

Appeal 2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

North Africa Regional Programmes

Appeal no. 01.88/2004

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text¹, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

Programme title	2004 in CHF
Strengthening the National Societies	
Health and Care	202,000
Disaster Management	675,807
Humanitarian Values	107,604
Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships	
Coordination and Implementation	336,847
Total	1,322,258²

Please note that objectives, expected results, and activities associated with the **Organizational development programme** are included in this Appeal narrative <[Click here to go to the text](#)>; the budget associated with these activities is integrated within Middle East regional programmes budget.

¹ Identified by blue in the text.

² USD 993, 059 or EUR 851,148

Regional context

The North Africa region covers five countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Libya and Egypt. Each one of these countries has a long and rich history and strong individual characteristics.

A regional approach is bound, by its very nature, to make generalizations that do not always reflect specificities of individual countries. Nevertheless, a number of similarities form a solid basis for general principles and overall guidance, which then need to be tailored specifically to each country.



Please note that the map is for information purposes only and does not represent views of the International Federation

North Africa region at a glance³

	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Libya	Egypt
Surface Area	446,6 th sq km	2,381 th. sq km	163,6 th. sq km	1800 th. sq km	1,001 th.sq km
Population	29,8 M 1/3 under 15 years of age. Important youth unemployment	31,3 M 1/3 under 15 years of age. Important youth unemployment	9,8 M less than one third under 15 years of age	5,5 M more than a third is under 15 years of age	67,9 M 35% is under 15 years of age
Population growth (%)	1,6	1,5	1,2	2,2	1,9
Urban Population (% of total pop.)	57	58	67	88	43
Life expectancy	68	71	73	72	69
Poverty (% below the poverty line)	19%	23%	10%	NA	16,7%
Language	Arabic/French	Arabic/French	Arabic/French	Arabic/English	Arabic/English
Religion	Islam	Islam	Islam	Islam	Islam
GNP (USD)	3,546\$	5,306\$	6,363\$	7,570\$	3,635\$
Literacy	60% of adult women illiterate	More than 30% women illiterate	29% of adult women illiterate	20% of adult women illiterate.	45% of adult women illiterate 34% of men
Health services & social security	Weak – poor access in rural areas	Have deteriorated, preventive services to improve	Good level of health care & social security	Health services reasonably well developed	Limited access for poor people
Education	Quality and coverage weak, pb in rural areas	Good access to education services but inefficiencies /lack of quality	On average good access to education		Good access but still adult illiteracy high
Disasters	Prone country	Prone country	Prone country	Not affected	Prone country
Others	Migrants Recent terrorist attacks	Migrants, Ethnic tensions, violence, terrorism	Migrants Terrorist attacks threats	Problems of migrants; lift up of embargo	

³ www.worldbank.org World Bank indicators

One of the biggest challenges in the region is the high incidence of poverty. While the percentages⁴ are still relatively low compared to some other developing regions, a significant proportion of the population falls into this major pattern of regional vulnerability. Despite some real efforts to address the problem and encouraging successes in few countries, poverty reduction remains North Africa's most compelling challenge, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas.

Also of concern is that increasing number of people is vulnerable to lapsing into poverty in view of the region's volatility. Climatic conditions have a large impact on agricultural outputs and livelihoods (incidence of drought, floods, earthquakes), conflicts/ethnic tensions, insecurity, political instability make the region less attractive to private investors or tourism (impact of the terrorist attacks in Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, violence in Algeria). In addition, poverty in North Africa's countries, as measured by non-income indicators such as health, education and gender, also pose a significant challenge (Egypt, Libya and Morocco).

If some countries have almost reached their goals in the education sector (Algeria, Tunisia) or in access to health care (Tunisia), a lot remains to be done in terms of the quality of these basic services. In all countries, women are not sufficiently empowered to better the quality of their life and that of their families. Despite progresses over the past few decades, many gender indicators such as fertility and illiteracy rates or participation of women in the economy remain alarming.

With the human development indexes⁵ ranking between 61 and 126, the North African countries are achieving medium human development.

A 2002 study on the Middle East and North Africa region⁶ analyzes a challenge identified as a "*poverty of capabilities and poverty of opportunities*" which undermines human development. The ways this challenge manifests itself are various: high illiteracy rates, economic disparities, emigration trends (especially notable among young people), declining work productivity - and limited access to IT technologies namely, low internet connectivity. The report calls for investment "*in Arab capabilities and knowledge, in good governance, and in strong cooperation between Arab nations.*"⁷

Translated into the Red Cross/Red Crescent language this reaffirms the importance of capacity building, good governance, gender awareness and regional cooperation.

North Africa seems to be a no-man's land on the map of international assistance. With the exception of the ICRC which has had a regional delegation in Tunis for more than a decade, this is true for both the Red Cross/Red Crescent (RC/RC) and many potential actors outside the RC/RC Movement, whose priorities often include the Middle East due to its highly volatile political situation, but seldom North Africa.

The region's relative proximity to Europe and its medium standard of living contribute to the general lack of interest of major donor governments. This has also repercussions for the work of the Federation, which has had great difficulty in identifying donors for its programmes in North Africa. Consequently, only few objectives outlined in the previous Appeals could be reached due to an extremely low response despite the gravity of the situation. These objectives however remain valid and hopefully North Africa's National Societies will no longer be left outside the capacity building support of the Federation. In an attempt to bridge the financial shortfall, the Red Crescent Societies in the region were active in developing partnerships outside the RC/RC Movement.

⁴ Please refer to the table: North Africa region at a glance

⁵ *Human Development Index (HDI) is a simple summary measure of three dimensions of a human development concept living a long and a healthy life, being educated and having a decent standard of living. Thus it combines measures of life expectancy, school enrolment, literacy and income to allow a border view of a country's development than using income alone-which is too often equated with well-being. Global Human Development Report 2003, July 2003*

⁶ *Arab Human Development Report 2002* study commissioned by UNDP from a group of distinguished Arab scholars and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development the first ever on development issues of the Arab world.

