

Appeal 2001-2002

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Sub Regional Office for North Africa (Appeal 01.71/2001)

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1. Institutional and Resource Development	168,539
2. Disaster Preparedness	202,247
3. Health and Care	393,258
4. Humanitarian Values	112,360
5. Co-ordination and Management	226,992
Total	1,103,397

Introduction

Regional Context

The North Africa region comprises five National Societies: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. Until January 2000, when a decision was taken to open a Federation representation for North Africa in Tunis, the region was not covered by a Federation delegation, nor was there consistent co-operation with them, despite the disaster prone nature of the region.

While part of the African continent, these five North African countries have several common features that contribute towards their distinct identity. They all speak Arabic, Islam is the prevalent religion and they have close ties not only to Europe but also to the Middle East. Due to their colonial past, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia have French as their second language, whereas Libya and Egypt are more anglophone. The five countries have a total population of almost 130 million, about half of which live in Egypt (60 mio), followed by Algeria (29 mio), Morocco (26 mio), Tunisia (8,7 mio) and Libya (4,8 mio).

As regards the socio-economic situation in North Africa, the countries rank between 64 to 125 (medium) on the UNDP human development index. Statistics indicate that Algeria, Tunisia and Libya are in a somewhat

better position on the human development scale than Egypt and Morocco. This is reflected in the data on GDP per capita, as well as in female literacy rates. According to UNICEF's "The State of the World's Children", 1999, the mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) in children under 5 years - based on 1997 information - are also significantly higher in Egypt (73) and Morocco (72) than in Algeria (39), Tunisia (33) and Libya (25).

The political situation in North Africa has evolved recently on many fronts. Algeria, which has experienced long years of violence and internal disturbance seems to have embarked on a more stable course after the presidential elections, in Morocco the succession to the throne may open new development opportunities, and the lifting of sanctions and the re-establishment of air traffic with Libya will no doubt contribute to increased contacts and co-operation

North Africa is regularly visited by natural disasters, especially earthquakes, floods and droughts. The region is furthermore affected by disasters related to war and internal conflict, to technical disasters and mass accidents like fires and road accidents, and to a varying degree to a decline of socio-economic conditions and to health related hazards on community level.

The most destructive natural disasters in the nineties were the earthquake of 1994 in Algeria and the floods of 1994 and 1995 in Egypt and Morocco. Earthquakes will continue to be a threat as the North African countries are located on an earthquake fault line, and the alteration of droughts and floods seem to be part of a climatic pattern. A considerable section of the population in parts of North Africa are also vulnerable to local health hazards, as can be seen from the statistics above. A special humanitarian challenge at this time is Algeria, where large numbers of people have suffered violence, and as a result continue to be in a precarious situation.

National Society Priorities

The National Societies in the North Africa region have a relatively strong infrastructure. Their main functions are in the fields of health, first aid, social services and disaster relief. The Societies have identified as their two main priorities for the coming years (i) the strengthening of their disaster preparedness capacity and (ii) institutional development, including training of human resources.

Priority Programmes for Federation Regional Assistance

Disaster Preparedness

The Federation will offer medium term technical support to the North African National Societies by assisting them in developing a regional integrated disaster preparedness programme aimed at adapting their current disaster preparedness strategies to the challenges of the future. In particular, the present focus on logistics 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 Federation study on risks, vulnerabilities and capacities in the region, carried out in 1995-96, will be taken into account.

Health education and services

All five National Societies in the North Africa region are extensively involved in first aid services. The Federation intends to organise annual first aid workshops in a three year time frame in order to upgrade the technical knowledge of first aid and relief workers of the National Societies and to provide training materials and equipment, such as first aid kits.

The Federation will also support the involvement of National Societies in the African Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Health Initiative (ARCHI), in order to strengthen the Societies' organisational and technical capacities to address community health problems through their volunteer network on district and local levels, working in close co-ordination with government authorities and other health partners.

Promotion of humanitarian values

Tensions and recourse to violence have often dramatically affected the people of North Africa. It is therefore very appropriate that the Red Crescent Societies of the region should promote humanitarian values and

respect for the human being. The Federation will support National Societies in their efforts to develop programmes which aim at increasing the understanding of the Fundamental Principles internally in their organisations as well as externally, raising the awareness of the public and private authorities and influencing behaviour in the community. Action in this area will be closely co-ordinated with the ICRC.

Institutional and Resource Development

Supporting National Societies in their institutional and resource development efforts is one of Federation priorities for assistance to Societies in North Africa. This support will consist of collection of basic data concerning these Societies and their role in their respective countries, assisting them in carrying out a self-assessment about their capacities and needs, and helping them to plan for their institutional and resource development. Related training will be organised in areas such as governance and management, human and financial resources development, and local capacity building.

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1. Institutional and Resource Development

Background and Progress to Date

Supporting National Societies in their institutional and resource development efforts is one of the Federation's strategic priorities in North Africa. The North African Red Crescent Societies have recognised that as national organisations they have the potential to be more effective and to develop and expand their activities further. For this reason, they have requested support from the Federation in order to upgrade their capacity by modernising their organisations and strengthening their human and financial resource bases.

Due to little systematic co-operation with the North African Red Crescent Societies in the past, exact data concerning them is relatively scarce. Various sister Societies have, over the years, supported individual Societies on a project basis, mainly in the areas of health and social services, but no institutional or resource development programme has been implemented to date. The ICRC Regional Delegation for Maghreb, based in Tunis for over a decade, provides support to these Societies in accordance with its mandate and has welcomed the Federation capacity building initiative.

