

Appeal 2006-2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

NORTH AFRICA

Appeal no. MAA82001

Appeal total: CHF 3,051,000 [<click here for budget summary>](#)

Secretariat 2+2 support strategy: [<click here>](#)

For more on North Africa (including national society profiles): [<click here>](#)

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 183 countries. For more information: <http://www.ifrc.org>

Secretariat Programmes	2006 budget (CHF)	2007 budget (CHF)	2006-2007 Total (CHF)
Health and care	160,000	221,000	790,000
Disaster management	718,000	1,047,000	874,000
Humanitarian values	99,000	139,000	238,000
Organisational development	136,000	371,000	1,753,000
Coordination & cooperation	57,000	103,000	270,000
Total	1,170,000	1,881,000	3,051,000

Regional context

The North Africa region comprises five national societies: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. While part of the Africa continent, these five North African countries have several common features that contribute towards their distinct identity. The common language is Arabic, Islam is the prevalent religion, and they have close ties not only to Europe but also to the Middle East. Due to their history, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia have French as their second language, whereas Libya and Egypt are more Anglophone. The five countries occupy an area of 5.8 million sq.km with a total population of almost 145 million about 68 million of whom live in Egypt, followed by Algeria (32 million), Morocco (30 million), Tunisia (10 million) and Libya (5.5 million).

As regards to the socio-economic situation in North Africa

Table 1/ Human Development Index Indicators for North Africa Region (UNDP Human Development Report 2004)

Country	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (%)	GDP per capita PPP USD	GDP per capita PPP USD minus rank HDI	Life expectancy index
Morocco	124 (0.631)	69,7	50,7	4,004	-16	0.75
Algeria	103 (0.722)	71.1	69.8	6,107	-20	0.77
Tunisia	89 (0.753)	73.3	74.3	7,161	-20	0.80
Libya	58 (0.799)	73.6	81.7		9	0.81
Egypt	119 (0.659)	69.8	55.6	3,950	-10	0.75
Best performer in Arab states (Qatar)	40 (0.849)	72.8	89.2	19,844	-13	0.80
Worst performer in Arab states (Yemen)	151 (0.489)	60.6	49	889	15	0.59

Regional environment

The enlargement of the EU to the east has important consequences for Mediterranean countries. The new members of the EU should benefit from an influx of foreign direct investment, which will allow them to become more serious competitors in the sub-region. Those North African countries with textile industries have also seen the end of the Agreement on Textile and Clothing (ATC) on January 1, 2005, which has left them open to competition from other producing countries, notably those of the east.

The war in Iraq, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the war in Sudan and the geopolitical uncertainty caused by terrorism, have hit tourism in the Arab region, especially in North Africa.

North African countries have also been affected politically by the stagnation of the Maghreb Arab Union (UMA). Slow integration could potentially affect regional growth.

As for Africa in general, it has seen the adoption of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Reinforcing the Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), NEPAD recognizes the need to support accelerated development in Africa.

North Africa has made significant progress in education and training. Four out of five countries in the sub-region now have primary school enrolment rates above 90%.

Table 3: Enrolment in primary schools

Period	1990	2000
Algeria	94%	98%
Egypt	75%	93%
Libya	96%	99%
Morocco	52%	79%
Tunisia	94%	98%

Education has helped social advancement and individual development to compete in a global, knowledge-based economy. But high unemployment among the educated and the young questions the pertinence of current education-training-employment strategies.

North Africa has always experienced population migration. With the exception of Libya, all countries have job shortages. In addition, these countries are increasingly becoming points of transit, Morocco in particular, for immigrants from Western Sahara on their way to Eastern Europe. The Red Crescent Societies, because of their underlying principles, are dealing with migration from the point of view of solidarity: their actions are intended to

ease the suffering of migrants as well as find long-lasting solutions to problems. A solidarity-based common approach to the hosting of migrants requires consultation among all national societies concerned.