⁷ *Idem*

North Africa Regional Programmes; Annual Appeal 01.88/204

The main UN agencies - UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS and WHO are all present in the region as well EU representation. With the exception of Algeria where a substantial number of NGOs were united following the 2003 earthquake, only a few international NGOs have longer term commitments in North Africa. Some of the countries have a large number of national NGOs, many of a relatively recent date and often closely monitored by their respective governments.

In March 2003, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Federation Secretariat and the WHO East Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO) in Cairo. Concrete actions including development and implementation of specific projects by the North Africa's National Societies are to be followed up in 2004. The WHO/Mediterranean Center for the reduction of vulnerability has an office based in Tunis. Among several activities of the Center, disaster preparedness (DP) and HIV/AIDS are the components that could be easily linked to the Red Crescent programmes. Contacts were made with the two WHO offices to discuss future cooperation and possible funding. Cooperation potentials between the National Societies and UNDP, UNAIDS, UNICEF will be further explored and reinforced.

On the national scene, an important partner throughout North Africa is the Civil Defense, a governmental agency with significant material resources and capacity in disaster preparedness and response. In several countries, discussions are underway to define the complementary role of the Red Crescent Societies in national disaster preparedness plans, including closer coordination with the Civil Defense.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

Movement⁸ context

The ICRC has been present in North Africa for more than a decade and has developed strong working relationships with the national societies in the region. The ICRC regional delegation for Maghreb⁹ is based in Tunis, in the same building as the Federation office, which facilitates daily exchange, communication and coordination. In addition to the regional delegation, the ICRC has a Support service centre based in Cairo with broader Middle East/North Africa technical responsibilities for programme expertise, publication and translations and a country delegation in Algeria.

The interest of partner national societies to develop longer term partnerships with the national societies in North Africa has so far been very limited. With the exception of French, Spanish, Swiss and American Red Cross Societies that have longer term commitments in the region, a more substantial support from other national societies has been so far granted only in response to the emergencies. [Click here to access Annex I. outlining the Movement's activities in the region](#)

Three and a half years after being established, the Federation's Regional office in Tunis¹⁰ has seen working relations with the national societies turn from cautious observance to increased interaction and demands for more and better services.

The North African Red Crescent Societies have not yet formulated their respective Cooperation Agreement Strategies (CAS) since the strategic planning processes are still in an early stage and are not perceived by these national societies as the first priority. In 2003, the CAS process started slowly in Morocco and will continue in 2004. The intention is also to initiate the process in Algeria. This may however require additional time before it materializes.

Strategies/ Programme Priorities of the National Societies

Of the five National Societies, only two have a strategic plan and two others have just started the process. Four of them have completed the *Self-Assessment Questionnaire* thus commencing a process of evaluation. However all the societies are aware that they would benefit from a clearer definition of their vision and priorities reflected in the long term planning and encompassing both strategic and operational components.

⁸ "Movement" refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

⁹ ICRC delegation covers Morocco/Western Sahara, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania.

¹⁰ Federation office covers Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt.

North Africa Regional Programmes; Annual Appeal 01.88/204

The analysis of regional vulnerabilities as outlined in the introductory section also reflects priorities of the Red Crescent Societies in North Africa. With the main goal of “Improving the life of the vulnerable”, the five national societies are concentrating their efforts to reduce vulnerabilities through focused programmes particularly in the areas of disaster management and health. The support provided by the Federation at the regional, sub-regional, country and community levels is balanced to adequately meet these priorities with the focus on:

Core areas	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Libya	Egypt
<u>Health</u>	HIV/AIDS CBFA, PSP Vocational and educational programmes	CBHC, social & educational programmes, FA, PSP	HIV/AIDS, CBFA, PSP, social welfare, educational programmes	HIV/AIDS, CBFA	HIV/AIDS, Reproductive Health Polio eradication, PSP, FA, Blood Social welfare
<u>Disaster Management</u>	VCA project, DM units, NS Plans Risk reduction,	VCA, DM unit, National Intervention Teams, NS Plans, Risk reduction	Logistic, relief training for volunteers & staff, NS DM plan / national plan	VCA, logistic, relief training, NS DM plan	DM: logistic, relief training, NS DM plan Communication,
<u>Organizational Development</u>	Branch development Strategic Planning	Branch Development, Resource Mobilization, Youth	Strategic Planning, Branch Development, Youth	Strategic Planning, Branch Development	Branch Development, Youth, Community Development
<u>Humanitarian Values</u>	Action to reduce discrimination and violence Road safety campaign Fednet/NS website	Action to reduce discrimination and violence Fednet/NS website Road safety campaign	Action to reduce discrimination and violence Road safety campaign Fednet/NS website	Action to reduce discrimination and violence Fednet/NS website	Action to reduce discrimination and violence Road safety campaign Fednet/NS website
<u>Federation Coordination</u>	CAS process Knowledge & experience sharing Active networking	Knowledge & experience sharing & networking	Knowledge & experience sharing Active networking	Knowledge & experience sharing Active networking	Knowledge & experience sharing Active networking

- **Moroccan Red Crescent (MRCS)**

The Moroccan Red Crescent has a good image, is well known, and has good relations with the government, authorities and media. Recently and in co-operation with the Federation the MRCS conducted a comprehensive disaster management (DM) training programme aimed at establishing national and local disaster preparedness and intervention teams. Over 150 employees and volunteers from 73 offices of the MRCS, representatives of the Civil Defense, the Ministry of Health, the police, the army and other partners took part in the training camp. Moroccan RC contributes to the global fight against poverty, especially in the rural areas. Through its socio-educational centers, literacy programmes and vocational training (sewing classes), the National Society is strengthening the role of women in the communities, providing disadvantaged women and young girls who have no access to education a chance to contribute to the economy of the poor rural areas. In addition MRCS carries out first-aid/rescue training.

The challenges include the strengthening of the headquarters’ structure, including clarity of the governance and management roles and capacities in planning, disaster management and volunteer recruitment, training and retention. Moroccan Red Crescent plans to launch the CAS process.

