

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Middle East & North Africa: Civil Unrest

Emergency appeal n° MDR82001
GLIDE n° OT-2011-000025-TUN/LBY/EGY
Operations update n° 4
4 April 2011

Period covered by this Ops Update: 25 March - 3 April 2011

Revised Emergency Appeal target: CHF 12,269,102; the multilateral element of the appeal is for CHF 11,591,972. **Appeal coverage:** 25% **Note:** This is a provisional figure; contributions are being recorded. The cash support made for this operation is limited and donors are encouraged to increase cash contribution.

Appeal history:

- The Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 1 March 2011 for CHF 4,400,000 for six months to assist some 100,000 potential beneficiaries.
- The total of CHF 59,374 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.
- On 24 March, IFRC issued a Revised Emergency Appeal for CHF 12,269,102 (CHF 11,591,972 multilateral) to assist 150,000 beneficiaries in the region until December 2011.



Tunisian Red Crescent Society volunteers provide first aid to an Egyptian migrant. Benoit Matsha-Carpentier / IFRC

Summary and key messages:

- Conflict between government and opposition forces persists in Libya. Demonstrations and protests also continue in the region.
- As of 3 April, the International Organization of Migration (IOM) states that more than 430,000 individuals have fled Libya to Egypt, Tunisia, Niger, Algeria, Chad and Sudan. Of these, more than 217,000 individuals (50%) have arrived in Tunisia. To assist with this influx, the majority of the IFRC activities are ongoing in Tunisia.
- The Tunisian Red Crescent Society (TRCS), IFRC Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), four Emergency Response Units (ERU), Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) continue to carry activities near the Tunisia-Libya border to provide a variety of services to those in need of assistance.
- The Tunisian population's response to this situation continues to be extremely generous. Local communities have donated thousands of blankets, mattresses; clothes baby items and food items, which the TRCS volunteers are committed to organizing and distributing daily.
- TRCS volunteers have been delivering an average of 7,000 hot meals each day at Shousha transit camp and are now scaling down in preparation of serving meals in the near future in the TRCS/IFRC Transit Camp. They have also been distributing critical items such as blankets, soap and the donated items to an average of 2,000 people each day. IFRC also worked with TRCS to build 260 latrines in Shousha camp and disseminate hygiene promotion messaging. TRCS continues to offer basic first aid in the camp and at the border.
- TRCS and IFRC are working vigorously to set up the infrastructure and develop processes to open a camp to serve an initial 2,000 individuals in transit, with the capacity to reach up to 5,000 people if needed. The camp currently has tents, water and sanitation services, kitchens, and a health clinic to assist individuals and families in transit until they obtain transport assist to return home. All individuals will receive essential non-food items shortly after their arrival. The camp will open on 6 April.

- Also, IFRC has established a base camp to originally house and feed 100 TRCS volunteers and international delegates. The camp is up and running and has recently expanded to increase capacity for 190 staff and volunteers for accommodation and meals, as well as office space during the day.
- While the IFRC is appreciative of the ongoing support to this operation, partners are urged to avoid uncoordinated bilateral action and emphasize the need to work within the appeal's operational objectives.

The situation

Heavy fighting between opposition and pro-government forces continues and is escalating in numerous areas of Libya as both sides reportedly advance and then retreat multiple times. The coalition forces' air strikes on strategic and government-held areas also persist daily. As a result, areas of Libya are facing shortages of fuel, food, money and other essential items according to media reports.

According to IOM, more than 430,000 people have now crossed into the neighboring countries, including some 217,000 people into Tunisia since late February. While, the pace of the arrivals is significantly less than the initial days of the conflict, over last 10 days it has remained steady with an average of approximately 1,800 individuals in need of assistance crossing the Libya-Tunisian each day. In addition, each day between 1,000 and 3,000 Libyans and Tunisians cross the border (more than 56,000 in total), but have not been in need of assistance.



Bangladeshi migrant workers displaced by the conflict in Libya at the Shousha transit camp in Tunisia. Victor Lacken / IFRC

The fear remains that a protracted situation could lead to an influx in population seeking protection, assistance, and shelter across borders in neighboring countries. Furthermore, the above figures do not accurately reflect the severity of the humanitarian needs in the country nor limit the probability of a larger size of influx into Tunisia if access to the border would become less risky.

