

Operations update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Middle East & North Africa: Civil Unrest

Revised Emergency appeal n°
MDR82001REA
GLIDE n° OT-2011-000025-
TUN/LBY/EGY/SYR/YEM
25 June 2011

**Period covered by this Ops Update: 17
May to 22 June, 2011.**

Appeal target (current): with this Operations Update, This Emergency Appeal, as per the current revision, seeks CHF 15,145,920 in cash, kind or services to assist 300,000 beneficiaries. Additional financing being sought reflects a new scope of initiatives for Libya and Phase 2 activities in Tunisia primarily focused on displaced Libyans and Tunisian host families in the south of the country.

Appeal coverage: 67% based on the revised amount above. While there has been a good response from donors and partners in terms of in-kind donations for the current Emergency Operation, cash support has been limited, which discourages flexible and quick responses in a highly fluid context.



Non-food Items reached Yemen Red Crescent branch in Aden; and ready for distribution within the coming days for increasing numbers of IDPs.
Photo: IFRC

Appeal history:

- CHF150,000 was allocated on 24 January 2011, from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) in its response to civil unrest in Tunisia.
- On 12 February, a DREF allocation of CHF107,672 was provided to the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) to help it deliver assistance to 10,000 beneficiaries as a result of civil unrest in the country.
- On 25 February, a DREF allocation of CHF 59,374 was allocated to enable the Federation Middle East-North Africa (MENA) Zone conduct an emergency field mission in Egypt and Tunisia to assess the impact of civil unrest in Libya.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 1 March for CHF 4,458,090 for six months to assist 100,000 beneficiaries.
- The Emergency Appeal was revised on 24 March to an amount of CHF12,269,102 with the number of targeted beneficiaries increased to 150,000 and the timeframe extended to the end of December 2011.
- The Revised Emergency Appeal was adjusted further as of 17 May seeking a new total of CHF14,840,345 due to growing unrest in Syria and Yemen, greater contingency planning efforts and an overall increase in beneficiary targeting to 280,000 people.
- This latest revision seeks a total of CHF15,145,920 to support new activities in Libya and growing needs in southern Tunisia. Overall beneficiary numbers are now at 300,000 people while the timeframe is unchanged to the end of December 2011.

Summary:

The conflict in Libya continues to demand a variety of emergency humanitarian interventions within the country, and among neighbouring ones, along with support that encourages longer-term and durable

outcomes. There are still significant numbers of people displaced within Libya and fleeing the conflict, most notably to Tunisia, although their composition has shifted somewhat from third-country nationals (TCNs), largely from sub-Saharan and other African countries, to Libyan citizens. The TRC and Federation have been jointly running a Transit Camp at Ras Jedir since 6 April. Plans are currently underway to hand-over the facility so that greater attention can be paid to the needs of Libyans being supported directly by Tunisian communities in the south as well as the host families themselves. The hostilities in Libya look likely to continue for an indefinite period so the challenging and diverse humanitarian needs inside the country and throughout North Africa continue.

In the Middle East, building on many weeks of disturbances, civil unrest has become more intense in Syria and Yemen. The Federation remains involved in supporting the National Societies of the region to respond to these crises and support those whose are affected.

The situation

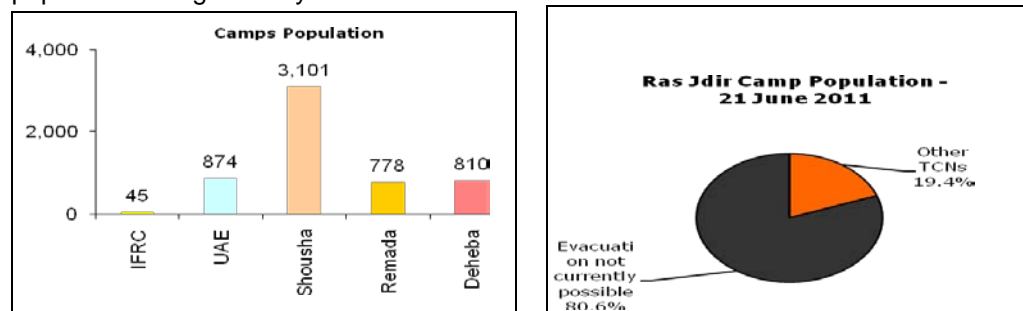
North Africa

The number of people crossing to Ras Jedir and Dehiba borders into Tunisia from Libya continues to fluctuate, varying between 4,500 to 7,000 per day. Overall, it is estimated that 590,588 people have crossed the border from Libya into Tunisia between February 20 and 22 June. Of this total, Libyan and Tunisian nationals represent close to 70%, of which some 77% of Libyans return to Libya. This number does not include unofficial border crossings. According to IOM an estimated 7,000 Libyans are said to have crossed illegally through the Dehiba area.

The number of third country nationals (TCNs) crossing into Tunisia remains fairly steady, following a temporary quiet period in late May, and a sudden spike on 3 June with the arrival of 670 refugees rescued at sea. According to IOM, between 20 February and 22 June, a total of 193,712 TCNs had crossed into Tunisia. Of these, 2,904 have been classified as 'people of concern' and are currently under UNHCR protection at the Ras Jedir camps. In addition, a total of 1,571 migrants remain in need of repatriation assistance.

In reflection of the Emergency and Revised Appeals launched by the Federation during March 2011, the construction and management of a transit camp for third-country nationals (TCNs) fleeing Libya and locating themselves in Tunisia has remained the key aspect of humanitarian efforts in North Africa. The Al Hayet Transit Camp operated by the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) and Federation at Ras Jedir became fully operational as of 6 April. People staying at the Transit Camp have benefited from the provision of proper shelter, non-food items such as blankets and hygiene kits, meals three times per day, health services, water and sanitation facilities, as well as the means for them to contact or be reunited with family members further abroad.

At present, the Federation is looking to hand-over its facilities at Al Hayet, due to a combination of considerations, including both security and operational constraints. This explains the temporarily low number of people currently being sheltered at the camp. Over the reporting period, camp population was at capacity in early June, following an arrival of shipwrecked refugees. At 21 June, the camp population along the Libyan-Tunisian border can be summarized as follows:



While migration of TCNs was extremely high during March and April, the numbers crossing the Libya-Tunisia border during the last six weeks has been somewhat lower. It contrasts with a surge in Libyan nationals arriving in Tunisia, particularly in the south. Unlike the TCNs that have been staying in camps

awaiting repatriation to their countries of origin, the more recently arrived Libyans tend to stay among host families in Tunisia. The widespread hospitality of Tunisian households has greatly eased the humanitarian burden in the country, but support is becoming noticeably strained. Local health services cannot cope with the arrival of foreign patients and the financial resources of Tunisians to sustain themselves and host others are running out.

The operational re-orientation underway by the Federation will enable it to continue an emergency response in Tunisia, while increasingly focusing on the south of the country around Medenine, Remada and Tataouine where the growing number of displaced Libyans are based. It will also encourage a diversification of organisational development and capacity-building efforts for the Tunisian Red Crescent. In parallel, the TRC and Federation have embarked upon a process of exit from camp management and service provision, in addition to facilitating greater flexibility for humanitarian action in Tunisia.