- **Algerian Red Crescent (ARCS):**

The Algerian Red Crescent has a quite extensive network of 48 branches (Wilayat committees), good experience in disaster response (first-aid, rescue service, relief), large scale social services (Ramadan meals, summer camps, training & rehabilitation centers for women victims of violence) and a good image. The ARCS is well known, has good relations with the government and the Civil Defense. The ARCS is yet to work on its self-assessment.

In May 2003 Algeria suffered a devastating earthquake. The response to the [Emergency Appeal no.14/03](#) was extremely good. A capacity building component has been included in the Appeal and the current rehabilitation period is used to strengthen the national society capacities and skills in different areas (logistics, relief, project management, reporting, and finance).

- **Tunisian Red Crescent (TRCS)**

Among the strengths of the Tunisian Red Crescent are social activities (Ramadan meals and distributions of school equipment), first-aid training, small blood bank, and radio programmes on health education. Relations with the government and authorities are good. The challenges include limited capacity at national headquarters which lacks professional, full-time programme managers and coordinators to support the work of volunteers and a stable funding base. The National Society needs to reinforce its public image, especially among the young people, through increased visibility of quality programmes. The TRCS faces severe competition from numerous new NGOs.

- **Libyan Red Crescent (LRCS)**

The Libyan Red Crescent has good human and financial resources, well developed planning and training, blood services and clinics, and good relations with the government. It is however generally perceived as a part of the Ministry of Health, and its role in the national Disaster Preparedness/Response plan is not yet clarified. General knowledge on RC/RC issues needs to be strengthened in the branches.

- **Egyptian Red Crescent (ERCS)**

The ERCS has an extensive branch network, a good disaster response capacity, and its experience in post-disaster rehabilitation and community development is unique in the region; it has a well developed blood service, and close relations with the government.

Strengthening the National Societies

Appeal 2004 at a glance:

Our Vision	To get a North African network of National Red Crescent Societies attaining a level of capacity in the four core areas that successfully meets the needs of vulnerable people.
Our Mission	To provide leadership, coordination and build capacity in order to enable National Red Crescent Societies to deliver efficient programmes and services.
Health & Care	Increase the capacities of National Societies in enabling vulnerable groups to reduce risks of diseases, accidents/injuries, to prepare for and respond to the basic health needs and crisis in partnership with stakeholders are increased.
Disaster Management	The National Societies are well prepared to respond in a timely, efficient and coordinated manner to the needs of vulnerable population in disasters thus minimizing their consequences.
Organizational Dev.	Well functioning National Societies in North Africa are contributing to the civil society through an efficient service delivery and advocacy, based on a clear vision regarding their role.
Humanitarian Values	Community concern and responsibility for the most vulnerable is increased with a noticeable higher respect for humanitarian values, mutual understanding and tolerance.
Regional Coordination	The National Societies in the region have a well functioning network of partners, sensitive to their needs and priorities that support the implementation of quality programmes serving the vulnerable groups in North Africa.

In line with the Federation role of the “*servant leader*” to the national societies, the Regional office for North Africa will focus on facilitating the development process of the five National Societies by building their capacities and providing technical support to the core programmes. Assistance will be provided at regional level through knowledge sharing, best practice and networking and at country level through specifically tailored services, thus ensuring both approaches are complementary. Forging new partnerships within and outside the RC/RC Movement to mobilize necessary resources and to effectively advocate on behalf of the vulnerable is a key for achieving the outlined objectives.

In line with the Federation's strategic commitment to assist the national societies in developing responsive and focused programmes by addressing their priorities, Federation Appeal 2004 on behalf of the North Africa's national societies focuses specifically on disaster preparedness and health and care programmes with the cross sectional elements of capacity building incorporated in each of these programmes. The organizational development processes such as CAS, strategic planning, branch development will be reinforced in some national societies and initiated in others. The regional cooperation programme will concentrate on developing a learning environment by facilitating access to information and tools. Exchange programme and cross regional visits between the North Africa's National Societies are and will continue to be encouraged thus increasing knowledge and experience sharing as well as a better use of the resources and expertise available in the region.

The efficiency and effectiveness of the Federation's work and assistance correlates directly with the willingness and capacity to promote an open and transparent cooperation based on the agreed and shared goals, priorities set up by the national societies and the ability to work together by using existing resources and structures. Regional potentials will be therefore mapped, analysed and shared among the national societies thus allowing them to call upon inter-regional expertise whenever needed. Bearing in mind the overall poor support to the region, some of the North Africa's national societies have suggested boosting regional activities by hosting workshops and covering partly the related costs. Others are willing to contribute financially according to their available resources. Such an attitude from the National Societies is very promising and reflects a sense of ownership of the shared goals.

The Regional office is also aiming at fostering dialogue with and among the national societies operating bilaterally in the region. Not only can these national societies provide a valuable contribution to the regional initiatives in terms of knowledge and expertise, they can also see a benefit of aligning their activities with strategic priorities of the North African National Societies thus maximizing RC/RC Movement efforts.

By the end of 2003, the Federation regional office - so far only staffed with a Head of Office - will be reinforced with a regional DM Delegate while the recruitment of a Health delegate is planned to take place in 2004. In the meantime, it will continue to work closely with the Federation's Regional office for the Middle East based in Amman (support to the Anglophones countries) and the Regional delegation in Dakar (support to the Francophone countries) in the areas of Organizational Development, Health & Care, Communication/Information, Finance and Reporting. It will also take advantage of the expertise available regionally by hiring short term consultants if and when needed. Additional competence will also be sought through and from the national societies operating bilaterally in the region and/or from neighboring Mediterranean national societies.