IOM has contributed to assist third country nationals in need of travel assistance to return to their home countries. As of 2 April, IOM and other parties have assisted 148,643 people in transit to travel from Tunisia to their home country. However, the number of people being returned home has decreased dramatically in the last few days, as IOM currently has insufficient funds to continue covering the costs of evacuation flights. The resumption of flights is critical; in the absence of flights to bring people home, the population of the camps is rising dangerously.

As of 2 April, some 10,700 individuals remain in the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Tunisian military Shousha camp or the UAE Red Crescent camp. Approximately 8,000 individuals—at present mainly from Chad, Bangladesh, Mali and Sudan—are in transit and await assistance home, while 2,700 people are considered persons of concern according to UNHCR—from Somalia, Eritrea and Iraq. The number of women and children has increased, but these groups have been placed in a family area where they can receive separate care and safety.

To assist the Shousha camp population, the TRCS has been working with the IFRC, Algerian and Qatari Red Crescent Societies and ICRC to serve up to 10,000 hot meals per day. TRCS is also distributing items such as blankets, soap, buckets, toothbrushes, toothpaste and in-kind donation; to date the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has reached more than 26,000 people in transit with these essential goods. The TRCS has also worked with the ICRC to facilitate more than 34,800 calls between migrants and their families around the world. TRCS also performs basic health care to the sick and injured in Shousha camp and at the border, and has worked with both IFRC and ICRC to improve sanitation facilities and deliver safe water.

UNHCR is currently restructuring an area of Shousha transit camp to host families, including extended-stay families and persons of concern. At the same time, the TRCS and IFRC are preparing to open a camp to

serve individuals and families in transit until they receive transport assistance home. The TRCS/IFRC transit camp, with its 2,000-person capacity today, will open on Wednesday 6 April for an initial 500 people to allow testing of all the systems and procedures, and then promptly scale-up to 3,000 over several weeks. It will have a capacity to serve more if the situation changes and need arises.

The camp currently has more than 200 tents—ranging from large tents for up to 24 people to small family tents—to house 2,000 people, and the field team continues to erect more tents every day. The camp is also equipped with a safe water supply, sanitation services, kitchens with the capacity to serve 8,000 meals each day and a health clinic equipped for 24/7 emergency care, consultation services and a pharmacy. All individuals will receive essential non-food items, such as soap and blankets, soon after their arrival.

To support volunteers and staff on the operation, the IFRC has also established a base camp to provide comfortable and safe living and working accommodations. The camp recently expanded to increase capacity for 190 staff and volunteers for accommodation and meals, as well as office space during the day.

Coordination and partnerships

The IFRC's Zone Office in Amman and the Regional Representative in Tunis have responded in a proactive and effective manner by organizing assessments, the timely deployment of IFRC assets, and participating in daily coordination meetings taking place with the TRCS and the ICRC in Tunis and at the border, resulting in effective cooperation and relations to date.

TRCS and IFRC staff and volunteers are likewise actively participating in the humanitarian coordination mechanisms with agencies working in the border region. Excellent coordination has occurred between the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the UN system, NGOs, and local and military authorities. However, as there was a previous steady increase in the number of humanitarian organizations responding to the situation on the border, there is now a concern that some humanitarian actors will relocate to Libya as soon as access can be gained.

To date, international delegates have been deployed from more than 20 National Societies. In addition, the deployment of regional resources from Morocco, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Palestine through the Regional Disaster Response Teams has enabled the use of the language and expertise from the Zone in the response and support to the TRCS operation.

The following national societies are supporting the Red Cross/Red Crescent response through financial, in-kind and/or human resources: Algerian Red Crescent, American Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Chinese Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent, Italian Red Cross, Lebanese Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, Moroccan Red Crescent, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Palestinian Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Syrian Red Crescent, and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Progress towards outcomes

Given the unpredictable and fluid situation on the ground, the projected activities under the appeal aim to provide sustained support for the current level of arrivals of people in transit, as well as augmenting services if the need arises. The bulk of the operation remains focused on providing support to the vulnerable population leaving Libya through the borders with Tunisia and Egypt while other potential areas of operation are being considered.

In Tunisia, the TRCS and IFRC are focusing on activities in preparation of the TRCS/IFRC transit camp opening in two days as well as ongoing activities in the already-established camps and the border.



