

Appeal 2008-2009



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Europe Zone

Appeal No. MAA65001

Date: 15/01/2008

This appeal seeks CHF 2,815,886 (USD 2,480,957 or EUR 1,693,257) to fund the planned programmes that are to be implemented in 2008-2009. The overall budget is CHF 6,550,924 (USD 5,771,739 or EUR 3,939,221).

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.



Young women hold candles during an AIDS awareness rally in Kiev. Ukraine is one of three European countries where the estimated HIV prevalence in adults exceeds one per cent. Photo: Reuters AlertNet

Click here for the
[map of the Europe zone.](#)

Current context

The Europe zone covers more countries than any other zone – a total of 53 ranging from western and central Europe to Russia and Central Asia. The region is extremely diverse in political and socio-economic terms, in its geography, demography and culture, as well as its public health trends and vulnerability to natural disasters. Accordingly, the countries face different challenges in their human development, although there are also a number of areas of common concern.

Approximately half of the countries are members of the European Union (EU). The EU is constantly evolving and several non-member countries are either in detailed negotiations regarding formal accession in the near future, or have declared their interest and aspirations for doing so at a later stage. The countries of central and eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union republics are still undergoing a process of **economic and political transformation**. The disintegration of the old economic systems, a change in trade with regional partners, an increasing need to adjust to the competitive demands of the world economy and the need to restructure the institutions and change practices and behaviours are common factors even though the speed of transformation may vary. Unemployment and an often dramatic rise in poverty have contributed to a sharp increase in socio-economic vulnerability, particularly in the absence of an effective social safety net or other coping mechanisms. In some areas this transformational crisis has been further exacerbated by **civil or ethnic conflicts**.

Recent floods, heat waves and droughts are seen by many as an indication of the ever-increasing impact of natural disasters in the region due to **climate change**, underlining the need for both

effective disaster response mechanisms as well as more emphasis on risk reduction measures and adaptation.

Every single day, an estimated 180 people die of **tuberculosis (TB)** across Europe, and around 1,200 people are newly infected; around three quarters of these are in eastern Europe. The rise of multi-drug resistant TB and the almost untreatable “extensively drug-resistant TB” pose ever-growing challenges, as does the co-infection of TB and HIV.

The World Health Organization (WHO) and UNAIDS estimate that at the end of 2005, 2.2 million people were living with **HIV and AIDS** in the 52 countries of Europe¹ – most of these (1.6 million) in the countries of eastern Europe and central Asia. The estimated HIV prevalence in adults exceeds one per cent in three European countries (Estonia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine). In eastern Europe overall, using non-sterile injecting drug equipment remains the predominant mode of HIV transmission. More than half a million people are living with HIV in western Europe, and that number continues to grow with signs in several countries of a resurgence of risky sexual behaviour.

Other health challenges include the growing need for care and support for **elderly people**; providing care and treatment to **migrants** as well as facilitating their access to disease prevention services; and the risk of **health emergencies** such as avian and pandemic influenza.

The highly complex and multi-faceted issue of **migration** is likely to stay the focus of much public attention and debate across the entire region, ranging from the need to better manage labour mobility and adapt public service provision to demographic trends to the challenges posed by irregular migration, including human trafficking.

Finally, in communities facing globalization, rapid cultural change, economic uncertainty and shifting demographic make-up, it is crucial to actively foster strong **social cohesion** to ensure continued growth, security and prosperity.

Programme summary

The Europe zone programme priorities for the coming two years are closely aligned with the Federation’s overall Global Agenda Goals as well as with the outcomes of the recent Europe Conference held in 2007 in Turkey. The *Istanbul Commitments* formally adopted by all European National Societies highlight the need to scale up work in the areas of health and care – particularly HIV and AIDS, TB, and harm reduction – and migration, including stronger advocacy on behalf of all vulnerable migrants² regardless of their legal status. In addition, priority will be given to strengthening disaster management, scaling up risk reduction and addressing the challenges of climate change. National Societies will be supported in their efforts to scale up their work significantly in these areas, as they contribute directly towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

It should be noted that the Europe zone plan complements other plans and appeals at sub-regional level for *Central Europe, Southern Caucasus, Central Asia and Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova* respectively, and ideally they should be read in conjunction.

The key priorities for the coming two years at the zone level are outlined below, while more details are available in the Europe zone plan.

¹ This number increased to 53 in 2006 when Serbia and Montenegro became separate countries.