Health and Care <[Click here to return to the title page](#)>

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The North African National Societies are traditionally involved in providing curative health services (clinics, emergency units and first aid). Over the last two years however signs of a slow shift in focus towards health education and preventative work have become increasingly visible. The national societies are now actively participating in the national HIV/AIDS councils in their respective countries. With the support of the Regional Health unit based in Amman, several Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops were organized (Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt) in 2002 and 2003. Following these workshops, three national societies developed and submitted project proposals which have now been successfully implemented (Egypt: HIV/AIDS awareness and psychological support programmes; Tunisia: HIV/AIDS Youth peer education programme; Morocco HIV/AIDS Reproductive Health programmes). New partnerships were developed with UNFPA, the American University of Beirut (AUB), and UNAIDS. As a result, Red Crescent Societies in the region have been increasingly recognised as credible partners.

In relation to other health related activities, the national societies have started to link up with the MENA Psychological Support (PSP) network. The Algerian RC has a significant experience in this field which was clearly demonstrated during the National Society's responses to the flood emergency in 2001 and the earthquake relief operation in 2003 when special programmes were designed and implemented for children living in tent camps, women and elderly people.

After having experienced the terrorist attack in Casablanca in May 2003, the Moroccan Red Crescent identified the need to strengthen its capacity in the area of psychological support.

The Federation's *Community Based Psychological Support Training Manual* which was only available in English was translated into Arabic and will be circulated in early 2004. Selected chapters from the manual to be used as a training material were translated into French as well thus facilitating the transfer of knowledge to the Francophone

national societies. With the support of the Federation's Regional office in Amman, in June 2003 the Egyptian Red Crescent organized an initial PSP workshop for staff and volunteers. The workshop was followed-up with training for the National Society's leadership in October thus proving a genuine interest in integrating psychological support into the activities of the National Society. A special programme targeting children and women will be implemented in three National Societies (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) over the next three years (2003-2006).

Furthermore, in 2003 the Egyptian Red Crescent was involved in a Polio eradication campaign in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and WHO. The Federation has supported the ERCS in the project implementation and the educational campaign.

The strategies for the Health and Care programme developed in the region were based on the global Federation policies and guidelines¹¹. The regional Health and Care programme is based on the priorities that the national societies expressed in the mapping process carried out throughout the region. The resulting analysis showed that the main areas of activity were first aid, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention and social welfare and reflected the strong interest of the five National Societies in building further capacity in the fields of HIV/AIDS and psychological support. The Federation will support the process of updating respective health strategies of the societies by facilitating coordination and consultation among stakeholders within and outside the RC/RC Movement.

An important milestone was achieved in encouraging work at the community level and integrating health and disaster preparedness through the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) training, in which all North African National Societies took part. An integrated approach to health, disaster preparedness and organizational development will be promoted in order to enhance local capacities, to initiate community based disaster preparedness, and to reduce household vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

Several North African societies are also involved in community development particularly through literacy programmes for adults - targeting women in particular (Morocco, Algeria, and Egypt). Adult literacy programmes often have inbuilt components of health education, first aid and disaster preparedness.

This activity responds to a real vulnerability, as the female illiteracy rate in these countries is between 64 percent and 43 percent. The national societies would like therefore to expand these programmes and welcome support in hiring teachers and producing teaching materials.

The Health and Care Programme has four major components, each with its own specific objective and expected results.

Goal

The National Societies in North Africa contribute to improving the health of and care for the vulnerable in the communities through efficient, needs responsive and focused programmes.

Objective

The national societies in partnership with the stakeholders have built a sufficient capacity to enable vulnerable groups to reduce susceptibility to diseases, accidents/injuries, to prepare for and respond to basic health needs and crises.

HIV/AIDS & Other Infectious Diseases

Objective

The response of the National Societies to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases (e.g. polio) is developed and scaled up in the areas of prevention, care and the fight against stigma and discrimination.

Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:

- The National Societies have significantly scaled up their involvement in the HIV/AIDS Youth peer education;
- Networking and exchange of experiences in prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STD) have been reinforced through a dynamic, well functioning regional network and increased collaboration between the national societies in the region;

¹¹ *Strategy 2010*, Federation policies on Health: First Aid, Social welfare, Strategy for community health, ARCHI 2010 and the conclusions of the Ouagadougou Pan African Conference.

North Africa Regional Programmes; Annual Appeal 01.88/204

- The five National Societies have established/strengthened formal partnerships with their national AIDS; authorities as well with other partners such as UN agencies and NGO's working in the field of HIV/AIDS;
- Sustained campaigning against discrimination and stigmatization of HIV/AIDS affected people has been supported by the five National Societies to include special events for RC/RC Day and International AIDS day.

Community Based First Aid (CBFA)

Objective

The mandate of the five Red Crescent Societies in first aid is strengthened within the civil societies of their respective countries. Capacities are reinforced to ensure adequate designing and implementation of Community Based First Aid (CBFA) programmes empowering communities and preparing them to respond more efficiently to their specific needs.

Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:

- First aid curricula have been reviewed, increasingly standardized, tailored to the needs of specific groups that may be exposed to particular risks (children, volunteers, taxi drivers, women, etc.) and integrated into a disaster preparedness programme;
- Effective collaboration and experience sharing between national societies have been established through active networking;
- The national societies have been offering first aid training courses based on the common core curriculum and regionally agreed and recognized certification;
- Coordination with several in-country actors in first aid has been reinforced and formalized (e.g. Ministries of Health, Education, and Transport);
- First Aid Day has been marked by the five National Societies;
- Risk reduction public campaigns to include Road Safety have been conducted as part of regular activities.

Psychosocial Support Program (PSP)

Objective

Adequate psychological support services are provided through programmes which have been established in the national societies thus enhancing individual and community capacity and resilience to respond to present needs and cope with possible emergencies.

Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:

- Four national societies have initiated contacts with other stakeholders and have worked on a harmonized and complementary psycho-social support approach;
- National societies have gained knowledge and exchanged experiences and best practices in the technical field of psychological support thus assisting the communities to be better prepared to cope with stress and reduce risks;
- The five National Societies have been actively participating in the PSP network to share experience, knowledge and best practices.

Community based social programme

Objective

Focused and effective community development projects in the field of education (literacy programmes), social welfare (vocational training), health promotion, first aid, and disaster preparedness are adequately supported to respond to acute vulnerability.

Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:

- The Red Crescent Societies in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco have reached an increased number of vulnerable people through their integrated community services covering first aid, psychological support and disaster preparedness activities;
- Community participation has increased significantly in the planning, design and implementation of the programmes;
- Profile of the Red Crescent branches has been raised and their image improved in the local communities.

<Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Regional Office>

Disaster Management (DM) [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

North Africa continues to be affected by disasters as reflected in the table below:

Disaster Risks	Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Drought	2000-02	2000-02	2000-02	2000-02	2000-02
Floods	2001 - 2002	1994		1995, 2002	2003
Earthquakes	1994, 1999, 2003	1992		2001	
Violence	Ongoing	1999 attack against tourists		2003 Bomb attacks	2002 Bomb attacks
Other disasters	Traffic accidents	Traffic accidents	Traffic accidents	Traffic accidents	Traffic accidents

Earthquakes will continue to be a threat as the North African countries are located on an earthquake fault line. Periods of drought alternate with flooding which seems to be a climatic pattern. The effects of the recent terrorist attacks cannot be under-estimated. The impact has been both psychological and economic. It has been shocking for many ordinary North Africans to realize that such violence could happen in their own country thus discovering their so far unknown vulnerability. The violence in Algeria has not receded and continues to claim victims and pose security risks. In addition there is a risk of health disasters, technical disasters and mass accidents like fires (Egypt 2002), road accidents and declining socio-economic conditions. A large section of the population in parts of North Africa is also vulnerable to local health hazards.

Disaster Management has been prioritized by the five National Societies in North Africa and due to the frequency of disasters in the region has been selected as a priority area for Secretariat support.

Capacities of the national societies to prepare for and intervene in disasters need therefore to be upgraded and strengthened to enable them to play the important role of auxiliaries to the public authorities, especially the Civil Defense.

Recognizing the need for strengthening a disaster management capacity at the national level, the five Red Crescent societies adopted a more structured approach to disaster management activities. A strong reflection of the increased level of these activities is the rapid response to both the earthquake in Algeria in 2003 and the 2002/2003 flooding across the region. Red Crescent workers have gained knowledge and experience through training on new operational methods and improved coordination with other response actors.

In addition, a Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) has taken place in Morocco and is planned to be carried out in Algeria and Libya. Algeria has developed a Disaster plan whilst in Morocco Egypt and Tunisia these plans are under review. The national societies have participated in the regional *Sphere Project* training and other related trainings to include the logistics workshop in Algeria. Furthermore the Moroccan Red Crescent has established a National Intervention Team¹².

Regional cooperation has begun by instituting regional meetings on specific common areas of interest such as PSP in emergencies, Flood evaluation, regional First Aid Training.

This increased interest in disaster management and awareness of needs and opportunities have not been adequately supported in terms of available technical assistance and funding. While donors have been often very generous in their response to large scale emergencies (earthquakes, floods), very few donors have so far expressed interest in supporting disaster management in the long term perspective of national societies' sustainable development.

The national societies in North Africa and the Federation are committed to continue to build capacity through better planning, coordination and an increasingly integrated approach to the disaster management.

A mapping exercise conducted recently by leaders and managers of the national societies with reference to the disaster management and health sections of the *Characteristics of Well Functioning National Societies*, and to the *Self Assessment questionnaire* revealed the following priorities:

¹² The National Intervention Team (NIT) is composed of national society's staff and volunteers. The team is a tool for a rapid disaster response at both national and local levels. The members of the Team are dispatched to the site of disaster and their activities are coordinated by the Disaster Management Unit at the headquarters. The training curricula for the NIT members include following topics: camp management, water and sanitation, relief distribution, relief health and conflict preparedness.

	VCA	Training in DM Upgrading infrastructures	Definition of DM vis-a-vis government	Social aspect of Disaster Response
Algeria	Process started, but interrupted by the 2003 earthquake	DM (relief, logistic, DP) but also CB (reporting, planning, project management, finance) DM training at branch level;	Strong NS DM plan and effective recognition and co-operation with Government and Civil Defense.	Social centres (ouvroirs) with vocational/educational programmes (literacy programmes, FA, women centre, PSP for women in the context of violence)
Egypt	To be launched	Training at branch level Sphere training		Link some DM activities with the existing community based programmes
Libya	To be launched in Benghazi Branch			
Morocco	Training completed; programming phase	DP/DR (national intervention team) DP stocks FACT training	NS plan prepared, to be reviewed and discussed with concerned authorities. Process started.	PSP – FA (Road safety, life saving programmes) equipment. Educational and vocational programmes Educational programmes for children & women
Tunisia	To be launched	Training of staff and volunteers, establishing adequate DM units Upgrading DP stocks and central warehouses (logistic & relief training)	Clarifying role of TRCS in the national DP plan	PSP – FA (Road safety programmes, life saving rescue programmes) Educational programmes for children & women.

In line with the above mentioned priorities, the lessons learned from the disasters which have struck the region over the past two years, and the anticipated and realistic threats, adequate disaster management structures need to be set up in North Africa.

Goal

The national societies in North Africa are well prepared to contribute in a timely, efficient and coordinated response to the needs of the vulnerable population affected by disasters thus reducing the impact of the emergencies.

Objective

The North Africa's Red Crescent Societies have strengthened their position as key humanitarian actor in disaster management to prevent and alleviate suffering of vulnerable communities through effective response, preparedness and mitigation.

Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:

- The five national societies in the region have enhanced their disaster management capacities at local, national, regional and international level;
- Disaster management structures have been established in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt to implement plans of action and coordinate DP/DR activities;
- Staff and volunteers of the national societies have been trained in relief, logistic and disaster management areas.
- Logistical systems of the Libyan, Moroccan and Egyptian Red Crescent Societies have been operational according to the standards;
- Contingency plans have been formulated in Tunisia and Algeria and harmonized with their respective national disaster preparedness plans;
- National Societies have been made fully aware of available Federation disaster management tools and mechanisms;
- National societies have improved their capacity in community based disaster preparedness programmes by using the VCA as a tool for better planning and programming at the community level;
- VCA studies have been conducted in Morocco, Algeria, Egypt and Libya;

North Africa Regional Programmes; Annual Appeal 01.88/204

- Community based disaster reduction projects have been designed to integrate social aspects (first aid, psychological support, educational programmes) and implemented in Morocco, Algeria and Egypt;
- National Societies in Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Egypt have clarified their role with regard to the national response plans and subsequently have increased their coordination capacities with the communities, local authorities and other key partners involved in disaster management.

<Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Regional Office>

Humanitarian Values <Click here to return to the title page>

Background and achievements/lessons to date

In the context of violence, terrorism, ethnic tensions, and the socio-economic decline experienced by many in North Africa, the need for promoting humanitarian values becomes self-evident. Dissemination of these values across the spectrum of Red Crescent work can be an influential factor in changing behaviour at community level and contribute to the building of healthy civil societies.

While North Africa's National Societies have long benefited from training in international humanitarian law provided by the ICRC, there is a need to complement this component with projects focusing on behavioural changes on the local level through selected advocacy themes. A number of projects developed and presented in the *Appeal 2003-2004* never materialized due to donor disinterest in supporting this core area of Red Cross Red Crescent work. However, small scale activities and projects were integrated with other programmes.

North Africa's national societies were active in marking different RC/RC events (8th of May, First Aid Day, World Aids Day). The launch of the *World Disaster Report 2003* was successfully organized for the first time by the Libyan Red Crescent Society and for the third time by the Tunisian Red Crescent Society. The launches have offered a panel for discussion among stakeholders on the topics of common concern and interest. The Algerian and Moroccan Red Crescent Societies who joined the launch in Tunisia are committed to organise the next year's event in their respective countries.

The "*Principles and Values*" seminar focusing on global action to reduce violence and discrimination in the communities took place in Tunisia. Representatives of the Moroccan and Algerian Red Crescent Societies attended this pilot event and expressed interest in duplicating the initiative in their own National Societies. As a result of the seminar, several small projects have been designed at branch (committee) level to promote humanitarian values and address specific issues and problems identified within the communities.

Within the Health programme, funds were made available for work on HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns including the production of two TV spots in co-operation with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society. The Algerian Red Crescent Society is maintaining a very good and informative web site¹³ whilst the Moroccan and Tunisian societies are in the process of finalizing theirs.

Among other objectives, the Federation's regional programme will support the establishment of the new Federation new extra net system a so-called *FedNet* which will reinforce knowledge and experience sharing and hopefully increase the flow of communication within the region.

Goal:

Community concern and responsibility for the most vulnerable is increased with a noted higher respect for humanitarian values, improved mutual understanding and increased tolerance.

Objective:

Humanitarian values and principles are part of all Red Crescent programmes, initiatives and training. Dissemination and integration is supported by tools and materials available in French and Arabic. Information and communication capacities of the National Societies in the region are strengthened thus increasing the visibility of their activities and contributing to the promotion of the humanitarian values.

Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:

1. The Red Crescent Societies in the region have increased their involvement in advocacy within and outside the Movement.

¹³ www.cra-dz.org

North Africa Regional Programmes; Annual Appeal 01.88/204

- Promotion of the RC/RC Movement's fundamental principles and humanitarian values has been an intrinsic part of all communication activities;
 - Advocacy plans and communication strategies have been developed by at least three national societies;
 - National societies have begun to emerge as actors in strengthening civil society and have been increasingly perceived as organisations responding to the as yet un-met social needs of the most vulnerable, able to rapidly mobilize resources needed to mitigate the suffering of the victims of natural disasters;
 - The promotion of Red Cross/Red Crescent themes has placed key social and health issues on respective national agendas thus contributing to a gradual change of attitude to the benefit of the population at large;
 - The profile of the National Societies in the region is enhanced and their advocacy messages reflect the main concerns of the vulnerable within the region or country;
2. The Red Crescent Societies have been established as a prime source of information relating to natural and man-made disasters in North Africa, through fast response and the provision of news related to the needs of the affected people to media, donors and the humanitarian world.
 - Communication and advocacy skills of national society staff have been upgraded by support and training from the Federation;
 - Two national societies at least have been involved in distance learning programmes, increasing their professional capacity to address their own priorities;
 - National society websites have been created or upgraded in at least three Red Crescent societies and became a widely used communication tool;
 - National societies of North Africa will have been closely associated and involved in the development of the common platform of the Federation Extra Net (*FedNet*).
 3. The Federation has taken the lead in designing, promoting and distributing the standardized advocacy material, providing technical support to HIV/AIDS anti-stigma campaigns and using websites of the national societies to support advocacy initiatives.
 - Tools and information materials including standardized information and public relation kits have been made available in Arabic and French.

<Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Regional Office>

Organizational Development *<Click here to return to the title page>*

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The national societies in North Africa demonstrate different levels of organizational development (OD) needs depending on the specific context in which they plan and manage their services.

The traditional Federation OD approach (using tools and practices developed and used in the western world such as self-assessments, result-oriented planning, good governance, transparency, accountability and delegation of authority) has proven to be difficult to implement within the region. Promoting these practices among national societies operating in a traditionally highly centralized environment requires a particular sensitivity with regard to the real constraints these societies are facing and remains a challenge. The degree of commitment at governance level which is decisive in terms of pace and depth of changes varies from one national society to another.

Self-assessments were carried out by four of the five societies but the process was not followed-up in 2003 mainly due to the Iraqi crisis and multiple disasters which have affected the North African countries. The response activities of the national societies have absorbed all available resources.

In spite of an operational environment affecting adversely the long term institutional planning, some progresses were noted. The Libyan Red Crescent Society produced a ten year strategic plan. A leadership course for the regional branches (committees) was carried out in Tunisia, jointly with the ICRC and Tunisian Red Crescent Society. As a result 24 regional districts have been trained in basic RC/RC knowledge. Similar programmes are about to start in Algeria for the 48 regional branches (Willayat committees) and in Morocco for all branches. These modules are to be reviewed by the ICRC and national societies and adapted to each society's situation and needs. Training of Trainers will be conducted to create a local capacity which will ensure dissemination at the local level. Volunteer recruitment along with management and retention was defined as a priority by several societies. The branch training includes elements of the Federation new volunteer strategy. The development of branch capacity will be strongly inter-linked and integrated with other programmes implemented at the branch level: Disaster Preparedness (VCA), Health (HIV/AIDS youth peer education).