One of the first tasks of the Federation Representative has been to become familiar with the Societies, to build working relations with them and to collect basic information about their activities and priorities for assistance. The ID/RD programme began implementation during the second half of 2000. The initial phase will consist of the following: gathering of basic data about National Societies, facilitation of self-assessment workshops in three Societies, performing surveys of needs and priorities in relation to human and financial resource development, and starting a pilot programme on financial resource development in one Society.

Recognising that National Society capacity building requires time and cultural sensitivity and that it can only succeed if the Society concerned is in control of the process, the role of the Federation and external partners will be to provide guidance and support. Recent Federation capacity building tools and guidelines will be introduced and used during the project and as required adapted to the specific cultural context. The ID/RD programme will also be fully integrated with other Federation support to the region, namely disaster preparedness, first aid and the ARCHI health initiative

Goal The Institutional and Resource Development (ID/RD) programme aims at building the capacities of the North African National Societies in line with the characteristics of a well-functioning Society by developing and modernising their organisational structures and by strengthening their human and financial resources. This will enable the Societies to act more effectively as auxiliaries to their public authorities and to better identify and address the needs of the vulnerable. It will also improve the sustainability of their service programmes by decreasing dependency on external resources.

Objectives and Activities Planned

Objective 1 To compile basic data on five North African Red Crescent Societies and countries, including organisation, resources, key service programmes and socio-economic data on needs to be addressed by the end of 2001.

The activities to achieve objective 1 are:

- Self-assessments of National Societies concerning their capacities and development needs. This will start in 2000, and will be completed in 2001. The assessments will be carried out using Federation self assessment tools, involving a cross-section of the National Society: headquarters and branches, governance and management, staff and volunteers, men and women, youth and adults. It is proposed to

start with the Moroccan, Tunisian and Egyptian Red Crescent Societies, which are part of Federation governance.

- Country profiles will be drawn up by local/regional research institutes with socio-economic data. A standard content will be defined in function of relevance to Red Crescent activities.
- Cross-matching of National Society capacities with socio-economic data to arrive at conclusions and recommendations.

Objective 2 To assist each National Society in producing goals, strategies and action plans for its institutional and resource development as well as for its service programmes based on the above data by the end of 2002.

The activities to achieve objective 2 are:

- Follow-up workshops on self-assessments will take place in all National Societies to ensure use of the data and assessment results for strategic planning.
- Technical advice on planning will be provided.

Objective 3 To start a financial resource development programme in the region with pilot projects in two National Societies by the end of 2001 and in a third National Society by the end of 2002.

The activities to achieve objective 3 are:

- A regional workshop on financial resource development will be organised for the purpose of introducing the concept and tools and mapping funding needs and practices in each National Society.
- Tailor made pilot projects will be set up in three National Societies, based on an analysis of needs and local opportunities and monitored closely by technical expert. The Algerian Red Crescent has requested to start this activity.

Objective 4 To organise leadership training at regional level and to pilot a human resource development programme in one National Society by the end of 2001 and in two additional National Societies by the end of 2002.

The activities to achieve objective 4 are:

- Leadership training will be proposed for francophone Societies (Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria) together with the ICRC. This is a regionally adapted version of former HDI courses targeted for new National Society leaders and giving an overview of the Movement's strategies and priorities. A similar course for anglophone Societies is planned together with the Amman Regional Delegation.
- A workshop on governance and management will be organised. The concept of separation of these roles will be introduced and debated by senior members of the Societies and the Federation in support of change management in Societies.
- Pilot projects in three National Societies will be run with the purpose of improving recruitment, management and retention of volunteers and staff to ensure high quality service delivery.

Objective 5 To help National Societies build capacities at branch level by strengthening branch infrastructure and training of volunteers and staff in all five Societies by the end of 2002.

The activities to achieve objective 5 are:

- To design training modules for branches intended to motivate and train volunteers at branch level in knowledge of the Movement and programme priorities in order to strengthen branch performance. Federation branch development tools will be used. This activity will be carried out in co-operation with the ICRC.

Expected Results

Expected results of objective 1 (basic data):

- Basic data on five North African National Societies and countries will be available by the end of 2001. Each Society will have carried out a self-assessment of its capacities. Cross-matching of the two will have produced a basis for future planning.

Expected results of objective 2 (goals and strategies):

- Based on an assessment of its own capacities and data concerning needs in the country, each Society will have revised/defined its goals, strategies and action plans for institutional and resource development as well as for its service programmes by the end of 2002. More effective structures and procedures will be under development.

Expected results of objective 3 (financial resource development):

- Increased awareness of the role of financial resource development (FRD) in the National Societies' overall strategy. FRD structures will be in place and pilot projects running in three National Societies by the end of 2002. More diversified methods of fund-raising will be used and the financial resource base will have begun to diversify and expand.

Expected results of objective 4 (human resource development):

- By the end of 2001 new leaders of National Societies will have an increased understanding of the RC/RC Movement and their role, as well as their role in governing and managing their own Society. New methods of volunteer and staff management are being introduced in three National Societies by the end of 2002.

Expected results of objective 5 (branch development):

- Increased understanding of the Movement by local volunteers and improved use of programme planning tools (VCA). Better services will be provided by the branches to vulnerable groups.

