

# ANNUAL 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

## NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

5 October 2006

### In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA082; Annual Report; Period covered: January - December 2005

Appeal target: Revised from CHF 1,536,685 (USD 1,219,945 or EUR 994,375) to CHF 1,280,000 (USD 1,013,715 or EUR 806,105); Appeal coverage: 75 % (*Please click here to go directly to the attached Financial Report.*)

#### Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

North Africa Regional Programmes Annual Appeal 2005. For details please see the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA082.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA082.pdf)

North Africa Regional Programmes Annual Appeal 2005 – Programme Update no.1. For details please see the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA08201.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA08201.pdf)

North Africa Regional Programmes Annual Appeal 2005 – Programme Update no.2. For details please see the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA08202.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/05AA08202.pdf)

Annual Appeals 2005 for Middle East and North Africa region. For details please see the website at <http://www.ifrc.org/where/mena.asp>

North Africa Regional Programmes Annual Appeal 2006-2007. For details please see the website at [http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf\\_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA82001.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual06/MAA82001.pdf)

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*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.*

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For more information please access the Federation website at: [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

## Overall analysis of the programme

### Financial analysis:

The coverage of the 2005 appeal is 75%, almost reaching the target set by the Secretariat. 71% of the funds received could be spent in 2005. The Donors' response allowed the Red Crescent Societies to proceed with the planned activities, building on the 2004 achievements.

Considering the limited staffing of the Regional Office, this allocation was used to encourage staff exchange, planning meeting as to reinforce the dialogue with our Red Crescent programme managers and to build a strong and efficient regional team.

**Table 1: Income and expenditures Analysis (Cash and In Kind)**

<u>Project title</u>	<u>Appeal Budget CHF</u>	<u>Actual income (including 2004 Balance)</u>	<u>Appeal coverage %</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Expenses 2005 versus income %</u>	<u>Closing Balance 2005</u>
Health & Care	180,000	226,454	126%	221,486	98%	4,969
Disaster Management	675,000	608,174	90%	341,436	56%	266,738
Humanitarian Values	80,000	53,120	66%	45,825	86%	7,295
Organizational Development	265,000	31,741	12%	32,544	102%	-803
Federation coordination	80,000	40,688	51%	39,802	98%	886
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,280,000</b>	<b>960,177</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>681,093</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>279,085</b>

**Balances left over:** Large balance of funds still exists on the Disaster Management Projects, due to the timeframe of the project (June 2005-August 2006) and its implementation planning schedule.

### Donors' response to the appeal

The Donors' response represented 75% of the Appeal coverage, from which 63% was received and earmarked for Disaster Management programme. The North Africa Appeal is funded through a limited amount of Donors: the Finnish RC (12%) who has been a traditional supporter for the DM and Health Programmes since the creation of the regional office, DFID (16%) through its three years grant and recently the Swiss Government (SDC) through a 3 years programme. Swedish RC and Finnish RC have since years been supporting social programmes of North African Red Crescent Societies through provisions of in kind donations. These contributions are very well appreciated and effectively used by the societies (Ramadan programs, school programs) but also have been in some branches at risk pre-positioned as DP stocks and used at time of emergency, which was the case this year in Algeria and in Tunisia.

One of the challenges faced is lack of funds availability during the first quarters to proceed to project implementation. It unfortunately mirrors the different planning and funding cycles operated by the Federation Secretariat and its main partners.

The opening balance at the beginning of the year amounted CHF 326,382, on which CHF 271,854 was strictly earmarked for a specific DM regional project, leaving very minimal balances on Health projects (CHF 46,188), Humanitarian Values (CHF 1,118), Organizational Development (CHF 360) and Coordination and Implementation (CHF 6,861). Considering the Secretariat financial crisis, neither the Regional Office, nor the National Societies have the capacity to pre-finance their programmes. This delay in accessing the funds has a considerable impact on the National Societies planning and programme implementation and does not reflect some good management

practices. The funding cycle of our main donors is in general on one year basis. Funds are pledged during the first quarter to support our annual appeal, transferred during the second quarter (May-July) and except from multi-year programmes, these funds have to be spent within the calendar year. As a consequence, national societies are under considerable pressure to implement a twelve months plan of action in a reduced period (seven to eight months). Regional activities had to be postponed, which explains why most of the funds were used during the second part of the year or rushed out in November-December, trying to fulfil Donors' requirements, reflecting at the end of the year satisfactory implementation rate (expenditures versus funding received).

### **Budget, income and expenditures analysis**

The funding received was not well distributed among all programmes. Although it reflects the priorities addressed by the five North African National Societies (Disaster Management and Health), it is also reflecting the Donors' trends favouring these two core areas rather than Organizational Development or Humanitarian Values.

The lack of support in those two critical areas is regretful as the North African national societies are in an important transition period, realizing progressively the importance of going through a changing process. They are increasingly seeking the assistance of the Federation. Programme funding is needed to reinforce societies' structures, to improve staff and skills management through provisions of tools, material and capacity building projects.

To face this challenge, to address and better respond to the Red Crescent needs in the region and for the sake of providing a comprehensive support, it was decided to adopt an integrated programming approach. Through this community based approach mainly focused on Disaster Management and Health, and designed to integrate social aspects (First Aid, Psychological Support, Educational Programmes), the Regional Office continues to provide capacity building, to tackle organizational change and development issues, to promote and encourage the advocacy role directly through programmes and project implementation.

## **Objectives, Achievements, and Constraints**

### **Health and care**

**Goal: The national societies in North Africa contribute to improving the health and care for the vulnerable in the community, addressing health promotion, disease prevention, psychological support, public health priorities, community based first aid and relief health.**

**Objective: The national societies 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 crisis.**

#### **HIV-AIDS & Other Infectious diseases**

##### **Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)**

While North Africa has a low prevalence (according to national sources the evolution of the prevalence shows rates around 1% in most countries), this region maybe on the verge of an epidemic and is likely to see a continuing increase in HIV infection, initially in high risk populations and later to the general population. The true prevalence remains uncertain due to poor surveillance, limited access to testing services, the illegality of high risk behaviours and stigma. There are known generalised epidemics in Southern Morocco and Southern Algeria, however overall surveillance in this region is minimal. In particular, high risk groups such as men who have sex with men, sex workers, migrant workers and injecting drugs have limited access to HIV-AIDS testing, making difficult to identify emerging concentrated epidemics in the region. The latest estimates by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) indicate a rising trend which calls for greater monitoring by the countries, which from now on should be more aggressive in promoting preventing measures, in order to avoid the mistakes made at the beginning of the pandemic by most of the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, there has been an increase in tuberculosis (Algeria, Morocco) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) over recent years.

Strategic commitments were taken by North African NSs at global level (General Assembly 2003, re-affirmed at the General Assembly 2005, MENA Mediterranean and Pan-African Regional Declarations and respective Plans of Action), recognizing HIV/AIDS as a global priority. The challenge is now addressed, identifying the needs to scale up response. This strategic commitment is also in line with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Millennium Development Goal (MDG). In North Africa, UNAIDS and Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are committed to increase the response in Tunisia and Egypt, recommending that the prevention strategies must be increased in low prevalence countries for an epidemic to be avoided, focusing on reducing people's economic, legal and social vulnerability. In particular, in low prevalence countries, focus has to be put on key high risk populations.

The Regional Office continues in close collaboration with the Regional Health Delegate based in the Middle East Regional Office

1. to build NS capacity and resources to implement effectively HIV-AIDS programs
2. to reinforce the human resource capacity in HIV-AIDS programmes, providing technical expertise needed for the program managers (community health, First Aid, mass media communication, stigma and discrimination, psychological support, sensitization to gender issues as well as project management).
3. to support the strengthening of the national and regional Red Cross/Red Crescent (RC/RC) and partners networks, providing NS staff forum to share experience and expertise.
4. to encourage new partnerships with other HIV-AIDS key players and particularly with people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).
5. to streamline the Youth and Women education program planning focusing on high risk and vulnerable groups and to support financially the development and implementation of Youth/Women Peer education programs (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia)
6. to promote a better use of the existing NS health care structures, integrating HIV-AIDS into existing health services (Blood Bank and hospital in Egypt, Primary Health Care clinics and Health Posts in Morocco, Health Centres in Algeria) and to integrate HIV-AIDS into Emergency Health programmes.
7. to develop health education and mass communication material and to support NS in their advocacy role with provision of media packages, key messages to be used by the NSs once adapted to their local context.

### **The national societies have scaled up their involvement in the HIV-AIDS and youth peer education**

The North African NSs are all involved in HIV-AIDS programmes. They are benefiting from a good partnership with the Health authorities and a smooth coordination between HIV-AIDS actors from the civil society (successful national network). Algerian and Moroccan Red Crescent have seen their Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFTAM) grants renewed after the phasing out of the first two years projects. Tunisian Red Crescent is actively involved with the preparation of the national GTFAM application. National Societies are scaling up their programmes within the limit of the "ad hoc funding" and the limit of their capacities (both material and human). Egyptian, Algerian, Tunisian and Moroccan Red Crescent Societies are all part of their national CCM or thematic groups. Tunisian RC, Algerian RC and Libyan RC were through the Regional Office associated to the UNAIDS/OPEC project.

Egyptian, Moroccan and Algerian RC have and continue to scale up their peer education programs, using youth clubs, women associations and RC structures to develop community awareness projects.

