in appointing focal points and starting to work on a national strategy validated by the governance. However, in Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria, following the three years disaster preparedness programmes (2004-2006) which were promoting the CBFA approach and the integration of PSP activities within FA training module and activities, progress was made in addressing systematically PSP at time of emergencies. Considering the large interest of the National Societies, it is hoped that a PSP coordinator will be soon recruited at the Zone office to be in position to better assist the Red Crescent Societies in the region.

Regarding HIV/AIDS, partnership with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFTAM) in Algeria and Morocco was enhanced following the evaluation report of the first three years. Moroccan Red Crescent scaled up its activities replicating the initial programme in several new branches. In Algeria, the national programme was frozen but activities and programmes at branch level successfully continued. In some branches, Algerian RC is actively working with women and youth associations (including the scouts) as well as with people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). The communication unit in charge of the production of communication tools and materials for the awareness campaign was dismantled following the ICRC's decision to stop all funding as of 30 June.



Moroccan RC youth participated in the peer education programme during the HIV/AIDS workshop

An awareness campaign was developed by Moroccan RC and was implemented both in the capital (celebration of RC/RC Day) as well as in the field. Women and youth volunteers are the main actors for these peer education programmes. Moroccan RC continues to provide awareness sessions in factories and industrial firms targeting poor and uneducated women. A very active network is now in place and an effective coordination is ensured by the president of the health commission. No real partnering with local associations has yet been developed but a clearer picture and understanding of the role of each partner is perceived as the first step towards a common vision and new partnership.

Prevention, communication/information and education programmes were also supported in Egypt. The Egyptian

RC continues to work closely with the Ministry of Health, WHO, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and is producing very professional communication materials. The youth, community leaders and women are leading the work through effective community networks.

Tunisian Red Crescent has expressed its interest in developing a project but could not initiate it due to the absence of an adequate structure and a coordinator/focal point. As the National Society is closely associated with the preparation of an application of Tunisia for the GFTAM, the regional office recommended including some staff positions in the sub project. Tunisian RC plans to recruit a HIV/AIDS coordinator by the end of the year, which will be a significant achievement.

In view of emerging needs, Egyptian RC scaled up its AI programmes (training of trainers, awareness sessions, home visits and follow up on home visits) in the 20 governorates thanks to the Finnish RC and the allocation from the International Federation's disaster relief emergency fund (DREF). The regional representation called

on the support of the continental AI coordinator based in Dakar. A visit is planned to support the National Society to work on a national strategy and to discuss how to address a possible pandemic preparedness programme together with other UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). A new regional OCHA/United Nations System Influenza Coordination (UNSIC) coordinator set up an office in Cairo to support UN agencies in addressing this preparedness programme (reactivation of the UN agency respective contingency plan).

Morocco also identified this serious treat and the Moroccan RC, together with its respective authorities, has been effectively involved in awareness/preparedness programmes. The National Society is currently working on a project proposal and will be applying soon to the Global AI Appeal for funding. Morocco is an interesting case as the country was not directly affected, but the health authorities have highlighted preparedness and response in this field as a priority.

Constraints or challenges: Funding for HIV/AIDS and AI has been problematic. Additional funds will be sought locally or regionally to support a strong dynamic work in the region. Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia RC Societies are now in the process of consolidating their own health and care team.

Disaster Management

Objective: The North African Red Crescent Societies have become more credible and reliable partners to their governments and civil society; owing to the increase in their capacity to support disaster management activities in vulnerable communities.

Achievements:

The regional disaster management programme, which encompasses disaster response and community risk reduction, aims the following for the Red Crescent Societies of the region:

- To support all National Societies in their disaster response activities;
- To draft and implement the disaster and contingency plan;
- To strengthen the National Societies' community-based disaster preparedness, aiming to further integrate programme focus at community level;
- To strengthen and invest in human resources (creation of a disaster management network and pool of experts);
- To promote a North African learning platform in order to share good practices, experience and define common regional approaches;
- To support the development of regional cooperation initiatives within North Africa National Societies and a new model for partnerships with relevant stakeholders.

