

Emergency appeal n° MDR82001REA GLIDE n° OT-2011-000025-TUN/LBY/EGY/SYR/YEM 24 October 2011

Six months operation update 24-February till September 2011

Appeal target (current): This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 15,145,920 in cash, kind or services to assist 300,000 beneficiaries.

Appeal coverage: 72% 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.

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.
- The Appeal was revised once again on 25 June seeking a total of CHF15,145,920 to support new activities in Libya and growing needs in southern Tunisia. Overall beneficiary numbers continued to target 300,000 people and the timeframe remained to the end of December 2011.



During the funeral of Hakam Draq Sibai on 17 September 2011, first aid volunteer from Homs who died from the injuries he received when a SARC ambulance was shot at, Photo: IFRC

Summary: The current report highlights the most recent developments as part of the Civil Unrest Appeal that remains in effect until the end of December 2011. It also contains cumulative results as per the first six months of Appeal duration. Due to the regular provision of Operation Updates and the high volume of details contained, especially regarding Transit Camp conduct in Tunisia, it is recommended that readers review the particular month

of likely activity reflecting their specific interest. Federation staff at the Regional Office at Tunis or Middle East/North Africa (MENA) Zone Office at Amman can also be contacted should additional feedback be needed.

In recent weeks, the Federation has established its full-time presence in Libya at Benghazi within the headquarters of the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) to further humanitarian diplomacy, organisational development and other activities as listed in the Appeal Revision of 25 June. In addition to personnel from the Regional Office at Tunis, the Federation team based at Zarzis in Tunisia has reoriented itself to providing increased support for efforts in Libya. Field activities in Tunisia are, therefore, gradually reducing bearing in mind the handover of the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC)-Federation Transit Camp for migrants done in mid-July and the current trend of most Libyans moving back across the border and returning to their homes.

While organisational development efforts are undoubtedly much needed priorities in Libya and Tunisia and there is significant enthusiasm within the Federation and National Societies for their pursuit, tangible gains will take time to consolidate Libya is a country in transition in almost every respect. Internet, mobile phones and landlines that are typically taken for granted are often not functional among cities and rural areas and compound challenges in communication. In spite of its important role during the conflict of approximately the last nine months, even the Libyan Red Crescent Society is emerging from decades of highly decentralised operation and trying to reposition itself in the new national context.

In the aftermath of its revolution, Tunisia is also navigating its political direction with elections scheduled for 23 October. While the Tunisian Red Crescent has been highly active since the outset of internal civil unrest and more broadly in the region by addressing the plight of migrants through humanitarian assistance, it has also gone through many changes in staff and volunteers particularly at local levels. In the aftermath of many successes in emergency intervention, forging comprehensive longer-term results with the National Society can still be a substantial undertaking.

Like Tunisia, Egypt has been the recipient of many migrants fleeing Libya, the number of third-country nationals crossing into Egypt has dwindled and ended up being noticeably low throughout the summer. During July, Egypt experienced a resurgence of protests as popular impatience at the rate and scope of political change manifested itself once again. Egyptian Cabinet was reshuffled once again and an electoral commission appointed on 19 July to begin preparations for a parliamentary poll originally scheduled for September but eventually postponed until November.

In Syria, The situation continues to provoke great concerns related to safety and protection. Unrest spread to most parts of the country, casualties continue to occur among civilian population and security personnel almost on a daily basis. On 7 September, three SARC first aid volunteers in Homs were wounded when the ambulance they were using to evacuate one injured person was shot at, one of the volunteers, later succumbed to his injuries and died on 14 September.

Yemen is still witnessing internal unrest with continuous increasing of the impact on the community members. There have been several clashes between the anti- and pro-government camps, with frequent intervention of security forces to suppress anti-regime demonstrations. The President spent about three months in Saudi Arabia for treatment and returned to Yemen declaring his willing to handover power. After his return more fierce clashes happened in new areas leading to chaos, panic among residents and number of internally displaced people increased.

The situation

North Africa

During February and early March, as per details in previous Operation Updates, Federation assessments of the conflict in Libya and related border crossings indicated an urgent need to provide relief assistance in all its diversity to migrants arriving in Egypt and, most notably, Tunisia. Ultimately, the core of Federation efforts included construction of a transit camp at Ras Jedir, a key border point for travelling from Libya into Tunisia where emergency shelter could be ensured as people fled a context of violence and waited for repatriation to their countries of origin. A flexible response was envisaged so that the Federation, Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) and

National Societies from abroad could broaden or scale-up efforts if humanitarian needs increased to an even greater extent.

As population displacement headed toward overwhelming proportions, the response of the population of Tunisia to events was extremely generous. In addition to rapid interventions by humanitarian organisations, individuals and communities spontaneously provided blankets, bread and other food items to people arriving throughout Tunisia. In the meantime, the Federation and TRC began construction of their Transit Camp. The facility, eventually named the Al Hayat Camp, was initially intended to serve as an overflow location for the nearby 'Shousha Camp' established by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Subsequent agreement, however, divided migrant flows by nationality so that the two organisations could handle the constant streams of people more effectively.

From the beginning of March until early April, at least 228,333 people crossed the official border points from Libya to Tunisia. Another 182,698 people had moved to Egypt. Informal border crossings were also numerous but could not be tracked with much accuracy due to their remote location. The majority of those crossing international borders were third-country nationals (TCNs). While some might have only been in Libya for a rather short time for work purposes, others had been living in the country for many years. Even though they might not be official citizens of Libya, in many ways it was still their home or at least one of the few places where they could generate a reasonable income or livelihood.

Although the population surge began to slow somewhat as of 2 March, an average of 3,000 people per day continued to flee Libya and move across the borders into surrounding countries. The TRC-Federation Al Hayat Camp began to welcome TCNs on 6 April. With an opening day capacity for as many as 2,500 people, staff and volunteers provided services in shelter through the many tents that had been erected in previous weeks along with the supply of meals three times per day for camp beneficiaries as well as health, water and sanitation support and the provision of relief supplies such as blankets, sleeping mats and hygiene kits. Telecommunications and restoring family links (RFL) services were also established so that people could get in touch with family members during their stay at the Transit Camp.

For TCNs that continued to arrive in Tunisia as well as other countries of North Africa, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in coordination with the Federation and other humanitarian actors maintained its duty of repatriating migrants to their countries of origin. By 11 April, IOM had facilitated the travel of approximately 157,429 people by air from Tunisia to their home countries. Occasional shortages of funds meant that repatriation levels slowed at times and migrants had to remain longer in the TRC-Federation Transit Camp. As a result, instead of residing at the camp for only a few days, some people were accommodated for as long as three or four weeks.

By the end of March, heavy fighting had escalated between opposition and pro-government forces in Libya and shortages of food, fuel, money and other essential items were becoming increasingly apparent on behalf of people remaining in the country. As the movement of TCNs into Tunisia continued, there also began an increasing migration of Libyans with many settling among host families in the southern Tunisian localities of Dehiba, Tataouine and Medenine. From mid-May to mid-June, the number of people crossing the borders from Libya to Tunisia at Ras Jedir and Dehiba fluctuated between 4,500 to 7,000 people per day with, interestingly, the majority being those of Libyan nationality rather than TCNs.

Throughout July, the situation across North Africa remained volatile. The 'Arab Spring' continued to unfold with countries in the region going through different but connected changes. Frontlines of the conflict in Libya shifted almost daily leading to ongoing violence and insecurity affecting individuals and communities. Traffic along the roads linking Tunisia with Libya was constant with heavily loaded trucks transporting food, petrol and other commodities. There were many informal reports in circulation of price hikes and a scarcity of essential commodities in local markets.

By the arrival of Ramadan at the beginning of August, many Libyans accommodating themselves among host families in Tunisia began to advise that they were returning home as some areas in Libya had become safer and more firmly under control of forces opposed to the Gaddafi regime. Developments in late August and September such as the military gains made by opposition forces at Misrata and Tripoli as well as growing recognitions by governments abroad of the National Transitional Council (NTC) as the sole legitimate political authority for Libya encouraged more people to return home. There remained concerns, however, that public safety and security might not be ensured throughout the country discouraging lasting returns to Libya. In addition, a possible post-

conflict environment could still be an extremely challenging context for humanitarian actors and the delivery of assistance as local-level violence might persist.