National environments

Among the decisive events of the past years, Algeria saw some improvement in its security situation. However, it suffered two natural catastrophes, the floods of November 2001 and the earthquake at Boumerdes in 2003, which left more than 2000 dead. Morocco suffered various floods in 2002 and 2003 as well as the earthquake of Al Hoceima, which left hundreds dead and thousand homeless. Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco suffered terrorist attacks in 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005.

During the period 2000-2005, Egypt and Tunisia showed a relative decline in economic growth while the other three countries recorded an increase, with strong growth for Morocco. However, it is important to note that these growth rates remain at a level far below required to significantly reduce poverty.

Period	1995-1999	2000-2004
Algeria	3.42	4.26
Egypt	5.12	3.22
Libya	1.52	2.28
Morocco	2.04	4.26
Tunisia	5.52	4.54
North Africa sub-region	3.85	4.12

Table 2: Economic growth (%) in North Africa for 1995-1999 and 2000-2004 (Economic and social conditions in North Africa- ECA-NA / National data and estimates of Economic Intelligence Unit; SRO-NA estimates)

North African economies are facing external constraints in terms of their development. The oil-producing countries are vulnerable on their terms of trade while the oil-importing countries are vulnerable to oil price rises. The national

societies have a relatively strong infrastructure and are well established and represented through their extensive branch network. Their main functions are in the fields of health, first aid, social services and disaster relief. North African national societies work in accordance with the Federation's strategic commitment of "improving the life of vulnerable people". In relation to this, they are reviewing their priorities, developing responsive and focused programmes, particularly in disaster management and health. The priorities of the Red Crescent in North Africa also reflect an analysis of regional vulnerabilities. Most of the RC societies are well recognized in their auxiliary role, have developed good relations with their Government and are considered as active and reliable partners of the Ministry of Health, Education, Civil Defence and local authorities. Among the challenges are a need for clarification of the role of governance and management, the absence of strategic plans for the societies, some highly centralized decision-making structures, the limited capacity of national headquarters, and an insufficient RCRC knowledge in the branches.

Federation Secretariat support to North Africa

In line with the Federation role of "serving leader" to the national societies, the regional office for North Africa, based in Tunis, has been focusing on facilitating the development process of the five national societies by building their capacities, and providing technical support to the core programmes.

Reduced vulnerability and enhanced human dignity, by mobilising the Federation's global and local network:

On the basis of the Federation's vision, the regional office will continue to provide assistance based on priorities identified by the national societies. At the regional level, it will be done through knowledge sharing, best practice and networking and at the country level through tailored services, thus ensuring both approaches are complementary. The regional office is also fostering a dialogue with and among the national societies in the region as well as with any bi-laterals in North Africa. This will maximise the RCRC Movement efforts, through effective participation, planning and coordination. Forging new partnerships within and outside the RCRC Movement to mobilize necessary resources and to effectively advocate on behalf of the vulnerable will remain key for achieving objectives.

This regional approach has been discussed since the first consultation and planning meeting organized by the regional office in 2002 with the Presidents and Secretaries General from North Africa. It has been since regularly reviewed at the North Africa Leaders Meeting held every year.

The regional office will continue in 2006 and 2007 to assist the national societies to build their capacities in an integrated way, focusing on disaster management, health and organizational development.

More specifically, the Federation assistance will focus on:

- a. Promotion of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values by encouraging national societies to advocate about these principles both internally and externally, and to engage in influencing behaviour in the community
- b. Support to the national societies in strengthening and updating their national disaster management strategies and programmes
- c. Supporting health programmes (community based health, HIV/AIDS, psycho-social support programmes, and social welfare), enabling national societies to address the communities health issues and deliver adequate services to those in needs.
- d. Improving the technical knowledge of staff and volunteers in disaster management, health and to help NS to assess their needs and capacities, organizing training in relevant areas, such as governance, leadership, management and resource development.
- e. Supporting and strengthening co-operation between North African national societies, the Federation secretariat, the sister national societies, as well as with external partners (Governments, international agencies, corporate sector) in the national, regional and international context.

