

# FINAL REPORT



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

## ALGERIA: EARTHQUAKE

Appeal No. 14/03  
24 July 2006

The Federation's 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

Final Report; Period covered: May 2003 to December 2005; Final appeal coverage: 104.2%.

[<click here to link directly to the attached Final Financial Report>](#).

#### Appeal history:

- Launched on 22 May 2003 for CHF 1,958,000 (USD 1,512,000 or EUR 1,293,000) for 3 months to assist 10,000-20,000 beneficiaries.
- Appeal revised on 27 June 2003 for CHF 4,798,000 for 40,000 beneficiaries, including an extension of the operation until May, 2004. A second extension on the emergency appeal was granted until May 2005 and a third one until December 2005. The remaining funds of CHF 507,869 are expected to be transferred in three months time to the Regional Office programmes, with an earmarking for activities in Algeria, provided that no donor will request the return of their contribution unused in this operation<sup>1</sup>.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 200,000 (USD 161,390 or EUR 127,395). This amount was subsequently reimbursed.

This operation is aligned with the International Federation's 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.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Algeria: Algerian Red Crescent, Dr. Baroudi El Fachouch, Activities Director, email: [info@cra-dz.org](mailto:info@cra-dz.org); phone: +213 61 69 59 75; fax: +213 21 633 690
- In Tunisia: North Africa Regional Office, ms. Anne E. LeClerc, Head of Office, email: [ae.leclerc@ifrc.org](mailto:ae.leclerc@ifrc.org), phone: +216 71 86 24 85, fax: +216 71 86 29 71
- In Geneva: MENA Regional Department, Evgeni Parfenov, Senior Regional Officer, email: [evgeni.parfenov@ifrc.org](mailto:evgeni.parfenov@ifrc.org), phone: +41 22 730 4325, fax: +41 22 733 0395

<sup>1</sup> The remaining funds could not be used because of the internal turmoil faced by the NS since May 2004. Therefore, they are expected to be spent according to the Plan of Action for activities and projects which had to be regularly postponed

## **Algeria: Earthquake Emergency Appeal; Appeal no.14/03; Final Report**

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

*For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

*For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal.*

## **Background and Summary**

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of May 2003, the most powerful earthquake to have affected North Africa since 1980 struck northern Algeria. This tragic disaster led to the death of more than 2,200 people, injured more than 10,000 and left at least 180,000 homeless. Within a few hours of the earthquake, the staff and volunteers of the Algerian Red Crescent Society (ARCS) were mobilised; and the disaster response mechanism of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (the Secretariat and other Red Cross/Red Crescent National Societies) activated to support the immediate response activities. During this period, the Algerian Red Crescent received substantial national support from various sources, including the private sector. The National Society was also part of the team appointed by the Interior Ministry to manage the camps for the persons who were displaced.

The Algerian authorities housed the displaced population in chalets used as temporary housing and erected on various sites. In early 2004, the Algerian authorities started to relocate families located in the temporary housing to the newly built, permanent, houses. The liberated chalets were then allocated to other needy families, for use as permanent accommodation.

At the end of the emergency phase, the Algerian Red Crescent, in collaboration with the International Federation and sister National Societies, turned its attention to longer term programmes which were aimed at increasing its capacity in several areas of disaster management and psychological assistance at headquarters and wilaya (branch) levels. This phase lasted for some two years (until May 2005). During this period, the French Red Cross and the Tunis Regional Office spearheaded the carrying out of an initial evaluation of the operation in February 2004, in the presence of local and some international partners. This evaluation provided useful insights into the way the operation was implemented from the extreme emergency phase to the first 21 days; and recommendations were made regarding the steps to be taken, to ensure greater efficiency in the future. A separate report of this activity is available.

Due to the various processes of change which the National Society experienced during the implementation of the operation (among these the changes in the leadership, originally due to the death of the President after a protracted period of illness; and subsequently two other changes which were spearheaded by the authorities, one of which is still in progress – in line with the National Society's statutes), there were disruptions in the normal functioning of the National Society. These disruptions resulted in the delay in the implementation of some of the activities which were planned. In spite of this situation, significant progress was registered in the implementation of the plan of action, and will be detailed below. The remaining funds for the operation will be transferred to a separate project account, to be managed by the regional office, and allowing for the completion of planned activities.