IDWARC programme model: A decision was issued on 16 January 2007 by AECI to award to the International Federation a grant of EUR 1,3 million for Morocco as part of a larger project encompassing institutional development funding for West Africa. The programme is meant to invest in Moroccan RC to raise its delivery capacity. The project focuses on strengthening 16 regional committees of the National Society in their improvement and development of local management and administration departments, as well as supporting in contingency planning such as the procurement of basic relief stocks. The programme implementation is still at an early stage as it has officially started in June.

Vulnerability and capacity assessment: VCA programmes are successfully implemented in Morocco in Casablanca, Kenitra, Oujda, Nador, Beni Mellal, and Laayoune thanks to the Netherlands RC. The impact of the process was measured at local level through the large interest expressed by the local authorities, by the capacity of the local branch to continue the implementation and in some cases by the replication of the programme after the end of the project funding support. Another indicator was the interest expressed by other local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), which are exploring new possible partnerships with the Red Crescent branches, as well as the increased capacity at local level to plan and develop responsive programmes for the communities.

Unfortunately, the national VCA coordinator is not supported enough at central level in the absence of a functional disaster management department and can not ensure properly a national coordination. Initiatives are now left to the dynamism of the branches themselves relying on the local VCA network created. The regional representation is addressing this issue at central level, expecting a decision in the new organizational structure.

In Algeria, due to the internal crisis, the VCA process was terminated by the new team in place. Like in Morocco, the VCA process was continued and developed in some willayas on the initiative of the branches themselves. In the meantime, Libyan Red Crescent has expressed interest to organize a training of trainers (ToT) starting with the province of Benghazi.

Contingency planning: The regional representation kept close contact with the UN system via the INSARAG antenna in Tunis and UNDP coordination inter-agency meetings in Morocco and Tunisia; encouraging National Societies to position themselves within these disaster management platforms. Dissemination of newly translated material into Arabic has been effective. The disaster management coordinator from Egyptian RC participated in the review and the proof reading of the documents translated into Arabic.

AHI pandemic preparedness programme: A regional officer from UNSIC has recently been assigned to Cairo from the OCHA regional office in Dubai. Several meetings were held with the Egyptian RC and WHO/Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO) in order to assess the existing contingency plans and the relevance to embark on a major pandemic preparedness programme. At the International Federation's secretariat level, discussion on a potential partnership with United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is ongoing. This partnership may include Egyptian RC as one of the pilot projects, considering its AI experience in large community based awareness programmes.

Disaster risk reduction: The ISDR has opened a new regional office in Cairo in April 2007. Initial contacts were conducted with the Red Crescent Societies of Egypt, Morocco and Algeria through the North Africa regional representation. The first Middle East/North Africa (MENA) risk reduction forum was jointly organized in April in Cairo by the World Bank and ISDR, gathering governmental representatives as well as UN, EU, donors and civil society partners. The networking was very fruitful in terms of strengthening the contacts. The regional representative presented the International Federation's position as well as the programme experience in the region. The development of the global facility mechanism developed by the World Bank was discussing to explore the International Federation and its offices for future cooperation in the region.

National Societies are currently conducting several risk reduction programmes in order to increase their focus at community level with several partners including the private sector:

- In Egypt, hygiene and water sanitation awareness programmes were conducted in cooperation with the World Bank and German government. In Algeria, disaster awareness programmes on earthquakes, floods and industrial risks continued at branch level.
- Red Crescent Societies in the region are very active in the area of road safety through prevention, awareness campaigns, celebration of road safety days, regional thematic weeks and school programmes.
 - a. Egypt: UN road safety week in Cairo was celebrated during 23-29 April, 2007. National Society tools such as promotional materials (leaflet, flyers, posters, and manual for children) were disseminated through the National Society's youth clubs. In addition, peer education programmes were conducted.
 - b. Tunisia: Summer programmes were conducted by the youth network in kinder gardens, schools, and Lycee Français. Partnerships with private sector were enhanced.
 - c. Morocco: Partnerships with the national road safety network (civil defence, national associations) were enhanced in large cities. Following the success of the programme, the National Society was requested to duplicate the programmes in other cities and areas (urban and local).
 - d. Tunisia-Libya: Twinning projects between three Libyan RC and Tunisian RC branches were created. One of the common thematic approaches developed was road safety, and experiences and good practices were shared while common key messages for targeted groups were set.

