

Mid-Year report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Middle East and North Africa Zone

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This report covers the period 1 January
to 30 June 2010.



Red Crescent staff and volunteers in action in Syria.
Photo: Hossam Faysal/Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

In brief

Programme outcomes: The International Federation representations and zone coordinators maintained the momentum gained during 2009 in implementing programmes and stabilising relations with the National Societies of the Middle East North Africa (MENA), partners and National Society networks. Projects started in 2009 were continued, networks strengthened and key components in disaster management, health and organizational development reinforced.

As part of the MENA zone plan, the International Federation maintains a representation in Iran. The Iranian Red Crescent is a strong National Society having gained experience from the major humanitarian operations it has carried out. However, it is mandated to meet the needs of 2 per cent of the population during times of disasters. Hence, capacity building and strengthening of its branch network with the International Federation's support and cooperation is crucial.

Programme summary: In disaster management, special emphasis has been placed on disaster risk reduction and climate change and the coordination and encouragement of MENA National Societies to contribute to global operations such as Haiti, Somalia and Chile. In health, the community based health and first aid approach was further developed and incorporated in the work of societies. As a next possible step, using this approach in schools was identified, and some National Societies have already begun, for example Iraq. The organizational development team has established good contacts with universities to capture and exchange more knowledge within the region and to offer regional and global opportunities for knowledge development and training for MENA National Societies. A remarkable zone-wide conference has laid the foundation for a broader and re-energised road safety programme with an increasing number of societies.

When planning for 2010, the MENA zone team anticipated the main elements of Strategy 2020 in

its plan. During the first half of 2010 the zone has tried, under the leadership of its director and senior advisor for policy, strategy and planning, to align its plans and ambitions to the business lines that emerge from the strategy. This process has required a lot of time and energy, drawing on resources from the operational and programmatic side. The request from MENA and European National Societies to create a migration platform, the continuous strengthening of the zone disaster response capacity and the promotion of international disaster response law (IDRL), the review and intensification of the International Federation's work in Iraq are not as far advanced as the zone management had envisaged or hoped. The signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Arab Open University of Bahrain will, however, allow the International Federation to develop professional training for the leadership of National Societies thereby professionalizing their humanitarian services to the most vulnerable.

As part of the evolution of the zone, as in all other zones, a support services team was created which has the task, supporting MENA National Societies to develop their support systems, besides providing support services to the zones.

The zone team was also getting increasingly occupied with supporting the Jordan Red Crescent to prepare for the Asia Pacific conference, which will be held in Jordan in October, and the Asia Pacific and MENA Youth Summit 2010 preceding the statutory regional conference.

In Iran, the International Federation representation has played a large role in coordinating between the Iranian Red Crescent and Movement partners within the country and at zonal and global levels. It is worth noting that there is good coordination and mutual cooperation between the International Federation and ICRC in supporting the National Societies' activities.

Due to the monetary sanctions imposed on the country, the Iranian Red Crescent cannot transfer funds outside the country in hard currency. When this is necessary, as in the case of paying the statutory contribution to the International Federation, or contributing to emergency appeals, this is done through the International Federation.

Financial situation: The original 2010 budget was Swiss francs 2,723,052. Overall expenditure during the reporting period was Swiss francs 571,650. The budget has been revised to Swiss francs 2,771,994 (USD 2,720,550 or EUR 2,145,240) of which Swiss francs 1,367,327, or 49 per cent, is covered to reflect both the income and the expenditure rates in the first half of the year.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

Our partners: In health and social services the partners were the Red Cross National Societies of Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France and Belgium. The zone maintains also good partnerships with WHO, USAID, ECHO and other UN agencies. Partner Red Cross National Societies from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, along with the Center for Cooperation in the Mediterranean, the Association for Volunteer Services and the Arab Open University of Bahrain have supported in organizational development work.

The main partners for the Iran plan remain the ICRC and partner National Societies such as the Finnish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and German Red Cross. Moreover, there is close cooperation with the government of Iran and UN agencies i.e. WHO, UNDP, OCHA, UNICEF as well as the local NGOs who are partners to the Iranian Red Crescent. The Iranian Red Crescent and the International Federation signed a five-year memorandum of understanding on 3 March to further strengthen cooperation.