## **Coordination**

As was the case during the emergency phase, the operation was carried out in close coordination with the various donor National Societies which either had a physical presence in Algeria, or who financed different parts of the plan of action. The operation was also closely coordinated with the representation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which had been supporting the National Society in other areas of their work prior to the earthquake. In addition, the Algerian Red Crescent closely coordinated its activities with the various department and agencies of the government, the non-governmental sector (including universities and research institutes), and the private sector.

## Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements, impact

### Relief/Shelter Support

**Objective 1: Continue to provide shelter and emergency relief assistance to 5,000 families (35,000 plus persons) willing to regroup in 20 selected camps offering temporary shelter.**



**The traditional ARCS activity of providing a daily Ramadan meal to the most vulnerable was expanded to cover some 4,000 families who were still sheltered in nine tent-camps**

#### **Activities implemented under this objective:**

During the emergency phase, a total of 30,291 tents were erected by the Algerian Government. Subsequently, many families returned to their homes after the necessary repairs had been made. Others were gradually relocated from tent camps to temporary prefabricated housing in Algiers and Boumerdes, where a total of 8,560 units were constructed. Each family that relocated from the tent to the prefabricated unit benefited as well from a government grant. Although the relocation was scheduled to be completed before the month of Ramadan, some 120,000 people were still in tents at the end of November. As a result, the traditional ARCS activity of providing a daily Ramadan meal to the most vulnerable was expanded to cover some 4,000 families who were still sheltered in nine tent-camps where for safety reasons cooking inside the tents was forbidden.

This activity provided an opportunity for the ARCS to use its newly acquired mobile kitchens. The National Society received eight (8) mobile kitchens; 6 of which were procured by the Federation in October 2003, and two were donated by the Belgian Red Cross. In addition, the Federation supported the procurement of 40 isotherm “thermo ports”. These mobile kitchens later became an essential part of the ARCS’ disaster preparedness stocks. In addition, these items have been used each year during Ramadan, as well as for the annual summer camps, thus ensuring that they remain functional for use in emergency situations.

In addition to the Ramadan meal programme, the ARCS undertook several distributions of food and basic non-food and medical items for up to 20,000 persons during the post-emergency period. Daily services that the National Society was providing in the camp management were reduced considerably after the Ramadan period, when the relocation process gained momentum. During this period as well, the National Society’s headquarters handed over the responsibility for coordinating relief activities to the wilayas (branch committees) in the affected areas. This led to the dismantling of the central “Crisis Cell” (Cellule de Crise) that had been coordinating the relief operation from the very beginning of the response.

The funds from the appeal also allowed the National Society to assist children from poor families at the start of the new school year, a long-established programme. While traditionally the distribution of school bags, pencils, books, and uniforms was done at the start of the school year, the request by the National Society for the funding of the programme in 2004 was received too late to allow the implementation in at the start of the 2004-2005 school year, in September 2004. A tender process and the subsequent purchase of 6,000 school bags, valued at CHF 12 per bag; and material (3,000 school bags for grade 2 – 1,500 schoolbags for 3 – 1,500 bags for grade 5), was carried out in the last quarter of 2004, in time to allow the distribution to take place at the beginning of January 2005. However, the changes in the National Society around the same period, did not allow the ARCS to organise the scheduled distribution. These items, with a total value of CHF 69,900, were distributed to schoolchildren with the greatest need at the start of the new school year in September 2005.



**Following their traditional annual programme, the Algerian Red Crescent organised summer camps (colonies de vacances) for the less privileged children in Algeria**

Following their traditional annual programme, the Algerian Red Crescent organised summer camps (colonies de vacances) for the less privileged children in Algeria. Like the previous year, the 2004 programme was extended to around 3,000 children between 8 and 12 years old, affected by the earthquake in 2003 and the children from families affected by the disasters in Skikda and Adrar region. The emergency appeal financed the camps in four (4)

wilayas: Ain Defla, Tizi Ouzou, Boumerdes, and Rouiba. The financial support for the transport of the children from the flood-hit region of Adrar to the summer camp of Oran was also obtained from the appeal.

The total budget for the project was set at 5,300,000 DZD or CHF 87,500. After the payment of the associated costs, a total of 4,869,890.77 DZD or CHF 83,964 was spent for this activity, and the day trips to the beaches (Plage pour Tous) in all 4 regions for around 10,000 children.