### **Networking and exchange of experiences in prevention of HIV-AIDS are reinforced through a functioning network and increased collaboration between the national societies in the region**

The MENA regional Network could not meet in 2005. However several other meetings provided National Societies some opportunities to network (Community Based First Aid workshop with the adoption of a new HIV-AIDS module; Global Health Forum organized by the Secretariat in Geneva where Moroccan and Algerian RC Delegation jointly presented their experience with the Global Fund; regional North Africa health meeting, Psychological Support meeting) and the various celebration of RC/RC and international days.

National HIV-AIDS networks and coordination within civil society is in general good and effective but in most of the case, this coordination remains limited at headquarters level. Networking and coordination within the National Societies should be expanded at branch level to bring more effectiveness and a good national representation.

#### **Algeria**

As the "AIDS Epidemic Update" notes, "Mode of transmission are unknown for almost three quarters of the 1.721 official HIV diagnoses made by end of 2004, making difficult to pinpoint the routes of transmission..."

In effort to broaden the fight against AIDS, Amar Tou , the Ministry of Health , Population and Hospital Reform, announced in the end of December 2005 that 42 new testing centres would be opened in Algeria in 2006. Six centres have already been set up providing a service that is voluntary, anonymous and free. Care for PLWHA is also provided free of charge at public hospitals.

**Sustained campaigning against discrimination and stigmatization of HIV-AIDS affected people are supported by three to the five societies in the region**

The greatest challenge to HIV/AIDS programmes in North Africa is cultural adaptation and translation of existing models, while respecting humanitarian value. Cultural adaptation must be undertaken with care to ensure local values are respected and to have an impact on beneficiary vulnerability. The four countries have begun to adapt HIV/AIDS programmes to be more compatible with their cultures (Egyptian RC developing with their Health authorities, their own TV spots and HIV/AIDS promotional material, Algerian and Moroccan re-working the “come closer” campaign to a more effective message, etc.). In fact, much of the current knowledge on behaviour change and HIV/AIDS prevention comes from Western, South East Asian or African experience. In order to be effective at community level, it needs to be translated to the North African cultures. It is a clear request expressed by the North African National Societies.

Another challenge is the work started on behavioural changes. This requires a supportive, enabling environment. It is important to ensure that programmes include all the elements for people to make the choice to change their behaviour. Willingness to change is not sufficient, the preliminary phase of the programme should focus on working with health authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), people living with AIDS to reduce stigma and discrimination, to create and enabling an appropriate environment, as a solid ground for building capacity. There is yet a conflict between recognition of high risk behaviour, addressing this behaviour and associated vulnerable people in programs. National Society staff and volunteers are reluctant to discuss many issues associated with HIV-AIDS transmission as there is within their society a strong cultural condemnation of people and behaviour (homosexuality, illicit drug users, sex-workers, as these issues are not accepted by the communities). Great care must be taken in identifying high risk groups in HIV/AIDS programmes. There is a risk that focusing on certain groups will increase stigma and result in a belief that certain groups are responsible for the epidemic (sex workers, migrants). This is one of the reasons why Moroccan RC decided to develop a leaflet using the humanitarian values as a link to address the vulnerability. The intention is not just to raise awareness but to influence the behaviour of others and address the obstacles. Humanitarian values provides an essential platform on which to develop HIV/AIDS programmes and assist the programme staff to discuss the difficult issues such as sex work, injecting drug use, men who have sex with men, migrant workers, homelessness, poverty, addressing the needs of the vulnerable communities.

There are cultural implications behind the concept of behavioural changes at an individual, family and community level and influencing this is stigma, poverty, culture, health service infrastructure and environment. It is not easy, but rapid “westernisation” and exposure to other cultures (expansion of internet access, travel abroad, tourism, population movement due to conflicts, food security or migration) is also increasingly influencing local cultures. In addition, the increased number of migrants going through North Africa or settling there (mainly from sub-Saharan countries) is also affecting the culture and result in change.

Partnerships need to be further developed to increase the effectiveness of the Red Crescent work. In Algeria, the Red Crescent is working closely with UNAIDS, women associations, the national HIV/AIDS association and with people living with AIDS. The Representative of this association was present during the workshop organized in Tunisia in October. Algerian RC is also assisting people affected by AIDS within its Assistance programme for Homeless People. One of the objectives of this project is to identify possible solution to re-insert these marginalized or discriminated people into the labour market, securing them enough resources to live and to get access to the treatment. Too often, National Societies remain too reluctant to work directly with PLWHA or to associate them, while their governments through their Ministry of Health and local authorities are showing the examples. The Regional Office continues to raise this issue and to encourage and facilitate a partnership between the national societies and PLWHA, hoping to open and establish a dialogue. There is a great potential in terms of work with the NGOs. As said earlier, a good coordination at network level exists but is rarely translated into joint actions. In Morocco and Algeria, the mindsets are changing, leading to an easier environment to work on HIV/AIDS issues. For the first time and under the audience of the King, Mohamed VI, a 3 days “TV Telethon”, assorted by several activities, debates on all the Morocco territory was organized by the HIV/AIDS National Association together with the National TV2 on the occasion of the World AIDS Day. The event was highly covered in the media, sponsored by many famous Moroccan companies. National and international guests were invited. Fundraising was very successful.

The work with the Media and the development of Mass Media communication material is progressing. Egyptian RC continues to develop in close collaboration TV spots, and use these spots for awareness programmes in their active

Youth clubs and Blood Banks. Tunisian RC has established a partnership with the national Youth Radio and got opportunities to participate in radio magazines, debates and to advocate on the RC/RC position, delivering key messages on the role of the NS and its volunteers. But in general, the North African National Societies are lacking a Mass Media communication strategy as well as comprehensive promotional and educational material. This work could not be done due to lack of funding. It is hoped that in 2006, the Regional Office will find adequate resources to recruit technical experts (health education, health promotion, graphic artists) to evaluate the existing material, and to facilitate the development of sub-regional health educational material keeping in line the material for training sessions. The outcome of this work would benefit the National Societies through image raising, better fundraising material and adequate health educational material.

The main constraints faced in the implementation of the HIV-AIDS programme is the lack in most societies of a NS HIV-AIDS approved strategy, well understood and well disseminated within the NS. The North African Red Crescent Societies have and are scaling up their activities in HIV-AIDS but yet without having adopted a national strategy, appointed a HIV-AIDS focal point within their structures. Often, the HIV-AIDS programmes are built in line with national strategies. All these factors are reducing the effectiveness and the sustainability of the HIV-AIDS programmes. Sustainability includes a long term financial plan, evidence based planning, a supportive organizational infrastructure (strategic plans, policies, management, governance, adequate human resources). The HIV-AIDS pandemic is not a short term emergency - it requires vision, local understanding and a long term commitment. For the programmes to be more sustainable, the efforts made by NS Health managers must be institutionalised into the existing national society. For programmes to be adequately scaled up in 2006-2007, human resource capacity must be expanded, if not the Red Crescents will have limited opportunity to lead HIV-AIDS prevention in their own country.

*“If we, as Regional Office, Donors and NS are acting now, we will make a meaningful contribution to reduce the impact of HIV-AIDS, and to fulfil our role as humanitarian organisation. Furthermore, taking this role will rapidly increase the capacity of our national societies, enabling them to continue to be at the forefront of humanitarian work”<sup>1</sup>.*

### **Community Based First Aid/Relief Health**

**New community based first aid curricula have been increasingly adopted, used by the concerned national societies and integrated into a disaster preparedness programme.**

The concept of the Regional Community Based First Aid (CBFA) Manual is very well received as well as the regional certification process. However, interesting and challenging discussions are on going concerning the relation between First Aid and Community Based First Aid, the links between the two programs, the compatibility of the two approaches. These discussions are particularly accurate in North Africa, and mainly in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia where the National Societies continue to refer to the French Red Cross First Aid Reference guide. Algerian RC clearly expressed its concern and has refused to be part of the MENA CBFA Networking, despite the fact the Algerian program officer has contributed to the work done on specific modules (Psychosocial Support Programme - ARCS has already developed several tools and is far ahead of other NSs in terms of PSP experiences). The NS has integrated PSP into their First Aid Programmes.

So far, the regional manual is not widely used. The issue was discussed in several North African meetings by the National Societies as well as with French RC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), two main players supporting First Aid Programs in the region. A PSP Consensus meeting was organized in September (for details, please see Programme update No.2). One of the outcomes was that the Regional Office will organize a workshop to focus on a review of FA/CBFA techniques and approaches in 2006.

Two other factors have led the three francophone NSs to re-visit the manual and to adapt it to the North African context: the language issue and the cultural messages that have proven to be different in the sub-regions. As the CBFA is mainly targeting communities, it is crucial that the words used are perfectly understandable by all people. As an example of another cultural issue, it was interesting to note that Tunisian health officials operating into a “secular” country have raised the question on illustrations showing women with a veil. In a sub-region where protective means (condom, contraceptives) are better accepted than in the Gulf region, the National Societies have decided to review the HIV-AIDS module and to adapt it to their own needs and context. This “translation and

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<sup>1</sup> M. Girgis (For MENA Health Department)

adaptation work” is interesting, as it also demonstrates a process of ownership by the National Societies, which needs to be encouraged and supported by the regional office.