This new direction, highlighting Libya and southern Tunisian host families, will form the main aspect of the upcoming Appeal revision. It is designed to reinforce the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement presence in the country, addressing emergency and longer-term assistance needs on behalf of affected populations, as well as supporting the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) through organisational development and capacity-building in a conflict and eventual post-conflict environment. Activities to be undertaken build upon Federation involvement in Libya since the outset of conflict and its ongoing collaboration with the LRCS and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Syria:

The unrest in Syria entered into its fourth month last week with no signs to abate. The situation has in some areas provoked increased concerns related to safety and protection. The number of casualties among civilians and security personnel continued to grow. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society (SARC) works in this situation in close cooperation with ICRC and IFRC as well as government ministries. The National Society focus is to provide emergency health and relief to populations in need and to strengthen the ability of its branches to reach out and support people in need.

In recent weeks, more than 10,000 people, the majority were women and children, have crossed the border to Turkey primarily from Jisr al Shughour and surrounding areas. On 14 June, SARC was asked by Syrian officials to facilitate voluntary repatriation of those who would like to return home. The role of SARC would be to register the individuals who like to return; to provide transportations and to deliver necessary humanitarian assistance. On 17 June, a delegation from SARC travelled to Turkey for talks with Turkish Red Crescent counterparts. Further steps are pending follow up of the discussions. On 20-21 June, the President of ICRC, Mr. Kellenberger, visited Syria for talks with the country's Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. According to a press release issued after the meetings, Mr. Kellenberger insisted on ICRC being granted unrestricted access to areas and people affected by the current unrest. The Syrian officials agreed according to the press release to give ICRC and SARC wider access to areas of unrest. Quoted in the press release ICRC President reaffirmed that "The Syrian Arab Red Crescent remains our primary partner in our endeavour to meet the needs of people caught up in violence".

Yemen:

The situation developed by late May with more armed violence on the streets between armed men from anti-regime opposition and security forces in the middle of Sana'a city. As heavy weapons were extensively used for several days dozens of people were killed and many were injured. After the President was affected physically by this armed violence, half of the city inhabitants left with their families to more secure places in their villages or relatives. By early June a cease fire agreement was reached between the Vice President and the Hashid tribe. The Hasaba area where the armed fighting took place is still closed as armed men are placed in deserted building and roof. Similar clashes happened in other governorates of Taiz, Ibb and Aden. The President is still in power and the overall situation after his departure to Saudi Arabia for treatment is unclear. There are no clear reports on his return date to Yemen and no solutions have been reached among the parties.

Abyan governorate in the southern part of Yemen witnessed serious escalation as armed men took over the city of Zinjibar after fierce fighting with government's troops. The lack of law and order and random fire caused a major humanitarian crisis of thousands of IDPs who fled to neighboring governorates of Aden and Lahj.

YRCS Aden branch survey showed that due to armed fighting in Abyan governorate, civilian people moved from the two districts of Zinjibar and Khanfar to Aden and Lahj governorates. While some of them stayed with their relatives, many of those IDPs have been sheltered in schools in different districts of Aden.

The needed relief items include food, water, sanitation, medicines, shelter items (mattresses, blankets, clothes, kerosene lamps, buckets, jericans, kitchen sets, kerosene cookers, hygiene materials, water tanks, tarpaulins). The number of IDPs is expected to increase.

Coordination and partnerships

North Africa

Movement Coordination - regional: The Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement issued a public statement on 11 March 2011 expressing grave concern for the deteriorating humanitarian situation as a result of the escalation of violence and plight of the civilian population affected by the crisis in Libya and events in neighbouring countries. On 26 March, the Federation, ICRC and LRCS established a Framework Agreement for coordination and cooperation to serve as the main reference point regarding all Movement actions being implemented in Libya.¹ Efforts are ongoing to ensure that interventions remain coordinated internally in an effective manner and external actors are also advised how to best interact with the Movement and implement their assistance in Libya.

In Tunisia, through its Regional Office and field-based presence, the Federation remains a pivotal player in implementing and guiding the Movement intervention in the country. The role will continue even as the Federation refines its focus from transit camp operation to support for displaced Libyans and host families.

Coordination with authorities: As in previous months, the Federation, ICRC and National Societies of North Africa are coordinating their presence and responses with authorities at national and local levels. In Libya, country-wide interaction in an impartial and neutral manner is pivotal for reaching all people affected by conflict, while in Tunisia, contact is crucial for the success of current activities and ones that may coincide with the governmental elections scheduled for October 2011.

Inter-agency coordination: In Libya, the LRCS is hosting General Coordination Meetings for the humanitarian community based at Benghazi. The Federation and ICRC are participating in these meetings as well as any others that might be held in the country. Since much of the international humanitarian community dedicated to western Libya is based at Zarzis in Tunisia, the Federation is also involved in monitoring conditions and advising of appropriate courses of action to support the common vision of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. For efforts within Tunisia, the Federation and TRC are active participants in meetings hosted by the United Nations (UN) Country Team, donors and the many inter-agency and technical coordination meetings held each week.

In Egypt, and as per the previous Appeal revision, coordination is continuing to reinforce Movement activities for affected populations and interaction with external actors.

Syria

Close cooperation between the Movement partners continued with frequent meetings, information sharing and joint planning. SARC, IFRC and ICRC carried out joint visits to Dara'a on 5 May, and Homs and Tartous on 1 June.

Since the onset of the crisis, the ICRC has been coordinating its response with the National Society, which has been delivering essential supplies such as first-aid kits, stretchers and other emergency-response equipment. Both organizations have been cooperating with Syria's health ministry to bring aid to violence-stricken areas and are working to deliver medical supplies to hospitals and other health-care facilities in the country. The Danish Red Cross is currently the only partner national society present in the country.

As the main humanitarian agency in Syria, the National Society works as auxiliary to government ministries and local authorities.

¹ For reference, please see the document "Framework Agreement for Coordination and Cooperation between the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Crescent Societies" signed 26 March 2011.

Yemen

All components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are present in Yemen. The current RC/RC partners in Yemen are Danish RC, Swedish RC, Norwegian RC, Germany RC, French RC, UAE RC, ICRC and IFRC.

The Movement partners have met regularly since the beginning of the crisis. Movement partners, together with the YRCS, have established the Movement Operations Committee (MOC) to ensure joint assessment, planning and implementing of the emergency response for HQ and branches based on current needs. The MOC comprise the YRCS HQ, ICRC, IFRC and PNSs. The MOC has recently established an Assistance Disaster Management Group consists of YRCS, ICRC and IFRC to follow up the operational emergency response. The working group meets two times a week. The ToR of this working group includes; follow up and monitor the operational activities in the field, provide technical support to YRCS branches to implement emergency response programmers, mobilize resources, and coordinate the information-sharing within Movement partners.

The ICRC is coordinating the emergency response with Movement partners.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The proposed actions below include new outcomes for Libya and Tunisia.