Global Agenda Goal	Program Key Component
Global Agenda Goal 1: Reduce the number of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Europe-wide disaster response coordination mechanism, systems and procedures; explore options for a joint Disaster Management Unit; • Support National Societies preparedness for response and recovery; • Adopt a comprehensive Europe disaster management (DM) strategy in line with the Federation's strategy and the Hyogo Framework for Action; • Scale up risk reduction initiatives, especially at community level; • Develop awareness and support action on climate change adaptation; • Strengthen cooperation and coordination with key external partners.
Global Agenda Goal 2: Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up programming in HIV and AIDS, TB and harm reduction, promoting the global alliance approach; • Advocate and scale up support for social and home care programmes; • Strengthen support mechanisms for other health and care priorities – including first aid, voluntary blood donor recruitment, mother and child health and road safety.
Global Agenda Goal 3: Increase local community, civil society and RC/RC capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review organizational development and capacity building needs; • Develop framework for (peer) support and staff/volunteer exchange; • Support Red Cross Red Crescent Youth programming; • Develop appropriate knowledge sharing platforms, including e-learning; • Mobilize resources in support of National Societies/Movement work; • Develop approaches to engage with the private sector and corporate social responsibility; • Explore optional models for National Societies quality control and certification.
Global Agenda Goal 4: Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up advocacy and support for programmes addressing migration including human trafficking; • Improve communication and advocacy for vulnerable and/or marginalized populations; • Develop strategy for promotion of principles and values in the region; • Support concrete action aimed at promoting social cohesion.

Framework for Action

Underpinning the programmatic priorities, the framework for action describes the *ten areas for improvement* that are essential for their successful implementation. Obviously several activities described here are expected to continue beyond the two-year time frame of this appeal, and the first year(s) will often involve extensive dialogue with all partners.

Framework for Action	Key areas of activities
Setting a shared vision and direction for the future (Actions 1, 2,3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the roll-out and follow-up of the Istanbul Commitments; • Contribute to a concrete plan of action (PoA) and the development of indicators, monitoring and evaluation framework for the Istanbul Commitments; • Support preparations for the next Europe conference to be held in 2010.

² The term "migrant" includes, inter alia, asylum seekers, refugees, internally displaced persons, trafficked persons, irregular migrants and economic migrants.

Improving planning, performance and accountability (Actions 4,5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a finance development programme; • Adopt the framework and mechanisms for Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER); • Support the roll-out of the Federation-wide <i>accountability framework</i>; • Develop and promote the Framework for National Society Quality audits and/or certification.
Delivering effective programmes and services (Actions 6,7,8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the networking and peer support mechanisms; • Support the regional and sub-regional networks, • Develop the systematic framework and tools for programme evaluation; • Develop knowledge sharing and learning platforms/mechanisms; • Develop IT solutions for support to above (including websites, e-learning, and collaboration).
Mobilizing resources to support our work (Actions 9,10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a human resource support strategy following a review of needs; • Develop a structured approach for National Society staff exchange, training and development; • Adopt and implement a resource mobilization strategy; • Engage with the private sector and develop an approach regarding corporate social responsibility; • Maximize opportunities for operational and global alliances.

Needs

The overall resource needs for each of the global agenda goals are summarized in the table below. The Federation is seeking a **total of CHF 2,815,886** in cash and in-kind contributions (such as staff on loan) for the two year-period of 2008-09 to carry out its planned activities at the Europe Zone level.

Programmes	2008 budget in CHF		2009 budget in CHF		Total budget in CHF	
	Total Budget	Required	Total Budget	Required	Total Budget	Required
Disaster Management	596,803	229,603	618,011	233,053	1,214,814	462,656
Health and Care	779,038	436,641	809,693	477,498	1,588,731	914,139
Capacity Building/ Organizational Development	784,331	405,493	813,208	429,117	1,597,539	834,610
Principles and Values /Humanitarian Values	416,714	156,996	421,385	170,910	838,099	327,906
Coordination	650,562	135,304	661,179	141,272	1,311,741	276,575
Total	3,227,447	1,364,036	3,323,477	1,451,850	6,550,924	2,815,886

Working in partnership

The Europe zone office works in close partnership with the National Societies of the region at all levels, and with the existing technical networks. In line with the Federation's new operating model much emphasis will be given to working together more effectively through global and operational alliances. The zone team will also work closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on issues of Movement cooperation, National Society capacity building and programme development.