Context

The economic, political and social context has not changed considerably from the end of 2009. Issues which could impact the humanitarian situation are the increasing tensions over Iran's nuclear programme. The UN imposed sanctions on Iran, followed by additional sanctions by United States of America and European Union.

It is unclear what impact the planned withdrawal of US combat forces from Iraq will have on the security situation in the country. A new government has still not been constituted months after the general elections. Many informed observers are not expecting things to improve, but rather to further deteriorate. The situation in Iraq is considered to be "extremely dangerous."

The Israeli-Lebanese border has remained calm; however there are increasing fears that rising tensions may result in hostilities. In Lebanon, tourism and the economy are booming, although the population lives with the permanent threat that fighting may break out anytime along the border and among the different groups in the country.

The Gaza flotilla and Israel's attack on it reiterate the tremendous problems for the population living in the Gaza strip. The blockade of Gaza has been in place for almost three years. This means the delay or denial of a broad range of items- food, industrial, educational and medical- deemed "non-essential" for a population largely unable to be self-sufficient at the end of decades of occupation. The blockade prevents access by sea, land and air, closing off a population of 1.5 million Palestinians from the outside world.

It appears that climate change is becoming more and more recognised by governments in MENA as a potential risk, or at least as a topic relevant for consideration for national and regional conferences and policies. National Societies and the zone have been very active in projects for climate change adaptation to raise awareness and to strengthen disaster risk reduction. The League of Arab States (LAS) supports disaster risk reduction within its mission to seek the achievement of human security for the people of the Arab region. In accordance with its regional mandate and in line with the identified role for regional organizations under the Hyogo Framework for Action, LAS has paid special attention to supporting and promoting risk reduction at the regional level through its technical secretariat and its specialized technical organizations. Disaster risk reduction has been integrated in key regional policies on sustainable development aiming at strengthening resilience to disasters through reducing risks and vulnerabilities. The development of an Arab strategy for disaster risk reduction is underway with the support of United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). The zone participates in the process as part of a regional interagency network.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

The disaster management strategy 2009-2011 states that the mission of the Red Crescent and Red Cross National Societies throughout the MENA is to significantly expand their capacities to alleviate suffering and increase community resilience by focusing on disaster management. This expansion requires a systematic increase in resources devoted to seeking out vulnerable populations and practicing disaster risk reduction before disaster strikes. The financial costs, as well as human, of early action are much lower than post-disaster response.

Outcomes:

1. Integrated vulnerability and capacity assessment tools are developed and adopted by the MENA zone disaster management network steering committee
2. The disaster risk reduction global alliance is sponsored by MENA zone National Societies and implemented at community level

3. A disaster response and cooperation unit is established and supported by the disaster management platforms (steering committee and network)
4. A comprehensive MENA disaster management human resources strategy is developed and adopted by National Societies.
5. Disaster response and cooperation has the capacity to support and if required coordinate disaster management operations and programmes.
6. National Societies' disaster management role is fully acknowledged by governments and disaster management mandates are clearly determined.

Achievements:

- MENA zone ensured support for Palestine, Lebanon, Morocco, Yemen, Syria and Egypt to implement disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation programmes. Letters of agreement have been signed to ensure the implementation of plans of action.
- A school-based disaster risk reduction programme workshop was conducted in Palestine for eighteen staff and volunteers, where it was agreed the Palestine Red Crescent Society disaster management department would pilot the disaster risk reduction programme in the northern part of the West Bank.
- The school-based programme has been introduced to the Egypt Red Crescent Society and will be integrated in their community based health and first aid programme in rural areas. Funds have been allocated to the society to cover climate change adaptation plan and the integrated reduction project.
- The disaster management department started to develop a disaster response protocol to systemise its response operations at zonal and National Society level. This defines the roles and responsibilities of the International Federation structure before, during and after a disaster strikes. The protocol will include standard operating procedures and a contact list for key staff and partners.
- The disaster management coordinator facilitated a planning meeting for the Iraq Red Crescent Society to develop a practical plan of action and organization structure for its disaster management department. In addition, communication protocols between the society and the MENA zone were agreed upon to systemise future reporting.
- The zone office facilitated and helped the Red Crescent or Red Cross Societies of the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent (UAE), Kuwait, Qatar, Magen David Adom (MDA), Syria and Egypt in their responses to the Haiti earthquake. These varied from cash donations to relief contributions and team deployment.
- The MENA zone supported the Qatar Red Crescent to deploy its first medical team that arrived in Haiti to work with French Red Cross basic health care unit. The team consisted of an emergency physician and an operation theatre nurse. The second medical team arrived in Haiti on 1 March, and is working with the German and Finnish Red Cross field hospitals. The team consists of an orthopaedic physician, obstetrics and gynaecology physician, anaesthesia physician and an emergency room nurse.
- To establish an early warning early action system in MENA zone an event monitoring room was established.
- The American Red Cross approved funding for a web-based database programme. The actual implementation of the project will run from September 2010 to September 2011, in coordination with Europe and MENA zone National Societies.
- An intern joined the MENA zone office from Columbia University in June and has been applying his technical expertise in climate science with the disaster management team.

- At the disaster management network meeting, 15 National Societies developed a zone plan of action. UNISDR and ECHO actively participated in the meeting.
- The main result of the disaster management steering committee meeting was that there will be a logistics reference centre in Lebanon.
- In cooperation with the Inter Agency Standing Commission (IASC), the International Federation will support an assessment and mapping study for climate change adaptation capacities in the region by mobilising National Societies' staff and volunteers to collect data.
- MENA zone cooperated in a road safety workshop for 16 National Societies facilitated by the global road safety partnership of the International Federation headquarters in Geneva. Action points on road safety have been agreed upon for 2010- 2011.

Constraints or Challenges

- Saudi Arabia is one of the countries in the MENA zone most prone to disasters. In the last six months flooding, sand storms, heat waves, population movement and conflicts have affected thousands of people. Unfortunately, the MENA zone did not have access to the National Society to provide technical support for their staff and volunteers to mitigate the risk and to support them in their response operations. Therefore, there is an urgent need to maximize efforts with the Saudi Red Crescent to establish communication links and develop technical relations to harmonise their response operations within the Movement.
- Long-term and integrated developmental programmes such as disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation rely upon support from the governance of National Societies.

Health and Social Services

Outcomes and achievements: The health and social services programmes strengthen the operational capacities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies through regional thematic networks and workshops that promote knowledge sharing, coordination and cooperation.

- Special emphasis has been put on maintaining the momentum of the past year for community based health and first aid (CBHFA). The translated version of the *CBHFA in Action* guides were distributed to the MENA National Societies and a second CBHFA network meeting in MENA was held. The newly produced *CBHFA Indicators Guide* was also translated into Arabic with the help of the MENA CBHFA reference group members.
- With the generous financial support of the Norwegian Red Cross, all Arabic-speaking National Societies in the region received 180 copies of the *Implementation, Facilitator and Volunteer Guides and Community Tools* of the newly introduced *CBHFA in Action* manual.
- The CBHFA network meeting, hosted by the UAE Red Crescent Society for 15 National Societies and the representative of the Swedish Red Cross reviewed the implementation of the CBHFA programme across the zone. Participants approved a concept paper entitled *Healthy & Safe* for the school-based health and first aid programme. Guided by the S2020 strategic aim of *Enabling healthy and safe living*, the proposed programme will promote healthy and safe living habits among junior and senior school children; encourage better personal health and reduced vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards; and promote lower levels of violence and more peaceful reconciliation of social differences in communities. The CBHFA plan of action for 2010-2011 was approved.
- All eight National Societies provided with financial and technical support to implement H2P accelerated and mini projects successfully completed their commitments by the end of April.
- The MENA avian and human influenza (AHI) regional advisor facilitated a training workshop on H1N1 pandemic influenza for paramedics of the UAE Ministry of Health organized by UAE Red Crescent Society.