- FA/CBFA: National Societies in the region have expressed their interest in a regional workshop mapping all existing initiatives and focusing on developing a global framework on disaster risk reduction. This framework shall help National Societies to identify and monitor progress on efforts to reduce risks from disasters.

Investing in National Society staff, and exposure to regional and international forums: The CBFA coordinator of the Egyptian RC participated in the global road safety partnership forum in Accra, Ghana, during 5-7 February. In addition, the disaster management coordinator of the Egyptian RC participated in the global relief training that was organised in Geneva between 9-11 May. The aim of the training was to train National Society staff who can actively take part in relief operations not only at the national level but also at the regional and global level.

DREF: During the reporting period, a total of CHF 115,000 was allocated from the International Federation's DREF to support National Societies of Egypt and Tunisia, reaching 4,705 people in need. The regional representation has been supporting the National Societies during those emergencies in their planning, implementation, and monitoring. Relief operations were conducted effectively and in a timely manner. Reporting capacities are still weak which led to some delays in collecting the data and provision of the final reports. Evaluations and lessons learnt from these small scale operations were very useful and helped the National Societies in focusing better on contingency planning and preparedness. The impact of these operations was visible and raised the profile of the National Society within the civil society and in the eye of the local authorities. In Tunisia, the success has resulted in the attribution of a new building to the Red Crescent, replacing the old and inadequate office.

Date	Country	Type of Disaster	Allocations	Beneficiaries
March 2007	Egypt	Fire in Zeinohm	CHF 70,000	2,000 persons
May 2007	Tunisia	Floods 2007	CHF 45,000	2,705 persons

The need to develop a comprehensive approach to climate related hazards is becoming obvious. Coastal cities of Egypt and Tunisia are the ones most exposed to the rises in the sea level. New types of disasters have surprised local populations and authorities, realizing their vulnerability and the lack of preparedness. Cooperation with the RC Climatic Change Reference Centre is envisaged and discussed with the RC office for the Cooperation in the Mediterranean as a follow up of the Mediterranean Declaration, in which climate change was identified as a key priority.

An important element raised by the National Societies themselves is the visibility of their programmes, and the need for the development of their disaster preparedness communication strategy. The regional representation, keeping its focus on providing support at national level, has contributed to the development of National Societies' promotion and communication materials. This new attitude reflects the National Societies confidence to emerge on the national scene and to position themselves as reliable and main partners in this area.

Constraints or challenges:

The UN Humanitarian Reform and cluster approach will need to be better addressed within the North Africa National Societies as few staff has an adequate and comprehensive knowledge of these developments. International disaster response law (IDRL) will also need better promotion and implementation. National Societies should advocate more actively within their national platforms or take advantage of the celebration of thematic world, regional or national days.

The lack of an adequate disaster management unit at central level hinders the willingness and commitment of the National Society branches at local level to develop an effective strategy and programme in Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. This is valid for most of the processes such as VCA, contingency planning, disaster risk reduction, and disaster response. Strong capacity exists within the National Societies at local level but not yet optimized through a national coordination and support from the disaster management department.

Regarding contingency planning, strategic dialogue with national authorities (civil defence, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Interior) needs to be strengthened and the role of the National Societies' at time of emergencies better clarified. In several North African countries, national disaster plans are still in the process of revision and local coordination mechanisms are not yet fully in place. National Societies should increasingly seek the opportunity to discuss their role and possible contributions.