### **Effective collaboration and experience sharing between national societies have been established through active networking and implementation of cross-border cooperation projects**

The CBFA network has been very successful and offered a rich platform for sharing, networking with other RC societies. North African Red Crescent Societies, except from Algeria and Libyan RC, have fulfilled their commitments. Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia Societies have organized Training of Trainers (ToT) in their respective countries, introduced the manual in several training sessions to RCR/C Volunteers but also to operational partners. Clear links were established with DM programmes and more particularly through the Regional Risk Reduction programme supported by the Swiss Government.

### **Celebration of the First Aid Day/active celebration in all countries**

As mentioned in the previous Update, North African NSs are traditionally well covering this event at national and local level, but they also are improving their planning. What is very much needed is the production of appropriate and professional educational tools, promotional materials that can be standardized and spread to the RC branches and its communities.

### **Risk reduction public campaigns including Road Safety are conducted as part of regular activities**

Road Safety is gaining momentum in North Africa. A Road Safety module was adopted in the newly revised MENA CBFA Manual and is used in First Aid training.

Governments have identified Road Safety as one of the priorities and are seeking the support of the Red Crescents and their volunteer networks to support the national strategy with awareness/prevention programmes at community level (targeting Youth through awareness in schools, primary schools, university). Good partnerships are in place with Road Safety associations. All the Red Crescents are part of their National Road Safety councils and actively involved in field actions. Cross Boarder Road Safety projects are under discussion.

The Regional Office had made some initial contact with the private sector. Regional Office of Coca Cola has expressed some interest to work with the Federation on a regional basis. Follow up will be made in 2006. British Gas, partner of the Tunisian RC on social welfare projects, is also interested for some work in this area.

### **North Africa Road Safety Mapping**

	<b>Algeria</b>	<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Tunisia</b>
<b>NS Member of the National Council</b>	Not open to the civil society	No, but invited sometime	Not open to the civil Society	Yes, active member
<b>Number of Deaths</b>	4,356 dead, 64,774 injured for 43,777 accidents	7,000		1,700
<b>Activities</b>	First Aid, Advocacy, Education	CBFA, FA, Advocacy, Education, Awareness	CBFA, FA, Advocacy, Forum, Education, Simulation exercises	FA, Public awareness, Forum, Advocacy, Education with Schools, Universities
<b>Targeted Groups</b>	ARCS Volunteers, Commercial drivers, FA Post staff, Ambulance staff, Policemen	ERCS Youth	Commercial drivers, FA Posts, Ambulance staff, Policemen	Commercial drivers, FA post staff, Learners-drivers, Ambulance staff, Policemen
<b>Development of tools, material</b>	Yes	FA Manual, TV spots, videos	Leaflet, posters, Promotional mat.	Leaflets, brochures, uniform
<b>Partnerships</b>	Government, NGOs		Government ministries, NGOs Private Sector	Government Ministries, NGOs, Communities
<b>Campaigns</b>	No		Yes (Summer campaigns, Youth awareness)	Summer & Ramadan awareness campaigns
<b>2006-2007 Plans</b>	To develop new activities with several partners	To increase ERCS involvement in Road Safety, developing an awareness campaign	To develop a national strategy, involving Youth as key actors	To develop a national PoA, to fundraise with private sector, to increase coordination with branches

## North Africa Mapping on NSs working on Disaster Risk Reduction at School Level

Country	NS promotes a school disaster risk reduction or management training and activities.	NS uses its own training material and methodology or uses a harmonized training approach.	When did the NS start working with school disaster risk reduction activities? Any partnership?
<b>Algeria</b>	Various sensitisation activities using children and teachers as the main 'vehicles' for the transmission of key messages. This is done through training, drills, talks, campaigns aimed at schools and other learning facilities, as well as for out-of-school. The activities were designed on the premise that children are the ideal target group to begin the inculcation of a culture of risk in the wider society. The Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) process complements this activity. Surveys are also carried out before and after the intervention, to measure impact.	The training materials that are used in this project are developed by the NS, in coordination with its many local partners. Among these are brochures, posters, teacher's manual, student's handbook, psychological support guide, and TV spots.  A decision was made in late 2005, to include this in the regular school curriculum. This is a major step, as Algeria has more than 8 million school-age children.	Started at the end of 2003. Partners: Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health, Civil Protection, Universities, National Public Health Institute, Spanish Red Cross and American Red Cross.  So far, more than 164 schools have been reached, 372 teachers trained, and 60,000 students sensitized.  Plans are in place to develop a medium term (5 year) strategy for this activity, with key milestones, including impact evaluations. Part of this future work will include tips and materials for providing psychological support to children.
<b>Morocco</b>	Following on the work done in schools through the VCA, the volunteers of the Red Crescent have begun to carry out awareness activities in schools. This is expected to continue in the future. The focus is on school age children and their teachers.  Road safety activities are also carried out in schools across the Kingdom.	Some materials were adapted from those used in Algeria. Others were developed with local partners.  Discussions are on-going regarding the inclusion of these activities in the school curriculum. These activities fit well with the activities which were identified as part of the adaptation of the Hyogo framework to the Moroccan context.	Started in 2005, in collaboration with the Ministry of Land Management, Water and Environment; Ministry of Education
<b>Tunisia</b>	Through the VCA programme, Tunisian RC decided to sensitize children and target primary schools.  Training of Trainers and Training of Teachers will take place in 2006	Some materials were adapted from those used in Algeria. Others were developed with local partners.  Material is used in TRCS Youth clubs but discussions are on going with the Ministry of Education regarding the inclusion of these activities in schools	TRCS is exploring potential opportunities for new and effective partnerships with other players, looking at long term alliances being of mutual benefit and non-hierarchical.
<b>Egypt</b>	Health and environmental awareness among Primary schools pupils in Fayoum Districts (focused on school maintenance and water/sanitation facilities). Survey done by ERCS in 2002 – Project activities: Training of Directors of the schools, Teachers, and school workers, children and parents of the children.  Anti smoking campaigns organized in Cairo Schools	Production of leaflet, posters and Environmental Health Manual (hygiene, maintenance of sanitations facilities, treatment of garbage, etc.)  Project focused on community participation. Successful approach: end of 2005, some additional sanitary facilities were financed and constructed by the community workers  Production of leaflet, posters and Health Manual	Started in March 2005 Partnership with the Ministry of Education, Social Affairs. Project funded by a German Governmental Bank 520 primary schools or governmental schools are targeted,  Started in 2005- Hotel Sheraton, Ministry of Education, Social Affairs

North African Red Crescent are also involved in large “anti-tobacco” public awareness campaigns. For other Risk Reduction Campaigns, please refer to the DM section

### Psychosocial Support (PSP)

#### **Advanced PSP curriculum is worked out in two of the five countries and training of trainers is organized. Training material is made available in French and Arabic**

The Regional Office participated actively to the review and assessment of the Federation Pilot PSP Programs initiated since 2002 in MENA. For North Africa, three national societies were selected: Egyptian, Algerian and Moroccan RC. It is interesting to note that the three selected Red Crescent Societies have adopted in different ways the PSP pilot program.

1. Algerian RC had an already established and functional PSP program started before this Federation pilot PSP program (specific PSP work on women and children, program developed with ICRC). Through this Pilot program, the initial program was enlarged and integrated in new activities such as First Aid, Disaster Management, HIV-AIDS. ARCS used its experience to develop new tools for other types of activities.
2. Egyptian RC has adopted the program and started to clearly integrate PSP into Health and Disaster Management activities. The impact was visible in their community health programs as well as during the disasters faced these recent months. ERCS is well on its way to implement this PSP Program.
3. Moroccan RC realized the importance and the need of a good PSP programme immediately after the terrorist attacks in May 2003 and during the 2004 Al Hoceima earthquake. It is clear that MRCS has accepted the concept that volunteers are highly motivated, but still does not know how to integrate it into their organizational practices despite some assistance from the Federation and French RC.

These different levels of readiness for PSP programs indicate that different strategies, different types of support are needed for each society. For Algerian RC, the Federation in close collaboration with the French RC will focus at assisting in maintaining and developing the program; in building monitoring and evaluation. While in Egypt, the Federation will rather focus on building the implementation capacity, assisting in strategy development as well as building evaluation and monitoring capacity. In Morocco, the Federation is still assisting the NS to identify the needs at national and local level as well as to raise the interest and to seek the commitment of the leaders.

Most National Societies do not have a well elaborated strategy and an overall vision of the PSP program. Often, a set of interventions are done on ad hoc basis without a clear vision as to where these interventions or training sessions should lead. As said earlier, the volunteers’ motivation is high, but Leadership involvement is perceived to be low, not placing adequate structure or focal points

- who could work on the establishment within the Society of a well structured PSP program?
- who could strengthen the mission and the vision of the PSP, defining step by step the process of integration of the PSP programs across all levels of the NS activities?
- who could integrate psychological support in the training programs of the NS (youth, FA, HIV-AIDS, Disaster Management, migrants or other marginalized populations/communities)?
- who could develop evaluation indicators and criteria for psychological support?