Tunisia

While Tunisia has generally been a safe haven for third-country nationals fleeing the conflict in Libya and those of Libyan nationality have also managed to find lodgings in the country, it remains a place going through its own growing pains in the aftermath of civil unrest and revolution. The people of Tunisia were quick to welcome their neighbours and offer them relief assistance and housing but the health system particularly at regional and local levels has faced an immense challenge in providing services to a constantly growing influx of migrants and refugees. Beyond May, it also became evident that resources were becoming strained for households that were accommodating those displaced from Libya.

In parallel with the challenges of population displacement, the interim government in Tunisia has continued to prepare for the election of a constituent body on 23 October to be tasked with drafting a new constitution. In the meantime, while Tunisia might seem to be affluent and able to endure economic shocks, the tourism industry it relies upon has suffered greatly during the year. The tourists that typically flock to its coasts have been largely absent due to concerns about political directions in Tunisia in addition to the war in Libya and fears that it could spill over and become an overtly international conflict.

During the last several weeks, as a positive development, there has been significant movement of Libyan refugees from Tunisia back to Libya. Camps in southern Tunisia at Dehiba and Tataouine that once accommodated Libyans are empty and those that lived with host families, with estimates as high as 835,481 people having arrived in the country up to 19 September, have also departed for home. The arrival of third-country nationals (TCNs) in Tunisia has remained low with most being assigned asylum-seeker or refugee status at the UNHCR Shousha Camp that still stands at Ras Jedir. By 29 September, IOM reported that a cumulative total of 207,214 TCNs had arrived in Tunisia. While the bulk of emergency humanitarian demands can be said to have passed, peaceful conduct and positive outcomes through the upcoming elections in Tunisia still represent a milestone to be overcome.

Libya

While the scope of activities and presence across North Africa by humanitarian actors since late February has been diverse, the focus has ultimately revolved around Libya. On 23 August, after many months of heavy fighting, armed groups allied with the NTC advanced and scored clear successes against pro-Gaddafi forces in Tripoli marking a major turning point in the conflict. By late September only a few towns such as Ben Walid and Sirte were still scenes of violence, and for the last few days with death of Gaddafi the country is mostly freed from pro Gaddafi forces.

Major political events began to increase in frequency in the aftermath of the takeover of Tripoli in August such as the 'unfreezing' of Libyan financial assets held by governments abroad and the recognition of the NTC by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) that was a move corresponding with the many previous recognitions of Western governments. European Heads of State, starting with the French President and British Prime Minister, paid official visits to the country in September with preparations for the forming of a new government in Libya also getting underway.

Increased liquidity within Libya as per the unfreezing of assets should enable governance and economic revitalisation but it remains to be seen how quickly widespread support from authorities to the citizenry can be enacted. In some towns, in addition to Benghazi and Tripoli, shops are re-opening and there is increasing access to food, water and electricity but the security situation is still fragile and outcomes as a result of the forming of a new government are difficult to anticipate.

As of early September the Federation established its permanent presence at Benghazi within the headquarters of the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS). As per the Revised Appeal of the Federation released on 25 June, the ongoing presence of staff will further humanitarian diplomacy, organisational development of the LRCS and enhance the coordination of continued relief assistance and involvement of National Societies from abroad seeking to continue interventions or engage themselves more overtly in Libya.

Egypt

Like Tunisia, Egypt has been the recipient of many migrants fleeing Libya but dramatic internal political developments have tended to overshadow population movements onto its soil. During July, Egypt experienced a resurgence of protests as popular impatience at the rate and scope of political change manifested itself once again. Following renewed protests at Tahrir Square in Cairo, the Egyptian Cabinet was reshuffled once again and an electoral commission appointed on 19 July to begin preparations for a parliamentary poll originally scheduled for September but eventually postponed until November.

Ultimately, the number of third-country nationals crossing into Egypt has dwindled and ended up being noticeably low throughout the summer. As of 13 September, IOM reported that only 40 TCNs had crossed into Egypt that day which was a daily figure typical of the previous weeks. By the end of the month, as of 29 September, there were no more TCNs crossing and their cumulative number rested at 85,558.

The Middle East

Syria

On 7 September, three SARC first aid volunteers in Homs were wounded when the ambulance they were using to evacuate one injured person was shot at. Hakam Sibai, one of the volunteers, later succumbed to his injuries and died on 14 September. The IFRC, deplores the death of Hakam Sibai, and urged in a public statement all those involved to strictly respect and facilitate the work of SARC staff and volunteers.

Unrest erupted in mid March in the southern town of Dara'a and quickly spread to most parts of the country. Entering into its seventh month, casualties continue to occur among civilian population and security personnel almost on a daily basis. The situation continues to provoke great concerns related to safety and protection. In this challenging situation, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) is the only humanitarian organisation able to provide support to affected populations throughout the country.

The IFRC Syria office and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent wish to extend appreciation to British RC, Danish RC, Japanese RC, Netherlands RC and Swedish RC for their contributions to this appeal that have helped SARC to assist populations directly affected by the unrest.

The Gulf

Yemen

By the beginning of this year large gatherings started to appear in sit-in areas in major cities of Yemen demanding the stepping down of the President and his regime. On the other side pro-government sit-ins were established in different areas to show support to the current government and its leader. There have been several clashes between the two camps with frequent intervention of security forces to suppress anti-regime demonstrations. After the major incident on 18 March, on which about 55 youth protestors were killed by snipers shots on a peaceful demonstration, major defection happened in the army which changed the equation of the revolution.

Due to expansion of sit-in areas and recent escalation to topple the regime, major clashes occurred between the First Armoured Division who support the opposition and other armed forces loyal to the government. As a result tens of youth who were demonstrating were killed and hundreds injured. The President spent about three months in Saudi Arabia for treatment and returned to Yemen declaring his willing to handover power according the constitution and after election. After his return more fierce clashes happened in new areas right in the city centre of the capital leading to chaos and panic among residents. In the meantime, Sana'a branch has to double its operations and rearrange its field deployment of ERTs to respond to the emergency situations.

During late May more armed violence took place 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.

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 neighbouring 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).

Non-food items, consisting of 2100 blankets and 1000 kitchen sets sent to Aden branch were distributed to IDPs who fled the armed conflict in Abyan. The branch targeted the total of 1000 displaced persons who are hosted by relatives in five districts of Aden Governorate as follows:

1- Sera district	200
2- Mansoura district	150
3- Tawahi and Mu'ala districts	200
4- Sheik Othman district	370
5- Dar S'ad district	80
Total	1000

Distribution took place from 6 -19 July at public places like schools, stadiums, and squares. There has been extensive coordination with organization and government department at local level including, Executive Unit for IDPs Camps, ICRC Aden Office, UNHCR, Islamic Relief and local authority.

There had been a notable increase in the numbers of IDPs moving from Abyan to Aden governorate. Based on the urgent needs of the branch for more relief items including food and non-food items, the HQ in close consultation with IFRC sent NFIs to the branch as mentioned below. Distribution is planned to take place during September to cover other districts in Aden such as Khor Maksar and Buraiqah which were not covered in the last phase and have large portion of IDPs who are sheltered in school and with relatives. All the NFIs sent by various donors will contribute to building the capacity of the YRCS to respond to the increasing needs of affected people due to the recent political crisis in Yemen. NFIs support is essential to IDPs who left their home all of a sudden leaving behind all their belongings and households. As other INGOs are distributing food items, YRCS can fill in the gap by providing their NFIs to give full package of aid to beneficiaries.

The IFRC office in Sana'a and DM department continued their procurements process and finalized the purchase of 5000 mattresses which were delivered to the central warehouse of the NS. Procurement of 70 FA kits was also conducted as offers were reviewed and a supplier was chosen and contracted to provide the items according to standards specification. Customs clearance for NFIs sent by Iranian RC was obtained and goods were delivered to the main warehouses in Sana'a. Clearance of the two vehicles donated by IFRC has also been finalized but not yet delivered to NS till being licensed and given plate numbers.

Other relevant activities included renovation of central warehouse which started with cleaning remains of fire damages, repairing windows, main gate, cementing walls 384 square meters. Relief items sent from main warehouses in Sana'a to Taiz branch including: 100 tents, 600 mattresses, 600 blankets, 100 kitchen sets

Coordination and partnerships

North Africa

Movement Coordination - regional: Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, efforts are ongoing to ensure that humanitarian interventions remain internally coordinated in an effective manner throughout North Africa and external actors are also advised on how to best interact, in particular, with the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) and implement their assistance in Libya. The Federation Regional Office at Tunis and the ongoing

presence of its field-based staff remains pivotal for guiding and implementing actions, most notably, in Tunisia but also supporting a presence and activities in Libya.