- **Ain Defla** saw a total of 224 children participating in the summer camps.
- In **Tizi Ouzou**, the programme Plage pour Tous assisted 6,750 children, who enjoyed one or more days on the beach, doing activities with the Algerian Red Crescent volunteers. Another 458 children were part of the summer camps.
- **Boumerdes** had an attendance of 218 children in the summer camps, while 1,250 children played on the beach.
- **Rouiba** assisted 554 children in the Plage pour Tous programme
- **Adrar** had no camps organised in this region, however, the Federation assisted financially in the transport of the children to participate in the summer camps in another region; Oran.

## Health, Water and Sanitation

**Objective 1 Provide essential standard of basic physical and psychological health, safe, clean water and appropriate sanitation for the target population.**

**Activities implemented under this objective:**



**With the support of the ERU which was established by the French Red Cross vulnerable people were provided with safe water**

With the support of the Water Emergency Response Unit (ERU) which was established by the French Red Cross, the target of 5,000 vulnerable families to be provided with at least 20 litres of safe water per person per day, was exceeded. The substantial amounts of bottled water which was received from local donations also assisted in the attainment of the set targets. At the end of the emergency operation, the equipment were purchased with funds of the appeal; and made available to the Algerian Red Crescent, as part of its relief stocks for future emergencies. Some twenty volunteers were also trained during Summer 2005, to properly manage the unit when required.

## **Algeria: Earthquake Emergency Appeal; Appeal no.14/03; Final Report**

In the initial stages of the operation, the Red Crescent concentrated on distributing thousands of hygiene kits from bulk donations it had received directly from donors in Algeria, and others abroad. The hygiene kits that were received in response to the emergency appeal were accompanied by basic equipment and information to address tented living and associated hygiene and sanitation issues.

The basic Health ERU which was provided by the Spanish Red Cross during the emergency phase to complement the activities of the Ministry of Health remained for an extra month, to provide for the health needs of the target population. They gradually handed over the operations to this ministry. Also, as part of their camp management functions, the ARC provided psychological support and social services through both volunteers and professional counsellors (psychologists).

### **Objective 2 Minimize the spread of diseases and the occurrence of serious trauma by delivering first aid, basic health care services and facilitating the provision of adequate psychological support in selected camps.**

#### **Activities implemented under this objective:**

Upon the closure of the camps, the ARCS in agreement with the local authorities, channeled its assistance to the relocated population through the construction of a primary health centre in Reghaia, with the support of the Spanish Red Cross. The centre was later enhanced with the introduction of dental services, courtesy of the Swiss Red Cross. The expertise of the National Society in running vocational training centres and kindergartens at national level was recognized by the government. Consequently, the Office for Social Affairs in Boumerdes requested the National Society to extend these traditional programmes to cover 20 of the new settlements in the wilaya. Based on its previous experience, where temporary settlement became a longer term solution for the affected population, the ARCS saw the provision of these services as essential in assisting the target population to return to a semblance of normality. Following this reasoning, the National Society envisioned the creation of community centres, as part of its longer term programme and obtained the approval of donors to use some of the funds to this end.

Unfortunately, this project encountered serious delays at the outset, as the initial tender of March 2004 was rejected, and led to the hiring of an architect by the Federation's Algiers office to monitor the project. The Algerian Red Crescent and the Federation organised a new tender process in October 2004, for the purchase of the 11 remaining chalets which were scheduled to be purchased from the appeal funds. Eight companies had submitted bids, but further delays were encountered, and approval by the Logistics Department in Geneva was only received in January 2005. At the same time, the change in the ARCS' management, and the installation of the temporary committee delayed the project implementation even further. This resulted in the expiration of the selected bid. The recommended company increased its price, leading to the need for a new tender so that the project could be implemented before the end of the appeal period. After a special meeting between the regional office and the logistics department in Geneva, it was agreed that a restricted tender would be called for. In total three companies were contacted to give their offer based on a very detailed order book for fully installed community chalets in 4 selected wilayas. The new tender gave an exceptional offer from the state-run company SNVI, and resulted in the saving of 31% of the initial cost. This allowed the ARCS to include the purchase of an additional sanitary block per site. The tender for the equipment for the vocational centres (sewing, knitting and hair dressing training centres for women, and computer training) was organised for mid April, with a requested delivery mid May 2005. Work is ongoing on these centres.