The regional Office for North Africa, through its regional meeting, is promoting the idea of vulnerability and susceptibility of the volunteers, NS staff and communities to psychological distress. Investment in the well being of the staff and volunteers is essential for them in order to be better prepared to cope with suffering and grieving, in order to better deliver their services to affected communities. This syndrome of burnout people faced by our volunteers is not sufficiently recognized. There is still a need to demystify the concept of psychological support. Regional meetings (including networking meeting) were regularly organized to share knowledge and experiences, to disseminate awareness about the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement within the National Societies as well as to outside partners (government, local authorities, NGOs, etc.).

**Active networking in place and assistance to the communities is provided to better prepare populations to cope with stress and reduce risks (integration of PSP activities within disaster preparedness activities, health components)**

Recent disasters, escalation of violence in the region (terrorist attacks) have led to intense psychological distress, involving fear, a sense of hopelessness, great anger and frustration. Women, youth and children as well as marginalized groups such as migrant workers are under particular stressors. Nonetheless, in such circumstances people have often exhibited great resiliency, demonstrating personal strength and resourcefulness, and increased solidarity, social support and generosity. Despite great distress, with the right support, people and communities often are able to overcome the mental health and psychosocial risks of living in extremely difficult circumstances. The active networking has contributed to some “re-boosting” effects with National PSP Coordinators, providing them with opportunities to share experiences, to learn from each other’s effective coping mechanisms, to diversify their approaches and to look at broader and global approaches.

Clear integration was made within the Disaster Management programs recognizing that the key psychological intervention for acute distress in the midst of emergencies is psychological first aid, with a focus on training and supporting community members and service providers to be able to better provide at their level psychological support, including effective coping mechanisms and discouraging harmful practices.

**Community based social projects**

In the five countries, the national societies continue to implement their traditional and successful social services (Women programmes: rural and urban projects, vocational training and literacy; schools programs, Ramadan). Most of the societies have signed agreement with their Ministries of Education, Social Affairs or Solidarity, to support national strategies and reach the communities in need. New projects are developing according to emerging vulnerabilities or to needs expressed by the communities (Homeless programs in Algeria, assistance to Migrants). Community based projects managed by the Egyptian RC are providing a good illustration of project sustainability and how these projects can be evolved and adapted in the long term. Documentation is available upon request at the regional office.

**Impact**

The National Societies have demonstrated their commitments and scaled up their activities in the Health priorities that were identified. New programmes were implemented, current programs were reviewed and strengthened. The program planning is steadily improving, the willingness to look for new partners and to open up their Societies is very positive as well as the exchanges through regional networks.

**Constraints**

The positive impact highlighted above is somehow tempered by the lack of strategic approach at national level, the poor planning capacity, some weak or insufficient health structures to support efficiently the management of the programs. The structure issue becomes a real problem as it will not allow the National Society to absorb new programs, new partnerships if planning, monitoring and reporting capacities are not in place. In three out of five Red Crescent Societies, focal points or programme coordinators are not even assigned to programs. National Staff are de facto doing the job without having any recognition within the Society, and therefore without any empowerment in their function.

Another difficulty faced is the poor “institutional” communication between Headquarters and Branches. It impacts the overall planning in which very few branches are associated in. It does not allow to get an overall picture of the good and consistent job done at the branch level. It does not provide to external partners the possibility to support the development of the branches.

## Disaster Management

**Goal: The National Societies in North Africa have contributed to reducing the vulnerability, and increasing the capacity of populations living in high risk areas.**

**Objective: The North African Red Crescent Societies have strengthened their position as key humanitarian actors in disaster management to prevent and alleviate the suffering of vulnerable communities.**

### Progress/Achievements

#### Human resources

#### **Disaster management structures have been established in Tunisia and Egypt to implement plans of action and coordinate DM activities**

As opposed to instituting formal disaster management structures, both National Societies opted to continue with those which were previously in place, with Tunisia's nomination of a disaster management focal point in 2004, and Egypt which has a disaster response director who has been managing the disaster management programme for several years. Both persons have been actively involved in organising training (Tunisia) and related activities, as well as response operations (Egypt) during the period under review. A disaster management workshop targeting staff and volunteers of the Egyptian Red Crescent was conducted in November; and was facilitated by two persons from the Middle East (the Disaster Management Officer in the Regional Office, and a volunteer from the Syrian Arab Red Crescent), and one representative from the Moroccan Red Crescent. At the request of the National Society, the training was conducted in Arabic to ensure that the participants derived maximum benefits. The training provided a combination of theory and practical applications, so that the concepts which were introduced could be applied in practice. This workshop was quite timely, as the National Society finally recognised the need for formal training of its personnel, taking into consideration the number of emergencies in which they were involved beginning in Summer 2004 with the Rafah border operation, and continuing in 2005 with bombings in Sharm El Sheikh, the Sinai Desert resort, Cairo and a plane crash in the Red Sea area. Prior to the end of the training, a plan of action containing follow-up activities was developed, and adopted by the National Society. Financial support for this activity was provided by the Finnish Red Cross. These will be followed closely and supported by the Regional office during 2006.

#### **Disaster Management capacity of national society staff and volunteers has increased, and at least two national intervention teams developed (Tunisia and Algeria)**



**Volunteers of the Tunisian Red Crescent working with their Civil Protection counterparts to mount the Advanced Medical Post during the practical exercise**

In close collaboration with key partners (Civil Protection, Ministry of Health, Fire Brigade, etc) National Intervention Team (NIT) workshops were held in Algeria in April and in Tunisia in December. These workshops led to the training of 56 staff members and volunteers in key areas of disaster management and the identification of the modalities for supporting the teams during future operations. Both workshops had built-in practical components to allow the participants to further develop their skills in the areas covered. Specialised trainings in Sphere and Logistics were subsequently carried out in Algeria, as a part of the systematic follow up to the training. The members of the NIT have also been assigned additional tasks, in order to further develop the disaster management mechanism of the National Society and to continue the work at community level, including Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) in non-emergency times.

In the case of the Algerian Red Crescent's NIT, some of its members have participated in specialised training workshops in Sphere (Training of Trainers), where 14 persons were trained in July. Some members of the NIT who had opted for specialisation in Logistics, participated in the workshop which was carried out in June.

Two training of trainers' workshops in Sphere were organised for 37 volunteers from the Moroccan and Algerian Red Crescent Societies during the summer. On both occasions, representatives from partner organisations and agencies participated in the workshops. Subsequent training sessions were carried out by these instructors (in Morocco) for more than 100 volunteers in local committees, coordinated by the Health Director, as part of its health in emergencies activities.

In coordination with the Regional Communications coordinator in the Middle East Office, a workshop on Information in Disasters was conducted for thirty volunteers of the Algerian Red Crescent in November. The participants were members of the communications network which was developed with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). During the two days, they were trained on the management of information in disaster and emergency situations, the relationship with the media, and the information management system of the Secretariat in emergencies. Resource persons were also drawn from Civil Protection, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the print and electronic media.

### **Policies and planning**

#### **Contingency plans have been formulated in Tunisia and Algeria and harmonized with their respective national disaster preparedness plans**

While formalised plans have not yet been finalised in these National Societies, they still consider this as a priority. Further work remains to be done on the draft which was developed by the Tunisian Red Crescent. The Algerian Red Crescent is still awaiting the completion of the process of the revision of the government's disaster response plan, which should include a more detailed role for the National Society. The process has been delayed by other national events, including the planning and holding of a referendum on national reconciliation, following the violence which ensued in the 1990s. In addition, the proposed changes to the National Society's statutes, which would require adoption at the level of the General Assembly have not yet been discussed, due to the non-convening of this body to date.

#### **Tunisian, Moroccan and Egyptian RC have clarified their role with regard to their Government disaster plan**

In April, a meeting was held with all the Tunisian agencies and ministries whose terms of reference relate to disaster management, in order to continue the dialogue regarding the role of the Tunisian Red Crescent in the national disaster plan, using the integrated community disaster management project as a base. The outcome was positive, but it is too early to determine the impact of these discussions on the role of the National Society in future emergencies. Other opportunities were also used to continue the discussion, including the INSARAG workshop which was hosted by the Tunisia Antenna Office (managed by the Director General of Civil Protection), as well as the aforementioned NIT training.

Even though the Moroccan RC has not yet been given a formal definition of its role, it continued to enjoy the results of its successful response to the 2004 Al Hoceima earthquake operations, and subsequent activities. As a result of the support it received from the Regional Office and the various sister National Societies which are funding rehabilitation projects in the country, the National Society found itself in a very favourable position with the authorities at national and local levels. The community project which the MRCS has been implementing since 2004 with financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) has also been an effective advocacy tool, as it added another dimension to the work of the National Society, whilst increasing awareness of the authorities and the local population about its capacity and capability. The National Society also participated in a meeting to discuss the implementation of a risk reduction project (funded by UNDP Morocco), in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action. One of the objectives of this project is the creation of a platform for the coordination of emergencies and it is anticipated that the National Society be included in this process and, by extension, be accorded a clearer role.

In the case of the Egyptian Red Crescent, the actions of its staff and volunteers in many emergencies which happened during the year, as well as the training which was held in November, have begun to further position the National Society to be able to approach the authorities from a position of 'strength', so that their request can be taken into consideration.