This plan of action fits into the Middle East and North Africa Strategic Framework (2006-2009) adopted at the end of 2005. The plan is based on a programme review, evaluation and analysis of achievements and challenges facing the national societies. The regional strategic framework for 2006-2009 comprises four parts:

- ⇒ Part I presents the MENA regional context
- ⇒ Part II summarizes the NS capacities and services
- ⇒ Part III highlights the NS priorities and directions 2006-2009
- ⇒ Part IV presents the sectoral support strategies

The strategic framework is not a blueprint for change. It outlines how the change strategy of the secretariat can facilitate the implementation of NS priorities in a way that promotes the goals of Strategy 2010 within the MENA context. The framework is intended to provide a point of reference for NS operational and capacity building. It also provides a basis on which sector-specific and country focused strategies and plans can be developed by NS and their partners.

Federation support to national societies

Health and care [<click here>](#)

In line with Strategy 2010 and the priorities outlined in the regional conferences (MENA, Pan-African), the regional office will support in 2006-2007 preventive HIV/AIDS activities and community-based health (first aid, emergency/relief health, and psychological support) integrated with disaster preparedness. This will include strengthening the societies' capacity to address community health problems through their volunteer network in coordination with authorities and other health partners.

Several North African NS are involved in community development in the form of literacy programmes, and vocational training for adults, especially women (Morocco, Algeria, and Egypt). In these countries this activity responds to a real vulnerability. These social welfare programmes often includes a component of health education, first aid and disaster preparedness. The societies are interested to invest in their staff and volunteers through adequate training, to optimize the use of existing structures, to expand these programmes to reach better the vulnerable and address the needs of the communities, involving them in the planning and implementation.

Disaster management [<click here>](#)

The Federation continues to support North African national societies focusing on the development of a regional integrated disaster management programme aimed at adapting current disaster response and preparedness strategies to future challenges. In particular, the present focus on logistic and relief response, which is appropriate for large national disasters, would be complemented by a strategy addressing smaller disasters, in which local Red Crescent structures and capacities can be used. Results and recommendations of the NS study on risks, vulnerabilities and capacities carried out in North Africa during 2004-2005 will be taken into account. Identification of and intervention in areas of greatest humanitarian needs in the region continue to be the driving force behind NS disaster management strategies. This is based on a holistic approach encompassing disaster prevention, preparedness, response and rehabilitation. It is expected that the NS community-based disaster reduction projects are reinforced actively involving communities at risk and that social aspects related to disasters (first aid, psychological support, and educational programme) are integrated.

Organizational development

The focus of the regional organisational development and capacity building programme is on supporting national societies to achieve their mandate of assisting vulnerable people. All components of the Movement are responsible to work together in a common and comprehensive approach to support the development of national societies. This common approach is grounded in existing policy, especially the Development Policy, Cooperation for Development Policy, Strategy 2010 and the Strategy for the Movement. The OD plan for 2006-2007 addresses NS development at four levels: leadership issues (legal basis, governance, management, integrity, structures, and partnerships), local issues (branch development, volunteers, and communities), service delivery (capacity building in the core programmes: health, disaster management, principles and values, and advocacy), and finance (financial management, and resources mobilisation). The approach aims to provide national societies an opportunity to strengthen organizational levels – from branches to headquarters and the board – and help staff develop skills to make national societies more effective and accountable in a world of complex, constant changes. The focus aims to improve branch capabilities and the interaction of volunteers, staff and members with their communities.

Humanitarian values [<click here>](#)

Tensions and recourse to violence have often affected communities in North Africa. The need for promoting humanitarian values is self-evident in the context of violence, terrorism, ethnic tensions, xenophobia and racism, marginalization of sick, disabled people coupled with the socio-economic decline experienced by many. Dissemination of these values across the spectrum of Red Crescent work can influence behaviour at the community level and contribute to building healthy civil societies. The two-year plan will focus on supporting national societies to develop programmes to increase the understanding of the Fundamental Principles within their organizations as well as externally, raising awareness of the public and corporate sector and influencing behaviour in the community. Action in this area will be co-ordinated with ICRC.