Indicators

Basic data: Accurate data on organisation, resources and performance of the five North African National Societies exists. There is a good level of participation in self-assessments of each Society. Relevant socio-economic data has been obtained and comparative analysis made.

Goals & strategies: Basic data and results of National Society and socio-economic analysis are effectively used by all National Societies in their planning. Goals and strategies will have been revisited in light of results.

Financial resource development: Three National Societies will have started pilot projects and set up a structure in charge of fund-raising and resource development. The number of local sources of income will have increased and new initiatives are underway.

Human resource development: Leadership course for three francophone National Societies will have been organised together with the ICRC during first half of 2001. The quality of participants correspond to the

selection criteria. A governance and management workshop for leaders of five National Societies will have been organised by the end of 2001. There is a better understanding of respective roles by National Society leaders. New methods of volunteer and staff management are applied in three National Societies and increased clarity of roles will have been defined, volunteers will be better supported and will perform more effectively.

Branch development: Available tools and materials will be used in programme planning and service delivery. More requests and feed back will be exchanged with the branches which will enjoy increased communication with the headquarters.

Critical assumptions

- North African National Societies are prepared to seek Federation support to build their capacities in terms of developing their organisation and their human and financial resources.
- National Societies are committed to drive the change process.
- The Federation is able to mobilise adequate commitment and resources from Participating National Societies (PNS) towards the programme.
- The Federation is able to mobilise adequate resources to ensure programme monitoring by its regional office.
- The Secretariat ID/RD department has the capacity to assist in programme activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Monitoring of this programme will be carried out in the following ways:

- The Federation Representative for North Africa will co-ordinate the programme in close co-operation with the National Societies of the region, the Regional Delegation, Federation Secretariat and relevant PNSs. The Societies in the region will have a key role in implementation. A high degree of involvement of the Societies' leadership, volunteers and staff at all levels is foreseen.
- Regional and local resource persons and institutions will be identified to participate in research and training.

Evaluation of this programme will be carried out in the following way:

- A mid-term evaluation will be carried out at the end of the first year, and a second evaluation will be made at the end of the two-year period. All parties to the programme should be involved: the respective National Societies, Federation Secretariat and PNSs supporting the programme.

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2. Disaster Preparedness

Background and Progress to Date

The North Africa region: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia is vulnerable to various types of natural and man-made disasters. While all National Societies have disaster preparedness programmes, these need updating and strengthening in order for the Societies to play a relevant role in disaster response in their countries. This was clearly established by an initial study of risks, vulnerabilities and capacities carried out by the Federation in 1995 -1996. The findings will be used as a basis for a regional Disaster Preparedness (DP) programme, which aims at supporting the National Societies in North Africa in acquiring an improved disaster preparedness capacity on regional, national and local levels to enable them to cope more effectively with disasters.

The North African countries are regularly affected by natural disasters and to a varying degree by disasters related to war and internal conflict, decline of socio-economic conditions, health disasters, technical disasters and mass accidents like fires and road accidents. In the past decade the region has witnessed some severe and destructive disasters such as the 1994 earthquake in Algeria and floods in Morocco and Egypt in 1994 and 1995.

The National Societies of the region show certain similarities in their disaster preparedness approach and design, but there are also many structural differences. While the Societies have important capacities in this area, these could be further strengthened through more regular contact with their respective authorities and through developing a more important role in disaster preparedness for their local branches.

Goal The North Africa regional Disaster Preparedness programme, composed mainly of country specific programmes, will enhance the capacity of and co-ordination among the National Societies for coping with disasters at regional, national and local levels. It will strengthen the role of the Societies as auxiliaries to public authorities in disaster response and ensure an integrated approach with health and first-aid activities at local level.

Objectives and Activities Planned

Objective 1 To adapt existing disaster preparedness strategies of National Societies to challenges of the future through an integrated approach, including logistics relief response as well as disaster prediction, prevention and mitigation.

The activities to achieve objective 1 (adapt DP strategies) are:

- To undertake surveys in each of the countries to assess and identify high risk areas where disasters are most likely to occur and the populations that are vulnerable to them.
- To carry out vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) in the region and among the National Societies.
- To establish a national disaster preparedness task force in each Society to ensure appropriate national co-ordination of the programme and links with the regional component.

Objective 2 To strengthen each National Society's capacity to cope effectively with small, local disasters, with ongoing crises for the most vulnerable, as well as with large national disasters.

The activities to achieve objective 2 (strengthen capacity) are:

- To assess the existing operational capacities of the National Societies in each country and the region and their ability to cope with established disaster patterns and future trends.
- To identify the role of National Societies, governments, the UN and other organisations in disaster preparedness as well as in institutional, resource and programme areas which require improvement.
- To organise training in disaster management as follows: for National Society executives to raise awareness, for selected headquarters staff and provincial leaders to provide skills and to provide basic level disaster management courses for branch committee members and volunteers in high risk areas.
- Upgrade disaster preparedness stocks and equipment as needed.

Objective 3: To improve regional co-operation and co-ordination among the National Societies in the field of disaster preparedness and response.

The activities to achieve objective 3 (regional co-operation) are:

- Hold a regional consultation meeting among the National Societies to discuss the results of the VCAs and the capacity and requirements of the National Societies for a regional co-operation programme.
- Based on the consultation, prepare a plan of action and set up a regional monitoring committee consisting of National Society representatives.
- Assign a regional disaster preparedness delegate.