Humanitarian Values

Objective: Promotion of the Movement Principles and Humanitarian Values are increased and integrated in all Red Crescent programmes and activities, raising National Societies' profiles and visibility, and improving their image.

Achievements:

The main achievement was the readiness of the National Societies to start positioning themselves on the Humanitarian Values issue and to work on the elaboration of the migration programme. Migration has been high on the agenda of North Africa since 2004. The MENA Conference in 2006 clearly addressed in its Marrakech Declaration the commitment of the MENA National Societies in the field of migration. In 2007, the commitment was repeated in the Mediterranean Conference. To support the Mediterranean National Societies, the RC/RC Office for the Cooperation in the Mediterranean has organized some workshops gathering National Societies, partners, and researchers. A special envoy for migration was appointed by the secretary general of the International Federation to support the National Societies in the elaboration of a common position and strategy. Moroccan RC was invited to the Oslo Round Table to start preparing the report to be submitted at the General Assembly and the larger workshop to be held in November 2007.

The practical issues National Societies deal with in this respect are basically twofold. On one hand, they deal with concrete humanitarian needs. On the other hand, they advocate with governments to raise awareness of the challenges related to migration. Regarding the first of these two, they put a lot of efforts in addressing the humanitarian needs of people negatively affected by migration, particularly migrants themselves and members of their families. Their needs must be addressed in countries of origins, transit and destination. At the local level in North Africa, the National Societies provide all sorts of humanitarian assistance, including provision of food, shelter, clothing, health and care, and psycho-social support. National Societies can also help with matters of legal and administrative advice and protection. As an example, a large project in Morocco is currently being developed, with a focus on combating xenophobia and racism. In addition, a regional project to reinforce National Societies' capacity to respond to these emerging needs and to involve better communities which are facing this vulnerability is being developed together with the Red Crescent Societies of Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

In practice, implementing these projects means a lot of advocacy with government officers on the RC/RC mandate. The National Societies want to provide the humanitarian perspective to policy decisions, and promote international norms in the field of combating racism, xenophobia and discrimination.

The in country meetings, UN and EU platforms are helpful in bringing different actors together, in allowing discussions, sharing views and experiences, and identifying common challenges. This dialogue is helpful in moving the agenda ahead and enlarging the debate, surpassing the challenges of institutional fragmentation. The main challenge for actors involved (including international organisations and NGOs) is to negotiate an acceptable political space to work on these sensitive issues. It is important for the National Societies in the region to ensure easy access to the migrant communities and provide them with the necessary support. Therefore, involving local communities in the work is a condition for success and key partnerships are very important. The regional representation responded to two calls for proposals related to Morocco and regional activities. The two concept notes were short-listed, full applications were submitted to the AENEAS (financial and technical assistance to third countries in the field of migration and asylum)/EU Office, and the response is expected in September.

Organizational Development and Coordination and Implementation

Objective: Capacities, structures and systems are reinforced in the Red Crescent Societies to support effective, focused and responsive programme implementation.

Achievements:

Field input for the completion of the plans and budgets were given during the MENA department workshop on transitional plan in January. PACT members meeting was organised in Praia in January; and a PACT workshop in April in Tunisia.

During 26-27 January, the 50th anniversary of Tunisian RC was celebrated with the participation of all North African National Societies, the International Federation president, the high level delegation of ICRC in Geneva, Organization of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies, and Tunisian RC partners.

Two governance support and legal basis workshops and a planning workshop were organised in Algeria during 28 January – 4 February. These workshops were arranged as per the request of Algerian RC, following the regional legal basis workshop held in Tunis in December 2006. Out of 48 presidents and secretary generals of the National Society's committees, 45 participated. A specific session was dedicated to the auxiliary role concept as well as on the definition and role of governance versus management. The creation of a strategic planning committee to prepare the strategic planning for 2007-2011 and elaboration of a work plan is to be facilitated by the regional representation's consultant.