Progress towards outcomes

Tunisia	
ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
Outcome 1: The structures and systems of TRC are improved, with management and service delivery functions working effectively to best meet the needs of vulnerable households and communities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
The TRC is a well-functioning National Society and benefits from strong governance, human resource, cooperation and coordination structures and systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support internal governance processes and their reform, where needed, at headquarters and Branch levels. Assist the TRC to develop a National Society strategic plan within a specified timeframe. Identify and/or reinforce a staff structure reflecting national and Branch levels to meet current and future internal and external demands. Facilitate human resources development and establish transparent narrative and financial reporting systems among Branches and at TRC headquarters. Launch a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process, if appropriate, to complement existing agreements and frameworks for Red Cross/Red Crescent interaction in Tunisia.
Volunteering, youth engagement and skills development are enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce volunteer and youth recruitment among TRC Branches. Regularise volunteer and youth support within current Movement activities in Tunisia and any future efforts. Produce a youth policy document to guide engagement of young people on behalf of the National Society. Provide dissemination and training materials, including Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and values, to facilitate volunteer and youth engagement. Reinforce the Federation 'Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change' (YABC) programme in Tunisia. Cooperate with other volunteer and youth-based networks in Libya or the region to foster knowledge-sharing and peer exchanges.

Emergency health	
Outcome: people in transit, including vulnerable groups, have access to the provision of basic health care, preventative health measures, and psychosocial support to meet their immediate needs.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Up to 10,000 people receive psychosocial support according to identified needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess psychosocial needs among the target population and volunteers. • Monitor patients during clinic consultations and provide PSP as appropriate. • Assess TRC staff and volunteer capacity and provide trainings and equipment in psychosocial first aid and support. • Liaise with MoH and other partners to create a referral system for critical cases. • Print psychosocial materials in Arabic. • Establish appropriate spaces in camps or other locations where practical and supportive activities for individuals or groups of adults can be organised. • Set-up information areas, notice boards or other information conduits where people can receive accurate and relevant information about current events and services. • Establish child-friendly spaces in camps or other locations where psychosocial activities can be offered regularly and in an organised manner. • Conduct recreational, supportive and informational activities for children present in child-friendly spaces. • Conduct psychosocial support as part of a presence of mobile outreach teams.
People continue to receive medical care with support from Mobile Health Teams in southern Tunisia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist local or regional health authorities in providing basic health care at camps and among communities within their sphere of operation and areas of Movement presence. • Establish mobile health teams to cover the Medenine-Remada-Tataouine axis of camps and health centres with an exact number of sites per month visited to be finalised according to need. • Support camps and health centres in providing preventative health care by increasing vaccination levels, if needed, at a rate to be determined, along with pre-natal consultations and identify any malnourished children. • Provide basic health education and hygiene promotion at targeted camps, health centres and among host families as appropriate.

Progress since last report:

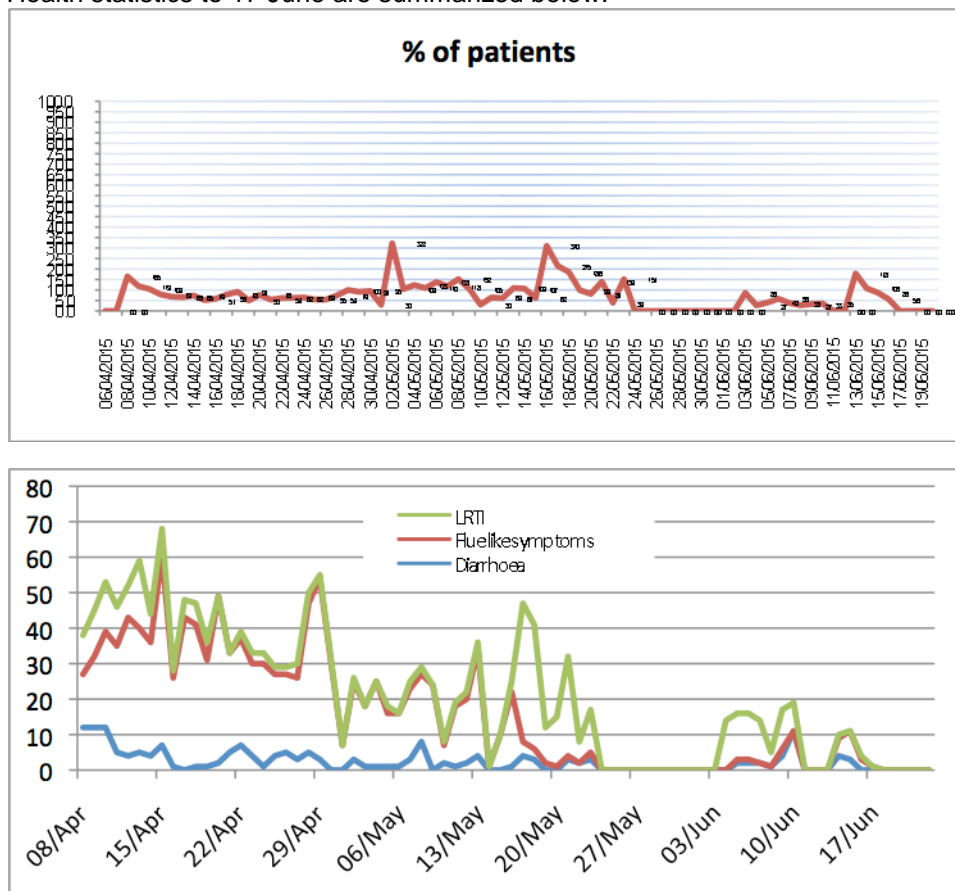
Health activities have continued to focus on the needs of the Al Hayet Transit Camp population. It has been a challenging period for the health team, as activities had to be suspended between 24 May and 3 June, when all staff and volunteers were evacuated following a serious security incident on 23 May.

The clinic re-opened on 4 June, with limited staff (one doctor, two nurses and two additional TRC volunteers), and had to immediately respond as a matter of urgency to an arrival of more than 670 survivors from a shipwreck which occurred on 2 June. Immediate action was taken to provide medical care, and psychological and trauma counselling for these people, many of whom had lost family members. Close coordination and assistance was ensured with a number of agencies to meet these urgent needs. Two tents at the clinic were put at the disposal of all agencies, to be used as field offices. MSF and IOM provided psycho-social support; UNICEF dealt with child protection issues; and UNFPA has been providing maternal and gynecological care, with a midwife in regular attendance and the necessary equipment. Save the Children have been invited to assess the specific needs of children (particularly those who have lost their parents or are unaccompanied), while the Tunisian Ministry of Public Health and WHO have been approached to provide vaccinations.

Between 6 April and 17 June more than 4,300 persons visited the clinic seeking medical care (an average of 7.1% of overall camp population). Treatment has primarily been provided for gastroenteritis. There have also been a number of critical cases of LRTIs and flu-related symptoms. The TRC/IFRC clinic continues to coordinate with the Tunisian military medical service and the UAE clinic for referral of patients in need of emergency/advanced care. Psychological support was provided to 80 TRC

volunteers following the security incident of 23 May. Trauma counselling was offered to the survivors of the shipwreck, with invaluable assistance from partner agencies.

Health statistics to 17 June are summarized below:



Emergency health activities, as per the Revised Appeal of 17 May 2011, have been revised once again to take into account newly identified needs of displaced Libyans and Tunisian host families in the southern region of the country. As mentioned at the outset of the current document, an update regarding health interventions in Tunisia along with other activities will be provided in the next Operations Update.

Beyond the general locations of Medenine, Remada and Tataouine, exact locations of host families housing those from Libya are still to be finalised. Their identification will be carried out through existing registration campaigns, consultation with communities, local authorities, service providers, religious leaders and entities such as the Ministries of Health and Social Affairs as well as national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Partners such as the Danish Red Cross, which is a global focal point for psychosocial programming, the TRC and ICRC are also instrumental for launching the proposed programme. Ideally, it will be conducted in collaboration with a more general health intervention in the form of an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) or broader deployment of personnel.