Expected Results by 2002

Expected results of objective 1 (adapt DP strategies):

- National Societies will have acquired a better information basis for priority setting and planning. Their DP strategies will have been revised and updated. Their staff and volunteers both at headquarters and branch levels will have learned to perform vulnerability and capacity assessments.

Expected results of objective 2 (strengthen capacity):

- National Societies will have defined their role in disaster preparedness vis-à-vis their authorities and other organisations and integrated their DP programmes with health and first-aid activities. Their capacity will have been upgraded at all levels of the organisation to enable them to provide better services to the victims of small and large disasters.

Expected results of objective 3 (regional co-operation):

- National Societies will have established networks among personnel involved in DP and organised and pre-planned co-operation in terms of disaster response when required.

Indicators

Adapt DP strategies:

- Country surveys and VCAs will have been carried out in each country, national DP task forces will be in place and DP strategies revised and updated.

Strengthen capacity:

- Agreements with authorities regarding the National Societies' role in DP will exist. Training courses at headquarters, provincial and local levels will have been implemented and staff and volunteers in high risk areas trained. The frequency of interventions by National Societies in disaster situations will have increased and DP stock and equipment upgraded.

Regional Co-operation:

- Regular communication will have been established between National Society personnel responsible for DP and co-operation plans will be in place.

Critical Assumptions

- North African National Societies are prepared to seek Federation support to build their capacities in disaster preparedness and response.
- The Federation is able to mobilise adequate human and financial resources from Participating National Societies towards the programme.
- The Federation is able to mobilise adequate resources to ensure programme monitoring by its sub-regional office.
- Support is given by the regional delegation.

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Monitoring of this programme will be carried out in the following ways:

- The Federation Office for North Africa (disaster preparedness delegate) will co-ordinate the project in close co-operation with the National Societies of the region, the Federation Secretariat and relevant PNSs. The Societies will have a key role in implementation. A high degree of involvement of the Societies' leadership, volunteers and staff at all levels is foreseen.

Evaluation of this programme will be carried out in the following way:

- A mid-term evaluation will be carried out at the end of the first project year, and a second evaluation will be made at the end of the two-year period. All parties to the programme should be involved: the respective National Societies, the Federation Secretariat and PNSs supporting the programme.

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3. Health and Care in the Community

Background and Progress to Date

In all five National Societies health programmes have a prominent place. Emergency first aid has traditionally been the main activity, but the Societies also have other health related activities, such as blood services and clinics. The approach tends to be curative rather than preventive. Some NSs also have well established social programmes that are often carried out by local committees throughout the country.

The Federation assistance strategy in the field of health and care, in line with Strategy 2010, focuses on the following main areas: community based first aid, the African Red Cross and Red Crescent Initiative (ARCHI), road safety and supporting National Society programmes in favour of disadvantaged women and children.

First Aid:

The first Middle East and North Africa first aid workshop was organised in Amman in February 1999. It reaffirmed first aid as the Red Cross and Red Crescent hallmark activity which aims to assist people to help themselves, to protect their health, to be prepared and to respond to life-threatening situations affecting an individual or a community. The meeting also called for standardisation of first aid training curricula in the region. A follow-up workshop was organised for North African Societies in July 2000 in Tunis, with support from the Netherlands Red Cross. This workshop focused on Strategy 2010 and new Federation first aid and health policies on existing first aid activities. The discussions showed that, while the emergency aspect of first aid is sophisticated in most Societies, the prevention aspect and work at community level needs to be developed.

The ICRC regional delegation for Maghreb also supports first aid activities of North African Societies, in particular the Algerian Red Crescent. Now that the Federation has an office in North Africa, the division of roles and responsibilities in this field will be revisited, making certain adjustments to incorporate Federation experience and expertise. This will be done in close consultation with the ICRC and the Societies concerned.

ARCHI:

The African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative (ARCHI) aims at strengthening the National Societies' organisational and technical capacities to address community health issues through the volunteer network at district and local levels, working in close co-ordination with government authorities and other health partners. While this programme was launched in 1998 in Sub-Saharan Africa, North African Societies have, to date, not actively participated. However, in a consultation meeting of Society leaders organised by the Tunis office in April 2000, they expressed an interest to join the programme and called for the formulation of a specific North African health strategy which would reflect the health concerns of the region.

Road Safety:

The Federation Secretariat in Geneva hosts the office of the Global Road Safety Partnership (GRSP) which has been created for the sustainable improvement of road safety and the reduction of deaths, injuries, disabilities and socio-economic costs of road crashes in developing and transition countries. In North Africa traffic accidents are a serious problem and the region's National Societies are therefore encouraged to join this programme.

Social Welfare:

The North African National Societies have a long tradition of implementing social programmes. For example, summer camps for disadvantaged children and work centres for women have an established place among National Society activities in Algeria and Morocco. Most Societies also provide meals during the

Ramadan period and school items for children at the start of school year. There are also plans to start literacy programmes for women, who particularly in Morocco and Egypt, lag far behind men in this area (31% and 39% literacy rate respectively).

Goal To develop the health and social services of National Societies in North Africa in line with Federation Strategy 2010, focusing on health and care in the community and on preventive aspects of health care, including health education and participation of the target population in order to enable National Societies to strengthen their activities at community level. To support and develop National Society social welfare activities, in particular those in favour of disadvantaged women and children and to enable National Societies to increase their services to these particularly vulnerable groups.