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, interaction throughout the country in an impartial and neutral manner is pivotal for reaching all people affected by conflict as well as operating in any post-conflict context. In Tunisia, continued contact with authorities is crucial for the success of ongoing activities that may coincide with governmental elections scheduled for 23 October 2011.

Inter-agency coordination: In Libya, the LRCS is hosting General Coordination Meetings for the humanitarian community based at Benghazi. Its headquarters is also the site for other technical-sector meetings although more are expected to be held in Tripoli as the United Nations builds up its presence in the capital. In Tunisia, where Zarzis was a hub for humanitarian actors for many months, the recently changed context in Libya has meant that most regular inter-agency meetings are ending. Many organisations have relocated or finished their activities as a result of the movement of migrant populations back to Libya. With the Federation Regional Office at Tunis, however, participation will be maintained among any ongoing inter-agency coordination meetings while staff that are increasingly active in Libya will attend the various gatherings being held at Benghazi and Tripoli.

Syria

SARC is the only organisation directly supporting populations affected by the unrest all over the country. The members of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement were the main partners throughout the reporting period but SARC received support also from others; primarily from UN agencies.

Close cooperation between the Movement partners in Syria continued with regular information sharing, coordinated planning and joint field visits.

Since the onset of the crisis, ICRC has coordinated its response with the National Society providing essential first aid items and medical supplies to SARC branches. Both organizations have been cooperating with Syria's health ministry to bring aid to violence-stricken areas and were working to deliver medical supplies to hospitals and other health-care facilities in the country. ICRC stepped up its support of food and non food items to the National Society. ICRC also supports the National Society in its activities to re-establish family links, mine risk awareness and dissemination and communication of Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles, Activities to providing clean drinking water for some of the most vulnerable communities in the drought-stricken north-east have been ongoing in 2010 and 2011 jointly with SARC. ICRC has been working in Syria since 1967. During this time, the organisation has focused on alleviating the effects of occupation on Syrian citizens in the Golan, helping Syrians and Iraqis in Syria to restore and maintain contact with their families outside Syria and visiting Syrians detained abroad. In September, ICRC in Syria was granted access to start a prison visit for the first time. .

The Danish Red Cross is currently the only partner national society present in the country. Danish Red Cross supports SARC psycho-social support programme at national level, capacity building of all 14 SARC branches, volunteer and youth development and support related to diabetes prevention. Danish RC has enhanced its support following the unrest – the support has been channelled directly to SARC and to IFRC through this Appeal.

In recent years, SARC had in addition bilateral cooperation with the British, French, Netherlands, and Spanish Red Cross, and the Egyptian, Qatar, Iranian, Turkish, and United Arab Emirates Red Crescent.

In the current situation, Iranian RC has supported SARC by providing non food items.

The National Society has been tasked by the government to co-ordinate all international non-governmental assistance for the hundreds of thousand displaced Iraqis in Syria. In this capacity, SARC works today with almost all UN agencies present in Syria, primarily UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Other partners are the International organisation for Migration (IOM) and 14 international NGOs primarily providing support to health care, vocational training and education to displaced Iraqis in Syria.

As the major humanitarian agency in Syria, the National Society works in coordination with all relevant government ministries and local authorities.

With this appeal, the IFRC office in Syria is aiming to support the National Society response to populations directly affected by the events. In addition to this emergency appeal, IFRC is also supporting SARC in its health

care services to displaced Iraqis in 11 health centres and four mobile units (MDRSY002 Syria: Populations displaced from Iraq). IFRC country representation supported programme development, fundraising, planning and reporting as well as ensuring adherence to established procedures and rules of the International Federation. IFRC is working closely with SARC leadership to enhance capacity and development of the National Society and is increasingly working with Movement partners to ensure a coordinated response in line with SARC priorities. In addition IFRC recently provided support to more than 200,000 drought affected populations in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country (MDRSY001 Syria: Drought).

Yemen

RC/RC partners in Yemen are Danish RC, Swedish RC, Norwegian RC, Germany RC, French RC, UAE RC, ICRC and IFRC.

The DM Assisting Group consisting of YRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNSs, continued its regular weekly meeting to coordinate efforts of the emergency operation in different parts of Yemen.

The French Red Cross has provided the Yemen RC with four new ambulances within its plan to support the capacity building in response and FA services at conflict governorates. The ambulances have been distributed to Dhamar, Sana'a, Shabwa and Seyoun branches.

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 comprises 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.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Across the Middle East and North Africa, as part of the current Revised Appeal, the Federation conducts internal monitoring of all its activities for the purposes of ensuring effective service delivery, information management and reporting. Results are made available among the many technical papers, regular Situation Reports and Operation Updates available at the Federation website www.ifrc.org. 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.

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.

Progress since last report: Federation staff members based at Tunis and Zarzis are continuing to work closely with counterparts of the TRC to conclude emergency interventions in Tunisia and facilitate more regular programming efforts. In addition to daily contact, Tripartite Meetings involving the Federation, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and TRC are still being held each week to promote cooperation, coordination and the harmonisation of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement efforts.

As part of the Federation staff presence at the Al Hayat Transit Camp at Ras Jedir, significant attention was devoted to the training of TRC volunteers, regularisation of their engagement, technical support and managerial oversight for the planning and execution of humanitarian activities not only at the camp but also throughout southern Tunisia. With the TRC facing expectations from the general public and demands for collaboration by

other humanitarian actors operating in Tunisia, the Federation provided regular advice on appropriate and pragmatic courses of action while addressing finance and human resource management within the National Society.

The collaboration and insights gained on behalf of the Federation has helped define longer-term requirements in the area of organisational development reflected in courses of action outlined in the Revised Appeal of 25 June. In addition, the National Society Self-Assessment for the Tunisian Red Crescent being stewarded by the Performance Development Department (PDD) at Geneva will help refine avenues that can be tackled most appropriately or readily in the future. Further discussions between PDD staff and the TRC involving all levels of the organisation as well as other National Societies interested in greater involvement in Tunisia are tentatively scheduled for early November. To reinforce organisational development aims, the Federation is also in the midst of recruiting a Regional Organisational Development Delegate.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Improving communication and activity coordination among the many levels of the TRC and Branches at various locations that may be experiencing leadership and general staffing changes is a highly labour intensive effort. Similarly, regularising human resources through finalisation of National Society personnel contracts and volunteer compensation demands constant attention that at times rests beyond the current staffing configuration of the Federation. Securing an Organisational Development Delegate should help harness priorities that are pressing and require longer-term engagement to ensure sustainability.

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.

Progress since last report: Shortly after the last reporting period end date of 25 August, the Federation donated two inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHKs) to the Regional Directorate of Public Health at Medenine. The kits can each service 10,000 people for a three-month period. One of the kits has been intended for eventual delivery to the Tunisian military hospital near Ras Jedir that has been treating war wounded and migrants in need of medical attention.

As indicated in the previous Operation Update, additional residual health items are in the midst of being handed over the TRC Clinic at Tataouine. Goods include information-education-communication (IEC) material and, as previously reported, cleaning materials, personal hygiene items, clothes for babies, diapers and soap. The Federation is also finalising a donation of baby milk and powdered infant formula (PIF) – quantities that were initially intended for distribution to the TRC Clinic at Tataouine - to the World Health Organisation (WHO) that will coordinate its dispersal and supervision of use through the Ministry of Health.

Since a substantial array of health activities were included in the Federation Appeal Revision of 25 June and oriented toward a prolonged migration-refugee situation in Tunisia but most people have now moved back to their places of origin, staff focus has shifted toward the prospect of providing support to complement ongoing ICRC activities and immediate needs of the LRCS in Libya. Accordingly, the Federation Health Coordinator recently completed a visit to Benghazi and an informal assessment of needs in Libya. While findings still need to be fully reviewed, and particularly prospects for any longer term involvement on behalf of the Federation, preliminary details suggest the possibility of providing IEHKs that could be used by Branches to replenish their depleted supplies of health items and medicines and enable them to continue locally-oriented services until the health system more generally resumes a normal pace of functioning.