In order to support the needs of people fleeing the violence in Libya, the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement has been strongly collaborating together. Here a volunteer from the Algerian Red Crescent works with a Field Assessment and Coordination Team member from the Finnish Red Cross to unload materials for the Red Cross Red Crescent transit camp that will host people fleeing the violence in Libya. Katherine Bundra Roux / IFRC

Considerable efforts of the FACT, ERU and RDRTs are also ongoing to build the TRCS volunteer capacity in volunteer management, operations, relief, logistics, health and water and sanitation to help TRCS meet its humanitarian service obligations. The tables below summarize action taken to date by sector.

Emergency health	
Outcome: The immediate health risks of the affected population are reduced through the provision of first aid and emergency medical services.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Up to 100,000 people are provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the transit target population are conducted and shared. Provide basic health services, including referrals for diagnostics and hospitalization when appropriate. Establish a basic epidemiological surveillance system in cooperation with WHO/MoPH. Equip National Society with a medical emergency stock of interagency emergency health kit (basic and supplementary) and chronic diseases medications. Assess National Society staff and volunteer capacity and provide trainings and equipment as appropriate in emergency first aid.
Up to 10,000 people and NS staff and volunteers are provided with psychosocial support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess psychosocial needs among the affected population. Assess the National Societies staff and volunteer capacity to provide psychosocial first-aid and other psychosocial support activities. Mobilize psychosocial support teams. Develop and carry out psychosocial support activities to people affected by the emergency. Liaise with MoH and other partners to create a referral system for critical cases. Provide psychological support (PSP) to National Society staff and volunteers engaged in the emergency response.
<p><u>Progress to date</u></p> <p>TRCS medical personnel continue to support ongoing medical consultations in Shousha camp and at the border. To date, thousands of consultations have been carried out in Shousha camp and at the border.</p> <p>Two mobile medical posts and two Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IAEHK) have been set up in the TRCS/IFRC transit camp and will serve as the TRCS/IFRC health clinic within the camp. The clinic will have 24 hours/7 days a week emergency care space, a space for non-urgent medical consultations 8 hours/7 days a week, a pharmacy and a space for psychosocial support activities. Each IAEHK has supplies to serve 10,000 people over a 3-month period. If needed parts of the clinic can be transferred to the border for use in the event of increased arrivals or a change in situation.</p> <p><u>Operational gaps, challenges or constraints</u></p> <p>A psychosocial support assessment mission has been planned but has yet to be conducted. Once this is complete, TRCS volunteers will be trained in providing relevant psychosocial support for camp residents and volunteers.</p>	

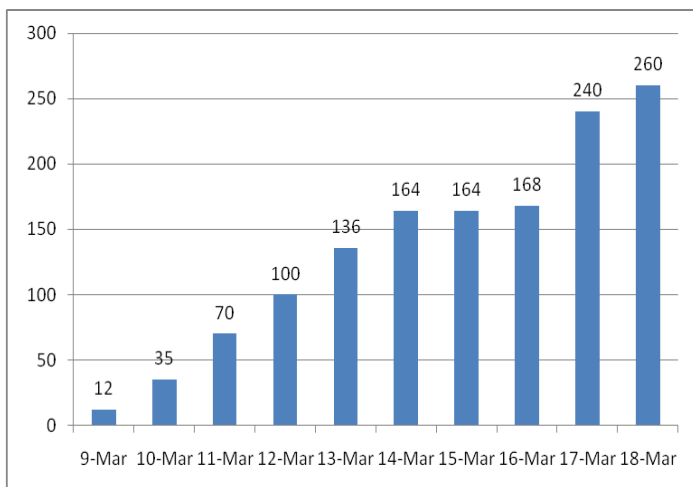
Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion.	
Output	Activities planned
Up to 15,000 people are provided with safe water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene items that meet SPHERE standards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed assessment of needs and mapping of resources available (water availability, quality, etc). Distribution of water and hygiene items. Procurement of materials and supplies. Installation of water points and connection to local water

- infrastructure.
- Water purification and distribution of safe water in transit camp.
 - Erection of 450 temporary latrines in 2 locations: Shousha camp and TRCS/IFRC transit camp.
 - Recruitment and training of staff/volunteers to provide basic hygiene promotion, maintain water points, and clean latrines.
 - IEC materials developed, and awareness campaigns delivered around the essential hygiene promotion messages in a participatory approach with the targeted population.