North Africa Regional Programmes; Annual Appeal 01.88/204

The OD programme will be instrumental in assisting national societies to strengthen the organizational levels – from the branch to the headquarters and the board – providing staff with the skills required to make national societies more effective and accountable in a world of complex, constant changes. The Regional office will consult, support and offer training services in the core areas such as governance and management development, strategic planning, project planning, reporting, financial systems, resource development.

The expected benefit from the programme consists of providing an opportunity to the North Africa's national societies to expand their capacity at headquarters and branch levels, to be better prepared to carry out programmes and activities in support of the most vulnerable groups.

Expertise in the OD field will continue to be drawn from the Middle East Regional office. This is mainly due to funding limitations which makes recruitment of an OD delegate for North Africa unlikely to materialize. The OD programme as outlined below is therefore an integral part of the wider Middle East/North Africa regional approach coordinated through the Federation Regional office for the Middle East. The related budget was incorporated into that for the Middle East Regional Programmes.

Support will be provided from different levels: at the regional level (Governance, Strategic planning) at sub-regional level (Capacity Building, Networking, and Volunteer Management), and at country level (CAS process, Branch development, training for staff and volunteers, technical and financial support to project implementation). If and when needed, expertise will also be drawn from the West Africa Regional delegation for French speaking countries (Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.)

Goal:

Well-functioning National Societies in North Africa are contributing to the civil society through an efficient service delivery and advocacy, based on a clear vision regarding their role.

Objective:

Adequate capacities, structures and systems are established in the North Africa's Red Crescent Societies to enable them to carry out a full spectrum of programmes in an effective manner.

Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:

- Red Crescent role related to vulnerable people in the civil society has been clearly defined;
- Two National Societies at least have been committed to a strategy development process;
- Skills of Red Crescent staff and volunteers have been reinforced in planning, project management, financial management and reporting;
- The National societies in the region have benefited from financial transparency and accountability and the confidence of donors and other RC/RC partners has consequently increased;
- Volunteer management (recruitment, management and retention) has been increasingly considered as an essential organisational function and as such it has been increasingly systemized;
- Youth sections have been better integrated into national societies, playing a crucial role in advocacy and are increasingly and effectively mobilized in programmes such as disaster preparedness and community health;
- Development of strong branches as the key to National Societies ability to respond to the needs will have been fostered;
- Community Development projects have raised awareness among local stakeholders on the needs of vulnerable people;
- Communities have been increasingly involved in the Red Crescent projects thus increasing partnerships at the local level.

<Support documentation is available in the OD section of the Appeal for the Middle East >

Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

Representation, Management and Implementation [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Federation Regional office in Tunis was established in early 2000 as a Representative mission, to improve the Secretariat's understanding of the needs and the capacities of the North Africa's national societies and their expectations regarding Federation support. Two years later, at the Consultation meeting held in September 2002 in Tunis, the leaders of the North African National Societies strongly urged the Federation to strengthen the Regional structure in order to provide a wider range of quality services. Federation Representation mission has effectively evolved into a Regional office and became a focal point for Federation support to the National Societies of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. Following the re-structuring of the MENA department as of June 2003, the regional office for North Africa is reporting directly to the Head of the regional department at the Secretariat.

Consequently, the Regional office was strengthened in late 2003 with a Disaster Preparedness delegate in addition to the Head of Delegation and two national staff members. Due to low level of funding received so far for the programmes in North Africa, additional recruitment of delegates has not been made possible. The Tunis office will continue therefore to work closely with the Regional office for the Middle East based in Amman in the areas of expertise such as Health, Information, Organizational Development, Finances, Reporting and others. If and when needed, additional resources and expertise may be sought in the form of consultancy provided inside and/or outside the region.

Regional coordination is based on the third strategic direction of the *Strategy 2010*: “to work together effectively through programme coordination, long term partnership and funding as well as more active advocacy”. Hence, the Regional office is actively supporting regional exchange, cooperation and networking. All these components are integrated in the approach developed for programmes in the four core areas. The national societies, supported by the Regional office are establishing a structured dialogue with their respective governments to further define and clarify the role of the Red Crescent within the civil society and explore opportunities to increase cooperation. The Regional office will continue to develop its contact with the regional development institutions, development banks, donor's missions, EU and UN agencies and other key NGO's to investigate potentials for cooperation and future partnerships. It will also encourage direct contact with the national societies to increase and build partnerships with corporate, governmental and NGO's sectors.

Of the five North African national societies, only Moroccan Red Crescent has initiated the Cooperation Agreement Strategy process (CAS). The role of the Tunis Regional office is to promote the notion of long-term strategic planning, including definition of national society vision and priorities which are essential in seeing tangible benefits from the CAS. A shared analysis of the situation in each country and national society is carried out on an on-going basis with the ICRC Maghreb delegation. Cooperation with the very few national societies working bilaterally in the region has not gained momentum yet.

This is particularly important for the Algerian Red Crescent in the aftermath of the 2003 earthquake when an increased number of national societies have initiated bilateral programmes (Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross Societies) in addition to the expanded bilateral programme support and technical assistance from the French Red Cross and the ICRC in-country presence. Ensuring an effective coordination of all the Red Cross/Red Crescent components and supporting Algerian Red Crescent Society in developing coordination monitoring tools will be on the agenda of the Tunis office for 2004.