While Federation health efforts in Libya represent a diversification of commitments, at least in a geographic sense, during the period of transit camp stewardship they were concentrated on supporting the migrants that were relying on emergency services as they fled Libya. Even before the Al Hayat Camp became fully operational, thousands of consultations were carried out during the month of March at the UNHCR Shousha Camp and at the official Tunisia-Libya border crossing point at Ras Jedir by TRC medical staff and volunteers at their first aid post.

As a key service of the Al Hayat Camp, the health clinic that was staffed and managed by the TRC with Federation oversight worked for 24 hours a day and seven days per week in the provision of emergency and related pharmaceutical care. Non-urgent medical consultations including psychosocial support were done only eight hours per day but still seven days per week. Between 6 April and 1 May, as an indication of monthly workload volume, the health team at the Transit Camp provided 2,425 health and medical consultations.

In spite of a large and rotating caseload, no cases seen by health clinic staff were of a critical nature during the initial operational period with most being minor injuries, moderate diarrhoea, flu infections, non-communicable diseases and chronic illnesses not causing risks or health hazards to other people such as diabetes, back pain, hypertension and cardiovascular diseases. Other notable points regarding the conduct of the health clinic during its first month included:

- Facility operation by a combination of international and national staff and volunteers that typically consisted of three doctors, two nurses, one psychosocial assistant, one assistant pharmacist and one general support technician.
- Beginning on 12 April, in cooperation with the Ministry of Health and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), children under five years of age were vaccinated.
- In coordination with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) an additional health team visited the Transit Camp twice a week, usually on Thursdays and Saturdays, to perform gynaecological care and health promotion. UNFPA began its activities on 14 April and on 23 April it held its first sensitisation session on female hygiene for 12 women in the camp. The session was conducted in a multi-purpose tent erected in the family area of the Transit Camp that enabled women to have easy access to essential services.
- Coordination meetings with all health actors in the border region were held three times per week.
- Considering the number of children and families in the Transit Camp, a stock was maintained of one month of nutritional food, hygiene items and other basic care necessities for children under the age of five. The stock could serve 100 children at any given time.
- Two TRCS volunteers arrived in mid-April to provide psychosocial assistance to beneficiaries and volunteers for one month. More than 45 people received training on how to interact with migrants to better meet their needs. In addition, a Psychosocial Support Delegate from the Palestinian Red Crescent arrived on 26 April for a two-week mission to work with the Federation Health Coordinator provided by the Norwegian Red Cross and conduct a longer-term psychosocial assessment and further the training of TRC volunteers.
- Extensive coordination meetings took place regularly between the TRC-Federation Health Team and other stakeholders such as IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF and the Ministry of Women and Child Protection to provide protection measures for women and children exposed to gender-based violence.

Provision of health services was a challenge between 24 May and 3 June as all staff and volunteers were evacuated from the TRC-Federation Transit Camp following an armed attack on the nearby UNHCR Shousha Camp. Local residents were angry with camp beneficiaries that had temporarily blocked the main roadway linking Tunisia and Libya. While Al Hayat infrastructure remained untouched and those staying at the camp were distant and physically unharmed by the clash, approximately half the tents at the Shousha Camp were burned or destroyed and four beneficiaries lost their lives. There was definitely fear that the violence could spread. In spite of the general hospitality provided by people in Tunisia, community relations with those at the border town of Ben Guerdane had always been fragile and the attack on Shousha Camp illustrated the heated political and social dynamics that persisted in the post-revolution context of the country. Once an air of calm became evident and security could be ensured, the Al Hayat health clinic re-opened on 4 June with limited staff - one doctor, two nurses and two additional TRC volunteers.

In addition to resuming service for the ongoing caseload of camp beneficiaries, health staff soon had to cope with the arrival of more than 670 survivors of a shipwreck that occurred on 2 June further north along the coast of Tunisia. Upon arrival at the Al Hayat Camp, transported by Tunisian authorities, the shipwrecked migrants were provided with medical care and post-traumatic stress counselling. There was an excellent coordination between all locally based humanitarian agencies to face the new emergency. IOM and Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) provided psychosocial support on the Al Hayat Camp premises. UNICEF dealt with child protection issues and UNFPA provided maternal and gynaecological care through a midwife purveyed with gynaecological equipment. Save the Children (SCF) attended to child-specific needs targeting, in particular, those that lost their parents or arrived at the camp unaccompanied while the Tunisian Ministry of Public Health and the World Health Organisation (WHO) provided vaccinations.

As per the Federation Plan of Action for Libya-Tunisia and Revised Appeal of 25 June, health activities started to focus in July on the needs of displaced Libyans, the Tunisian families hosting them and supporting the local and regional health system in southern Tunisia. Up to 10 July the clinic at the Al Hayat Camp provided at least 4,822 health and medical consultations to adults and children. Thereafter, responsibilities were gradually transferred to International Medical Corps (IMC) as part of the overall TRC-Federation withdrawal from camp management and

service provision. The Al Hayat Camp handover was formalised on 18 July with two TRC volunteers, a medical doctor and assistant hired by IMC that had become the implementer of health activities to ensure staff continuity and caseload knowledge for beneficiaries.

As part of operational re-orientation and in the aftermath of Transit Camp handover, the Federation began to actively support the TRC Health Clinic at Tataouine by providing essential medicines and equipment along with non-food items (NFIs) for mother/infant distributions to be carried out by clinic staff and volunteers. Distributions included hygiene pads, diapers, baby bottles, shampoo, soap and baby clothing for those up to three years of age. Health and hygiene promotion materials were provided in partnership with qualified NGOs to encourage breast-feeding, proper nutrition and raise awareness on health matters linked to hot climates especially during Ramadan. Funds were also allocated by the Federation for the rental of clinic premises, the provision of basic office equipment and the proper cooling of the clinic pharmacy as well as a local warehouse where medicines were stocked.

The TRC Clinic at Tataouine had been operational since April providing an average of 2,000 consultations per month, mostly to the 14,000 displaced Libyans living in the area. It was running largely as a result of local donations and the support of volunteers including a local Tunisian doctor and doctors from the Libyan medical diaspora that offered their services and expertise. While efforts were admirable, the additional support of the Federation was most welcome as a means of helping to regularise activities. For more background information regarding the TRC Tataouine Clinic, please see the web story at <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/middle-east-and-north-africa/tunisia/tataouine-voluntarism-at-work/>.

As part of the phasing out of activities and the Federation presence in southern Tunisia, the TRC Tataouine Clinic will provide health services until 15 October in its current premises. Thereafter, clinic equipment and the related pharmacy will relocate to the TRC Regional Committee Office where suitable facilities have been identified for ongoing work.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Throughout the duration of health sector efforts at the TRC-Federation Transit Camp and more broadly in southern Tunisia including cooperation with the TRC Clinic at Tataouine, a variety of challenges were faced with some key ones highlighted below:

- On 30 April, a sandstorm destroyed all the tents of the health clinic at the Transit Camp. As reconstruction started, another sandstorm destroyed the reconstruction efforts so they needed to begin again. Fortunately, emergency health services were maintained throughout the disruptions.
- The rotation of volunteers, although needed as part of the human resources configuration, had a tendency to disrupt organisational knowledge and continual health care provision. The problem was compounded by a lack of long-term medical staff for the clinic at the Al Hayat Transit Camp.
- Over time, the vaccination schedule of the Ministry of Health at the Transit Camp tended to be irregular.
- The number of refugee families in Tataouine fluctuated due to migration back and forth to Libya making programming forecasts difficult.

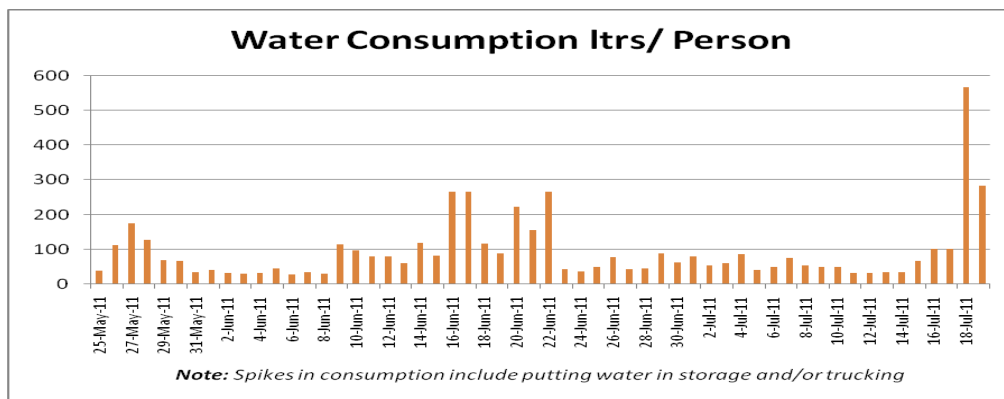
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

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

Progress since last report: With the handover of the TRC-Federation Al Hayet Transit Camp on 18 July, water and sanitation activities ceased as part of emergency actions in Tunisia. They have also not been forecast to be part of any Federation intervention in Libya.