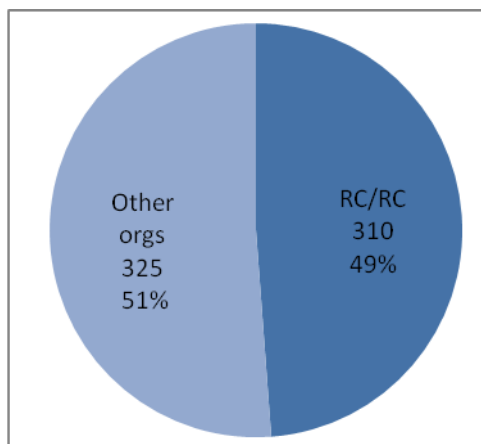
Progress to date

Latrines

IFRC Latrine Construction in Shousha Camp

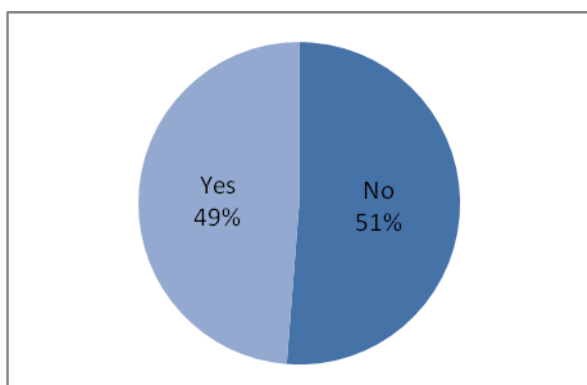


Shousha Camp Latrines Construction Sector-wide as % with RC/RC Movement

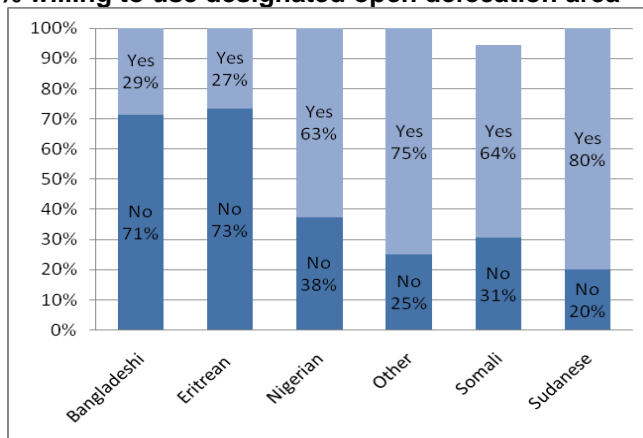


The Mass Sanitation Module (MSM) ERU arrived in country in mid-March and began activities by conducting a baseline survey of 121 residents in Shousha camp. The questions were geared toward hygiene tendencies and latrine use. Two key findings changed the strategy of the water and sanitation team in terms of latrine construction in the TRCS/IFRC transit camp.

% currently using latrines



% willing to use designated open defecation area



As a result of this survey as well as the significant decrease in the number of people crossing the border into Tunisia, TRCS/IFRC latrine construction was put on hold in Shousha Camp.

In the TRCS/IFRC Transit Camp a total of 58 latrines have been built, and the MSM ERU has also prepared two defecation fields based on their survey. The team is also constructing 10 more latrines near the camp registration and installing 8 chemical toilets in the camp's designated family area. With

68 latrines, 8 chemical toilets and 2 defecation fields, comfortably reaching Sphere standards for a population of 5,000.

Hygiene

The MSM ERU team also hired and trained 10 hygiene promoters to spread safe hygiene messages throughout Shousha Camp. They also support the distributions of hygiene items and spread hygiene messaging at the distribution sites to families and individuals.

In the TRCS/IFRC transit camp, the team has erected wooden poster stands near the latrines and water points to illustrate critical hygiene practices. The hygiene promoters will begin working in the camp on 6 April when it opens.

The water and sanitation team has also constructed 48 wash cabins to date and will continue to build more as the camp capacity increases or if additional needs arise. They have also dug soakaway pits next to the showers and under all the water points to facilitate proper drainage. IFRC signed a contract with a waste management company to collect and dispose of solid waste as well.

Water

In the TRCS/IFRC transit camps, the IFRC has installed two 11,000L water storage tanks and connected them to the local water pipeline. Tap stands are also in place and additional water points are being added daily.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints

One key challenge in terms of hygiene promotion is changing the behavior of a transit population. As a result, the team is working with the hygiene promoters to disseminate very simple and key messages to promote safe practices.