Objectives and Activities Planned

Objective 1: *First Aid* To encourage and support National Societies to work at community level by helping them to train volunteers in first aid, health education and disaster preparedness and response, with a view to improving general knowledge of common health threats in local communities and ways to cope with them. To co-ordinate with the ICRC in countries where it supports programmes of conflict preparedness and response, in particular Algeria and Morocco.

The activities to achieve objective 1 (first aid) are:

- Provision of assistance to North African National Societies in developing their first aid programmes to include work at community level and in revising their training programmes so as to be integrated with disaster preparedness and branch development projects. An initial pilot project will be started in 2001 and a second one undertaken in 2002.
- Provision of assistance to the Algerian Red Crescent in implementing its first aid project, started in 2000 with ICRC support. During the year 2001, 48 instructors will be trained, 48 first aid brigades (of 20 members each) will be equipped with first-aid kits, first aid manuals for instructors and first aiders will be produced, and salary support provided to the co-ordinator, in agreement with the ICRC.
- Provision of support to the Moroccan Red Crescent for the training of 20 instructors in co-ordination with the ICRC emergency response project and as follow-up to the receipt of equipment funded through the Empress Shôken Fund.

Objective 2: *ARCHI* To launch the African Red Cross and Red Crescent Health Initiative in North Africa by formulating a North African Health Strategy, which would reflect the special health concerns of this region, and by starting a pilot project in one National Society in 2001 and a second one in 2002. Include prevention of HIV/AIDS especially among young people.

The activities to achieve objective 2 (ARCHI) are:

- Formulation of a North Africa health strategy based on the ARCHI concept, taking into account the fact that health problems in this region tend to be different from those in Sub-Saharan Africa. A consultant will be identified to work on the strategy during the first half of 2001 and a Society will be identified to undertake a pilot project in 2002.
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS in North Africa, halting the spread of the disease which in this region has one of the lowest adult prevalence rates, by launching a pilot youth peer educator project in one National Society in 2001.

Objective 3: *Road Safety* To encourage National Societies to adhere to this programme which clearly corresponds to the situation in North Africa, adding an element of accident prevention in their current emergency first aid and rescue programmes. To identify one pilot Society in 2001.

The activities to achieve objective 3 (Road Safety) are:

- Involvement of one or two National Societies from North Africa in an orientation meeting in the MENA region and initiating one pilot project during 2001.

Objective 4: *Social Welfare* To support National Societies' programmes in favour of disadvantaged women and children. To help develop new programmes, especially literacy programmes for women.

The activities to achieve objective 4 (social welfare) are:

- Providing support to the Algerian and Moroccan Red Crescent Societies in organising summer camps for disadvantaged children. This is a well established activity, the scope of which depends on contributions received annually. In the year 2000, the Algerian Red Crescent has planned for 11,000 children.
- Providing support to the Algerian Red Crescent in upgrading and expanding its work centres for disadvantaged women, victims of violence. These centres provide training in embroidery, sewing and other skills for women who need to earn a living because of loss of family members or rejection by their communities. The ICRC also supports this activity, and will continue to do so in 2001 with a special focus on psychological support.
- Provision of assistance in planning and implementing literacy programmes for women by the Egyptian and Moroccan Red Crescent. Given the important needs in this sector these National Societies plan to launch the programme on pilot basis.

Objective 5: *Regional Co-operation* To help build networks in the field of health and care between technical staff and volunteers of North African National Societies in order to exchange experience and materials and to harmonise approaches.

The activities to achieve objective 5 (regional co-operation) are:

- Organisation of workshops and planning meetings to harmonise training approaches and to exchange experiences of pilot projects at regional level.
- Helping to set up networks between National Society staff and volunteers and creating a regional web site which will serve the Societies of the region.

Expected Results by 2002

Expected results of objective 1 (first aid):

- North African National Societies will have started to develop local health activities. Two pilot projects will have started. Algerian & Moroccan Red Crescent intervention capacities will have been strengthened and the level of services upgraded.

Expected results of objective 2 (ARCHI):

- North African National Societies will have developed a more clear picture of health needs in their countries and defined their own role together with the respective authorities. A youth peer education project will have started in 2001 and an ARCHI pilot project for North Africa will be undertaken in 2002.

Expected results of objective 3 (road safety):

- One North African National Society will have embarked on a road safety project, while others will have become aware of the programme and its potential in complementing their emergency services.

Expected results of objective 5 (social welfare):

- The Algerian and Moroccan Red Crescent Societies will have received support to allow them to continue to run and increase the number of summer camps for children and work centres for women. Pilot literacy projects will have started in Egypt and Morocco.

Expected results of objective 4 (Regional co-operation):

- North African National Societies will have established regular contacts at programme level and will be working to harmonise their approaches where relevant. All will have access to internet and will contribute to the North African Website.

Indicators

First aid:

- First aid training curricula will have been revised to include activities begun at local level. One pilot project will be under way. The Algerian Red Crescent's first-aid activities: training of instructors, purchase of first-aid kits, production of manuals will be implemented according to the plan of action.

ARCHI:

- National Societies will be able to define their role in each country's health care system. The youth peer education and the HIV/AIDS pilot project will be under way.

Road safety:

- One National Society will be working on the road accident prevention programme.

Social welfare:

- The number of summer camps for children will have been maintained or increased. Two new work centres for women will have been established in 2001 and two further centres set up in 2002.

Regional co-operation:

- Networks will exist in the field of first-aid, HIV/AIDS and social services.