It is, however, important to note that water and sanitation facilities and service provision over the course of TRC-Federation operation of the Transit Camp fully met Sphere standards. There were no outbreaks of water-related illnesses and rates of diarrhoea were normal.

At the time of Transit Camp handover there were 49 toilets and 26 bathing rooms available to beneficiaries. The number of water taps remained unchanged at 66. A total of 2,831,000L of water was provided between 6 April and 18 July. Hygiene promotion messages were disseminated to approximately 8,500 people. An overview of water provision between 6 April and 18 July can be seen below:



As part of the layout of the Transit Camp, the Federation through involvement of the British Red Cross Water and Sanitation and Mass Sanitation Emergency Response Unit (ERU) along with Finnish Red Cross construction staff installed two 11,000L water storage tanks and connected them to the local water pipeline. Additional 5,000L and 10,000L bladder tanks were installed near the family area of the Transit Camp for increased water pressure and water availability. The Italian Red Cross managed the water supply for its kitchen serving camp beneficiaries through the use of two 5,000L tanks and a stand-alone water treatment plant. Three water monitors were also hired by the Federation to ensure that the main water tanks were always full and to check water points so that no water was wasted and ensure their proper use.

Prior to establishment of the Al Hayat Camp, the involvement of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement at the UNHCR Shousha Camp should also be noted. During the first week of March, when approximately 16,000 people were being accommodated at the UNHCR Shousha Camp, there were only 50 latrines available. Tunisian Red Crescent volunteers and members of the Federation Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) that had recently arrived in Tunisia focused, therefore, on setting up almost 300 additional latrines.

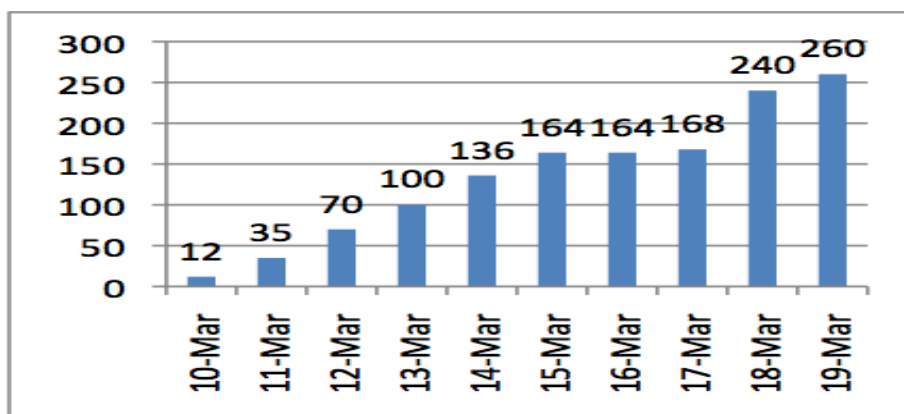
Since latrine set-up is a multi-step process, in cooperation with the TRC volunteers and FACT personnel, British Red Cross ERU - Water and Sanitation and Mass Sanitation Module (MSM) staff along with the Finnish Red Cross construction team secured and dispatched latrine plates then worked with a local digger to prepare pits and line them with sand bags using locally procured flour sacks from bakeries. Local carpenters subsequently built latrine frames and finalised their outfitting so that eventually the facilities could be used by camp beneficiaries.

Sanitation conditions at the UNHCR Shousha Camp significantly improved as a result of the inputs from the various Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. The number of persons per latrine decreased significantly from roughly 320 to 56 people per latrine at Shousha Camp with the ratio improving as the camp population gradually decreased during April and May.

The timely involvement of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in cooperation with UNHCR during March also helped alleviate pressure on the building of the Al Hayat Camp that took the bulk of the month to complete. There was a preference for having the TRC-Federation Transit Camp fully functional upon its opening rather than having it still need the completion of certain aspects in the presence of beneficiaries.

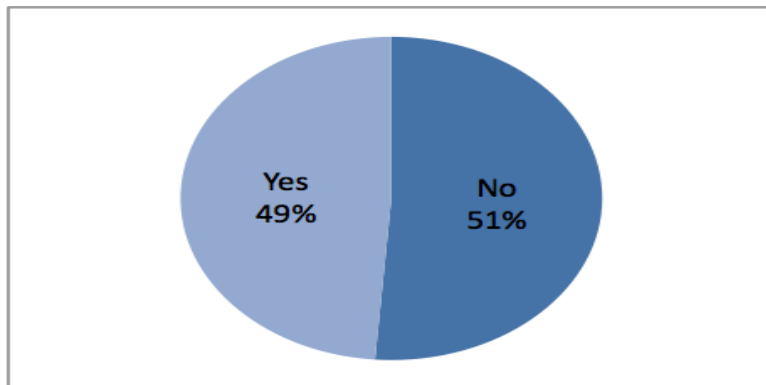
Some figures regarding latrine construction at the UNHCR Shousha Camp can be seen below:

IFRC Latrine Construction in Shousha Camp Construction



As further background information, upon arrival at Ras Jedir, the British Red Cross ERU-MSM conducted a baseline survey of 121 residents in Shousha Camp to gather information on hygiene tendencies and the use of latrines. Two key findings changed the strategy of the ERU-MSM in terms of latrine construction for the eventual TRC-Federation Transit Camp - 51% of respondents did not use latrines for defecation but shower areas instead since they were considered to be more private. Other respondents advised they used the desert rather than any constructed facilities.

% of Shousha Camp beneficiaries currently using latrines area



Not surprisingly, great attention and effort was put into facility construction and hygiene promotion at the Al Hayat Transit Camp. Ten local hygiene promoters were hired and trained by the ERU-MSM team that began promotion activities and supported the distribution of hygiene items during distributions to families and individuals. Signs and wooden poster stands were erected near the latrines and at water points to illustrate important hygiene practices.

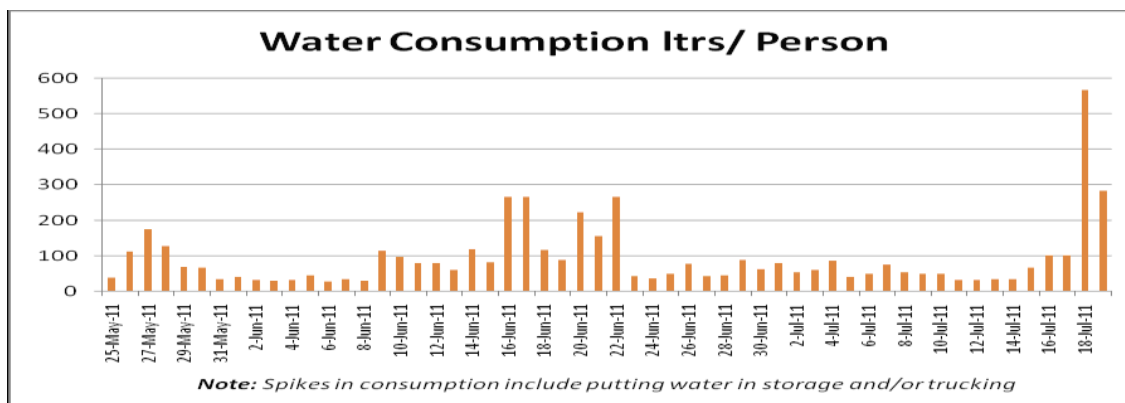
As part of washing cabin set-up and the placement of areas where beneficiaries could wash clothes, 'soak-away pits' were installed under all water points and next to showers to ensure proper drainage. The pits continued to be dug and installed as required.