Water pressure continues to be weak in the Tunisian border area in general and the RC/RC Movement and other organizations continue to look at alternative solutions. For example, in Shousha Camp, ICRC has installed a water pump to increase pressure as well as trucks in water to refill 12 reservoirs daily. In the TRCS/IFRC transit camp, the water and sanitation team is planning to install reserve water tanks to ensure adequate water supply is available to the camp population. Should there be constraints with the local water supply; TRCS/IFRC has the ability to truck in water as needed.

Camp Management and Relief Coordination

Outcome 1: Assess, plan and design a temporary IFRC/TRCS transit camp and all associated functions.

Output	Activities planned
The capacity of the camp corresponds to an identified humanitarian need and gap.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuously assess the influx of migrants and current needs. Coordinate with other local authorities, NGOs and international organizations (focus on Movement and partner organization information sharing). Set-up an organizational infrastructure to ensure all camp residents have been registered. Interview migrants of different points of origin on a daily basis to determine needs.
Emergency settlements are accessible to the target community by effectively accommodating the immediate needs of the migrants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to register migrants in partnership with local authorities and IOM. Plan to initiate food and non food distributions activities. Plan to set up a scalable water and sanitation infrastructure. Plan to set up a scalable health infrastructure. Plan to set up a scalable maintenance and clean-up system. Plan to optimize waste management activities.
All transit camp activities are integrated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage migrants in the design of camp based activities. Report activities per sector (daily meetings and sitrep). Identify one IFRC and one TRCS transit-camp operations co-coordinator.

The camp is modular and has the ability to be physically scaled up or down.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document all camp management activities and resources within a contingency document for possible activation. • Transit camp operational plan to be updated on a weekly basis by co coordinators based on the evolving situation and on-going scenario planning considerations.
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Outcome 2: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.

Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants are registered in accordance with short-term or med term sheltering needs and Sphere standards. • Site selection accommodates the needs of both individuals and families.
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Progress to date

The TRCS and IFRC coordinate on a daily basis with IOM, UNHCR, local authorities, the UAE RC and other actors working in the camps regarding the number of people crossing the border into Tunisia, the camp populations and the ongoing activities and situation in each camp in preparation for the TRCS/IFRC transit camp. The camp management/relief team has established and documented detailed processes and procedures related to camp management, registration, food distributions and distributions of non-food items to both families and individuals. The team coordinates on a daily basis with the water and sanitation team to ensure that adequate and safe services are available to a diverse and fluctuating camp population. The TRCS and the IFRC camp management team/relief team has set up tracking and reporting systems for ongoing food and non-food items distributions in Shousha Camp, and all future activities in the TRCS/IFRC transit camp will also be reported from those established systems.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints

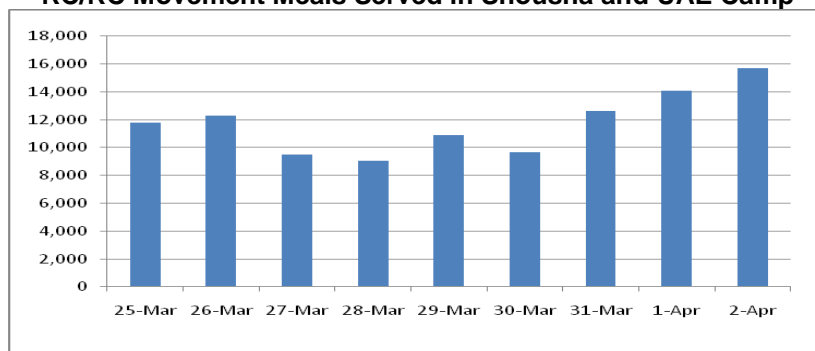
The camp management/relief team continues to ensure the TRCS/IFRC Transit camp is safe for volunteers and camp population before 6 April. The team is working hard to install fencing around the family and health clinic area. Lighting is being installed in the accommodation section, as well as near the latrines and at the registration area for people who arrive at the camp late at night.

Outcome 3: Immediate needs for food and household goods are met for targeted residents in the Shousha Camp and IFRC/TRCS Transit Camp.

Appropriate food is provided to displaced persons.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify primary and secondary food storage facilities with logistics. • Organize and plan safe and secure warehousing solutions at the transit camp. • Organize and schedule transport of food products to kitchens • Set up a TCRS/IFRC network of personnel to staff pre-identified logistics elements. • Provide meals to camp residents each day.
Basic household items are distributed to camp resident upon arrival.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a standard NFI kit composition with specific items • Distribute NFIs to target population following arrival and registration.