Critical Assumptions

- North African National Societies are prepared to seek Federation support and expertise to develop their health and social welfare programmes.
- Societies are committed to drive the change processes and embark on new programmes.
- The Federation is able to mobilise adequate commitment and resources from Participating National Societies.
- The Federation is able to mobilise adequate resources to ensure programme monitoring by its Regional office.
- The Secretariat health department has the capacity to assist in programme activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Monitoring of this programme will be carried out in the following ways:

- The Federation regional office in Tunis, assisted by consultants, as appropriate, will maintain close contact and follow up each project with the respective National Societies. Quarterly reports will be produced and forwarded to Regional Delegation and the Secretariat.

Evaluation of this programme will be carried out in the following way:

- Each project will be evaluated against its plan of action and objectives. Evaluation teams will consist of representatives of National Societies, PNSs, Federation representatives and external experts in the case of pilot projects.

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4. Promotion of Humanitarian Values

Background and Progress to Date

The National Societies of North Africa - Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt - feel a strong adherence to the values of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. In fact, these values represent a good synthesis of the humanitarian values ruling the spirit of the activities within most associations and social movements in the region. Actually, an important proportion of them are establishing youth programs, being convinced that they have to educate the next generation for a better continuation of their work. This is all the more important as in this part of the world youth represents more than half of the population.

The North African Red Crescent Societies dedicate a large part of their work to youth, as young volunteers constitute the core of the first aid and other teams involved in their activities. Some Societies report quite important figures: the Algerian Red Crescent mobilises about 30,000 young people and the Egyptian Red Crescent some 20,000 throughout the country. Most of these volunteers are university or high school students, and many come from a modest socio-economic background. However, many young people - and this is often the case for those who come from a more privileged setting - are increasingly drawn to other activities than the Red Crescent, such as clubs, cultural or sport associations, but also NGOs committed to social change. There is a risk that a gap is being created between this youth and the youth that is currently involved in Red Crescent activities, and that Societies are losing potential members to other organisations, which appear to provide more attractive choices for involvement and activities. As young people are moving away from the Red Crescent, the programs are affected negatively and suffer from a lack of creativity, which then becomes another reason for the young people not to be so interested by the Red Crescent volunteerism. There is hence a need to find creative solutions in order to attract a more diverse youth membership, which would be able to advocate and promote the humanitarian values of the Movement in the context of today's young peoples' lives.

Goal To make of the Red Crescent volunteerism an attractive place of action, creativeness and spontaneity - a place in which all young people can recognise themselves and find the realisations of the humanitarian values of the Movement.

Objectives and Activities Planned

Objective 1: To attract more young people in the Red Crescent Societies. The increase in the number of the volunteers will lead to more facilities in the implementation and the execution of new strategies, including resource development activities.

The activity to achieve objective 1 (attract more young people) is:

- Production of a **communication campaign** targeting the North African youth and aiming to recruit new volunteers. This campaign will be a good opportunity to attract youth while explaining the humanitarian values to the audience of the media to be used.

Objective 2: To diversify youth membership so that it will be constituted of all kinds of young issued from all social categories, which will lead the Movement to more diversity and creativity.

The activity to achieve objective 2 (diversify youth membership) is:

- Production of a **documentary** showing briefly at the individual scale the actual and daily life of some volunteers from the five North African National Societies. This documentary will be a tool

communicating how the volunteers can be an example of citizens taking part in the development of their community. The documentary will be broadcasted through some television channels and also through the international volunteer encounter to be held in the summer of year 2001, 'the International Year of the Volunteers'.

Objective 3: To promote the spirit of world wide volunteerism in the minds of the North African young people by providing them exposure to international youth activities and an opportunity to meet with volunteers from other National Societies and other NGOs from other continents.

The activity to achieve objective 3 (promote the spirit of the world wide volunteerism) is:

- Organisation of an **international volunteer encounter** in one of the five countries of the North Africa region. Associated to the activities of the International Year of the Volunteers 2001, this encounter will allow some hundreds of volunteers from many countries to share their experiences in achieving solutions to community problems. The participants will attend seminars, training sessions and music concerts. They will build a network of information aiming to the exchange of experiences. Groups will be formed to lead actions of sensitisation for the prevention and the struggle against the HIV/AIDS.

Expected Results by 2002

Expected results of objective 1 (attract more young people):

- North African National Societies will receive large numbers of applications from young people willing to be involved in volunteerism within the Red Crescent Societies. They will be oriented towards a variety of tasks according to their profiles and motivation. Result of this activity: a 20% increase in the number of active volunteers.

Expected results of objective 2 (diversify youth membership):

- The documentary will be seen by many young people already involved within other NGOs as well as other youth willing to discover the world of the volunteerism. Result 1 of this activity: to make young people from various horizons discover the volunteerism. Result 2 of this activity: to make the actual volunteers reinforce their feeling of adherence to the Red Crescent.

Expected results of objective 3 (promote the spirit of the world wide volunteerism):

- Participating in an international encounter will allow the volunteers to meet young people from other countries and will help them to discover another aspect of the adherence to the Red Crescent Society. Result of this activity: The volunteers of the North African National Societies will be convinced that their action is universally adopted, sought-after and appreciated.

Indicators

Attract more young people:

- An increase of at least 20% in the population of the volunteers within the North African National Societies.

Diversify youth membership:

- The volunteers will have more different background and interests. New ideas of actions will be expected.

Promote the spirit of world wide volunteerism:

- The North African volunteers will be more informed about the development occurring in the international domain of volunteerism. They will stay longer as active volunteers and will be interested in the development of their own National Society.