The General Assembly of the Organization of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies was held in Doha, Qatar in February. Preparatory meetings for the Mediterranean Conference and North Africa leaders' meeting to discuss on how to implement the outcomes of the Federation of the Future process were organised. A session was facilitated by the Secretary General of the Tunisian RC, the co-chair of the Federation of the Future process.

During 22-23 February, a workshop of National Societies' statutes and their auxiliary role in Geneva secretariat was arranged with the participation of Moroccan and Libyan RC. The presidents of Moroccan RC branches attended the governance meeting in Morocco which was jointly organized with French RC to present programme orientation, and discuss field implementation and project management. A presentation was made by the National Society's headquarters on the strategic planning and plan of action for 2007, serving as an opportunity to test the plan of action and get feedback from the branches. There was a positive perception and willingness to go ahead with the progressive alignment of branches' programmes and activities.

Significant progress was made in Algeria and Morocco regarding legal basis work. Both National Societies have set up internal commissions to review the statutes in line with the International Federation's tools and comments of the joint commission. The National Societies plan to submit their revised and approved version to the joint International Federation and ICRC commission prior the statutory meetings in November 2007.

Related to National Societies' planning and monitoring on programme implementation, field visits of Red Crescent Societies and National Societies' partners in country were conducted in Algeria in January, Libya and Morocco in March, and Egypt in April. The increasing significance of the Global Agenda as a central concept in the International Federation's planning was explained during several planning workshops held in the region. As a consequence, Moroccan and Algerian RC have integrated the concept in their planning work, focusing on an effective way to integrate organizational development and capacity building activities in disaster management and health programmes. Through these regular consultations, dialogues and programme monitoring, the regional representation is attempting to serve as closely as possible the North African National Societies by responding to their demands and needs; involving them as much as possible in the management of the regional programmes; providing opportunities for investing in their staff and young volunteers through trainings, regional or international forums; and positioning these Societies as active, confident, committed and dynamic members of the International Federation.

In March, a meeting with Netherlands RC was arranged in Morocco in order to prepare the exit strategy of the National Society. At the Mediterranean Conference during 27-31 March, the Moroccan RC facilitated the migration panel. In the MENA youth coordination meeting in Jordan in January and network meeting in Yemen in June, Tunisian and Egyptian youth were nominated as regional representatives for North Africa.

Constraints or challenges:

The funding picture for the organizational development programme in 2007 is not at all positive, with particularly low coverage (except funding earmarked for Morocco) for strategic management projects, volunteer management and youth projects.

Red Crescent Societies in North Africa are increasingly aware of the need to address an internal change process, particularly in reviewing their organizational structures. However, translating this recognition into a priority remains a real challenge. Achieving an actual change is a long process to go through. Even the initial step to develop a clear and feasible work-plan has been slow and still faces some reluctance within the National Societies. Nevertheless, the best indicator of success is the ownership of the process by the Red Crescent Societies. The regional representation will accompany this process respecting the speed of the National Societies and ensure they are comfortable with it.

The management of the Algeria internal crisis requires a continuous investment from the regional representation and a close dialogue with all actors concerned. During the reporting period, the legal department of the secretariat was very helpful in supporting the regional representation in this very sensitive matter.

Working in partnership

During the reporting period, the regional representation has continued to strengthen and improve cooperation, coordination and support mechanisms that facilitated collaboration amongst Movement partners as well as strategic partners. These partnerships are contributing to the development of the RC/RC Movement's image through the promotion of innovative joint programmes. A coordination meeting took place in June with bilateral partner National Societies (PNSs) operating in the region (French RC, Spanish RC, and Netherlands RC) and ICRC to share, harmonize and discuss the Movement approach and National Societies' cooperation plan.

A new active actor in the region is RC/RC Office for the Cooperation in the Mediterranean which is in charge of following up the regional Mediterranean Conference Declaration. The focus is placed on supporting National Societies in developing partnerships within the Mediterranean region and following up on National Society commitments in the field of climate change, migration, and youth and gender. There is a definite need to improve the coordination and to harmonize better the planning to avoid duplication and additional solicitation placed on the Red Crescent Societies' limited resources and capacity.