Progress to date

RC/RC Movement Meals Served in Shousha and UAE Camp



Currently TRCS, ICRC and Algerian, Qatari and UAE Red Crescents have distributed an average of 11,700 meals a day to the population in Shousha and the UAE camps. In preparation of the TRCS/IFRC Transit Camp, the TRCS/Algerian/Qatari Red Crescent kitchen in Shousha relocated from Shousha on 28 March.

In the TRCS/IFRC Transit Camp, the kitchen from the TRCS/Algerian/Qatari Red Crescent and equipment from the Qatari Red Crescent is being set-up. This kitchen is in the processing of joining with an Italian Red Cross kitchen to serve up to 8,000 meals each day.

IFRC has erected four field warehouses in the TRCS/IFRC camp compound. The TRCS/ICRC food supplies for Shousha Camp are in a further two field warehouses and three large tents in Shousha Camp. The four warehouses in the transit camp contain both food and non-food items (currently stocked at 60% capacity) and are guarded and fenced in to ensure security. The logistics and relief team also cleared a path to transport food and relief items to kitchens and distribution sites, respectively.

The Relief ERU continues to support TRCS on non-food item distributions in Shousha Camp, including helping TRCS track all their distributions of stocks of in-kind donations, as well as ICRC and IFRC stocks. To date, TRCS has distributed more than 26,000 items, including soap, blankets, buckets and family items from the TRCS in-kind donations for families in the camp. The Relief ERU and TRCS relief volunteers are also ready to begin non-food item distributions to the camp population as soon as the camp opens and people are registered.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints

The TRCS/IFRC camp management/relief team continues to work to test and improve the relief systems and processes related to both food and non-food item distributions, as well as ongoing assessments of the distributions.

Outcome 4: TRCS capacity to support overall camp management and relief associated activities is strengthened.

Increased capacity is available to the National Society to implement the relevant emergency shelter and settlement activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft ToR for each TRCS coordinator. • Identify IFRC delegate counterparts (ERU or long-term delegates) that can mentor TRCS coordinators to maximize sustained operations.
TRCS/IFRC personnel are integrated into all aspects of camp management operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and train volunteers to ensure daily continuity of operations with all aspects of camp management across all sectors/functions hand-in-hand with TRCS personnel and counterparts.
TRCS/IFRC personnel are organized and managed effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a “guidance-kit” per coordinator and per sector. • Schedule the mentoring of teams and coordinators up to 3 months.
TRCS/IFRC personnel are trained to scale up relief activities if warranted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft an adaptive contingency plan shared with IFRC/TRCS sectors leaders. • Involve TRCS in the design, update and adjustments of the contingency plan.

Progress to date

IFRC have been training TRCS staff and volunteers on camp management and relief processes and procedures to ensure they have the skills and capacity to run the transit camp. Volunteers are running the food and non-food item distributions in Shousha camp and will soon do the same in the TRCS/IFRC Transit Camp. In addition, relief volunteers have been trained in registering incoming individuals and deregistering those who depart. They continue to work closely with the Relief ERU and camp management/relief team to prepare for when the TRCS/IFRC Transit Camp opens.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints

In addition volunteer turnover is occurring and TRCS/IFRC staff continues to training all new arrivals to replace the outgoing volunteers. Furthermore, the relief/camp management team must ensure all new arrivals assigned to work in the transit camp are all trained and familiar with the camp management systems.

Contingency planning and preparedness

Outcome: By advancing the process of regional contingency planning, capacity of the National Societies in MENA zone to respond to civil unrest and population movements is further strengthened through effective and appropriate interventions.