With a projected large volume of waste at the Transit Camp, the Federation signed a contract with a solid waste management company for daily waste removal. Solid waste removal services began on 6 April as per the opening of the Transit Camp. The water and sanitation team also purchased 100 80 litre waste bins for the Transit Camp and placed them throughout key locations for beneficiary use.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: During the period of Transit Camp stewardship there were intermittent water supply problems due to cuts in supply through municipal infrastructure. With rising summer temperatures, tap water was also lukewarm and unappealing to camp beneficiaries. Water trucking and distribution of bottled water ensured that sufficient quantities remained available.

In general, water consumption was extremely high in the Transit Camp with an average use of 50L/person/day. There was a lot of water accumulation and wastage around water points. To reduce water consumption, the water and sanitation team installed water economising taps and assigned additional people to monitor tap stands in the camp. The eventual decrease in camp population ultimately helped to alleviate the issue. Water consumption details can be seen below:

Overview of water provision at the TRC-Federation Al Hayat Transit Camp between 6 April and 18 July



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.

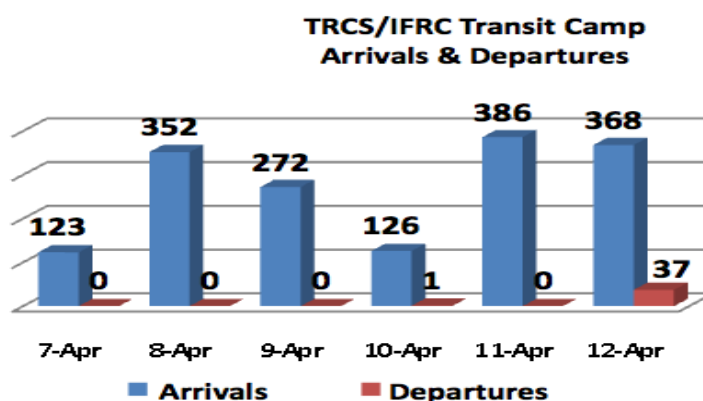
Progress since last report: Prior to the handover of the TRC-Federation Transit Camp to UNHCR as of 18 July, final efforts were devoted to ensuring an organised and seamless exit from camp operations while guaranteeing that needs of beneficiaries could be adequately met during the transition period. As a result of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that was signed, equipment and infrastructure was left in place for UNHCR and its implementing partner Islamic Relief so they could continue to address migrant needs. At the present time, the transit camp is still in place but once migration support is no longer needed, it will be dismantled by UNHCR with residual assets to be given to the TRC.

In the period just before handover, increasingly limited resources as a result of the ends of mission of the Health, Security and Water and Sanitation Delegates along with reduced kitchen facilities meant that the Federation had to keep Transit Camp beneficiary numbers at a minimal level. The difficult decision was taken to ensure that at least a modest delivery of services and the safety of beneficiaries could be achieved. Accordingly, in the final few weeks before handover, the number of TCNs at the Al Hayat Camp fluctuated between 45 and 542 people.

All Transit Camp services including beneficiary registration, de-registration, meals for breakfast, lunch and dinner, information and NFI distributions were maintained up to 18 July by the Federation. To ensure a smooth handover of the camp, the Federation also donated NFIs for 500 people in case UNHCR or Islamic Relief were lacking commodities at hand.

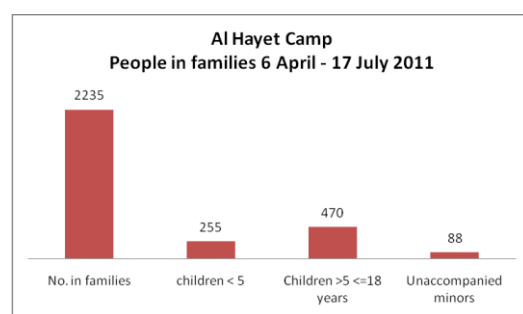
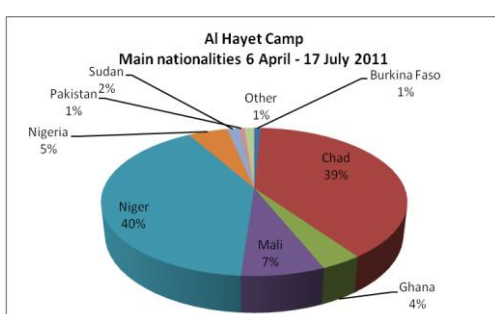
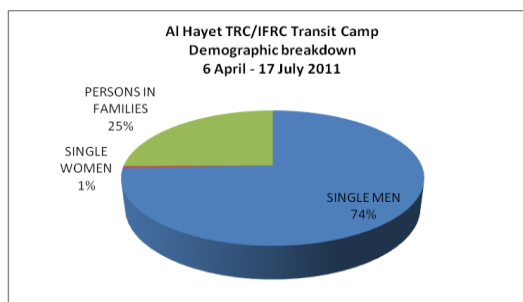
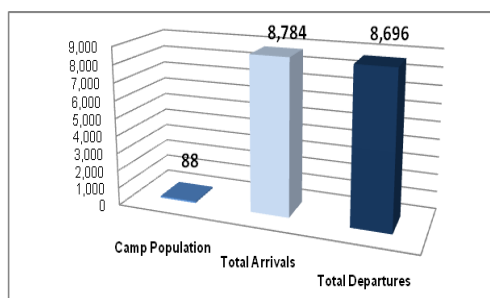
Over the course of more than three months of operation, a total of 8,784 people arrived at the TRC-Federation Transit Camp. The figure represents over 65,000 'person nights' between 6 April and 13 July reflecting, too, that many TCNs stayed at the camp much longer than the one or two nights initially foreseen as part of facility set-up. As mentioned previously, the occasional lack of IOM repatriation flights meant that some beneficiaries resided at the camp as much as three or four weeks. A sample of arrival and departure levels can be seen in the graph below:

Arrivals and departures of Al Hayat beneficiaries – 7 to 12 April 2011

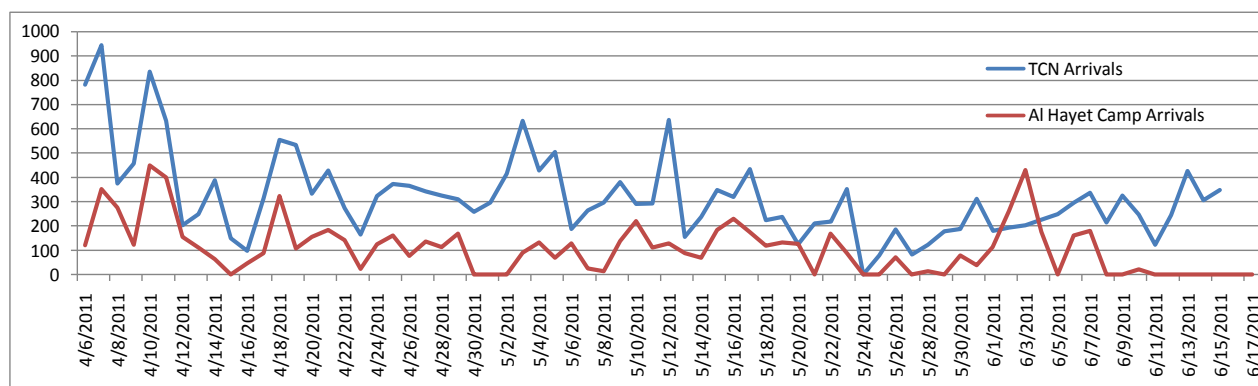


Overall, there was a diversity of people at the Transit Camp and represented, most notably, by the presence of those from at least 30 different nationalities. Some additional caseload demographics can be seen in the graphs below:

TRC-Federation AI Hayet Camp Population Statistics – 17 July 2011



Overview of TRC-Federation AI Hayet Camp arrivals for the period 6 April – 17 July 2011



Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

- Although the overall process of Transit Camp handover was accomplished within a projected timeframe of two months, negotiations with UNHCR for a MoU took rather long to finalise since documentation had to be reviewed by the legal departments of both entities at the headquarters level.
- The somewhat earlier than anticipated departure of the Italian Red Cross kitchen, as of 15 June, that provided meals for Transit Camp beneficiaries created a gap in service provision requiring quick but durable solutions to ensure the continuous provision of food. Thanks to the generous contribution of kitchen facilities left from the Danish Red Cross base camp that housed and fed TRC volunteers involved with the AI Hayet Camp, a fully functional kitchen using local staff previously under Danish Red Cross supervision was established. There was no interruption in meal provision and even requests for additional meals to be provided to the immediate Tunisia-Libya border area in support of UNHCR were met. The overall meal

provision capacity was reduced, however, due to a drop in technical and managerial personnel and a smaller amount of equipment in the residual camp kitchen.