- A review of the H2P accelerated project of the Lebanese Red Cross was conducted at the headquarters and in the northern town of Kubayat with representatives of the Ministry of Health for Lebanon and WHO. A similar internal review was carried out by the Egyptian Red Crescent to evaluate the results of its H2P long-term and accelerated projects.
- A two-day regional workshop of the road safety programme saw 16 MENA National Societies discuss the future plan to be implemented in partnership with the global road safety programme that is hosted by the MENA Zone in Lebanon. Representatives of the World Health Organization regional office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO), the Jordan Traffic Authorities and the Jordan Sesame project also addressed the forum.
- The translation into Arabic and printing of the new International Federation psychosocial support (PSP) training manual for trainers and volunteers was finalized with the generous support of the UAE Red Crescent. The zone continued facilitating the translation of three issues of the International Federation *Coping with Crisis* newsletter.
- The zone participated in an international seminar on water, environment and sustainable human development in Barcelona, organized by the Center for Cooperation in the Mediterranean, and hosted by the Spanish Red Cross. The MENA health and social services coordinator highlighted the main problems and challenges faced by the MENA countries and a snapshot overview on the operational initiatives realized by the MENA zone office and regional National Societies.
- An assessment mission to Kuwait was the first to that National Society by the zone office in its three years, and was an excellent opportunity to be introduced to the humanitarian priorities and programmes of the society. An agreement was reached to support the society organize a workshop on health in emergencies during the last week of September.
- The beneficiaries of the regional programmes are the National Societies in the sub-regions. The total number of people benefiting directly or indirectly was around 250,000, of which 61 per cent are women and 23 per cent children. People who attend training are expected to bring added value by training the staff and volunteers of their National Societies.

Constraints or Challenges: Lack of funding and human resources continue to affect the feasibility and course of the programme initiatives, thus becoming a major constraint *to do and to achieve more*. The DFID support for the influenza pandemic initiative was important to mobilize an effective operational plan and extend support to regional National Societies.

Organisational Development

Provide technical support to National Societies in their organizational development processes

- The Yemen Red Crescent continued to receive regular support on organizational development and capacity building through the intensified capacity building (ICB) and direct technical support from the zone.
- The Qatar Red Crescent showed interest in working together with the International Federation on building better systems and procedures. Their volunteering policy is an area where further work may be devoted in future.
- The UAE Red Crescent received support from the zone to work on their statutes and on their volunteering policy and internal regulations.
- A complete organizational development assessment with recommendations for future organizational development plans and initiatives was made to the Palestine Red Crescent.

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent also received a visit from the organizational development coordinator to organize training for the branches. This training has been postponed many times by the leadership of the society, but should take place in the second half of the year.
- The Lebanese Red Cross received continuous support in youth, volunteering, branch development, statutes and internal rules and regulations.
- The Jordanian Red Crescent received support from the zone and coaching on volunteering and youth development.

Provide National Societies with access to resources to better manage strategic planning and change management

- Unfortunately, all activities planned under this objective did not take place due to a change of priority of the National Societies targeted by this outcome. However, tools and resources were given to the concerned leadership of these National Societies.

Support National Societies to strengthen their legal base towards enhancing the integrity through transparent legal and accounting mechanisms

- The Yemen Red Crescent, Lebanese Red Cross, Palestine Red Crescent and UAE Red Crescent have received technical support to revise their statutes. The Yemen Red Crescent adopted the new statutes at its general assembly in February. The Lebanese Red Cross is progressing well towards developing statutes that are more in line with the minimum standards. The Palestine Red Crescent finally submitted their statutes to the Joint Statutes Commission (JSC). Although they have already been adopted by its general assembly, some comments will follow from the JSC in the second half of the year. UAE Red Crescent received support from the zone to start the revision of their statutes and they were put in touch with the Yemen Red Crescent for advice on the process.