Output	Activities planned
Regional, country and scenarios specific contingency plans are developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and agree on a regional approach towards a strategic and multi-sectoral contingency plan. • Map existing resources and capacities of the National Societies, Federation and other key stakeholders in the region by using WPNS and other tools. • Conduct rapid trainings/workshops for staff and volunteers on how to develop a contingency plan. • Develop practical contingency plan taking into account the evolving risk patterns in the region, various scenarios, capacity and mandate of the National Societies in the region. • Develop an EW/EA model for civil unrest scenarios based on clearly identified triggers. • Integrate contingency planning concept with OD and other on going capacity building activities at national and regional level.
Preparedness gaps are identified and implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources. • Develop work plans for implementing preparedness activities enabling effective and efficient response by the National Societies and IFRC. • Position and procure necessary human resource material and financial capacities to support the preparedness work plan. • Develop the Standard Operating Procedures and response protocols as appropriate and agreed. • Conduct joint simulation exercises as appropriate and required.
<p><u>Progress to date</u></p> <p>The zone identified two additional delegates for a mission to support the efforts and provide surge capacity in disaster preparedness. In addition, a more integrated preparedness plan was drafted for one of the national societies in the region to enhance their preparedness capacity and a short mission was conducted to support the preparedness efforts.</p> <p>Contingency stocks consisting of non-food items for 2,000 families were identified and integrated in the mobilization table to be ready for deployment when needed.</p> <p><u>Operational gaps, challenges or constraints</u></p> <p>The lack of financial resources is currently affecting the implementation of the mentioned activities. In addition, the recruitment of a regional disaster preparedness officer and RDRT officer is on hold due to poor coverage of the appeal.</p>	

Logistics	
Outcome: Provide effective support to the field operation	
Output	Activities planned
All programs receive professional logistics support and goods are procured and received for distribution as planned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct logistics assessment • Negotiate free handling, storage and handling facilities and understand customs procedures (airport/port) • Carry out coordinated reception of air and sea relief goods and arrange transportation to distribution points. • Secure warehouses for IFRC pipeline. • Implement warehousing procedures. • Carry out procurement following procurement procedures. • Liaise and coordinate with other key actors to ensure best use of all information. • Liaise with program and adjust supply chain to meet demand. • Prepare exit strategy and relocation of fix assets.
National Societies are	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement logistics systems for National Society logistics.

<p>reinforced in term of logistics capacity and can effectively manage goods and report on distributions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training to reinforce National Societies local procurement capacities. • Set up warehouse system to manage incoming donations. • Support National Societies in securing adequate storage solutions. • Train a team of identified volunteers in logistics basic procedures. • Hire counterpart and coach National Society in key area of logistics (warehousing/transport). • Conduct logistics training for volunteers.
<p><u>Progress to date</u></p> <p>The logistics team continues to focus on receiving, warehousing and delivering incoming equipment and supplies. To date, 10 flights have arrived carrying 265 metric tons and four vehicles, with additional shipments expected in the coming days via air, sea and land.</p> <p>The logistics team has also prioritized building TRCS capacity in logistics, with key TRCS staff now being trained on the job to put in place the required systems and procedures. IFRC has recruited a delegate who will soon arrive in country to focus only on training and building the TRCS capacity in logistics.</p> <p>Daily stock reports are shared with TRCS, ICRC and others to determine additional needs for the mobilization table. As part of the continued response and the TRCS/IFRC Transit Camp opening, the logistics team has placed a particular focus on streamlining the warehouse system. Stocks arriving via air are now dispatched directly to the field warehouses, while stocks are arriving via sea and land will be stored in Tunis in a TRCS warehouse, once a MoU is signed. Those stored in Tunis can be dispatched to the field warehouses within 24 hours as needed. This process will expedite the logistic supply chain and secure goods.</p> <p>The logistics team is also establishing a third-party logistic (3PL) contract with a private company to manage its in-country pipeline which will significantly reduce logistics overhead costs.</p> <p><u>Operational gaps, challenges or constraints</u></p> <p>One key challenge the logistics team is facing is procurement constraints. The team is trying to streamline procurement needs and processes for the operation.</p>	

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A communications delegate focused on establishing visibility for the TRCS efforts, including using print, photographic and video content to document the stories of volunteers and camp residents. Dozens of interviews have taken place with English, French and Arabic language networks, including BBC, CNN, and Al-Jazeera.

The health, relief and information management/reporting teams have designed an information dissemination plan for the TRCS/IFRC Transit Camp population. TRCS volunteers will be trained in basic psychological first aid, hygiene promotion and good listening skills. Volunteers will staff an information tent to provide a place where those awaiting their transport can find out about the services in the camp, as well as inquire about other needs. A large bulletin board next to the tent will also be erected with key information relevant to families and individuals in transit, such as meal times, health clinic information, distribution times, non-food item distribution, a map of the camp and more.

How we work

All IFRC 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 the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to 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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

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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