- Information services were re-established at the Transit Camp as of 29 June following their suspension as a result of TRC volunteer evacuation during security problems at the neighbouring UNHCR Shousha Camp on 23 May. The redeployment of two translators from the Danish Red Cross base camp team helped resurrect information services and filled an obvious gap in terms of being able to inform TCNs about upcoming repatriation flights, assisting them with asylum/refugee issues, liaising with UN Agencies and following-up on individual caseload needs. Restoring Family Links (RFL) services were also reinstated by the ICRC as of late June with their conduct being on a twice-weekly basis.

While some of the points above might be technical in nature and seem rather minor in the format of a cumulative report they, nevertheless, illustrate the highly complex and nuanced nature of transit camp management. It is, in fact, an effort much like operating a city in all its diversity. If an organisation is lacking a depth in expertise in any aspect of camp operation along with guaranteed longer term funding that can ensure proper functioning as well as the political will to endure the diverse circumstances that may be faced in an emergency context, it should not embark upon the 'transit camp commitment' and find other ways to support migratory populations.

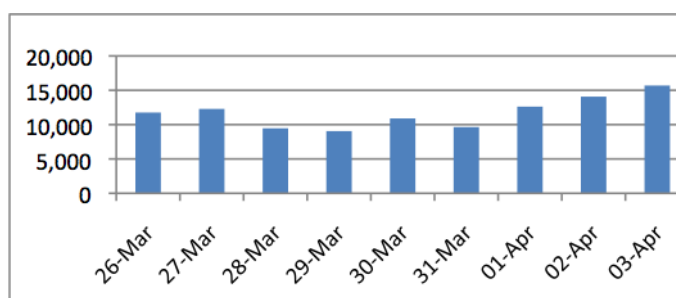
Relief/Livelihoods

Outcome 1: A transit population of up to 150,000 individuals receive essential items and food to meet their needs as required.

Progress since last report: Relief-livelihoods activities can be broadly characterised as having occurred in three related stages as part of the Federation Civil Unrest Appeal and its focus on migrant populations arriving in Tunisia. Initially, there was a substantial amount of emergency assistance directed to the UNHCR Shousha Camp at Ras Jedir during March. The focus of action during the month gradually shifted to the construction and launch of the nearby TRC-Federation Al Hayat Transit Camp. Once the camp was handed over to UNHCR in mid-July, the Federation channelled its intentions toward supporting Tunisian families hosting Libyans and the needs of Libyan IDPs in the five southern locations of Gabes, Kebili, Medenine, Tataouine and Sfax.

At the outset of the population crisis, even before the opening of the Al Hayat Camp, the TRC in cooperation with the Federation and other Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners provided thousands of meals for migrants. An indication of the number of meals served by the TRC at the UNHCR Shousha Camp and another rapidly constructed and nearby camp established by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Red Crescent can be seen below:

RC/RC Movement Meals Served in Shousha and UAE Camp



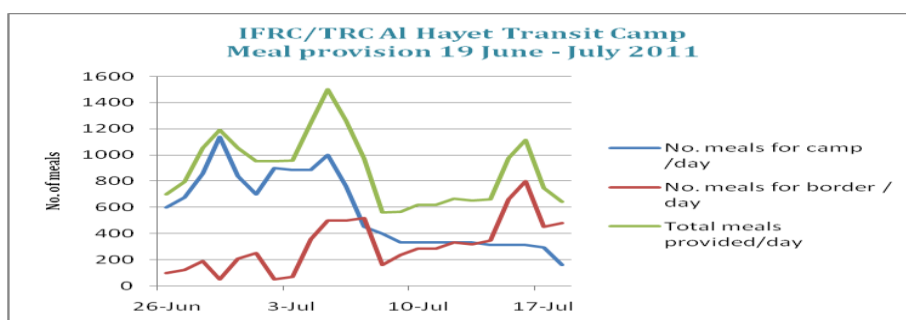
In addition to meal provision by the TRC, Emergency Response Units (ERUs) of the Federation that were deployed to help construct the eventual Al Hayat Camp were also involved in stewarding more general relief assistance for third-country nationals fleeing Libya. The ERU-Logistics and ERU-Relief helped the TRC track distribution of ICRC and Federation stocks at the UNHCR Shousha Camp and also tested and improved relief processes related to food and NFI distributions. By the end of March, before the intense involvement at the Al Hayat Camp, the TRC had already distributed more than 26,000 emergency items including buckets for washing and water transport, soap and blankets.

The Logistics and Relief ERUs incorporating delegates from Belgium, Finland, France, Lebanon, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom continued to play a vital role among the day-to-day Al

Hayat camp operations. The essential involvement of the Danish Red Cross Base Camp ERU along with administrative, finance and reporting delegates and staff from additional National Societies and countries such as Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Morocco, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States remained pivotal for the framework of relief activities.

Once the TRC-Federation Al Hayat Camp was opened on 6 April, the Italian Red Cross kitchen that was the hub for beneficiary food supply ended up serving a total of 122,000 meals between 6 April and 15 June representing an average of 1,700 meals per day including approximately 300 delivered daily to migrants at the immediate Ras Jedir border point area.

Between 19 June and 18 July, the Federation used residual Danish Red Cross kitchen equipment to provide an additional 25,650 meals representing an average of 888 meals per day prior to the handover of the Transit Camp to UNHCR. The 'residual kitchen' also continued to supply additional meals to the UNHCR transit point at the Ras Jedir Tunisia-Libya border entry point.



As per the Revised Appeal of 25 June and handover of the Al-Hayat Transit Camp accomplished on 18 July, relief-livelihoods activities were scheduled to continue on behalf of the Federation. The prospect partly reflected ongoing TRC involvements as it had carried out a distribution of hygiene kits and kitchen sets targeting 14,000 displaced Libyans in the first two weeks of July. As part of the activity, conducted through eight distribution points at Tataouine, the Federation provided 300 kitchen sets as per a TRC request as well as logistical and warehousing support. In order to review the effectiveness of the distribution, lessons learned workshop was held in the aftermath in cooperation with the ICRC to help the orientation of any future activities.

Corresponding with the details above, the Federation reoriented itself toward the five southern governorates most affected by displacement from Libya: Gabes, Kebili, Medenine, Sfax and Tataouine. It was anticipated that the Federation would support possible TRC-led food distributions including vouchers to assist poor families given the strain, in particular, on household budgets during Ramadan.

In spite of intentions it turned out that the TRC became too occupied with previously agreed food distributions conducted in cooperation with the World Food Programme (WFP) so additional ones could not be undertaken, even with Federation oversight, since they would overwhelm operational abilities of the National Society. Moreover, developments in Libya led to a rapid movement of those displaced back to their places of origin. The trend began in late July but accelerated rapidly between late August and mid-September. In essence, there eventually became no displaced Libyans in urgent need of food assistance in Tunisia.

Although formal distribution prospects have been cancelled now within Tunisia, the Federation is in the midst of finalising the donation of non-food items leftover from its operation of the Al Hayat Camp. Goods such as blankets, buckets, kitchen sets and sleeping mats are being provided to Islamic Relief for its ongoing handling of the camp and their new efforts in Libya. UNHCR has received jerrycans for continuing management of the Shousha Camp that is now accommodating asylum seekers and refugees. Preliminary donation details can be seen below:

To Islamic Relief

- 26 September – 1,500 sleeping mats and 1,500 jerrycans for use at the Transit Camp at Ras Jedir in Tunisia
- Underway – 13,000 blankets, 5,500 buckets, 3,510 jerrycans, 2,588 kitchen sets as well as 3,000 sleeping mats to be donated to Islamic Relief for its operations in Libya.

Islamic Relief will send the Federation a distribution report on the eventual uses of the materials.

To UNHCR

- 26 September - 2,250 jerrycans for use by asylum-seekers and refugees at Shousha Camp in Ras Jedir, Tunisia.

Other residual water and sanitation items, generators, tarpaulins and tents are being handed over, as part of any typical operational closure or handover, to the Tunisian Red Crescent. The goods will form part of its emergency stock for training purposes and any future crises.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: While relief-livelihoods activities reached many people at the outset of the migratory crisis in Tunisia and the duration of the TRC-Federation Transit Camp, the proper targeting of food, NFIs and other items including residual materials can be labour intensive and lengthy process requiring expertise that is, at times, beyond the knowledge base of National Society staff and volunteers so extensive Federation or technical-professional input is required.