The leaders' consultation meeting in 2002 has prioritized as well the creation of a regional “pool of experts” in different technical areas. This task was not achieved in 2003 but remains valid for 2004. The Tunis office will provide initial technical and administrative support to this initiative. This includes definition of the minimum criteria for resource person as well as organization of training and/or briefing if and when necessary. A significant number of national society staff and volunteers have already been trained by the Federation, and some have been trained as trainers in several technical areas. Data concerning these resources will be recorded for future use and screened for inclusion in the pool of experts. The Tunis office also serves as an important link in identifying facilitators and expertise from both the Secretariat and the national societies in the region.

North Africa Regional Programmes; Annual Appeal 01.88/204

While the leaders of the North Africa's National Societies meet regularly at Federation Statutory meetings and other fora such as the Arab Secretariat's meetings, it was decided to re-activate meetings coordinated by the regional office. The planned reunion did not materialize in 2003 but will be organized in January 2004 to review common priorities as well as the future directions of Federation support.

The Regional office has been working closely together with the Africa Department at the Secretariat on the organization of the next PanAfrican Conference, to be held in Algiers in 2004. Regular visits were paid to the Algerian Red Crescent to discuss the planning and organization of the Conference. An evaluation team consisting of five consultants each from one of the sub regions of Africa has been formed to review progress and achievements made against the *Ouagadougou Declaration*. The first meeting was organized by the Regional office in Tunis in October 2003.

With an increased number of active partners outside of the RC/RC Movement such as external agencies, WHO/Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO), WHO/Mediterranean Center for the reduction of vulnerabilities, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, NGO's and country authorities the Regional office has a key role to play in supporting advocacy and coordination efforts of the national societies. Increased participation and ownership will be promoted through the process of building national society strategies based on priorities and needs.

Goal:

The Red Crescent Societies in North Africa have effective partnerships and alliances enabling them to advocate on behalf of the most vulnerable and mobilize support to respond to their needs through effective delivery of programmes and services.

Objective:

The National Societies of North Africa supported by the Federation have strengthened their capacities through a well structured regional cooperation and diversified and effective partnerships within and outside the region and are recognized as strong and reliable partners.

Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:

- Two of the five North Africa's national societies have initiated a CAS process and are developing strategic plans;
- Good working relations and coordination with partner national societies providing bilateral assistance have been established;
- The leaders of the North African national societies have consolidated the working level of cooperation through joint activities in planning and other technical areas;
- The five national societies have identified candidates from amongst their staff and volunteers for the regional Human Resource Pool of Experts which has been established and is based on defined working modalities;
- New partnerships have been developed by the National Societies (UNDP, UNAIDS, OPALS, WHO/EMRO, etc.) and funding for selected projects have been secured;
- Relevant information to external partners has been regularly disseminated through various channels (Federation website, national societies websites, RC/RC publications, Programmes Updates, Reports, etc.);
- The Federation has signed a Status Agreement with the government of Tunisia.

For further information please contact:

- *Regional Office: Ms. Anne Leclec, HoD Regional Office for North Africa;*
e-mail: ifrcu01@ifrc.org ; phone: + 216 71 86 24 85; fax: + 216 71 86 29 71
- *Regional Department: Mr. Pieter de Rijke, Desk Officer MENA department;*
e-mail: pieter.derijke@ifrc.org phone: + 41 22 7304 201; fax: + 41 22 7330 395

<Budget below-Click here to return to page title>

BUDGET 2004

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.88/2004

Name: North Africa Regional Programmes

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	30,000	0	0	0	0	30,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	4,000	15,600	1,000	0	8,600	0	29,200
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	4,000	15,600	1,000	0	8,600	0	29,200
Programme Support	13,130	43,927	6,994	0	21,895	0	85,946
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	13,130	43,927	6,994	0	21,895	0	85,946
Personnel-delegates	0	115,800	0	0	105,000	0	220,800
Personnel-national staff	18,270	13,800	0	0	31,440	0	63,510
Consultants	5,100	0	0	0	0	0	5,100
PERSONNEL	23,370	129,600	0	0	136,440	0	289,410
W/shops & Training	141,000	410,000	86,000	0	106,000	0	743,000
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	141,000	410,000	86,000	0	106,000	0	743,000
Travel & related expenses	15,000	0	0	0	45,400	0	60,400
Information	3,000	15,000	2,850	0	600	0	21,450
Other General costs	2,500	31,680	10,760	0	17,912	0	62,852
GENERAL EXPENSES	20,500	46,680	13,610	0	63,912	0	144,702
TOTAL BUDGET:	202,000	675,807	107,604	0	336,847	0	1,322,258

Annex 1: Movement's activities in the region

<click here to return to the main document>

RC/RC	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Libya	Egypt
<u>ICRC</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IHL (Exploring Humanitarian Law-Education program into secondary school curricula) • Repatriation of prisoners released by the Polisario Front. Visits to the Moroccan prisoners still detained by the Polisario Front. Links with the families in Morocco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IHL • First Aid (FA) Training of Instructors (with French RC and Federation) • First Aid manual • PSP targeting women and children affected by violence (6 centers) Technical advice (with French RC) • Work centers for women • Prosthesis workshop for Western Sahara prisoners. • Visits to detainees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IHL (Exploring Humanitarian Law-Education program into secondary school curricula) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IHL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IHL (IHL training organized by the relevant authorities for the armed and security forces and for civilian and military judges. Promotion for the inclusion of the law and related subjects in university and school curricula • Strengthen the skills of trainers including staff in the ERCS
<u>French Red Cross (FRC)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPALS linked to French RC (HIV-AIDS centre) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First Aid Team Training, review, update and Standardization of the FA rules and procedures • Earthquake ops • Work centers for women • PSP (with ICRC) 			
<u>Spanish Red Cross (SRC)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punctual support from Spanish RC branches to MRCS branches projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Health Care (Earthquake operation) • DP awareness (schools) 			
<u>Swiss RC</u>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake operation (water, social welfare projects) 			
<u>American Red Cross</u>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Preparedness Financial support to ERCS project
PNS/Donors supporting the regional Appeal: Finnish RC, DFID, Swiss Government Agency (SDC)					

NB: For more information on the Algeria Earthquake operation and on support provided by the RC/RC Movement, please refer to Algeria Operation Updates (www.ifrc.org)