Implementation and management

Regional coordination is based on the third strategic direction of the Strategy 2010 “*to work together effectively through programme coordination, long term partnership and funding as well as more active advocacy*”. Hence, the regional office plan is to actively support regional exchange, cooperation and networking. All these components are integrated in the approach developed for programmes in the four core areas. The main focus is to strengthen cooperation and coordination processes with ICRC and partner national societies, optimizing joint support to NS. The national societies, which already have good relations and contacts, are developing, with the assistance of the Federation, a more structured and strategic dialogue with their respective ministries on the basis of concrete programme delivery. As a consequence, NS are increasingly redefining their role within the civil society. This repositioning creates opportunities to explore new cooperation models. Many societies have over the past two years formalized agreements with international organizations. The regional office will continue to develop its contacts with regional development institutions, development banks, donor missions, EU and UN agencies and NGOs to investigate potential for cooperation and partnership. On the basis of recent successful approaches, it will also encourage direct contact with the national societies to increase and build partnerships with the corporate sector.

North African societies are active in marking different RC/RC events (World RCRC Day, First Aid Day, TB Day, Blood Donation Day, Road Safety weeks, and World Aids Day). The regional office will continue in 2006-2007 to reinforce information and communication capacities of the NS, to develop communication strategies, to work better on the Red Crescent image, and to raise the visibility on RC activities. Together with ICRC and other partners including the corporate sector, the regional office plans to develop an advocacy strategy. It will also help position the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, via tools, material, thematic days, networks, international forum, and conferences relevant to the Federation Global Agenda and Framework for Action. The regional office is involved with the preparation of the MENA Conference to be held in Agadir in 2006, and a regional forum for prioritisation and formulation.

While North African national societies have long benefited from training in international humanitarian law provided by the ICRC regional delegation for Maghreb, there is a need to complement this with an approach focusing on local behaviour changes through advocacy. Since 2003 a series of regional and country workshops have taken place in Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria generating local actions in the communities. The regional office will continue to organize these interactive workshops in collaboration with the secretariat’s principles and values department and link them to the development of specific campaigns (ie HIV/AIDS, and stigmatization). While the five North African NS have recognized HIV/AIDS as a priority (two of them have received a grant from the Global Fund),

advocacy and prevention in this area remains problematic. While western societies may have been able to use international material by simply translating or subtitling them, Arab society, and North Africa in particular, has not been able to broadcast these messages, which are judged as obscene or daring with regards to a Muslim culture and an Arabian tradition. To link advocacy with the health/youth activity on HIV/AIDS, the regional office proposes the development of culturally-appropriate messages on HIV/AIDS and peer education. In North Africa, migrants are becoming a real issue. Work against racism, xenophobia, action against violence and discrimination needs to be strengthened, targeting the communities exposed.

The regional office has established, in collaboration with the national societies, a list of priority areas in disaster management. One of these is the development of national intervention teams (NITs) to implement and support response in the event of emergencies. Part of this process is fitting the NITs within the larger international disaster response mechanism of the International Federation. The NITs need to be aligned with existing tools (ie FACT, ERU DREF, etc) as well as the Code of Conduct and the Sphere standards, so that they are effective. At the same time, the Moroccan and Algerian Red Crescent Societies (who already have NITs) are in dialogue with their governments to revise (and by extension, formalise) their roles in the governments' disaster plans. While the process has not yet been completed, due to other national events, it should be finalised in the near future. At the same time, the national societies are being supported to take steps towards revising their internal regulations, including the status of volunteers, to allow for a more efficient human resource management.

Consequently, as in the past (ie in Morocco after the 2004 earthquake in Al Hoceima) any support to national societies in disaster response will be carried out using the existing human resource capacity in the region, including representatives of partner NS, where possible. Additional resources will be mobilised from other national societies (be it from the Mediterranean, ie Spanish and French RC especially), or from the secretariat. Where possible, resources from the Central and West Africa could be co-opted, as well as from the Middle East and Gulf.