Critical Assumptions

- The National Societies of the region will commit themselves to this programme .
- The Societies will co-operate the Tunis regional office and use its services.
- Federation Secretariat will be able to provide necessary support.
- Other NGOs will participate in the international meeting to be held.

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Monitoring of this programme will be carried out in the following ways:

- Production of a *communication campaign* : The Tunis regional office, the National Societies of the region and a communication agency.
- Production of a *documentary* : The Tunis regional office and an audio-visual production company.
- Organisation of an *international volunteer encounter*: The Tunis regional office in partnership with an NGO.

Evaluation of this programme will be carried out in the following way:

- The National Societies of the region, the PNS supporting the projects, partner NGOs as the case may be, together with a representative from the Federation Secretariat department responsible for advocacy and communication.

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5. Co-ordination and Management

Background and Progress to Date

The Federation Regional Office for North Africa covers the Red Crescent Societies of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. It was opened in January 2000 following a decision to establish a Federation Representative position in this region.

The five countries covered by the Office occupy a very large area of 7 million sq. km, with a total population of almost 130 million. The region is quite disaster prone, and while the socio-economic conditions correspond to a medium-level development according to UNDP standards, many people are still vulnerable to various every day emergencies. The National Societies tend to focus on disaster preparedness, emergency first aid, health and social services. Some of them have relatively important roles in these fields, often accorded to them by their governments, and cover large parts of their countries through local structures.

However, as these Societies have never been covered by any Federation regional structure, working level contacts have been minimal and basic information scarce at the Federation Secretariat. This is currently being changed with the launching of various regional and country programmes, notably in areas of first aid, institutional and resource development (in autumn of 2000), as well as in disaster preparedness and response and health.

The Federation Office co-ordinates its activities closely with the ICRC delegation for Maghreb, which has been present in the region since more than a decade. Communication and co-operation is excellent due to the fact that the two components of the Movement are located in the same building in Tunis. The city also hosts a number of international organisations, such as UN agencies, European Union and governmental aid agencies, with whom the Federation Office is keeping in touch.

The North African National Societies have welcomed the setting up of the Federation Office described as “long overdue”. Its existence has already increased contacts between the Societies and with the Federation Secretariat, and created a new dynamic in the region. It is very important to keep up this momentum, which is an opportunity for real co-operation and exchange on regional level. As the Office offers excellent facilities for regional encounters it also contributes to a sense of regional ownership of programmes by Societies.

Goal The Federation Office for North Africa aims at strengthening the co-operation of the five National Societies with the Federation Secretariat, with their sister Societies and among themselves. It will work to promote better information about the National Societies’ needs and capacities, the joint planning of programmes and improved contacts with the Participating National Societies (PNS) and the donor community in general. The Office will be the focal point for implementing Federation regional and country assistance strategies.

Objectives and Activities Planned

Objective 1: To serve as contact point between the North African National Societies and the Federation Secretariat in Geneva.

The activities to achieve objective 1 (contact point) are:

- Working visits to each National Society to get familiar with activities and priorities, and to build confidence with leadership, staff and volunteers. First half of 2001.

- Facilitation of information flow between Geneva Secretariat and National Societies; follow-up on reporting, conference preparations.
- Disaster assessments and appeals as required.

Objective 2: To function as support infrastructure for implementation of Federation regional and country assistance strategies in North Africa.

The activities to achieve objective 2 (regional & country strategies) are:

- Setting up of data base on National Societies and countries, identifying needs and capacities. This will be done during 2001 as part of ID&RD programme, launched in 2000.
- Turning strategies into action plans for implementation, identifying Societies to pilot regional programmes, recruiting human and financial resources, and identifying partners.
- Setting up of a register of local and regional resource persons, consultants and institutes in the following fields: institutional development, resource development, communications, disaster preparedness and health.
- Joint planning with National Societies to revise and update regional and country strategies, the first version of which was produced without the participation of the Societies concerned.

Objective 3: To facilitate exchange of experiences and co-operation between National Societies in the region.

The activities to achieve objective 3 (regional co-operation) are:

- Identifying priority areas for regional co-operation between National Societies.. Organising consultations and workshops to exchange experiences at level of technical personnel, volunteers or staff. Also to be used as input for regional assistance strategies.
- Promoting regional co-operation between National Society leaders, organising consultations on key topics such as implementation of Strategy 2010, follow-up to Statutory meetings and regional conferences.
- Publication of a regional Newsletter for North African Societies. This will rely heavily on their own contributions, but will be edited by the Office. Federation events and information will also be included. To start during first half of 2001.
- Setting up a Web Site for the Federation North Africa office. This should encourage National Societies to get connected to the web and electronic information sharing.

Objective 4: To promote contacts and partnerships with sister Societies in other regions.

The activities to achieve objective 4 (partnerships) are:

- Promoting National Society priorities with PNS and other donors, explaining capacities and needs. This will be done based on country assistance strategies, to be produced by July 2001.
- Supporting PNS representatives in identification of areas for assistance and partnership by facilitating contacts and participation in assessments, monitoring and reporting as required.
- Making available office space and other working facilities for PNS representatives at the Tunis Office; identifying consultants and delegates from potential partners.
- Assisting National Societies in project identification and formulation by providing technical advice and training. Such training to be incorporated in workshops on institutional development and disaster preparedness.

Objective 5: To represent the Federation externally with international and national organisations and authorities as well as the with ICRC.