### Mapping and programming

#### **National Societies have increased their mastery of VCA tools, and studies have been conducted in Algeria and Libya**

VCA training workshops were conducted in Algeria in February and for the northern regions of Morocco in May. A staff from the Moroccan Red Crescent co-facilitated the Algerian workshop, where twenty persons were trained. Following on from the training, the six Wilayas (Oran, Skikda, Chlef, Alger, Ouargla and Annaba) which participated in the training will be carrying out VCA studies. At the same time of the workshop, a study commissioned by the Ministry of the Government in collaboration with the UNDP identified these Wilayas as the most risk-prone and announced that risk assessment would be undertaken during the year. This was very timely, as it offered the opportunity for the VCA activities of the Red Crescent to be undertaken as part of a bigger initiative. The Morocco training saw the participation of twenty five volunteers from the regional committees, including Al Hoceima. Work is now underway to finalise plans of action to implement VCA studies in the coming months. Work on VCA studies also continued in Tunisia during the first half of the year. These workshops bring the number of persons who have been trained since last year to 145.

The Casablanca Committee of the Moroccan Red Crescent finalised its VCA exercise and presented the preliminary results during the event which was organised to observe World Disaster Reduction Day on October 12. The activity which was held under the patronage of the Wali, saw the participation of various partners as well as the Swiss embassy, the UNDP and the print and electronic media. The final report will be ready shortly and the committee has begun to organise the next phase of its work with these communities, beginning with a sensitisation campaign, and the implementation of pilot projects which are aimed at increasing the skills of the target groups, and thus increasing their chances to improve their living conditions.



**Moroccan RC volunteers in Beni Mellal involved in the VCA analysis process**

In keeping with the idea to use the resources which are available in the region to support the activities of the project, in October, the Disaster Management Delegate in the Amman Regional Office supported the Beni Mellal Committee of the Moroccan Red Crescent in the analysis of the data which was collected during the VCA exercise.

The VCA exercise in Kenitra (Morocco) continues to progress and this first phase is nearing completion.

In the case of Algeria, the National Centre for Population Studies and Analyses (CENEAP) held a one-day workshop in early November on data gathering techniques with the wilayas which are implementing the VCA. Subsequently, the CENEAP accompanied the committees in the gathering of data in pilot areas, which was then followed by a two-day workshop on data analysis, using the data collected.

The VCA process which was carried out in the centre and south of Tunisia provided important information for the development of a proposal by the UNDP country office; for the development of a national risk reduction platform, in coordination with the Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit in their Geneva office.

### Tools and systems

**Logistical and relief systems of the Libyan, Moroccan, Algerian and Egyptian Red Crescent Societies have been improved**

Logistics trainings were conducted in Morocco and Algeria during this reporting period, bringing the number of persons who have been trained since last year to 68; some of whom received advanced training and will be able to conduct further trainings (both within their countries and in the region), as well as organise this aspect of future response operations as the need arises.

The Moroccan and Algerian Red Crescent Societies continued to work on improving their logistics system. The regional warehouse project in Algeria continued to be implemented in the target areas. Discussions were also held with the other committees which are targeted. The disaster management training which was held in Egypt will also help to improve the relief and logistics system of the National Society.

**North African National Societies have been made fully aware of available Federation disaster management tools and mechanisms (emergency appeals, emergency response units (ERU), field assessment coordination team (FACT), reporting, media management)**

All of these tools were presented, used and/or explained to the National Societies during the year. In Algeria and Morocco, the participants of the NIT workshop were introduced to these mechanisms and procedures during the training, and this was very well received. Some participants who had prior experience having been involved in the Boumerdes earthquake response or the earlier Bab el Oued operation, received clarification on the different tools and procedures. Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) was used to support response operations in Egypt after the bombing in Sharm El Sheikh.

The Algerian, Egyptian and Libyan Red Crescent Societies continue to support international appeals which are launched by the Secretariat. The Algerian RC launched an appeal to raise funds for the countries ravaged by the tsunami, while the Egyptian RC sent in kind donations amounting to 300,000 Egyptian Pounds (approximately CHF 63,000) to Indonesia and Sri Lanka in January, in collaboration with the ICRC which handled the packing and transport of the items. Another shipment valued at 900,000 Egyptian Pounds (approximately CHF 189,000) was sent between January and February in coordination with the Egyptian government. A cash donation of 100,000 Egyptian Pounds (approximately CHF 21,000) was sent to The Maldives in February. In addition to these donations, the National Society sent medical supplies to the tune of 800,000 Egyptian Pounds (approximately CHF 168,000) to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Uzbekistan, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Additionally, the Algerian Red Crescent supported the appeal for the food insecurity situation in the Sahel. In coordination with the government, 115 metric tones of rice were sent to Mali and Niger in September. Support was received from the World Food Programme to transport the donation to both countries, from the port in Lomé. Three members of the National Society's NIT were put at the disposal of the Dakar Regional Delegation, to support the operation in Mali and Niger for six weeks. Another deployment of two of these volunteers also took place in early December, to support the current phase of the operation in Mali until late January. They were later extended until the end of the operation in mid-2006.

**DM material and publications have been made available in Arabic and French to concerned national societies**

The dissemination of disaster management materials in these languages continued during the year. All the training workshops and related events were used to this end. In addition, Sphere handbooks were procured and distributed during the workshops, as well as during NIT and related disaster management training events.

The Regional Office organised two launches of the 2005 edition of the World Disasters report during 2005. The first was held in Algeria on November 7, and was part of a half-day reflection on the management of information in emergencies, which included presentations from various ministries and government agencies, as well as the national television channel. The proceedings were officially opened by the Minister of National Solidarity. The second launch took place in mid-November, during the World Summit on the Information Society which was held in Tunis. This event saw the attendance of more than 25,000 delegates, including approximately 40 heads of state. This launch was done in collaboration with Ericsson and had the representative of Ericsson Response (Sweden) as one of the presenters.

**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**

The Egyptian Red Crescent continued the implementation of its projects in support of vulnerable populations in Cairo and other areas, and this was further increased in the aftermath of the aforementioned emergencies, where

psychological support has been of major importance. In the case of Morocco and Algeria, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) project which began in 2004 continued to have positive impacts. The Algerian Red Crescent developed a Teachers' Guide, and printed additional brochures to continue its public education activities, with a focus on children. Additionally, a Stress Guide for Rescuers was developed for use by personnel from any organization or institution. All these activities were carried out in collaboration with various ministries and agencies, as well as local universities. The National Society also received support from the Spanish Red Cross, which began work on earthquake awareness as part of its Boumerdes earthquake rehabilitation project. The Algerian Red Crescent continued to receive many requests for the materials which they have developed, thus necessitating the printing of additional brochures, teachers' guides, and other materials. Its volunteers also continued to carry out public educational activities in schools and communities. The National Society also participated in a planning meeting with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of the Interior, and other interested parties in December; to discuss the use of the sensitisation materials which were developed for use in schools and with children. The idea is to introduce them into the school curriculum during 2006.

The Moroccan Red Crescent also registered progress in this area, with the VCA activities of the Beni Mellal and Casablanca Committees. These studies provided the basis for the development of sensitisation activities, as well as advocacy with local authorities on behalf of vulnerable groups. In May, as part of the focus group sessions which were carried out in the VCA study in Beni Mellal and Azilal, Morocco, some 500 women, some of them heads of households, received packages of basic food items, instead of the usual snacks which they would have received during focus groups sessions. The decision was made to organise this distribution with the funds which were allocated for the refreshments for the focus groups, as it was seen to be more beneficial to help these women to provide a meal for their families. The regional committee also distributed some items of clothing to these persons. Two booklets on Earthquakes and Floods were developed, in coordination with the Ministry of Land Management, Water and the Environment. These were launched in October. Subsequently the Minister approved a proposal which was made by the Risk Analysis and Monitoring Department, to conclude a tri-partite convention between this Ministry, the Ministry of Education, and the Moroccan Red Crescent, for the inclusion of the booklets on Earthquakes and Floods in the school curriculum. A DVD with a play highlighting key disaster management messages, which was developed by the Casablanca Committee of the Moroccan Red Crescent was also developed in Arabic, with French subtitles.

## **Impact**

The activities which were implemented during the past year led to the fulfilment of the majority of the items which were contained in the work plan for the year. In some instances these were exceeded, as some activities led to others which were not originally envisaged, but which in the end led to an increase in the image of the National Societies which were involved, and also reinforced their capacities. An example of this is the work with UNDP Tunisia where, due to the efforts of the regional Office to develop multi-sectoral disaster management working group, the National Society has become an integral part of this process and is set to play an important role in this process in the coming year. The work in Algeria and Morocco in the rehabilitation phase of the earthquake operations which was done with the support and in collaboration with the various sister National Societies {Spanish, French, Dutch, Belgian (Flemish) to name a few} as well as with the community disaster management project which is being implemented with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation provided substantial evidence in this regard. Another example is the work of the Egyptian Red Crescent where the support from the Regional Office during the various emergencies and thereafter helped to further develop the image of that National Society. The Regional Office has also succeeded in increasing the interaction and sharing of resources among and between the National Societies in the sub-region, as well as in the wider Middle East region.

## **Constraints**

In spite of the accomplishments of the preceding pages, the programme experienced some difficulty, which impacted on the further achievement of the pre-established goals. Some activities were postponed due to other pressing matters to which the National Societies had to attend. Additionally, the structure in the National Societies where things are highly centralised and hinder the efficient flow of communication led to difficulties in following up planned activities. In the case of Libya, things have not advanced, due to structural problems in the National Society. In some instances, the processes in some National Societies such as Algeria and Morocco were not possible, as they are contingent upon the work of the government, which has taken much longer than was originally anticipated.