### **Disaster Management (Preparedness and Response)**

#### **Objective 1: Strengthen the disaster management capacity of the ARC to implement this appeal and to reinforce future national, regional and international coordination in disasters.**

#### **Activities implemented under this objective :**

A national intervention team (NIT) was established in April 2005, comprising 25 experienced volunteers. Additional workshops were carried out in Sphere standards, logistics, distribution, and assessment methodology. The review of the National Society's disaster plan was not done, as this was contingent upon the completion of the Plan ORSEC (the government's plan), which took longer than was originally expected. Thirty volunteers from the six most vulnerable wilaya committees (Algiers, Oran, Chlef, Ouargla, Annaba and Skikda) were trained in vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA). A seventh committee (Tiarret) also became part of the process. These volunteers later conducted pilot assessments in their wilayas; and were supported by a research centre, based in Algiers. During the pilot assessment, household interviews and focus groups sessions were held in the target communities. Activities were also carried out with various local partners, such as Civil Protection and the

## **Algeria: Earthquake Emergency Appeal; Appeal no.14/03; Final Report**

military's health unit (Sante militaire) to increase coordination in future emergencies. These ranged from joint training workshops to simulation exercises and symposia.

### **Objective 2: To improve the capacity of the National Society to prepare for natural and man-made disasters and improve the quality of service delivery following a disaster.**

#### **Activities implemented under this objective :**

The Federation's Logistics/Relief delegate was sent to Algeria at the end of July 2003 to support the operation, focusing on upgrading the reporting on the status of all relief goods received in response to the Appeal and helping to verify these reports; as well as to provide logistics training to staff and volunteers involved in the reception, transport, storage and distribution of relief goods. The delegate also assisted the ARCS to improve the tracking of the commodities, the management of the warehouses and logistics reports, and the local procurement of relief items to be distributed during the relocation phase. Twenty-eight selected participants from the ARCS were trained during this time in the Federation's standard logistics procedures. Additionally, significant work was done to improve the logistics procedures of the ARC during the rehabilitation phase. This included the recruitment and training of a stock manager, and the adaptation and printing of various forms.

Although originally scheduled to begin early in the rehabilitation phase, the telecommunications equipment were not immediately installed in the targeted areas, due to delays that were encountered in the reactivation of the National Society's frequencies, and the equipping of the central warehouse and 6 local committees. Nonetheless, this project was revived, with the recruitment of an experienced telecommunications officer in 2005. Since then, a plan of action for this area was developed, and installation of equipment was carried out on a phased basis in strategic wilayas (Adrar, Bechar, Oran, and Tamanrasset), with the support of a local company (Microland). These stations have been linked to the system in the national headquarters. The unit in the Algiers committee is also now functional. This process will be continued throughout 2006. Other possible support for these activities were explored, for the subsequent phases, though nothing concrete has been identified so far. The Telecommunications officer also benefited from training which was provided by the IT and Telecommunications department in Geneva.

During the past two years, the National Society increasingly participated in regional disaster response training activities that were carried out. Some of these activities were also hosted in Algeria. These activities enabled the sharing of experiences and expertise; and fostered the creation of closer links with staff and volunteers from other National Societies in the region, including the Moroccan Red Crescent. Three volunteers from the ARCS were also used to support the West Africa delegation in the Sahel operation in Niger and Mali. Two have been extended to the end of the operation.

Sphere instructor training was conducted in Summer 2005, for fifteen volunteers and some representatives from the Civil Protection and the Ministry of Health. These persons will be used to conduct additional training and sensitisation sessions in 2006 and beyond; thus ensuring that future operations will be guided by – and adhere to – these standards.

An "information in disasters" workshop was conducted in November 2005, for forty volunteers, including the National Society's network of communicators. This workshop was preceded by the launch of the 2005 edition of the World Disasters Report, with a similar theme. The launch saw the participation of all the major partners of the ARCS and received significant coverage in the print and electronic media.

Technical support was provided to the ARCS to conduct a feasibility study regarding the establishment of emergency warehousing facilities across the country, as a means to increasing its preparedness and eventual response capacity. To date, the Tipaza facility was upgraded, while two other warehouses were established in Bechar and Adrar. These have been equipped with emergency stocks, which have been instrumental in allowing the affected wilaya committees to mount effective response operations following emergencies. The emergency operations centre was removed from the rehabilitation plan by the ARCS's leadership, mainly due to difficulties in obtaining the land which was required for its siting.