Support development of National Society leadership and management enabling the establishment of strong and sustainable organization with systems, procedures and staff with higher level of managerial competencies

- PMER and the organizational development department in MENA developed a baseline questionnaire for National Societies of the region to collect basic information on measuring the impact of the Norwegian Red Cross contribution in MENA. The questionnaire was introduced and distributed to all National Societies during the consultation process by the director of the zone. Unfortunately, despite many follow-ups, completed questionnaires came from only four National Societies; very disappointing as a lot of time and energy had been invested.
- The Iranian Red Crescent, Palestine Red Crescent and Yemen Red Crescent will take part in the organizational development global study coordinated by the National Society development at the International Federation headquarters in Geneva. The zone was part of the selection of the societies and will follow-up the process in the second part of 2010.

Support National Societies in their volunteering development and management efforts

- In preparation for the International Year of Volunteers in 2011, several important publications and resources for helping National Societies to develop volunteering in their organisation have been adapted and translated. Those resources are available on a CD and will be distributed to National Societies in the second half of 2010.

Support National Societies in their youth development and leadership efforts

- A peer visit between the Jordan Red Crescent and Lebanese Red Cross took place in April for youth to exchange ideas on programmes and structures for youth in a National Society.
- A proposal for the creation of a youth and volunteering unit in the MENA zone office in line with global trends and discussions was drafted and presented to the director of the zone.

- Collaboration with the CCM continued throughout the first half of 2010. Activities organized targetted more than 300 youth from the MENA region through activities to develop their leadership skills, competencies to work in humanitarian environments and helping the most vulnerable youth in their community. The Mediteranean conference, the seminar on water and the environment and the Atlantis camp are all events that have contributed to the mobilization of youth in the MENA region.

Support National Societies to strengthen their branches, improve their communication with the headquarters and support national coordination programmes

- An intensified capacity building (ICB) planning meeting in Yemen with 5 branches and 12 sub-branches helped increase their ownership of the projects.

Support National Societies organizational development efforts through effective coordination within the International Federation and outside

- An organizational development mapping was conducted jointly in Yemen between the Danish Red Cross and the International Federation zone organizational development department. This mapping was used to determine which actors are providing developmental support to the Yemen Red Crescent and recommend a more harmonized approach.
- The Palestine Red Crescent Society organizational development director being selected to represent the International Federation on the organizational development mid-term review in Yemen led to greater cooperation between two National Societies that have an operational alliance, albeit it in very different contexts.
- Peer-support between the Yemen Red Crescent and Lebanese Red Cross helped the Yemenese society identify their priorities.

Outcomes of Principles and Values:

Principles and Values (including gender awareness) are integrated into National Societies operational programmes (disaster management, health)

- The Egyptian Red Cross is engaging in the *My City, My Life, My Red Cross Red Crescent* initiative on the role of the Red Cross Red Crescent in adressing and promoting urban vulnerability. This will be a pilot project.
- The Tunisia Red Crescent, Algeria Red Crescent, Libya Red Crescent, Morrocco Red Crescent and Egyptian Red Crescent have become the leaders in the initiative *Youth as agents of behavioral change*. These National Societies have integrated the approach into their activities to reduce stigma and discrimination, with one of the major programmes for migrants. Several hundred youth in Egypt have been trained; a key result of the training of trainers and peer educators that have been carried out in North Africa.

Increased capacity of National Society to run programmes on gender, discrimination or violence

- A MENA zone discussion paper on the new strategy for violence prevention, mitigation and response was developed.

Achievements

- The memorandum of understanding with the Arab Open University of Bahrain is certainly one of the best achievements in the first half of 2010. This initiative was initiated at the national, zonal and global levels, connecting with academic networks in the Arab world and worldwide. This new partnership will allow the International Federation to develop professional training for the leadership of National Societies thereby improving management skills, accountability and professionalizing the humanitarian services to the most vulnerable.

Constraints or Challenges

- Strategy 2020 is very ambitious with regard to National Society development. This will require resources to achieve the objectives, and a number of proposals were presented to the zone management, but agreement has not been reached on which to include in the new strategy.
- The lack of resources and structure for providing support to National Societies in their development is a huge challenge that can only be overcome with a certain profile of delegates and staff and a different way of seeing developmental issues in the organization. The zone should remain the linkage between the field and the global initiatives to ensure consistency and a common approach and coordinating the support from partner National Societies and other actors to avoid duplication and overwhelming.