The beneficiary amount of 10,000 people represents a continuation from previous Appeal totals. It is not part of the increased overall total of beneficiaries to be reached.

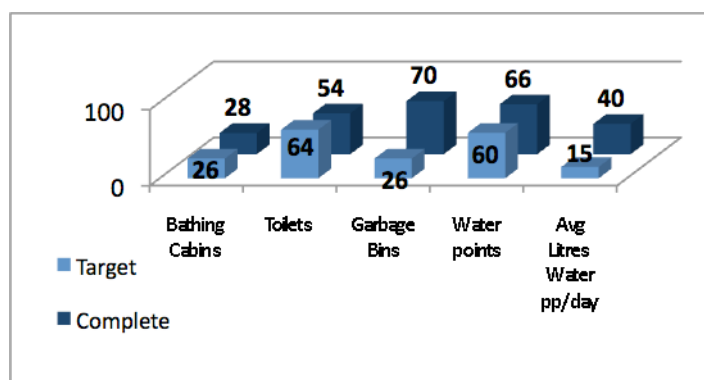
Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: The clinic has had to deal with increased medical needs, whilst its resources have been stretched to the limit, due to the reduction in medical staff and TRC volunteers linked to the security situation.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Up to 150,000 people in transit have access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene items to minimize the risk of sanitation and water-related diseases.

Progress since last report:

- At present, water and sanitation facilities consist of 54 toilets and 28 bathing rooms available to beneficiaries, replacing all previous toilet and bathroom facilities. The new constructions are of a stronger design and made of recycled materials where possible (*Note: recycled materials used in the construction of latrines come from the collapsed trench latrines destroyed by the sandstorm of early May*).
- The number of water taps remains unchanged at 66.
- Water and sanitation facilities have been sufficient to address the needs of over 1,200 persons, as per current camp capacity. Facilities are being maintained in good working order thanks to the technical and hygiene promotion teams. Constant monitoring on the part of the Hygiene Promotion team has led to noticeably less misuse of the bathrooms and toilets. Cleaning standards have also improved, thereby reducing waste water problems.
- Good collaboration between the Watsan and Hygiene Promotion teams has resulted in more effective use of manpower across areas of responsibility, with Watsan workers reassigned to cleaning as needed.
- A total of 6,329 people have been reached with hygiene promotion messages. The Austrian Red Cross Watsan trainee, who had taken on hygiene promotion activities, left on 8 June and there are no current plans for replacement.
- There has been a transition in camp kitchen facilities, with the closure of the Italian RC kitchen on 15 June, and food preparation thereafter fully assumed by local staff using the facilities left behind by the former Danish RC base camp, for all Transit Camp beneficiaries and Base Camp staff / volunteers. The change in kitchens involved some extra plumbing to ensure water supply and drainage. All work was accomplished without any disruption and the change-over went virtually unnoticed.
- Overview of Watsan facilities at 22 June are set out below:



Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: None to note.

Emergency shelter and camp management

Outcome 1: A transit population of up to 150,000 individuals has access to a safe, secure and hygienic settlement that upholds basic human rights and meets their needs.

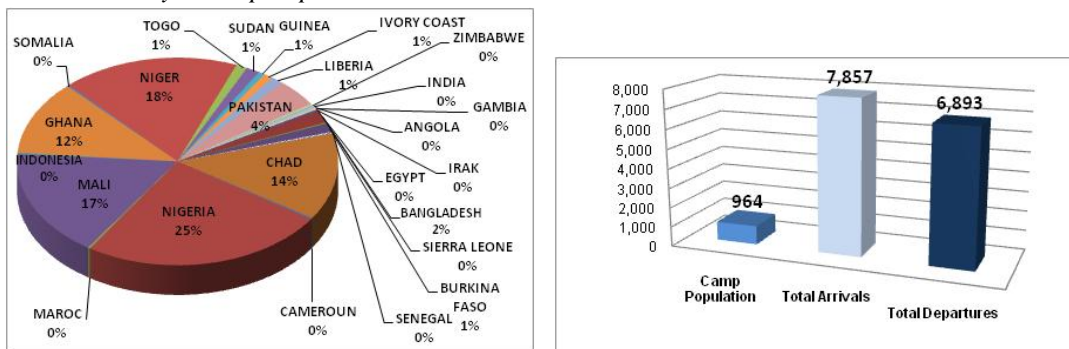
Progress since last report:

- The TRC/IFRC Al Hayet Transit Camp has had to manage a number of unexpected situations over the past few weeks, including a serious security incident on 23 May, leading to the temporary evacuation of all IFRC delegates and all TRC volunteers, shortly followed by a dramatic increase in the camp population from 203 on 1 June to 1,030 on 5 June, with the arrival of over 670 shipwrecked refugees on 3-4 June.
- The Transit Camp received all of the surviving refugees from the shipwreck of 2 June at short notice, and at a time when camp resources were limited. Separate family and individual tents

were erected to accommodate the increased number of nationalities and families. Clothing was distributed, and a number of agencies were called in as a matter of urgency to assist with trauma and psychological counselling. Tracing activities were also initiated and coordination ensured with ICRC.

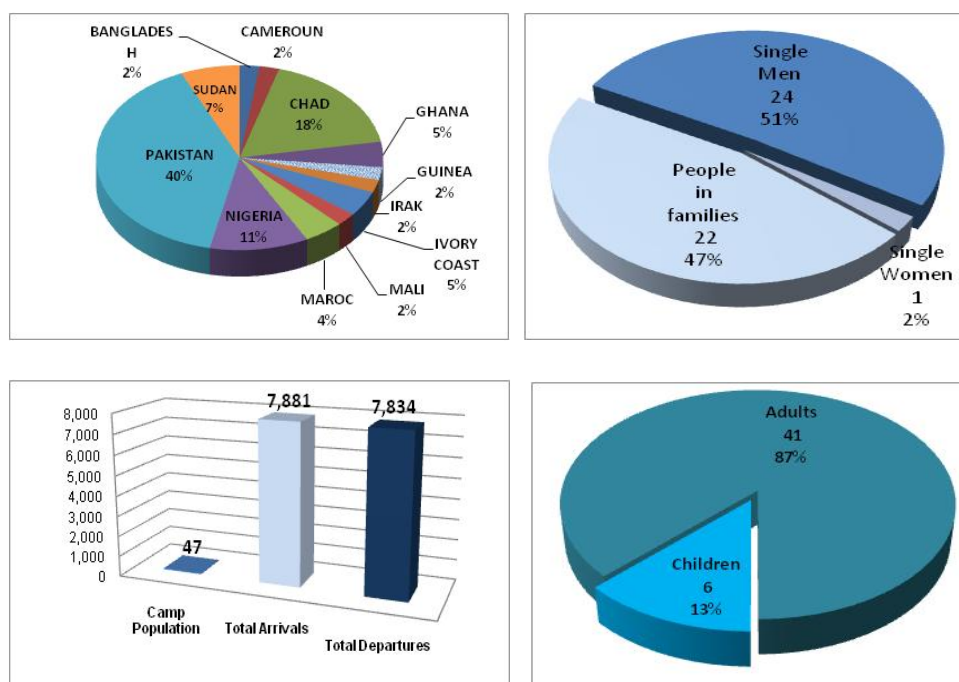
- It is worth noting the resulting dramatic shift in camp population, from five to over 22 nationalities, primarily due to the arrival of the refugees saved at sea. As a result, Al Hayet Camp now also shelters a number of people who cannot be repatriated and are considered as 'persons of concern' by UNHCR.