The main challenge that can be envisaged in supporting national societies is the lack of (or insufficient) pre-positioned stocks in strategic areas, to enable the NS to implement a speedy response to emergencies/disasters. Nonetheless, the use of DREF to address this shortcoming will continue, while attempts are made to solve this problem.

The national societies, with the exception of Libya, are working in close coordination with the government to clarify their roles in the national disaster plans, and discuss possible support that could be provided in the event of a disaster. In the case of Morocco and Algeria, the response to appeals demonstrated the 'mobilisation capacity' of both national societies. Egypt has also made steady improvements in showing its potential to add value to and complement the response to emergencies, again due to its actions in recent emergencies.

The regional office provides secretariat support to the members of the Federation governance by ensuring that communications are complete and timely. Guidance and information is provided as required. North African Leaders Meetings are organized by the regional office on a yearly basis, providing space to review priorities and plans, as well as an opportunity to report or update on new processes in the region and globally (Federation of the Future).

Efficient and timely support is provided to North African national societies on the basis of approved regional strategies and country plans. The focus will be on the development of NS capacity building plans to improve the management, accountability of programmes supported by the Federation. The efficiency and effectiveness of Federation work correlates with the willingness and capacity to promote open cooperation based on shared goals, national society priorities, and the ability to work together using existing resources and structures. Expertise, potentials and resources are in the region. The regional office will continue in 2006-2007 to map, analyze and share among the national societies, thus allowing them to call upon inter-regional expertise whenever needed.

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This appeal seeks to fund programmes to be implemented in 2006 and 2007. These programmes are aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity":

Global Agenda Goals

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

The International Federation's is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 183 countries. Our aim is to build safer communities, able to prevent and respond to human suffering in times of crises and distress, and where people work together to promote hope, dignity and equity. We work to support vulnerable communities through neutral, impartial, independent humanitarian action, in accordance with our Fundamental Principles and in line with the Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, and the SPHERE Project.

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no:

MAA82001

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	0	204,930	0	0	0	0	204,930
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & First Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching Materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Supplies & Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	204,930	0	0	0	0	204,930
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & Telecom	0	3,124	0	0	0	0	3,123
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LAND, VEHICLES & EQUIPMEN	0	3,124	0	0	0	0	3,123
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicles cost	0	47,166	0	0	0	0	47,166
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	47,166	0	0	0	0	47,166
International Staff	0	290,000	0	0	0	0	290,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	30,000	19,000	0	20,000	0	0	69,000
National staff	1,890	32,388	5,544	6,098	0	0	45,919
National Society Staff	14,400	0	0	0	0	0	14,400
Consultants	0	50,600	0	0	0	0	50,600
PERSONNEL	46,290	391,988	5,544	26,098	0	0	469,919
Workshops & Training	192,000	829,912	60,000	397,430	0	0	1,479,342
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	192,000	829,912	60,000	397,430	0	0	1,479,342
Travel & related expenses	16,900	64,920	17,200	16,262	10,600	0	125,881
Information & Public Rela	81,650	46,000	123,300	15,000	125,975	0	391,924
Office Running Costs	9,710	28,274	8,019	12,507	9,259	0	67,769
Communication Costs	7,800	26,250	7,500	6,100	0	0	47,650
Professional Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other General Expenses	600	2,560	1,200	1,350	960	0	6,670
GENERAL EXPENDITURE	116,660	168,004	157,219	51,219	146,794	0	639,895
Asset Depreciation	1,684	5,053	0	0	1,684	0	8,422
DEPRECIATION	1,684	5,053	0	0	1,684	0	8,422
Contributions & Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTRIBUTIONS & TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme Support	24,793	114,718	15,486	33,004	10,322	0	198,322
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	24,793	114,718	15,486	33,004	10,322	0	198,322
TOTAL BUDGET:	381,427	1,764,895	238,249	507,751	158,800	0	3,051,122