The activities to achieve objective 5 (representation) are:

- Obtaining Status Agreement for the Federation in Tunisia - if not done by end of 2000 - through contacts with Ministry for Foreign Affairs together with the National Society.
- Building contacts with Ministry of Health and other relevant authorities in all five countries in connection with visits to National Societies.
- Keeping regular contacts with UN and other international agencies, in particular WHO, UNDP, Unicef and EU, and identifying areas of co-operation.
- Co-operating closely with the ICRC, identifying areas of co-operation and complementary action. This will involve jointly organised training for National Society leaders in early 2001, as well as shared responsibilities in supporting National Society programmes in fields such as principles and values, and first aid.
- Joint media event together with ICRC and host National Society to be organised around 8 May.

Expected Results by 2002

Expected results of objective 1 (contact point):

- Knowledge of the needs and capacities of the North African National Societies will have improved at the Federation Secretariat, resulting in better delivery services to the Societies in the region. Communication and co-operation between the Societies and Secretariat will have increased. Response to international initiatives and questionnaires will have improved.

Expected results of objective 2 (regional and country strategies):

- Basic data on five North African National Societies and countries will be available and are being used for planning within Societies and at the Secretariat. Regional country programmes will have started in all five Societies. Partners will have been identified and funding secured. Better cultural adaptability and local know-how ensured through use of locally and regionally recruited staff. National Societies will have achieved a better sense of ownership concerning regional and country assistance strategies.

Expected results of objective 3 (regional co-operation):

- Volunteers and staff of Societies in the region will have developed a stronger regional identity and willingness to exchange experiences and learn from each other. Networks will have been formed in different fields of activity. Societies will have participated in formulation of joint priorities and objectives.

Expected results of objective 4 (partnerships):

- Donors will have received more clear messages and practical assistance from the Federation Secretariat regarding priorities for assistance. North African Societies will have strengthened their capacity of presenting their case and will have consolidated partnerships, eventually through partnership contracts.

6.5. Expected results of objective 5 (representation):

- Federation will have signed a Status agreement with the Tunisian government by early 2001. Regular contacts will have been established with authorities and other organisations, resulting in identification of experts and eventually funding. Co-operation with ICRC will have resulted in a complementarity of roles in assistance strategies and joint programmes.

Indicators

Contact point

- Recognition by National Societies of relevance of Federation services. Increased awareness at Secretariat about Societies needs and capacities. Decrease of delays in response to Secretariat initiatives or questionnaires.

Regional and country strategies

- Data on National Societies exists and is being used. Ownership of programmes increased, resulting in less ad hoc requests. Roster of local and regional consultants in place. Federation regional assistance strategy revised and country strategies produced.

Regional co-operation:

- Regional workshops and meetings organised in different programme areas. Networks created between National Society staff and volunteers in the region. Materials being exchanged and programmes unified.

Partnerships:

- Long term support and partnerships increased between PNS and Societies in the region. Projects and programmes presented to donor satisfaction.

Representation:

- Status agreement exists. Number of visits and contacts with other agencies increased. Good working relations and joint programmes with ICRC.

Critical Assumptions

- The National Societies of the region will work with the Office and use its services.
- The Federation is able to mobilise adequate commitment and resources from the PNS.
- The MENA Department of the Secretariat has the capacity to support the Office.
- The office in Tunisia attracts interest of PNSs.

Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

Monitoring of this programme will be carried out in the following ways:

- The Office will function under the responsibility of the Federation Representative for North Africa. Technical departments of the Secretariat will also have a monitoring role in their areas of competence.
- The Federation Representative will work in close co-operation with the National Societies of the region, and in particular with the host Society, the Tunisian Red Crescent.
- As a number of National Societies will contribute towards programmes co-ordinated by the Federation Office, representatives of these PNS are welcome to both visit and to stay for a period of time to work at the Office.

Evaluation of this programme will be carried out in the following way:

- Evaluation of the programme will be carried out through an impact analysis at the end of the second year. Indicators for the evaluation of the project will be developed for each expected result area.

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DELEGATION: NORTH AFRICA						
PROGRAMME	DP	Health & services	Human. values	IDRD	Coord. & mgt	TOTAL
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food & seeds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	18,000	0	0	0	18,000
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total supplies	0	18,000	0	0	0	18,000
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital expenses	0	129,000	0	0	0	129,000
Sub total capital	0	129,000	0	0	0	129,000
Programme management	13,638	26,517	7,576	11,365	0	59,096
Technical services	4,082	7,938	2,268	3,402	0	17,690
Professional services	4,527	8,803	2,515	3,773	0	19,618
Sub total programme support	22,247	43,258	12,360	18,539	0	96,405
Transport & storage	0	0	0	0	16,180	16,180
Personnel (delegates & expatriates)	5,950	5,000	0	0	98,972	109,922
Personnel (local staff)	98,000	31,200	14,500	93,000	44,400	281,100
Sub total personnel	103,950	36,200	14,500	93,000	143,372	391,022
Travel & related expenses	19,450	42,000	15,000	0	26,200	102,650
Information expenses	0	5,000	30,000	1,000	5,000	41,000
Expert fees	30,000	30,000	33,500	21,000	0	114,500
Admin. - general expenses	26,600	89,800	7,000	35,000	36,240	194,640
Training workshops / seminars	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total travel, training, general exp.	76,050	166,800	85,500	57,000	67,440	452,790
Total budget	202,247	393,258	112,360	168,539	226,992	1,103,397