Working in Partnership

The MENA zone has continued to invest extensively in the nurturing and establishing of partnerships at regional and national levels. These partnerships are technical in nature especially with ISDR through building the school-based programme for disaster risk reduction and UNESCO through supporting school-based programme in cooperation with civil defence and the Ministry of Education in Jordan. MENA zone facilitated, in cooperation with OCHA, the Inter-Agency Coordination Network on Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Middle East and North Africa which resulted in a concept note on contingency planning and joint assessment mission for climate change adaptation study. The members of the network, including the MENA zone, will carry out a consultancy on mapping climate risk information and disaster risk reduction interventions in the context of climate change adaptation. Partners agreed to support the development of an Arab Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy. A contingency planning training will be organised to establish a pool of emergency specialists able to facilitate and provide guidance on the subject. A task force led by OCHA and the International Federation will oversee preparations.

Coordination between ICRC and the International Federation on several issues related to National Society development helped to reaffirm the lead role of the International Federation in this area. Collaboration was at country, zone and global level with the same messages and approach. The International Federation also presented its mandate and activities at every regional ICRC integration course. Unfortunately, the MENA Strategic Movement Dialogue, which was enthusiastically introduced in December 2008 as a joint dialogue between National Societies, ICRC and the International Federation, has lost its attraction. Another attempt for a high level meeting is foreseen to take place in November.

Role of the secretariat in Iran

- A task force including the Iranian Red Crescent Society, the Norwegian Red Cross, the International Federation MENA zone and Iran representation was formed to prepare for the hosting of the field school training in Iran in December.
- An introductory visit was organised for the new Iranian Red Crescent president to the International Federation secretariat headquarters in Geneva, where he met the International Federation president, secretary general and new governing board members.
- Several meetings were held jointly with ICRC to discuss ways to support the National Society in standardising its products, particularly tents and blankets, with the International Federation and ICRC specifications.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Inclusion of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in the National Societies' strategies and programmes is paving the way towards making it a flagship programme. This came as a result of high interest from National Societies to conduct the programmes at community level and to advocate for climate change adaptation programmes focusing on awareness raising and developing educational materials to reinforce positive behaviour towards the environment. This is

an introduction for them to implement longer-term programmes that work closely with local communities and build partnerships at all levels.

The National Society development department in Geneva and the zone have worked on developing a frame for a new database, together with support from the IT department. This database will collect information on National Societies at various levels in order to better measure the progress and impact of developmental and humanitarian activities. This will also be linked with the Federation wide reporting system (FWRS) being piloted in three National Societies of the MENA region. The two initiatives will hopefully give a more accurate picture of National Societies' strengths and weaknesses as well as highlighting competencies other National Societies could benefit from. This should maximise peer support within the International Federation, in line with enabling action three of Strategy 2020.

The high turnover in the Iranian Red Crescent, as the top leadership and management changed to introduce a new president. New staff members holding important positions require time for briefing and to understand the nature of the programmes and related activities.

Looking ahead

The achievements of the first six months will be the basis for building up the human resource database, developing community mobilization guidelines, strengthening the disaster management network and following up on the disaster risk reduction working group roles and responsibilities. Introducing disaster management response tools to National Societies, especially the field school and national intervention teams, will also take a leading priority. Through the organization of contingency planning workshops the relationship with OCHA and NGOs who work at regional level will be strengthened.

In organizational development, volunteer development, youth development, the National Society database and the development of tools and resources for National Societies to prepare for the international year of volunteers 2011 will be put to the fore, along with the standard work of enhancing internal policies, systems and procedures.

In Iran, securing the funding for the International Federation representation so it can play its role in coordination and representation is key. In the second half of the year focus will remain on coordination, representation, advocacy and networking as well as working jointly with the society and its partners to develop plans for next year based on the areas for cooperation in the MoU.

How we work	
<p><i>All Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</i></p>	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises. 2. Enable healthy and safe living. 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

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