A new type of partnership was developed in Morocco. Funding of EUR 1,3 million was earmarked for institutional development for Morocco covering institutional strengthening, support for contingency plan/stock piling, and creation/improvement of management and administration departments of the National Society. The multilateral project brings together the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, AECI, Spanish RC, International Federation and Moroccan RC. The project is delegated for its implementation to the Spanish RC.

Two EU/AENEAS applications focusing on migration were prepared in the end of 2006, and were short listed. Full applications were prepared and submitted in April. Four National Societies (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia) signed a partner declaration form for this first regional application. A second proposal focusing on fight against racism and xenophobia in Morocco in the context of migration was developed and submitted. Visit to the EU Delegations confirmed the willingness of the National Societies to position themselves as an EU partner. New funding possibilities are explored in the area of youth and gender (Euro-Mediterranean Partnership funding, Anna Lindh Foundation, etc.). In the meantime, French RC officially requested the assistance of the regional representation to support the finalization of an EU proposal on community health with Moroccan RC.

Cooperation was reinforced both at country level and regional level with UNHCR (Tunisia and Morocco on the migration platform) and UNDP (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco on disaster preparedness and contingency planning), harmonizing planning and advocacy efforts.

The regional representation has encouraged National Societies to diversify their funding and to approach private sector companies (Coca-Cola, phone companies, and oil companies), especially in the field of communications. These partnerships have resulted in an increasing visibility of the National Societies and a better understanding of the concept of partnership (receiving support from the private sector but in return providing support to the same companies in FA training and community awareness sessions).

National Societies have continued to strengthen their partnership with their ministries but in a more independent and visible way. Support was requested by the National Societies of Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria from the regional representation to develop communications and promotional material, especially in the areas of health (HIV/AIDS and AI) and disaster risk reduction. Four out of five National Societies are closely working with the GFTAM. In Algeria and Morocco, National Societies have been audited and could increase their allocations for the next two years. It is also important to highlight that the Red Crescent Societies are active and increasing their participation in local thematic networks (local associations, and NGOs).

The main challenge for the National Societies is now to adapt accordingly their structures (adequate human resources, financial management and decentralization process) to be in a position to properly manage these new partnerships.

Contributing to longer-term impact

North African National Societies' staff and volunteers were trained both at country and regional level on Sphere, Code of Conduct for the RC/RC Movement and disaster relief. These confirmed that quality standards are increasingly used at time of emergencies.

Most of the Red Crescent Societies in the region are auxiliary to their public authorities, and are considering their respective countries' timelines for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as poverty reduction strategies in their own strategic planning and programming. In Morocco, the national initiative for the human development launched in the end of 2005 to fight poverty and reach the MDGs was designed to support the civil society, ensuring the delivery of proximity services. Moroccan RC is one of the key partners in the field of community health, social welfare (elderly, handicapped, and women empowerment) and disaster risk reduction (school programmes). Following VCA programmes, the communities involved, together with the Moroccan RC committee, could develop some projects and get them funded through this initiative. Egyptian and Algerian RC, in scaling up their community based programmes (vocational and educational programmes targeting youth and women), are also effectively contributing to reduce poverty.

The emergency funds allowed the National Societies to respond immediately to emergencies, reducing the impact of disasters on affected populations, protecting and saving people, and thus fully fulfilling their role as auxiliary to public authorities.

Gender is not yet formulated as a priority in the North African National Societies. However, the majority of volunteers are women, as well as the main target of social, vocational, community health and HIV/AIDS programmes, recognizing their unique role in the community. Gender disparities still exist and women should be increasingly participating in the decision making process and better represented at the governance level or in management key positions. Improvement is also needed in supporting National Societies to address gender and diversity in disaster management activities.

The table below highlights the activities that contribute to the longer-term impact per Global Agenda Goal in respective five Red Crescent Societies of the region.