**Objective 3: Support and strengthen branch development to further enhance their disaster preparedness and response capacity.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

The work at this level was carried out in collaboration with the French Red Cross, and saw the training of volunteers from more than 20 wilaya committee in first aid. These volunteers were also formed into teams, and provided with the required equipment. The work of the ICRC has also contributed to this objective. Also, the VCA activities provided baseline information, and important justification for the further development of the disaster management capacity at this level. This process is still continuing, and will include training in the Sphere standards, using the instructors who were trained in Summer 2005. The wilaya committees actively participated, and benefited from all the activities that were undertaken during the rehabilitation phase of the operation.

**Objective 4: Create safer communities through educating individuals, families and communities on their disaster vulnerability and ways they can prepare and reduce their risk.**

As will be outlined below, the activities related to this objective were initiated by the Spanish Red Cross. The ARCS decided to focus on increasing the awareness of residents who lived in the earthquake prone areas, prior to undertaking similar activities in the other wilayas. As part of this work, some of the funds from the donation of the American Red Cross were used to conduct a pre-sensitisation survey in 2005, with the support of a leading research centre in Algiers. This was a joint activity with the Spanish Red Cross. Further work will be done during 2006 and beyond, to replicate and expand the work in communities; given the decision which was reached at the end of 2005 in a meeting with the Red Crescent and the Ministries of the Interior and Education to include the teaching of disaster awareness in the school curriculum.

**Communications, Dissemination and Awareness**

**Objective 1 Promote national, regional and international public awareness of the Red Cross and Crescent Movement and strengthen the image and communications capacity of the ARCS.**

Following on from the good media coverage which the ARCS has received during the emergency, the Communications Coordinator, supported by the Web master were instrumental in implementing this objective. Quarterly newsletters were produced and public education campaigns (using the print and electronic media) launched and press releases regularly produced. These activities led to an increased awareness and understanding of the work of the ARCS in particular, and the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement in general in the country. Increased advocacy and influence with the country's government ministries and agencies and civil society organizations involved in disaster response for the development of policy, standards and programmes with the aim to reduce risk and improve response also resulted from these efforts. The dissemination of information through the training of the National Society's staff in Communications and Advocacy based on the *Guide for Movement Communicators* (which is already available in Arabic) was also implemented. Videos of the earthquake operation were also developed by this department. These were also shared with National Societies in the sub-region; as well as in the wider Middle East and Gulf region. The personnel in the department provided technical support to develop short public education spots and brochures with key earthquake messages for the general public.

**Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives**

Throughout the operation, the activities were undertaken in line with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, and the Sphere guidelines. The activities were also used to promote understanding of these provisions. A workshop on Humanitarian Values was held in December 2005 for volunteers and staff in Biskra and had active participation from the ICRC.

**National Society Capacity Building**

In addition to the training which was carried out as part of the effort to increase the National Society's capacity, support was also provided to cover the staffing of key positions. The National Society hired three (3) additional staff, which were financed through the emergency appeal of the Federation, bringing the total number of positions funded by the appeal to five (5). Funds were provided for the logistics officer (stock manager) and one driver

## **Algeria: Earthquake Emergency Appeal; Appeal no.14/03; Final Report**

attached to the Federation office, during its operation. An office assistant was hired for a period of 6 months but was transferred to the communication department of the NS with the gradual phasing out of the Federation's operation. In addition, a new Finance director has been hired to assist the National Society with the financial aspects of the Federation and bilateral operations; and in March 2005, a disaster management coordinator was recruited. A telecommunications coordinator was also recruited in May 2005, with the technical support of department in Geneva. Funds from the appeal were also used to support some of the costs which were associated with the Regional Disaster Management Coordinator position in the Tunis Regional Office, as well as the Project Coordinator position in the Algiers office up to June 2005.

A budget provision of CHF 100,000 for administration cost in the headquarters of the Algerian Red Crescent was allocated to certain projects to improve the communication and working conditions in the national headquarters in Algiers. The ARCS headquarters was equipped with an ADSL line, which allowed a number of vital users to be permanently connected to the internet and email. New equipment, like fax machines and a photocopier, were purchased, and the generator was repaired. With the remaining funds in this budget line, essential staff were enrolled in an English course, to enable them to read and converse in the increasingly Anglophone world.

### **Bilateral programs**

#### **French Red Cross**

Further to the Boumerdes earthquake in May 2003, the French Red Cross and the Algerian Red Crescent continued the development of their bilateral cooperation in different fields of activities, especially through an Emergency Response programme and the support to Women Training Centres.