TRC/IFRC Al Hayet Camp Population Statistics – 9 June 2011



- The IFRC and TRC have been pursuing discussions with various organizations and agencies for a possible hand-over of the Al Hayet Camp over the coming weeks. This would enable IFRC/TRC to devote existing resources to support the increasing number of Libyans and Tunisian host families in the south.
- With plans to hand camp management over to other partner agencies underway, and due to serious staff/volunteer limitations at the TRC/IFRC camp (including medical facilities), no additional TCNs were taken in at the Al Hayet camp after 9 June, and up to the present. This is reflected in the currently limited number of beneficiaries in the Transit Camp.

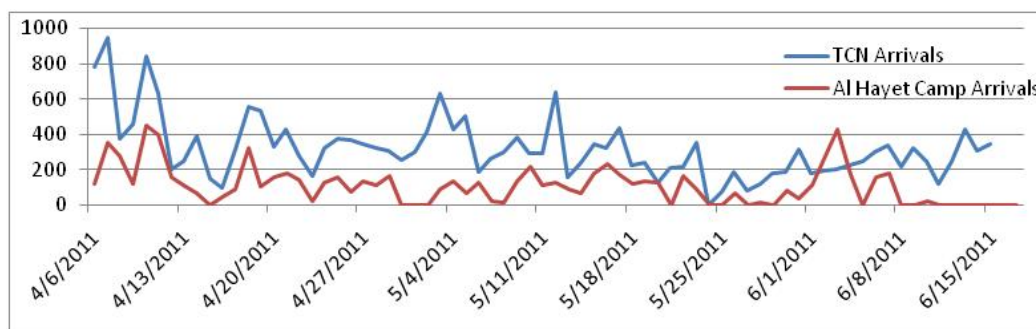
TRC/IFRC Al Hayet Camp Population Statistics at 21 June



- The TRC and IFRC have continued to coordinate on a daily basis with IOM, UNHCR, local authorities, the UAE Red Crescent and other actors regarding arrivals and departures from

each camp, population needs, and on-going activities to better support TCNs awaiting transport assistance, as well as 'persons of concern' to UNHCR being considered for refugee status. A total of 7,881 arrivals were registered at the Transit Camp between 6 April and 21 June.

- Below, an overview of arrivals and departures at the TRC/IFRC Al Hayet Transit Camp between 6 April and 15 June 2011.



Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

- Following the security incident of 23 May and due to on-going tensions with the local population, most of the 90 TRC volunteers have now left the operation. IFRC delegates are currently operating on an as-needed basis and no longer stay at the base camp overnight. Local staff remains on-site to ensure that all necessary assistance continues to be provided to the beneficiaries.

RELIEF/LIVELIHOODS

Outcome1: A transit population of up to 150,000 individuals receive essential items and food to meet their needs as required.

Progress since last report:

- The relief team has continued to provide meals three times per day to the camp population, as well as essential non-food items within 24 hours of beneficiary arrivals in the Transit Camp. A special distribution of clothing, mats, blankets, and essential hygiene items was carried out as a matter of urgency for the 670 survivors of the shipwreck. Furthermore, regular distributions of hygiene supplies are ensured for 'long stay' beneficiaries, some of whom have been sheltered at the Transit Camp for over 4 weeks now.
- Since the camp opened on 6 April the Italian RC kitchen has produced more than 120,000 meals – reflecting an average of some 1,400 meals per day. In addition to providing two hot meals a day to the Transit Camp beneficiaries, the kitchen also took on the task of providing the evening meal for TCNs held at the border area in the UNHCR camp, averaging an extra 300-400 meals per day.
- Having closed and handed-over its activities on 18 April, the TRC re-opened its kitchen at Shousha Camp 24 May, following the security incident of 23 May and temporary closure of the camp. TRC distributes an average of 5,000 meals per day for the provision of lunch and dinner, as well as some 2,500 breakfasts/day (juice, biscuits, jam).
- Due to on-going security constraints, the Danish RC Base Camp was no longer used for overnight accommodation as from 24 May. Office facilities, internet connection and lunchtime meals continued to be provided for IFRC/TRC and local staff. Given these limited needs, the Danish RC team closed their operation as from 17 June, generously handing-over kitchen and tent facilities, thereby ensuring that on-going operational needs continue to be met.
- During this reporting period, the IFRC and TRC have continued assessment trips in the south in anticipation of supporting the local TRC branches in their activities to assist the increasing number of Libyan families staying with Tunisian host families. Currently the focus is on health, relief and logistics support and capacity-building. TRC and IFRC are both looking at additional ways to support Libyans being hosted in Tunisia in Tatouine, Medenine, Sfax, Gabes and Kebili

Governorates. Several IFRC delegates and TRC coordinators have been attending coordination meetings, mainly in Tataouine.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

- The earlier than planned departure of the Italian RC kitchen, as from 15 June, created an unexpected and sudden gap, requiring a rapid turn-around to find viable solutions to ensure seamless provision of meals to beneficiaries at the camp and at the border area. Thanks to the generous contribution of kitchen facilities left behind by the Danish RC base camp, a fully functional kitchen, using local staff previously under Danish RC supervision, has been established. There was no interruption in meal provision, and all requests for additional meals for the border area in support of UNHCR have been met.

Outcome 2: Displaced Libyans and 3,000 Tunisian host families in Gabes, Medenine, Remada and Tataouine receive essential relief to meet their needs as required.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Reinforce TRC relief-livelihoods information gathering and monitoring capacities for current and future distributions or crises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide beneficiary-caseload and distribution-monitoring training for staff and volunteers. • In cooperation with the TRC and ICRC, as needed, undertake assessments and monitor conditions facing communities as a result of the current humanitarian situation in Tunisia. • Develop or confirm any TRC-specific monitoring practices and procedures. • Broker relations with early warning, monitoring or reporting constituents among external humanitarian actors or other organisations active in Tunisia to enhance TRC information gathering capacities. • Develop a plan, in cooperation with ICRC, for the sharing of economic security (EcoSec), relief-livelihoods and disaster preparedness knowledge and expertise across TRC Branches.
3,000 host families accommodating displaced Libyans in southern Tunisia receive cash support for three months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research the feasibility of a cash intervention covering three months for as many as 3,000 host families accommodating Libyans at Gabes, Medenine, Remada and Tataouine. • Support a cash-coupon-voucher intervention in collaboration with the TRC, ICRC or any Participating National Society able to steward the activity.
Target populations receive essential relief as needed through the TRC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate relief item distribution support as needed for TRC food, NFI and school-related responses for displaced Libyans, host families and children at Gabes, Medenine, Remada and Tataouine.