At the regional level, the Federation will seek to strengthen the institutional relationships with relevant inter-governmental bodies, key UN agencies and other humanitarian partners. In addition, opportunities for closer collaboration with both the private sector and academic institutes will be actively explored.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

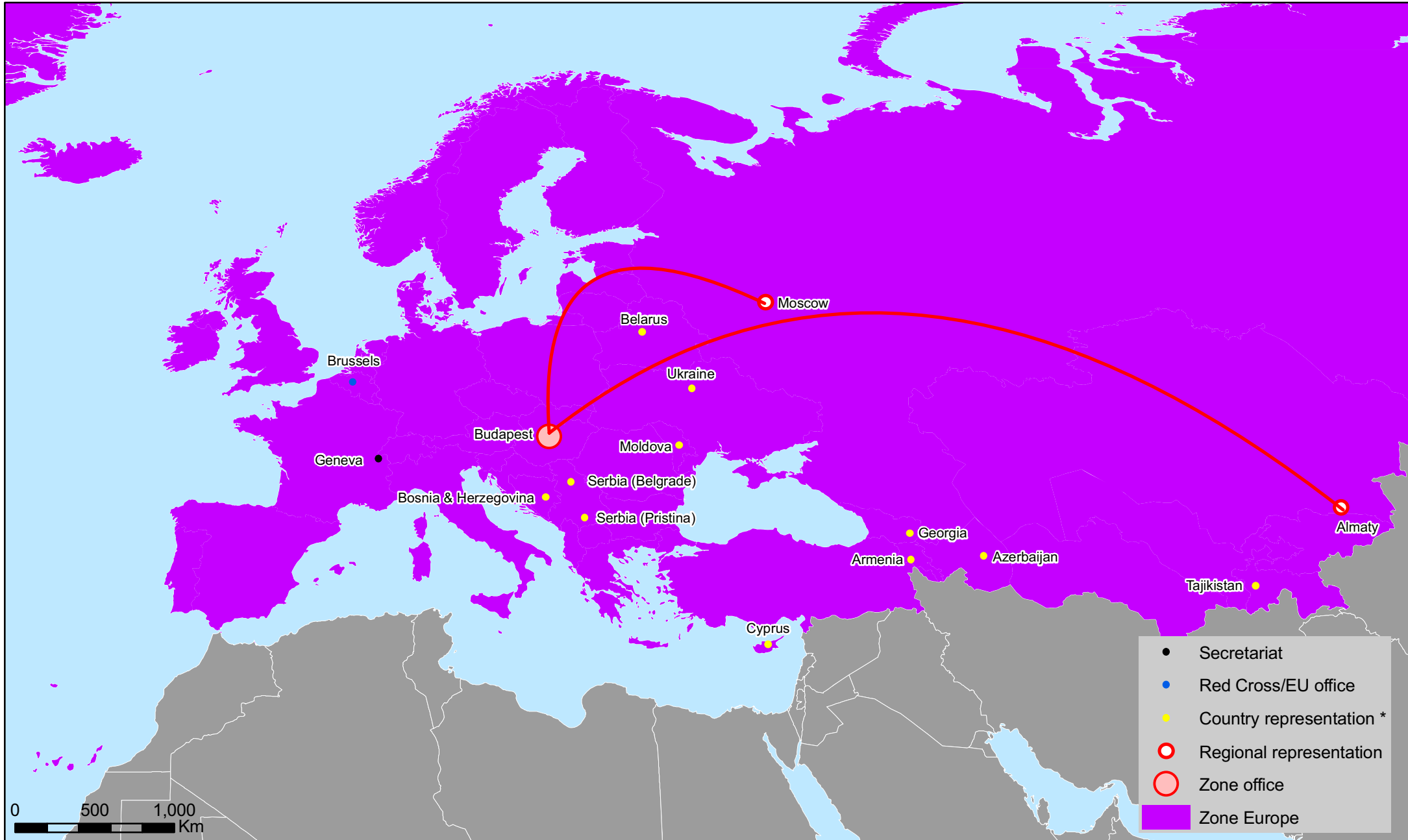
- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
-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

Contact information

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[Click here for the Budget summary;](#)
[Click here to access the detailed 2008-2009 plan](#)



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: ESRI, Federation - This map reflects the situation as of 6 November 2007

* Country representations are short-term or mid-term locations based on needs/demands and funding availability. They are the delivery point for time-limited, tailor-made support to one national society.