#### **Emergency Response:**

In the framework of its bilateral cooperation, the French Red Cross supported the Algerian Red Crescent with the training of its volunteers and the organization of its emergency response, with the implementation of a four-year programme to develop the capacity of the Algerian Red Crescent through a network of emergency teams fully equipped with First Aid equipment in each region of the country. Over this period, a total of 54 Emergency teams (270 first aid workers, 54 team leaders, 18 Trainers, and 48 Emergency Coordinators and one Water Response Unit) will be trained in Emergency Response and will be equipped with 56 Emergency intervention kits.

During the period of October 2004 and March 2005, the implementation of the programme was heavily delayed. Only one four-day seminar was organized at the end of February 2005 for the preparation and the design of the Emergency Team Leaders training programme.

#### **Women Training Centres:**



**The Women Centres established by French Red Cross and Algerian Red Crescent were equipped with sewing machines, tapestry and hairdressing equipments**

During the 1990's, Algerian women were seriously affected by terrorism and only few structures were able to bring a psychological support to this group. Between 1999 and 2001, the French Red Cross funded 5 training centres for women, with equipment such as sewing machines, as well as a computer centre.

In September 2004, the French Red Cross and the Algerian Red Crescent agreed to reinforce 4 Women Centres and to create 5 new ones in areas which were affected by terrorism. In addition to the delivery of equipment (sewing machines, tapestry and hairdressing equipment), the programme aimed to develop a training programme in the field of sewing/embroidery, tapestry and hairdressing with a special focus on psychological support. This psychological support was implemented by the Algerian Red Crescent and funded by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

## Algeria: Earthquake Emergency Appeal; Appeal no.14/03; Final Report

The French Red Cross supports the Women Training Centre project in 5 Regions of Algeria; Skikda, Ain Defla, Medea, Tissemsilt and El Oued. During the period of October 2004 and March 2005, the French Red Cross proceeded with the procurement and the delivery of the equipment to the selected Women Training Centre as follows:

Region (Wilaya)	Location	Activities	Number of Equipment	Comments
Skikda	Skikda Bouchetata	Hair Dressing	10 Hair Dressing kits	New Women Centre
	Skikda Bouchetata	Sewing/Embroidery	22 Sewing kits	Reinforcement
Ain Defla	Ain Defla Milliana	Hair Dressing	5 Hair Dressing kits	Reinforcement
		Sewing/Embroidery	22 Sewing kits	
	Ain Defla Tiberkanine	Sewing/Embroidery	22 Sewing kits	Reinforcement
Medea	Medea Centre	Sewing/Embroidery	44 Sewing kits	New Women Centre
		Hair Dressing	5 Hair Dressing kits	Reinforcement
	Medea Ain Boucif	Tapestry	20 Tapestry kits	New Women Centre
Tissemsilt	Tissemsilt Bordj Bounaa	Hair Dressing	10 Hair Dressing kit	New Women Centre
		Sewing/Embroidery	44 Sewing kits	
		Tapestry	10 Tapestry kits	
El Oued	El Oued Centre	Sewing/Embroidery	22 Sewing kits	New Women Centre

Source: French Red Cross – March 2005

The monitoring of the activities in the centres is in progress and field visits started in December 2004 by the Centres of Ain Defla Milliana and Ain Defla Tiberkanine. This was continued during the rest of 2005.

### Spanish Red Cross

After the success of the pilot campaign on earthquake prevention and response, implemented in schools in Réghaia by Algerian Red Crescent volunteers, the Spanish Red Cross (SRC) developed a more ambitious disaster preparedness campaign in the wilayas of Algiers, Tizi-Ouzou and Boumerdes by working in partnership with ARCS. The SRC used the vast network of ARCS volunteers, and worked in collaboration with the teachers who were put at the disposal of the project by the Ministry of National Education. The project aimed to implement a comprehensive training to a particularly open part of the population - the pupils of the primary and secondary schools, aged between six to fourteen years, who have a great faculty to diffuse the message. The selected schools are in the twelve most affected communes. In total 3,351 teachers were targeted to receive an additional training plus educational material which would permit them to carry out the preparatory work for the earthquake preparedness and response in the classes. Using an illustrated book and through small practical exercises and plays, the pupils and the professors will understand the causes of the earthquake, how to prepare for these and how to act during and after an earthquake.