In Tunisia, building on its experience in Transit Camp management, the Federation will continue to support and refine abilities of the National Society to undertake relief activities related to humanitarian response and disaster preparedness in all its diversity. Operating in southern Tunisia will be the basis for engagement, although capacity-building activities can persist even in the absence of emergency conditions. The Federation will also investigate prospects for undertaking a cash or cash-coupon-voucher distribution for host families accommodating those displaced from Libya. As well, with roughly 10,000 Libyan households having migrated to Tunisia at the present time, the Federation will aim to support the TRC with food, non-food item (NFI) and school material distributions it may undertake as a result of donations and partnerships it has forged.

Logistics

Outcome1: Ensure an effective and efficient supply chain, suitable storage of goods and appropriate transport to carry out all activities within the operation.

Progress since last report:

- All logistics activities related to the Transit Camp have been taken in hand by the IFRC logistics team since 23 May, following the departure of most TRC volunteers.
- IFRC logistics is providing technical support to four TRC regional committees for relief activities in the south (Tatouine, Menine, Gabes, Sfax).
- A regional warehouse facility has been set up in Medenine, to serve as a hub for all distribution points in the southern region. Clear systems and procedures have been put in place. In addition, sufficient security stock to cover the needs of 400 beneficiaries is being held at the Transit Camp. The storage capacity of the TRC regional warehouse in Medenine consists of a built warehouse of 400m² on two floors with a 1000m² courtyard. Two Wiik-halls have been erected, and a third one will be set up over the coming week (Total of 720 m² in the courtyard).



TRC Volunteers from the Sfax Branch during a logistics training session. Photo: TRCS

- Procurement activities have focused on:
 - Supply of a further round of NFI and food items (primarily juice and milk) for both stocking and distribution;
 - Tendering for renewal of car rental contracts and purchase of office furniture, amongst other, carried out and delivered within extensive timelines;
 - Extensive tendering exercise carried out to identify service providers for security and maintenance of the transit camp. Given the recent re-orientation of activities and prospective hand-over of the Transit Camp, this did not materialize.
- With the departure of the ERU systems officer, a TRC volunteer has now been contracted to take over the position.
- Training in various aspects of logistics has been offered on both an individual and group basis.

Logistics Training Overview (to 21 June 2011)				
Topic	Participants	Date	Place	Length
Group Training				
Procurement	6 TRC	18-20 May	Base Camp	3 days
Procurement, Stock and Fleet Management	20 TRC	28-31 May	Gabes	4 days
Procurement	TRC Coord.	12-13 June	Zarzis	1 day
Logistics	TRC	14-17 June	Sfax	4 days
Individual Training				
Warehouse	Storekeeper / Tataouine	19-20 May	Transit Camp	1/2 day
Warehouse	Storekeeper	25-26 May	Medenine	2 days
Warehouse	Storekeeper	1 June	Gabes	1

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

- Start of TRC distribution activities in the south slower than anticipated.
- Lack of TRCS logistics network at regional level. TRCS stock reports not centralized, thereby complicating efforts to build a regional supply strategy.
- Exit strategy for camp not fully agreed and timeframe unclear. Logistics currently responding to needs on an ad hoc basis.

LOGISTICS

Outcome 2: TRC logistics capacities are strengthened.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Technical management skills are developed with a view to increasing TRC logistics capacities in stock control, warehousing and transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and organise a training session on Federation logistics procedures including modules on logistics preparedness and response, procurement, warehousing and fleet-transport management for National Society staff and volunteers. • Provide participants with Federation standards and catalogue CDs. • Work with TRC counterparts to develop an emergency stock, mobilisation and response system within the National Society.
Warehousing capacities at the Branch level are enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake logistics mapping and assessment of warehouse needs at Branch locations in coordination with the ICRC. • Identify and prepare long-term warehousing at a minimum of two TRC Branches. • Create and implement training in warehouse, transport and stock management at a minimum of two TRC Branches. • Provide training to TRC staff and volunteers in logistics mapping and assessment.

Egypt**Relief**

Outcome: A transit population of up to 50,000 individuals receive essential items and food to meet their needs as required.	
Output	Activities
Target population has access to three meals a day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide meals to transit persons each day. • Provide necessary NFIs upon the need for the stranded migrants at the border.

Progress since last report:

- The Egyptian Red Cross Society (ERCS) continues to work closely with the Government of Egypt and other organizations to support those crossing the border at Salloum. A team of 15-25 ERCS volunteers provide relief assistance (food and non-food items), water, and First Aid / basic medical care to those in transit or remaining at the border area on a daily basis. The situation is not expected to change in the immediate future.
- The IFRC is supporting ERCS with other needs in relation to capacity building, as requested and according to the ERCS plan.
- Additional capacity-building activities are planned.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

- The situation in Libya remains fluid. This makes planning difficult.

Logistics

Outcome: Effective support provided to the field operation.

Progress since last report:

Progress will be reported on in the next Operations Update. Reporting lines are currently being established.

LIBYA

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Outcome 1: Humanitarian Diplomacy - The interests of vulnerable individuals and communities in Libya are promoted among political decision makers and opinion leaders, and Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement access and influence is increased with such actors, whilst ensuring maximum humanitarian space for its role and actions.

Outputs	Activities planned
<p>The LRCS is recognised as the leading humanitarian organisation across the country, based on a common vision among Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement partners.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce the Framework Agreement for Coordination and Cooperation between the LRCS, ICRC and Federation, agreed on 26 March 2011, as the main reference point regarding all Movement actions being implemented in Libya with authorities and external humanitarian actors.² • Operationalize the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement Strategic Platform with participation of LRCS leadership, senior representatives of the Federation and ICRC. • Enact the Movement Operational and Security Platform as a means of overseeing daily humanitarian efforts. • Launch Technical Working Groups as directed by the operational coordination platform. • Provide technical advice and support on legal, statutory and integrity issues relating to the LRCS and components of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement operating in Libya. • Secure a Legal Status Agreement, if appropriate, for the Federation in Libya. • Participate in strategic forums and relevant coordination or technical meetings hosted or organised by authorities, the United Nations System or other entities in Libya.

Outcome 2: Organisational Capacity Building - The structures and systems of the LRCS are improved, with management and service delivery functions working effectively to best meet the needs of vulnerable households and communities.

<p>The LRCS is a well-functioning National Society and benefits from strong governance, human resource, cooperation and coordination structures and systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support internal governance processes and their reform, where needed, at headquarters and Branch levels. • Assist the LRCS to develop a National Society strategic plan for a specified timeframe. • Identify and/or reinforce a staff structure reflecting national and Branch levels to meet current and future internal and external demands. • Facilitate human resources development and establish transparent narrative and financial reporting systems among Branches and at the LRCS headquarters. • Launch a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) process, if appropriate, to complement existing agreements and frameworks for Red Cross/Red Crescent interaction in Libya.
<p>Volunteering, youth engagement and skills development are enhanced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce volunteer and youth recruitment among LRCS Branches. • Regularise volunteer and youth support within current Movement

² For reference, please see the document "Framework Agreement for Coordination and Cooperation between the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Crescent Societies" signed 26 March 2011.