## Humanitarian Values

**Goal: Community concern and responsibility for the most vulnerable is better understood through greater respect and improved mutual understanding and better tolerance**

**Objective: Promotion of the Movement's Principles and Humanitarian Values are part of all Red Crescent programmes and activities and are adequately supported through an effective communication and information strategy**

### Progress/Achievements

Humanitarian Values is the core Red Cross/Red Crescent work. Strategy 2010 places humanitarian values at the forefront, defining it as "the individual and community values which encourage respect for other human beings". Awareness is important but more important is to influence behaviours and address difficulties. Racism, discrimination, intolerance, violence, fear of migrants or refugees, diverse cultural belief mean deep seated beliefs that influence our ability to practice "humanitarian value". Humanitarian values programmes are essential to provide a platform for discussion, for addressing vulnerabilities and the needs of groups or communities at risks.

Despite funding constraints (CHF 53,120 for the whole year), the Humanitarian Principles and Values programme has continued to promote the inclusion of Principles & Values in the core programmes of National Societies (HIV-AIDS programme, Psychological Support Programmes, CBFA, Disaster Management, Youth and Volunteers Management programmes). Two workshops were conducted in Morocco and in Algeria with a clear link with the development of public awareness campaigns. National and International days were used to celebrate and advocate on RC/RC Principles and Values. National Societies in this region are very poor equipped in RC/RC documentation both at central and branch level although the structures are existing (library and documentation centres). The Regional Office is acting as a Resource Centre, dispatching programme documentation as well as basic RC/RC information. Additional to this effort, some National Societies need to develop their own promotional material. Algerian and Egyptian RC are very well advanced in this field.

### Communication and information skills of staff are improved through the training of information officers and focal points in Algeria and in Egypt

The workshops on NS request focused on information at time of disasters and on the establishment of an effective country information network to streamline its information structure at central and branch level, ensuring adequate flow of information between Headquarters and Committees. Discussions with Libyan RC to organize a similar workshop are ongoing.

### National Society websites are supported or upgraded in two societies at least

Since the end of 2005, Tunisian Red Crescent (<http://www.tunisianredcrescent.org>) and Moroccan RC Societies have a new web site. In addition, Algerian RC (<http://www.cra-dz.org>) undertook a review of its site and will proceed to its upgrade in 2006. Egyptian RC is also planning to upgrade its website in 2006 (<http://www.egyptianrc.org>)

### National Societies participate to the Federation common platform - FedNet

No progress is recorded due to NS information management policies and procedures. Therefore, the e-mail system is still centralised at Senior Management level. Most of the Programme Managers have no access to FedNet or Disaster Management Information Systems (DMIS). Increasingly, National Society staff is using their private e-mail to communicate.

### Federation is supporting the provision of standardized material for advocacy and supports NS initiatives

RC World Days		Location	Dates	Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Water Day	Regional Country	Tunis	22/03		X			X
World Tuberculosis Day	Regional Country	Morocco	24/03				X	
World Health Day	Regional Country		07/04	X				

RC/RC Day <sup>2</sup>	Regional Country		08/05	X	X	X	X	X
World Blood Day	Regional Country	Tunis	21/06	X	X			X
Youth Day	Regional Country	Tunis	12/08	X	X		X	X
First Aid Day	Regional Country	Morocco		X	X	X	X	X
Launch of the World Disaster Report	Regional Country			X			X	
HIV-AIDS	Regional Country		01/12	X	X	X	X	X
Volunteer Day	Regional Country	Tunis	05/12		X		X	X

## Impact

The situation varies from one National Society to the other. Egyptian and Algerian RC have a very high profile. The Algerian RC information unit is an example of what NS should achieved. Egyptian RC is providing high consideration to documentation of their projects and produces professional brochures, books and leaflets, ensuring adequate visibility of their programmes. Unfortunately, this visibility only concerns few wealthy projects. This policy should be expanded to the Egyptian RC Branches. It is hoped that with the development of new technologies, provision of internet access to the staff and networking with the branches, the situation will evolve positively in this direction.

Moroccan RC and Tunisian RC are very much in need of developing material on their programmes, to work on a communication strategy which will help them in their advocacy effort. Funding is needed.

## Constraints

- Lack of adequate internal and external information/communication strategies and structures at NS Headquarters
- Lack of staff at the Regional Office to manage all information and documents received from the National Societies, to support and guide them in the maintenance of their website, using the material and translate it into case studies, articles, web stories, promotional or educational material, to provide NS the needed visibility (website, FedNet, relation with media) they deserve

The Regional Office will continue in 2006-2007 to support the capacity building of the information units but more emphasis shall be placed on the work and the partnership with the Media and the development of regional campaign (Avian Flu, Road Safety)

## Organisational Development

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

<sup>2</sup> The five Red Crescent Societies were very active in the celebration of May 8, by mobilizing their volunteers, their youth in several type of activities (First Aid, Promotion of the humanitarian values, workshops on International Humanitarian Law, social welfare programs, promotion of youth and voluntary work). Celebrations were organized at central and branch level. The RC/RC day was perceived as an opportunity to strongly advocate on behalf of the vulnerable in the community. Many partners were closely associated to the celebration as well as Media (Press, Radio, TV). Full report is available upon request at the regional office.

**Progress/Achievements**

At least two national societies are reviewing their operational structures and start the process of re-defining roles, function and responsibilities at all levels.

**Algerian RC:** In December 2004, the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Affairs notified to the President of ARCS the end of its mandate as well as the Board for non respect of the statutes. Since January, an Interim Board Committee (CPD) has been created for three months with the mandate of preparing the General Assembly. The March deadline was extended to June, then planned for September and postponed to December 2005. Unfortunately, the date was once more postponed as an action to court was placed by the previous ARCS President, contesting the validity of the actual Commission in charge of the preparation of the General Assembly. A decision from the Court of State (Conseil d'Etat) was pronounced in June, freezing the activities of the Commission until further final decision. In the end of December, discussions were held with the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Affairs with the plan to dissolve the actual Commission and to be replaced by another Commission in early 2006, only composed by Ministry representatives. The Commission will be in charge of preparing the General Assembly. Final decision of the Conseil d'Etat was made on February 14<sup>th</sup> confirming the non validity of the CPD. However the CPD was dissolved on January 8.

Regional Assemblies were held at local level, reviewing their composition and proceeding to the election of the Regional Board Members as to ensure an adequate representation at a statutory level. But these elections might be contested and re-organized. The CPD has taken this opportunity to review their existing statutes and to prepare some amendment to be proposed at the General Assembly. The last important revision was made in 2000. Since the last few years, the role and responsibilities of the Algerian RC have changed, evolved and recently have been increased, according to the country context but also to the international environment. This coming revision is meant to reflect the willingness from the NS to operate an alignment with the Strategy 2010, to revitalize the role of the Commissions, to clarify the respective role of the Governance and the Management as well as to provide a solid basis for organizational development, for a change process. A need to review the internal rules and procedures, to re-work the National Society organization chart, to support more effectively the branch was identified since the last two years. The preparation of the ARCS Program and Plan of Action, the amendments to the statutes will allow the General Assembly to effectively fulfil its mandate, to define the objectives to be reached for its next mandate and to validate the operating team in charge of the implementation of the programs. Those revised statutes will determine a new accountability structure within the organization and contribute to creating the enabling environment for successful capacity building. The process in the field has been taking longer than expected, however a good support came from the Members recognizing the importance of the Capacity Building component planned for the Branches.

**Moroccan RC:** Moroccan RC will convene its General Assembly in 2006 and has decided to review its statutes. Assistance from the Regional Office will be provided in due time.

So far, all North African National Societies have submitted their statutes in 2001 to the Joint ICRC-Federation Commission but haven't received the expected feedback.

In June, the Regional Office organized its annual North Africa Leaders meeting and used this opportunity to invite the Danish RC to present their project in MENA to support NS in change process, in transition period and their assistance to the Governance on NS legal basis. Dr Zabbarah, Secretary General from Yemen, was also invited to present the Yemen RC experience on branch development initiative developed in cooperation with the Danish RC. The partnership with Danish RC focuses on legal base review/reform, branch strengthening with emphasis on volunteering and promotion of cooperation (twinning) between the Yemen RC and the Danish RC Branches.

The focus was also put on NS self-assessment, overall capacity building and volunteer management. The forum provided good opportunity to review NS priorities in the different areas of support as basis for the long term plan of the federation Secretariat support in the region with clearer perspectives for 2006-2009.