WILAYA	Number of COMMUNES	Number of SCHOOLS	Number of TEACHERS	Number of CLASSES	Number of STUDENTS		
					TOTAL	GIRLS	BOYS
Alger	2	32	820	630	19,961	9,672	10,289
Boumerdes	8	129	2,194	1,582	50,519	24,292	26,227
Tizi Ouzou	2	13	337	248	8,202	3,974	4,228
<b>TOTAL</b>	12	174	3,351	2,460	78,682	37,938	40,744

## Algeria: Earthquake Emergency Appeal; Appeal no.14/03; Final Report

To supplement this briefing and training in the classes, a general simulation will be carried out in a total of 174 schools. This programme continued during the course of 2005, and aims to reach 90,000 students and 3,500 teachers.



One of the pictures used in the campaign

In parallel, there will be a basic sensitising of the general population, through spots on radio and television. The message which will be transmitted will be, in any case optimistic, serene and reassuring: *“One cannot avoid another earthquake but one can reduce the damage”*.

This project falls under the disaster preparedness programme which the Algerian Red Crescent develops with the support of the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies.

## Swiss Red Cross

In the context of the post emergency following the Boumerdes May 2003 earthquake, the Swiss Red Cross sent a delegate in Alger in the beginning of January 2004 in order to implement several projects aiming to help the victims of this disaster:

### a) “Figuier-Boumerdes” sanitation project

The sewage system project of Figuier financed by the Algerian government was developed prior to the occurrence of the 2003 earthquake, and the subsequent temporary homes. In order to avoid the sewage of these non-permanent habitations to flow directly to the highly frequented neighbouring beaches, the Swiss RC, together with OXFAM UK, financed 2 prefabricated lifting stations which were integrated in to the overall project, protecting the environment as well as the population health.

### b) Dentist’s consulting room for Reghaia health centre

This project consisted the provision of an annex that was equipped with a dental chair, radiography and accessories for dental consultations, in the busy Reghaia health centre. This project is co-funded by the Federation.

### c) Training centre in Rouiba

After demolishing the former CRA pedagogic centre which had been damaged by the earthquake, the Swiss RC financed the construction a new centre at the same place. This project has not yet been finalised, due to various delays and staff changes on the part of the Swiss RC.

### d) Community centre in Isser

This project – for which funding was recieved in February 2005 – aimed to build a community centre in Isser, comprising 6 modules such as 3 for a children’s nursery and 3 others for women’s training activities; but encountered difficulties to procure the land.

## Lessons learned

As to be expected with the implementation of such an operation, some key lessons were learned. Firstly, the appeal was a very ambitious one, which sought to cover a number of fundamental areas, in order to increase or develop the National Society’s capacity for disasters. As a result, some of the activities anticipated a greater absorption capacity, than that which existed. The number of delays which resulted during the implementation of the rehabilitation programme were also the result of this. For the future, it will be necessary to reduce the number of activities to a manageable level. Another lesson learned was the complexity of the management structure in the ARCS and which led to inconsistent progress during the programme. The resilience and commitment of the

**Algeria: Earthquake Emergency Appeal; Appeal no.14/03; Final Report**

headquarters staff and the many volunteers across the country showed that, despite the difficulties, there was still a good return on the investment. The operation managed to create a good link between the emergency and the development phases, and could be a good overall model for future emergencies. The operation enjoyed good cooperation between the ARCS and its national partners on one hand and among the many partners from within the Movement. The open line of communication with the various donors to the operation proved beneficial in allowing for the modification of the activities which were originally conceived, when it became apparent that they could not be implemented for various reasons. Astute financial management was a key factor in the execution of this operation. Also, the 'partnership approach' which was adopted with the ARCS led to a seamless implementation of the various phases of the operation.