	<p>activities in Libya and any future efforts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a youth policy document to guide engagement of young people on behalf of the National Society. • Provide dissemination and training materials, including Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and values, to facilitate volunteer and youth engagement. • Reinforce the Federation 'Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change' (YABC) programme in Libya. • Cooperate with other volunteer and youth-based networks in Libya or the region to foster knowledge-sharing and peer exchanges.
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RELIEF / LIVELIHOODS CAPACITY-BUILDING	
Outcome 1: Relief needs in Libya are met in a coordinated and efficient manner, with the Federation adding value to efforts underway by enhancing the Movement response and deterring the duplication of activities.	
Outputs	Activities planned
A well-coordinated Movement-wide approach to relief-livelihoods responses in Libya is in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide relief-livelihoods contributions, including those of National Societies from abroad and any distributions done in collaboration with external entities such as UN Agencies, in close partnership with the LRCS and ICRC.

Progress since last report:

- The ICRC and National Societies such as the Turkish Red Crescent are already operational in Libya providing various forms of assistance. A number of other National Societies such as the French and Malta Red Cross, Kuwait, Qatar and United Arab Emirates (UAE) Red Crescent have also been involved in relief actions and evacuation support in Libya.
- Tangible contributions by the Federation in the form of food or non-food items in Libya are foreseen to be limited. The provision of relief goods demands a massive operational structure in terms of personnel, materials and transport and such a configuration is neither feasible at the present time nor a priority. Through the Movement Strategic Platform and its operational and technical bodies the Federation will, however, help guide relief contributions of National Societies from abroad.

LOGISTICS – CAPACITY BUILDING	
Outcome 1: LRCS logistics capacities are strengthened to meet the needs of 5,000 beneficiaries.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Technical management skills are developed with a view to increasing LRCS logistics capacities in stock control, warehousing and transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and organise a training session on Federation logistics procedures including modules on logistics preparedness and response, procurement, warehousing and fleet-transport management for National Society staff and volunteers. • Provide participants with Federation standards and catalogue CDs. • Work with LRCS and ICRC counterparts to develop an emergency stock, mobilisation and response system within the National Society.
Relief emergency stock for 5,000 people is pre-positioned and a reliable stock management system established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the LRCS with stock of basic relief items including blankets, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, sleeping mats and tents sufficient for 5,000 beneficiaries. • Establish a stock and quality management system to full Federation audit standards. • Provide training for LRCS staff and volunteers in the selection and use of commodities for emergency stocks. • Provide training to LRCS staff and volunteers in transport management of emergency stocks, as well as coordination with logistics and relief

	<p>emergency response units (ERUs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support LRCS distribution of emergency stock items, if needed, in cooperation with ICRC.
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COMMUNICATIONS, ADVOCACY AND PUBLIC INFORMATION - CAPACITY-BUILDING LIBYA and TUNISIA

Outcome 1: LRCS and TRC capacities in effective communications and dissemination are strengthened.

Outputs	Activities planned
LRCS and TRC communication capacities are strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify media training opportunities and hold one media-training workshop for each of the LRCS and TRC leadership and staff. • Train TRC staff and volunteers from various sectors and Branch locations on reporting techniques as well as internet/e-mail, word processing and spreadsheet use, Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and values, media and public relations and website design. • Assist the TRC in drafting a communications work-plan for 2012 based on its aims and activity interests in coordination with Federation media-communications counterparts and the ICRC.
Communications support is provided to activities outlined in the current Operations Update or Libya-Tunisia Plan of Action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop information-educational materials with key messages regarding Federation-supported activities, in coordination with LRCS and TRC staff and volunteers along with ICRC. • Identify community-based radio stations or other media sources and build partnerships for the development of programmes to disseminate key messages on activities being implemented by the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. The effort will be developed in coordination with LRCS and TRC staff, volunteers and the ICRC.
Activities implemented by the TRC, Federation, ICRC and Participating National Societies (PNSs) are promoted and disseminated through national and international media, other organisations and donors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the TRC with the organisation of a press conference inviting local and international media, ambassadors or other governmental representatives and donors. Prepare together with the National Societies and ICRC an information kit, including a press release, to be distributed during the event. • Identify key activities, dates and issue press releases in coordination with Federation media-communications counterparts. • Write at least one article per month for the Federation Website - at least two should be done jointly with the TRC. • Produce a brochure on the TRC to be distributed to donors and external organisations.
Activities, achievements and lessons learned during the emergency operation in Libya and Tunisia are documented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce a leaflet on the impact of LRCS and TRC interventions as a case study in standard Federation format.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Outcome1: Ensure that an effectively communication strategy is developed to portray the continuing humanitarian crisis and assistance efforts.

As part of the Red Cross/Red Crescent presence in Libya, there is a need to report on current emergency efforts as well as on the more regular or annual activities and interests of the Libyan Red Crescent

Society. In parallel, volunteers of the National Society represent a vibrant pool of talent who are enthusiastic about advocacy and the use of social networking websites and can be intimately involved in the growth of the LRCS and community outreach.

In Tunisia, reporting and other communications efforts have been substantial as part of operation of the TRC-Federation Transit Camp at Ras Jedir. TRC volunteers have demonstrated the importance they place on public relations on behalf of their National Society. They have assumed increased responsibilities in information management functions by, for example, sharing daily relief statistics and migrant-caseload demographics with UN Agencies, and handling some of the many media interviews that have focused on transit camp management and the humanitarian situation in the country. Latest activities in Tunisia: Two web stories, Interview with BBC Radio, TRC Press releases, Visit to TRC/IFRC Transit Camp by UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The information related to the IFRC emergency response in Yemen and Syria has been disseminated through the MENA Update Newsletter, the IFRC website and in media general.

Syria:

- SARC First Aid teams continued to be present in areas affected by the events and to provide first aid, evacuate and transport injured persons for medical care. Damascus branch has established a communication centre manned 24/7 with 10-15 teams working around the clock. Homs branch has opened an emergency hotline and is working in all areas in need of emergency health response. One of many challenges for SARC branches and First Aid teams was the lack of ambulances. With support from this appeal, SARC is currently purchasing four ambulances.
- The National Society HQ continued to provide its branches with relief items from own stock and with support from partners. Food, baby milk, first aid consumables, mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, tents, jerry cans and other items have been forwarded in big numbers primarily to the branches in Dara'a, Homs, Idleb and Tartous. Branch to branch support occurred, where less affected branches sent assistance to branches working under major constraints. Direct support from the community has in some areas been received by the branch. With support received from this appeal, SARC is preparing for 3,000 food parcels. Still, the branches are lacking enough items to support all vulnerable populations. Current priority items are ambulances, food, medicine (including chronic diseases) and first aid consumables.
- In some areas affected by the events, SARC volunteers are supporting children with psycho-social activities. Danish RC has supported the appeal objective of enhancing psychological first aid and psycho-social support.

ICRC has provided SARC with emergency equipment, stretchers, dressings for the wounded, first-aid kits and other items, and with copies of the manual *First Aid in Armed Conflicts and Other Situations of Violence*. Plans are being made to provide SARC volunteers with additional first-aid training.

Emergency health

Outcome: The immediate health risks of the affected population are reduced through the provision of first aid and emergency *medical services*.

Progress:

Dedicated and well trained volunteers continued to provide first aid and to evacuate and transport injured persons for medical care. The volunteers worked in many areas under difficult circumstances. HQ invited during the reporting period to a coordination and information sharing meeting for all first aid trainers and branch disaster management coordinators to assess common challenges and needs. Procurement of four new ambulances was initiated by the National Society

with support from British RC to this appeal. Lack of ambulances is a challenge to the first aid interventions.