	Global Agenda 1	Global Agenda 2	Global Agenda 3	Global Agenda 4
Algeria	Disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction, earthquake awareness programmes	Community health, HIV/AIDS, PSP, FA, and road safety	VCA (community empowerment), and developing and renewing governing bodies	Humanitarian Principles and Values programmes focusing on violence, prevention and migration
Egypt	Community based disaster preparedness, community based disaster risk reduction (school, programmes), and projects in post recovery	Community health, HIV/AIDS, PSP, FA/CBFA, AI and social welfare	Community development projects	
Libya		CBFA, road safety, HIV/AIDS		
Morocco	Community based disaster preparedness, community based disaster risk reduction projects, VCA, disaster management awareness programmes, school programmes, disaster response	HIV/AIDS, FA, road safety, health policy and advocacy, AI, and communication	Community empowerment	Principles and Values
Regional Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support participatory planning and strategic development approach; • Promote programme coordination and actions with other partners, and development and/or harmonisation of methodologies, approaches and tools by maximising the use of expertise available in the region; • Mobilise resources for the core areas to increase harmonization of methodologies, tools, processes and approaches; • Increase communication and information sharing within the RC/RC Movement in the region through frequent working sessions with National Society leaders and programme managers, regular contacts/debriefing with ICRC delegates, bilateral PNSs, and other partners; • Strengthen advocacy, awareness and promotion of humanitarian trends and actions through thematic networks in the region, and develop and increase on advocacy capacity within the National Societies. 			

Looking Ahead

National Societies continue to demonstrate their capability and potential in several instances as well as being more specific and clear in their demands and expectations from the regional representation. The North Africa regional representation will be even more targeted in 2008-2009 in its assistance, focusing mainly on country level outcomes.

Building on the experience and the confidence gained, National Societies are increasingly inclined to develop long term planning programmes and secure funding through new types of local or international partnerships.

Preparation of the 2008-2009 Appeals will be finalised in accordance with the International Federation's planning tools. The increased harmonization of plans at national, regional and continental level will add to a better contribution of National Society inputs and facilitate the work towards common goals aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda.

For further information please contact:

Regional Representation in North Africa: Anne Elizabeth Leclerc, Regional Representative,
Telephone: + 216 71 86 24 85; Fax: + 216 71 86 29 71; Email: ae.leclerc@ifrc.org

MENA Zone office, Amman (temporary): Eduard Tschan, Deputy Head of Zone,
Telephone: +962 6 5681060; Fax: + 962 6 5694556; Email: eduard.tschan@ifrc.org

To support or find out more about the Federation's programmes or operations,
click on www.ifrc.org

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA82001 - NORTH AFRICA

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/6
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	Maa82001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	829,926	2,200,003	173,965	2,311,082	128,000	5,642,977
B. Opening Balance	4,969	266,738	7,295	-803	886	279,085
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	0					0
British Red Cross	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danish Red Cross					11,049	11,049
DFID Partnership	38,407	107,833	18,335	23,244	18,183	206,002
Finnish Red Cross	97,043	74,299		36,197	23,317	230,855
French Red Cross				47,730		47,730
Italy - Private Donors	0					0
Microsoft					0	0
Netherlands Red Cross		62,700		59,287	24,812	146,799
Norwegian Red Cross				128,000		128,000
South Africa Government				82,840		82,840
Spanish Government		774,763		917,737		1,692,499
Swiss Government		135,000				135,000
United States - Private Donors					424	424
C1. Cash contributions	135,450	1,154,595	18,335	1,295,034	77,785	2,681,199
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
Finnish Red Cross	19,320	30,188		12,880		62,388
Spanish Government		209,475		248,131		457,606
Swiss Government		-135,000				-135,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	19,320	104,662		261,011		384,993
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
Canadian Red Cross				90,631		90,631
Finnish Red Cross				75,685		75,685
Japanese Red Cross				64,246		64,246
Korea Republic Red Cross				22,169		22,169
Kuwait Red Crescent				297,077	18,384	315,461
Netherlands Red Cross				15,755		15,755
Swedish Government				153,944		153,944
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or				719,507	18,384	737,892
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
Finnish Red Cross		213,703				213,703
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		213,703				213,703
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	154,770	1,472,960	18,335	2,275,553	96,170	4,017,787
D. Total Funding = B + C	159,738	1,739,698	25,630	2,274,749	97,056	4,296,872