**[Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)**

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

ALGERIA: EARTHQUAKE

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2003/01-2006/05
Appeal	M03EA014
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
<b>A. Budget</b>		4'797'861				4'797'861
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0
<b>Income</b>						
Cash contributions						
Amerada Hess Ltd		33'988				33'988
American Red Cross		63'225				63'225
Australia - Private Donors		83'992				83'992
Belgian Red Cross (French)		4'279				4'279
BP British Petroleum		540'400				540'400
British Red Cross		251'168				251'168
Canadian Red Cross Society		290'025				290'025
Croatian Red Cross		22'642				22'642
Danish Red Cross		8'629				8'629
Finnish Red Cross		76'125				76'125
Great Britain - Private Donors		140'922				140'922
Hellenic Red Cross		15'475				15'475
Irish Government		771'500				771'500
Japanese Red Cross Society		64'246				64'246
Korea Republic National Red C		30'364				30'364
Kuwait Red Crescent Society		257'476				257'476
Libyan Red Crescent		10'000				10'000
Lichtenstein - Private Donors		100				100
LI KA SHING Foundation		221'000				221'000
Malta Red Cross Society		5'650				5'650
Monaco Red Cross		71'800				71'800
Netherlands Red Cross		15'755				15'755
New Zealand Red Cross		1'275				1'275
Norwegian Red Cross		219'300				219'300
On Line donations		30'677				30'677
OPEC Fund For International C		706'935				706'935
Other		0				-0
Swedish Red Cross		169'000				169'000
Switzerland - Private Donors		681'850				681'850
United States - Private Donors		143'773				143'773
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>4'931'569</b>				<b>4'931'569</b>
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
Australian Red Cross		0				0
Malta Red Cross Society		0				0
OPEC Fund For International C		0				0
Swedish Red Cross		69'891				69'891
Switzerland - Private Donors		0				0
<b>C3. Reallocations (within appe</b>		<b>69'891</b>				<b>69'891</b>
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income		2'029				2'029
Transfers of Income		-3'000				-3'000
<b>C6. Other Income</b>		<b>-971</b>				<b>-971</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>		<b>5'000'490</b>				<b>5'000'490</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>5'000'490</b>				<b>5'000'490</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

ALGERIA: EARTHQUAKE

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2003/01-2006/05
Appeal	M03EA014
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		5'000'490				5'000'490
E. Expenditure		-4'492'621				-4'492'621
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		507'869				507'869

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2003/01-2006/05
Appeal	M03EA014
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		4'797'861					4'797'861	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter	1'130'000		664'172			664'172	465'828	
Construction			132'963			132'963	-132'963	
Clothing & textiles	250'000		77'948			77'948	172'052	
Food			166'850			166'850	-166'850	
Water & Sanitation	10'000						10'000	
Medical & First Aid	80'000		81'556			81'556	-1'556	
Teaching Materials	75'000		223'254			223'254	-148'254	
Utensils & Tools	263'000		662'207			662'207	-399'207	
Other Supplies & Services	1'152'000		126'867			126'867	1'025'133	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>2'960'000</b>		<b>2'135'817</b>			<b>2'135'817</b>	<b>824'183</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	381'000		491'598			491'598	-110'598	
Computers & Telecom	250'000		157'855			157'855	92'145	
Office/Household Furniture & Eq			99'672			99'672	-99'672	
Others Machinery & Equipment	75'000						75'000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipme</b>	<b>706'000</b>		<b>749'125</b>			<b>749'125</b>	<b>-43'125</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	75'000		9'960			9'960	65'040	
Distribution & Monitoring			55'103			55'103	-55'103	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	75'000		55'647			55'647	19'353	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>150'000</b>		<b>120'710</b>			<b>120'710</b>	<b>29'290</b>	
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	150'000		306'747			306'747	-156'747	
Delegate Benefits			249'287			249'287	-249'287	
Regionally Deployed Staff	50'000		2'122			2'122	47'878	
National Staff			9'404			9'404	-9'404	
National Society Staff			54'319			54'319	-54'319	
Consultants			13'388			13'388	-13'388	
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>200'000</b>		<b>635'267</b>			<b>635'267</b>	<b>-435'267</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	250'000		129'646			129'646	120'354	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>250'000</b>		<b>129'646</b>			<b>129'646</b>	<b>120'354</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	50'000		96'077			96'077	-46'077	
Information & Public Relation	120'000		42'882			42'882	77'118	
Office Costs	50'000		90'966			90'966	-40'966	
Communications			95'557			95'557	-95'557	
Professional Fees			98			98	-98	
Financial Charges			82'814			82'814	-82'814	
Other General Expenses			1'207			1'207	-1'207	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>220'000</b>		<b>409'602</b>			<b>409'602</b>	<b>-189'602</b>	
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation			7'219			7'219	-7'219	
<b>Total Depreciation</b>			<b>7'219</b>			<b>7'219</b>	<b>-7'219</b>	
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	311'861		305'236			305'236	6'625	
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>311'861</b>		<b>305'236</b>			<b>305'236</b>	<b>6'625</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>4'797'861</b>		<b>4'492'621</b>			<b>4'492'621</b>	<b>305'240</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>305'240</b>			<b>305'240</b>		