From own stock and supported by ICRC and IFRC, the National Society has provided volunteers with overalls and vests. 150 overalls were so far bought from this appeal. While responding to the needs, wearing SARC overalls with clearly marked logo is fundamental for the safety of the volunteers.

Numbers of youth are approaching the National Society wanting to become first aid volunteers. Jointly with ICRC and with support from this appeal, plans are being made to provide SARC volunteers with additional first-aid training and new volunteers with basic first aid.

Danish RC, which is present in Syria to support SARC psycho social program, has responded in direct cooperation with the National Society to the appeal objective on psychological first aid and psychosocial support. To provide psychosocial support under current circumstances is challenging but Homs branch as one example, has managed to initiate support activities for children in affected areas. SARC is looking to expanding training of its first aid volunteers in psychological first aid.

Relief distributions

Outcome: Food and basic non-food items are distributed to families in the most affected areas

Progress:

SARC initiated procurement of 3,000 food parcels to be distributed to approximately a similar number of families. The items included in the parcels are envisaged to last for five persons for approximately one month. The food parcels will be distributed by branch volunteers to populations with priority needs.

Yemen:

IFRC worked closely with YRCS, ICRC and other Movement partners to response to the emergency situation in Yemen. IFRC is supporting YRCS by providing non-food items to meet urgent needs of IDPs. A relief consignment of 4240 blankets, 2000 kitchen sets, 2000 tarpaulins, and 1000 shelter kits reached Yemen northern border by land from Dubai through Saudi Arabia. The shipment was cleared from the customs office and was sent to Hodeida where new warehouses were rented for this purpose. Half of the items, including 2100 blankets and 1000 kitchen sets were sent to Aden branch to be distributed to IDPs in Aden and Abyan.

Two training workshops were organized in Taiz branch to build the capacity of volunteers to provide services to affected people in the field. First training was on first aid, from 18-20 June, with 40 participants. The second psychological support training was conducted from 20-22 June, including 20 volunteer participants. The trainees will provide relevant services in the field to affect people.

Three Psychological Support (PSP) training workshops were organized at branch level with close cooperation of the branches in the concerned governorates. The training aimed at building the capacity of NS and respond to the current situation through better skills in PSP. It was decided to train 4 gender balanced volunteers from each branch of YRCS to participate in the training and act as focal points to provide PSP in their areas when needed.

- First workshop was organized in Sana'a with 19 participants

- Second workshop was organized in Sana'a. 24 participants
- Third workshop was organized in Hajjah, 24 participants

The German Red Cross provided Taiz and Hadramout with 164 blankets, 82 mattresses, 124 first-aid kits, office equipment and RC identification materials, training on First aid and saver access for 80 from Taiz and 60 from Sayoun.

Operational Alliance (NorCross, DRC and SRC) has supported integrated first-aid training for 40 volunteers from Hodidah and Ibb.

Emergency health

Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced through the provision of first aid and emergency medical services (in areas not covered by the ICRC).

Progress:

IFRC has provided psychosocial support training for 87 staff and volunteers. The workshops were organized at branch level with close cooperation of the branches in the concerned governorates. The training aimed at building the capacity of NS and respond to the current situation through better skills in PSP. It was decided to train 4 gender balanced volunteers from each branch of YRCS to participate in the training and act as focal points to provide PSP in their areas when needed.

- First workshop was organized in Sana'a with 24 participants from the HQ and the branches Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Amran, Rinah and IBB
- Second workshop was organized in Dhamar with 19 participants from Dhamar, Aldhale, Shabwah, Abyan, and Hadramaut .
- Third workshop was organized in Hajjah, 24 participants from Mahweet, Sa'ada, Al-Dhale, Hajja and Hodeida.

First training in Taiz with 40 participants and psychological support training including 20 volunteer participants. The trainees will provide relevant services in the field to affect people.

Disaster preparedness and response capacity building

Outcome: By advancing the process of national contingency planning, capacity of the YRCS to respond to civil unrest, through effective and appropriate interventions, is further strengthened

Progress:

- DM focal points have been appointed on branch level.
- The DM unit at HQ level has been restructured
- A relief consignment of 4240 blankets, 2000 kitchen sets, 2000 tarpaulins, and 1000 shelter kits reached Yemen northern border by land from Dubai RLU. Half of the items, including 2100 blankets and 1000 kitchen sets were sent to Aden branch to be distributed to IDPs in Aden and Abyan.

Logistics

Outcome: YRCS logistics capacities are strengthened.

Progress: Logistics assessment has been conducted at branch level.

Regional Activities

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

Progress:

The Zone office is recruiting disaster preparedness and RDRT specialists, Disaster response protocol and disaster response mechanism will be finalized by the end of this month.

RDRT trainings planned and the first training will be conducted for National Societies in Middle East region.

Capacity of the National Societies and the IFRC

ERCS: The Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) has many years of experience in operational relief responses as well as the areas of youth and volunteer development and engagement, health and blood services. Recent ERCS operations have included the response to flash floods in 2009, the Gaza humanitarian crisis in 2009, the Cairo rockslides operation in 2009 and the complex humanitarian emergency of 2008 and 2009.

LRCS: With National Societies being essential for the foundation for Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement interventions, the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) is the lead disaster response organisation in Libya. It has experience in health and blood service delivery, youth and volunteer engagement and relief assistance. Since the outset of the crisis in Libya, the LRCS has been responding to needs throughout the country in spite of highly volatile circumstances.

SARC: The Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society (SARC) is the largest national humanitarian organisation in Syria. The National Society is present across the country with 14 Branches and an extensive number of Sub-Branches. Approximately 10,000 volunteers have been trained to provide support in disaster response, first aid, restoring family links, relief and other priority activities.

TRC: The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) continues to be the leading disaster response organisation in Tunisia. Its status is a result of the presence of Branches throughout the country, previous training and experience of many volunteers in first aid, blood services, medical, social and youth programmes as well as the dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The Federation is working alongside the TRC to build capacities in areas related to the present Emergency Operation in addition to broader management and volunteer development.

YRCS: The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) is an independent voluntary relief society recognised by the Yemeni Government in 1970. The YRCS performs all its activities in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement of which it has been a full member since 1982. As an auxiliary to public authorities, the YRCS is active in the sectors of health, social services, disaster preparedness and response. Through dissemination activities, the YRCS seeks to promote respect for provisions of International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

IFRC: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) regional representation for North Africa is based at Tunis. Over the last 10 years the IFRC has supported disaster response and long-term programmes in cooperation with five National Societies in the region - Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. The IFRC is also highly active in supporting youth engagement and programming as a basis for regional efforts. In cooperation with the Zone Office in Jordan, the Regional Office at Tunis supports the many activities and responses undertaken by the IFRC and National Societies throughout the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region.

Monitoring and evaluation

As part of the current Emergency Operation centring on Libya and Tunisia, the Federation conducts internal monitoring of all its activities for the purposes of information management and reporting. Results are made available among the many technical papers, regular Situation Reports and Operations Updates available at the Federation website www.ifrc.org. As part of responsibilities for the Middle East and North Africa, the Federation will continue to track the civil unrest crisis to inform its emergency and longer-term activities and ensure effective support for National Societies of the region.

As part of operational conduct, a Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) is expected to review the response efforts of the Federation at the Zone, regional and country level as well as examine results from specific activities

and actions in order to assess and contribute to improving operations on behalf of the Federation. The RTE is planned for July.

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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