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	4,969	266,738	7,295	-803	886	279,085
C. Income	154,770	1,472,960	18,335	2,275,553	96,170	4,017,787
E. Expenditure	-150,240	-1,469,353	-25,630	-1,761,726	-91,883	-3,498,832
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	9,498	270,345	0	513,024	5,173	798,040

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA82001 - NORTH AFRICA

Interim Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	Maa82001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		829,926	2,200,003	173,965	2,311,082	128,000	5,642,977	
Supplies								
Clothing & textiles	334,121		209,129		3,843		212,972	121,149
Food	151,000				155,257		155,257	-4,257
Medical & First Aid	20,000							20,000
Teaching Materials		5,826					5,826	-5,826
Total Supplies	505,121	5,826	209,129		159,101		374,056	131,065
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	100,100							100,100
Computers & Telecom	123,124	-578	10,772		-9,435		758	122,366
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.			21,159				21,159	-21,159
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	223,224	-578	31,931		-9,435		21,917	201,306
Transport & Storage								
Storage	737							737
Distribution & Monitoring			13,688		737		14,425	-14,425
Transport & Vehicle Costs	26,281		109		7,559	2,081	9,749	16,531
Total Transport & Storage	27,018		13,798		8,296	2,081	24,175	2,843
Personnel Expenditures								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	189,126		-8,010		46,483		38,473	150,653
Delegate Benefits	149,908							149,908
Regionally Deployed Staff	100,000							100,000
National Staff	112,782	691		39	78,729	28,807	108,266	4,516
National Society Staff	56,600		5,931	10	22,119	31	28,091	28,509
Consultants	64,876		14,253		17,255		31,508	33,368
Total Personnel Expenditures	673,291	691	12,175	49	164,586	28,838	206,338	466,953
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,422,359	77,754	159,089	20,144	150,910	23,556	431,453	990,906
Total Workshops & Training	1,422,359	77,754	159,089	20,144	150,910	23,556	431,453	990,906
General Expenditure								
Travel	156,664	7,445	18,320	238	67,069	21,052	114,124	42,540
Information & Public Relation	472,162	22,035	151,309	2,931	79,310	4,944	260,529	211,633
Office Costs	83,594	732	4,213	578	27,823	957	34,304	49,291
Communications	41,174	-706	2,668	51	35,938	3,187	41,137	37
Professional Fees			8,992		12,054		21,046	-21,046
Financial Charges	1,327	12,029	5,757	607	17,779	1,081	37,253	-35,926
Other General Expenses	5,485	-0	0		467	213	680	4,805
Total General Expenditure	760,406	41,535	191,258	4,405	240,439	31,436	509,073	251,333
Depreciation								
Depreciation	3,609				8,422		8,422	-4,813
Total Depreciation	3,609				8,422		8,422	-4,813
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	1,770,777		802,080		984,174		1,786,254	-15,477
Total Federation Contributions & Tr	1,770,777		802,080		984,174		1,786,254	-15,477
Program Support								
Program Support	257,172	9,766	41,658	1,666	57,026	5,972	116,088	141,084
Total Program Support	257,172	9,766	41,658	1,666	57,026	5,972	116,088	141,084
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		15,247	8,235	-634	-1,793		21,056	-21,056
Total Operational Provisions		15,247	8,235	-634	-1,793		21,056	-21,056
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,642,977	150,240	1,469,353	25,630	1,761,726	91,883	3,498,832	2,144,144
VARIANCE (C - D)		679,685	730,650	148,335	549,357	36,117	2,144,144	