**Skills of Red Crescent staff and volunteers are reinforced in planning, project management, financial management and reporting**

**Regional/Country workshops supported by the Regional Office for North Africa in 2005**

<a href="#">Workshops / networks</a>	Progr.	Country/ Regional	Location	Dates	Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Leadership Course	OD	Regional	Amman	15-19/05		X (1)			
MENA Youth Conference	OD	Regional	Damascus	08-13/06	X (2)	X(2)	X(2)	X(2)	
RC/RC Basic Training Course	OD	Regional	Teheran	28/05-01/06		X (1)	X (1)		
PPP	OD	Country	Morocco	2-4/09				X (25)	
Leadership Course	OD	Regional	Damascus	11-15/09		X (1)			X (2)
MENA Youth Network	OD	Regional	Tunis	1-5/12	X	X	X	X	X
Volunteers Management	OD	Regional	Nairobi	October		X (2)			X (1)
Gender	OD	Regional	Amman	26-29/11		X (1)			
Youth Camp	OD	Regional	Italy	13-23/08	X	X			X
Youth	OD	Country	Rabat	26-28/12				X (16)	
Youth	OD	Country	Tunis	23-26/12					
Arab Secretariat	RCRC/IHL	Regional	Mauritania		X		X	X	X

<a href="#">Workshops / networks</a>	Progr.	Country/ Regional	Location	Dates	Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
VCA / SDC	DM	Country	Algeria	13-16/02	X (25)				
VCA/ SDC	DM	Country	Morocco	24-27/02				X (25)	
MENA DM Coordinators Planning Meeting	DM	Regional	Amman	05-07/03		X (1)			
SDC Project Meeting	DM	Country	Tunisia	02/04					X (25)
NIT Workshop	DM	Country	Algeria	08-17/04	X (25)				
Logistics training	DM	Country	Morocco	30/04-2/05				X (25)	
VCA workshop	DM	Country	Morocco	12-15/05					
SDC Materials Development workshop	DM	Country	Tunisia	23-24/05					X
Logistics workshop	DM	Country	Morocco	27-29/05				X (25)	
Logistics workshop	DM	Country	Morocco	10-12/06				X (25)	
DM/ INFO	DM	Country	Algeria	07-09/11	X (25)				
VCA/ SDC	DM	Country	Morocco	10-17/10				X (25)	
Disaster Self Protection	DM	French RC	Paris	25-26/10	Federation Regional DM Coordinator				
DM Workshop	DM	Country	Egypt	26-30/11					
VCA Practitioners	DM	Regional		20-21/09	X	X		X	X
NIT Workshop	DM	Country	Tunisia	06-11/12					X (24)
Risk Assessment	DM	British Gas/ ENIT	Tunisia	28-29/11	Federation Regional Coordinator & Tunisian RC DM coordinator				
Sphere ToT	DM/Health	Country	Algeria	July	X (22)				
Sphere ToT	DM/Health	Country	Morocco	25-31/08				X (20)	
Sphere Shelter/Food	DM/Health	Country	Morocco	22-25/09				X (23)	
Sphere Watsan/Health	DM/Health	Country	Morocco	09-11/09				X(23)	
Sphere (Laayoune, Oujda, Nador)	DM/Health	Country	Morocco	25-30/12					

<a href="#">Workshops / networks</a>	Progr.	Country/ Regional	Location	Dates	Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Anti Stigma/ Discrimination workshop	P&V	Country	Morocco	13-15/04				X (25)	
NS Info Officers Meeting	P&V	Regional	Abu Dhab	28-30/05	X (1)	X(1)	X(1)	X(1)	X(1)
Mediterranean Office	P&V	Regional	Barcelona	20-21/10		X		X (2)	
NS Info Officers Meeting	P&V	Country	Algeria	13-14/12	X (23)				

<a href="#">Workshops / networks</a>	Progr.	Country/ Regional	Location	Dates	Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
MENA PSP	Health	Regional	Qatar	5-07/02		X (2)		X	
PSP Training for NIT	Health	Country	Morocco	07-09/03				X (25)	
ToT First Aid Workshop	Health	Country	Egypt	05-08/04		X (25)			

CBFA Senior ToT	Health	Regional	Egypt	24-29/04	X (2)	X(4)	X (2)	X(2)	X(2)
UNAIDS Meeting	Health	Regional	Tunisia	27/05	X (1)				X (1)
CBFA Network	CBFA	Regional	Abu Dhabi	20-22/11		X	X	X	X
PSP / FA Consensus	PSP/DM	Regional	Tunis	17-19/10	X (2)			X (2)	X (3)
Coca Cola/Women/ToT	HIV-AIDS	Country	Casablanca	20-21/11				X (12)	
Health/Youth workshop	HIV_AIDS	Country	Rabat	25-27/11				X (27)	
Women/Health meeting	HIV-AIDS	Country	Rabat	26-27/11				X (24)	
PSP Network	PSP	Regional	Amman	18-20/12		X (1)		X (1)	
ToT CBFA Workshop	CBFA	Country	Egypt	23-26/12		X (25)			
CBFA ToT workshop	CBFA	Country	Morocco	26-31/12				X(39)	
UNAIDS Meeting	HIV-AIDS	Regional	Tunisia	3-4/10	X (8)				X (10)

<u>Other Conferences / Trainings</u>		Location	Dates	Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Global Health and Care Forum	Health	GVA	11-13/05	X (1)			X (1)	
Public Health in Complex Emergencies training	Health	Thailand	09-21/05		X (1)			
PACT Coordination		Tunis	01-02/09	NA PACT Representative				
Federation of the Future		Tunis	03-05/09	Dr Cheniti, Chairman FoF				
Preparatory of MENA Conference Org. Committee		September 20-21/12	Geneva Tunis	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X
Launch of WDR	Algeria	7/11	X					
Launch of WDR	Tunisia	17/11					X	
WSIS	Tunis	16-18/11	X (1)			X (1)		
RC/CR General Assembly	Seoul	09-19/11	X (4)	X (4)	X(3)	X (2)	X(2)	
Migration & Religion	Rabat	18-19/12	Federation North Africa Head					

### **Youth and Volunteer management are reinforced and better integrated in the program planning and implementation (Disaster Management and Community Health)**

MENA Youth Network is a strong and very active network. It provides opportunity for the Youth to share, to discuss, to better understand the Movement, the role of the Youth in the RC Society, the commitment taken by their Leaders regarding Youth. In North Africa, most of the volunteers are youth. Unfortunately, even if the Youth sections are well recognized and involved in NS programmes, most of them are not yet associated to any planning or decision process. One out of five societies has an adopted policy and a clear recognition of the Youth sections in their statutes. Moroccan RC organized for the first time in December a national Youth Meeting, gathering 77 persons to discuss the role of the Youth in a National Society, to update on the RC/RC Movement.

Three youth volunteers from Egypt and Tunisia attended the workshop on volunteer systems management, organized by the OD Department of the Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya in October 2005.

In August 2005, Youth from Egypt, Algeria and Tunisia participated in the Mediterranean camp organized in Italy. The main themes discussed were migrations, addiction, HIV-AIDS, disaster preparedness, human rights and the role of youth in action to reduce violence. On October 20-21, the regional office facilitated the attendance of Egyptian and Tunisian participants to the Youth Training organized by the Permanent Office for the Mediterranean. The workshop focused on Principles and Humanitarian Values.

There was active youth participation in the World Information Summit (November 2005 – Tunis). The Summit provided an opportunity to disseminate widely the RC/RC youth roles and experiences within and outside the MENA Region. Useful lessons were also learnt regarding the use of new technologies to enhance youth services to the communities in the different areas including prevention of HIV-AIDS and promotion of literacy.

The Regional Office supported the attendance of 4 Youth (Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria) to the General Assembly and the International Conference. As a result, one of the Youth from Egyptian RC was selected to be part of the Standing Commission Working Group.

Twenty Youth volunteers from 10 NSs participated in the regional youth volunteers management workshop organized in Tunis in December and facilitated by the regional office with the support of the Youth Delegate from the Middle East Office. The

workshop focused on how to ensure effective youth participation in decision making internally at all levels within the NSs and externally through participating at regional and international platforms. Preparatory work (development of case studies, activities) on the MENA Conference (May 2006) was on the agenda. The workshop focused on work of the volunteers at time of emergencies or in a development perspective, analysing the needs to establish links to identify and address better the needs of the communities in short, medium and long term. Following this workshop, Tunisian and Moroccan RC organized two youth national workshops to implement the Plan of Action adopted in Tunis (For more details, refer to Programme Update N°2).

## Impact

Regional Trainings of Trainers have proven to be successful and in a more structured way. The National Societies are taking over the responsibility to train their staff from the branches and volunteers. A NS capacity building plan is not yet in place in most of the countries but progress is noted in the planning process. In 2005, the regional Capacity Building Plan was discussed in line with the programmes supported by the Federation and Partners. Capacity Building “packages” were proposed, aiming at reinforcing the quality of programme implementation. Profiles of the participants attending these training were also discussed, increasing the screening of candidates proposed. In highly centralised National Societies, the concept of counterpart is very hardly accepted. It is yet difficult to convince President and Secretary General to work through a core team of counterparts, who we should invest on. An interesting impact of these workshops (national and international) is the reaction of the trainees, when discovering the programme possibilities, the support that can be provided. This reaction often generates questioning to their manager. It is boosting their interest to develop projects and to be a visible part of the RC/RC Movement. The OD process started to come from the Society itself, through repeated demands from the staff and the volunteers to be better prepared to deliver services to the one in need. The constraint is the difficulty to address the HR issues and the structures. However, the process is slow and it will take time but positive and encouraging signs were noted this year. There is a strong motivation and positive dynamic.

## Constraints

In this transition period, with the growth of the programs, the new partnerships, structures within National Societies are not adapted yet to cope with the additional workload, to support the increasing demand for change. Poor internal communication with the Branch, unclear distinction of the roles between governance and management lead to some resistance to the change process proposed. But the change process needed is a long and costly process that most of the Red Crescent Societies cannot afford. Long term funding to support this process is rarely made available or assorted with difficult donors’ conditions. Despite a clear opening to partnership and willingness to go through the process, there is still some fear or concern about donors’ interference in their own process.

## Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

**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**

### Progress/Achievements

**Good working relations and coordination with partner national societies and ICRC providing bilateral assistance are reinforced in the region**

Good working relations, regular contacts and discussions with the ICRC Delegations (Tunis, Algiers, Cairo) and partner societies providing bilateral assistance in the region have been established. A Cooperation and Coordination meeting is organized on a yearly basis to discuss Cooperation Framework and regional strategy for the region. Ad Hoc or thematic meetings are also organised during field trips or when needed. Sharing of information is very effective. The cooperation with the ICRC Delegation in Algeria was very much reinforced due to the “specific” situation of Algerian RC. Both offices have been discussing a common Movement strategy and approaches to be adopted. ICRC Cooperation Delegate was invited and involved in the planning sessions in order to harmonize our support to the NS and offer to the host society a coherent and coordinated Movement approach. The Regional office based in Tunis maintains also regular contacts with partner national societies interested in supporting the region. In

October, the desk officer from the French RC visited the office and modalities for future cooperation were discussed. Desk Officer from the Swiss RC paid also the visit to Regional office in order to get a briefing and discuss future plans in the region (mainly Algeria).

**Regional cooperation between North African Red Crescent Societies is effective and is reflected through joint projects and activities on shared concerns (HIV-AIDS, Road Safety).**

The Regional office continues to encourage National Societies to take the lead on selected regional themes, to increase neighbouring cooperation and relations. A strong potential exists. To foster this cooperation, the Federation office is facilitating regional dialogue and plays a linker role within the region. Various regional projects are proposed, agreed on the principles but implementation gets postponed regularly.

Tunisian RC and Libyan RC are envisaging regional projects on HIV/AIDS, Road Safety and migrants. The difficult relations between Algeria and Morocco is not providing good ground for cooperation although a Disaster Management monitoring project to be implemented on the Algerian-Moroccan border is under discussion.

Algerian and Moroccan RC are also considering common cross boarder projects on HIV-AIDS and migrants. The first step was the celebration of the World AIDS Day on the border. The Regional office supports actively these initiatives and is committed to provide all necessary support (technical, human or financial).

**New partnerships are developed by the national societies and funding for selected projects are secured**

The representation role of the Federation involves a lot of interaction with ministries and other bodies and agencies including UN and/or NGOs. Visits and meetings were conducted jointly with leaders from the National Society. At the regional level, these visits were an opportunity to explain the Federation role and mandate and to look for areas of cooperation between the institutions.

At the North Africa level, contacts were made with EU Delegation (Morocco, Cairo), UN agencies (UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF/UNAIDS), the Mediterranean Centre for the reduction of vulnerabilities/WHO regional office based in Tunis, African Bank of Development but also with several embassies (Swiss, Italy, France, Japan, Spain, Great Britain).

The launch of the World Disaster Report organized by the regional office jointly with Ericsson in Tunis at the Information Summit was an important platform to represent the RC/RC Movement as well as to network with other key players present in the Summit.

A more strategic approach needs to be further explored particularly with the view of developing a consistent longer-term strategic approach.

Contacts with the Private Sector (DHL, Coca Cola, Nestlé, British Gas, Ericsson, Microsoft) were initiated. Follow up will be made in 2006.

**Status Agreement in Tunisia:**

The Tunisian authorities have not granted yet the long-awaited status agreement to the Regional office. This lack of recognition has a negative impact on the appreciation of the Federation office in the region and poses as well practical constraints in the daily office management (legal status for the locally employed staff, custom clearance, procurement issues, technical office equipment including vehicles, rental agreements, etc.) Several meetings were held with various ministries and services in charge. Special visits of the Federation Secretary General on the issue was organized in 2002, 2003, 2004 and a follow-up visit of the Head of the MENA Department.

It is difficult to envisage the reinforcement of the structure in Tunis without being officially recognized by the hosting country. This is a real constraint that limits the potential of the Regional office for operational matters.

**Other**

**MENA Conference Preparatory Meeting** (support to Moroccan RC for the organization of the Conference): The regional office was very active to support MRCS in the preparation of the MENA Conference. As this Regional Conference is not a "statutory" Conference its organization and costs is at the charge of the host NS only.

Considering the limited resources of the NS (both financial and in term of human resources) the regional office concentrated its support to MRCS on the documentation of the Conference as well as on the local fundraising, the contacts with the local administrations, the organizational and logistic arrangements.

**General Assembly, International Conference** (support to the NS Governance): The regional office supported the NS Governance in the preparation of the General Assembly and International Conference and ensured an adequate representation of the North Africa Youth Representatives (4 youth from Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco)

**MENA Strategic Framework 2006-2009:** The regional office contributed to the development of a four year strategic framework for the region

**PACT Coordination Meeting** (Dakar – February 2005, Tunis September 2005): The role of PACT was defined as follows:

- to provide support to the African NSs as regards to the implementation of the Algiers Plan of Action (APA)
- to monitor the APA
- to establish links with partners
- to provide feedback to NS and Steering Committee
- to identify technical gaps
- to play a strong advocacy role, selling APA to stakeholders, assisting NS to include APA in their National Plans
- to play an advisory role

The regional office is supporting the North Africa representative of PACT (Libyan RC), creating a framework to enable PACT members to do their job in the best possible conditions, and make sure that the necessary resources (human, financial, etc.) are available to them. In the planning meeting, the regional office reminded the NS commitments in Algiers supporting them in the alignment versus their own planning.

The first meeting of the Pan African Coordination Team (PACT) took place in Dakar, Senegal from 3 to 4 February 2005 and a second meeting was organized in Tunis in early September 2005. This last meeting was linked to the Federation of the Future working group.

***The financial report is attached below. Please click [here](#) to return to the title page and contact information***

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**
**NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES**

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/01-2005/9998
Appeal	M05AA082
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	180'001	675'000	80'000	265'001	80'000	1'280'000
B. Opening Balance	46'188	271'854	1'118	360	6'861	326'382
<b>Income</b>						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	31'711	-2'250				29'461
British Red Cross	25'839	52'671	36'522	15'901	26'087	157'020
Finnish Red Cross	54'180	23'220	15'480	15'480	7'740	116'100
Italy - Private Donors	4'445					4'445
Swedish Red Cross	2'779	2'493				5'272
Swiss Government		125'185				125'185
C1. Cash contributions	118'954	201'320	52'002	31'381	33'827	437'484
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Swiss Government		135'000				135'000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		135'000				135'000
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Swedish Red Cross	61'312					61'312
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	61'312					61'312
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	180'266	336'320	52'002	31'381	33'827	633'796
D. Total Funding = B + C	226'454	608'174	53'120	31'741	40'688	960'178

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	46'188	271'854	1'118	360	6'861	326'382
C. Income	180'266	336'320	52'002	31'381	33'827	633'796
E. Expenditure	-221'486	-341'436	-45'825	-32'544	-39'802	-681'093
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	4'969	266'738	7'295	-803	886	279'085

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2005/01-2005/9998
Appeal	M05AA082
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		180'001	675'000	80'000	265'001	80'000	1'280'000	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Clothing & textiles		42'750					42'750	-42'750
Medical & First Aid		10'401					10'401	-10'401
Teaching Materials			33'216				33'216	-33'216
<b>Total Supplies</b>		53'151	33'216				86'367	-86'367
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles			13'591				13'591	-13'591
Computers & Telecom				66			66	-66
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>			13'591	66			13'657	-13'657
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring		18'562					18'562	-18'562
Transport & Vehicle Costs	13'740		6'028				6'028	7'712
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	13'740	18'562	6'028				24'590	-10'850
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	60'000		38'602				38'602	21'398
Delegate Benefits	57'420		18'424				18'424	38'996
National Staff	8'400	38	11'667				11'705	-3'305
National Society Staff		755	1'905	440	599	241	3'941	-3'941
Consultants			651				651	-651
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	125'820	793	71'248	440	599	241	73'322	52'498
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	831'680	49'293	181'116	6'743	-70	4'458	241'541	590'140
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	831'680	49'293	181'116	6'743	-70	4'458	241'541	590'140
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	67'020	5'690	23'958	6'158	14'652	7'626	58'083	8'937
Information & Public Relation	93'839	12'966	52'294	32'016	10'671	26'086	134'032	-40'193
Office Costs	40'114	209	10'518	635			11'362	28'752
Communications	22'187	6'575	5'086	374			12'036	10'151
Financial Charges	2'400	-2'785	-34'702	-4'221	-560	-1'196	-43'464	45'864
Other General Expenses		1					1	-1
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	225'560	22'657	57'153	34'963	24'763	32'515	172'051	53'509
<b>Federation Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		69'570					69'570	-69'570
<b>Total Federation Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		69'570					69'570	-69'570
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	83'200	13'009	22'193	2'979	2'115	2'587	42'884	40'316
<b>Total Program Support</b>	83'200	13'009	22'193	2'979	2'115	2'587	42'884	40'316
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		-5'549	-43'109	634	5'137		-42'888	42'888
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		-5'549	-43'109	634	5'137		-42'888	42'888
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	1'280'000	221'486	341'436	45'825	32'544	39'802	681'093	598'907
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		-41'485	333'564	34'175	232'456	40'198	598'907	