Relief/Livelihoods

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.

Progress since last report: As mentioned in the previous section, during the first two weeks of July the TRC undertook a distribution of hygiene kits and kitchen sets targeting 14,000 displaced Libyans through eight distribution points in Tataouine. The Federation provided 300 kitchen sets for the distribution as per a TRC request as well as logistical and warehousing support. Reporting and evaluation/monitoring capacity building was reinforced through a lessons learned workshop on 16 July. The session was intended to help orient additional planned distributions in other areas of southern Tunisia.

The TRC was also a key distribution partner in southern Tunisia for WFP-led Ramadan food distributions aimed at providing a basic food ration to displaced Libyan families. The ration outlined below, based on a household of five people, and represented a value of 2,026 kcal/person/day:

WFP Basic Ration (weekly amount for a household of five people)

	Item	Quantity per week	Remarks
1	Bread	1 bread / 2 person	Daily
2	Wheat flour	5 kg	
3	Vegetable oil	1 litre	
4	Pasta	5 kg	
5	Couscous	2.5 kg	
6	Fava beans	3.5 kg	
7	Tomato paste	1.5 kg	

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Although volunteer enthusiasm has been admirable throughout the emergency operation in Tunisia, in many cases distribution reporting still needs to be improved upon within the TRC for actions done exclusively on its behalf. Federation Relief, Reporting and eventual Organisational Development personnel are striving to improve information management skills and capacities but enduring results require a repeated and long term investment.

Logistics

Outcome 1: 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: At the outset of the Federation emergency response in Tunisia, the logistics team focused on receiving, warehousing and delivering incoming equipment and supplies. From early March to beginning of April, 12 flights arrived carrying 265 metric tons of goods and four vehicles. Additional materials arrived thereafter and, in parallel, logistics staff supported the building of TRC logistics capacities with staff and volunteers trained 'on the job' to put in place required systems and procedures.

In-kind donations and international assistance from Red Cross Red Crescent Societies were stored in TRC warehouses as well as five rubbhalls set-up at the Al Hayat Camp. As TRC volunteers were given systems and fleet management positions, and as part of a progressive handover of logistics activities in June, the logistics team started to broaden training for TRC volunteers. A listing of sessions held can be seen below:



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

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 Coordinator	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

Logistics training sessions were suspended in late June as all logistics staff members were needed to finalise the handover of the TRC-Federation Transit Camp to UNHCR and help reorient assistance efforts toward southern Tunisia. As part of the transition, a regional warehouse facility was established at Medenine to serve as a hub for distribution points in the south. The permanent warehouse had a capacity of 400m², split on two floors, with a

1000 m2 courtyard where three Wiik-halls were erected to make a total of 720 m2 of storage space in the courtyard.

Systems and procedures were put in place at the Medenine warehouse so that its stock could cover the needs of 400 beneficiaries still at the Transit Camp. The warehouse was operational in July despite a gap in human resources due to the end of mission of the Warehouse Delegate. Federation and TRC goods were separated to facilitate stock keeping and release authorisation processes. A local stock management officer was recruited late July and clear inventories continued to be made. From end of June to the close of July, logistics-procurement activities focused on:

- Supplying a further round of food items and NFI items, primarily juice and milk, for ongoing Transit Camp distributions as well as maintaining water trucking for camp beneficiaries;
- Procuring medical supplies and equipment for the TRC Tataouine Clinic.

To guarantee a smooth transition of Transit Camp handover to UNHCR on 18 July, the Federation logistics team continued to steward until 23 July the transfer of NFIs for 500 beneficiaries from stocks at the Medenine warehouse, the supply of water as well as contracts with camp suppliers. For the period of Ramadan, attention was given to ongoing health procurements for the TRC Clinic at Tataouine, customs clearance of Transit Camp equipment needing to be returned to National Societies abroad, more specifically the Danish Red Cross, along with transport and warehouse management.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: While the points below are listed as part of the logistics sector, they point to National Society organisational development needs that may be cross-sectoral in nature.

- At the end of July, it was discovered that all relief goods imported for the Emergency Operation through the Tunisian Red Crescent were not cleared by customs authorities. Fortunately, the clearance process undertaken by the logistics team started in early August and is in the midst of being finalised. The situation highlights, however, that during the outset of emergencies when demands and pressures are great and goodwill abounds, there may be a 'side-stepping' or removal of typical administrative-logistics barriers such as customs clearing by authorities. When 'normal procedures or processes' resume, it is often left to logisticians to reconcile the differing circumstances. Their work and the details described may not be entirely surprising but it suggests a greater need for resources at the outset of an emergency and the importance of having National Societies that can truly cope with heightened demands for input.
- Overall, there has remained a lack of a TRC logistics network and coordination at the regional and central levels. The main shortcoming is the availability of human resources that, ultimately, complicates efforts to build a national and regional supply strategy.

Logistics

Outcome 2: TRC logistics capacities are strengthened.

Progress since last report: As indicated in the section above, most training activities by the Federation with the TRC were carried out before the month of July. Trainings were suspended as the Logistics Training Delegate assumed general functions to facilitate handover of the Al Hayat Camp to UNHCR. With Ramadan during August, it was not possible to organise new training sessions and it was decided to resume training activities in Tunisia at a later day and, more notably, in Libya in reflection of the Federation Appeal Revision of 25 June.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

- In order to be truly effective and sustainable, training needs and planning must be reviewed with TRC logistics coordination staff and Regional Branches – 'buy in' is essential for coaching or training to ensure any organisational development more generally.
- Logistics challenges and constraints tended to depend in Tunisia on how communication and activity coordination was organised, understood or undertaken by the TRC Central Committee and Branches.

Egypt

Relief

Outcome: A transit population of up to 50,000 individuals receive essential items and food to meet their needs as required.

Progress since last report: As per the previous Operation Update and introductory details in the current report, the migration of third-country nationals to Egypt has decreased significantly in recent weeks. Nevertheless, throughout the crisis in North Africa, the Egyptian Red Crescent has provided vital relief and humanitarian services to those affected by events in Libya. It has maintained a team of 25 members located at Port Salloum on the Egypt-Libya border and conducted actions in coordination with the armed forces and all other government agencies. Recent efforts have included:

- Continuing cooperation with the ICRC to provide humanitarian relief to those stranded within the 'neutral zone' between the Egyptian and Libyan borders including facilitation of contact with their families;
- In collaboration with the Swiss Red Cross, implementation of a training course in the field of relief, first aid and psychological support for 25 volunteers from the Egyptian Red Crescent Youth Clubs of Matrouh and Alexandria in order to prepare them to participate in humanitarian activities at Al-Salloum;
- Distributing of meals to migrants numbering between 1,000 to 2,000 people through input of the ICRC and UNHCR during Ramadan;
- On 23 August, the Egyptian Red Crescent sent three trucks carrying light meals for those crossing Egypt-Libya border thanks to a donation of the Swiss Red Cross;
- On 10 August, the Egyptian Red Crescent transferred 295,000 pounds of medical supplies and medicines provided by the Islamic Development Bank to Libya where it was delivered to Libyan Red Crescent Society at Massaed Village.

Additional activities have recently included two training courses in the field of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for volunteers held under the agreement signed between the Egyptian Red Crescent and the ICRC along with five other courses in principles and values for volunteers, two courses for the medical team and another for health staff positioned at Al-Tahrir Square in Cairo. An expert in information technology from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies also visited the Egyptian Red Crescent as per their request where several meetings with IT focal points were held including a study of systems available for headquarters and Branches.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Reporting by the ERCS on its activities still needs to become an 'automatic function' in the absence of Federation staff based in Cairo or at the Egypt-Libya border. Improvements have, however, been realised and the Federation Logistics Coordinator will also sbe in Egypt during mid-October to review the conduct of emergency-operational efforts over the last several months.

Logistics

Outcome: Effective support provided to the field operation.

Progress since last report: For the most recent details, please see points in the section above. Additional remarks will be provided in subsequent Operation Updates following the upcoming visit of the Federation Logistics Coordinator to Egypt.

As per previous Operation Updates, an Egyptian Red Crescent team stationed at Salloum helped facilitate the customs clearance of humanitarian goods destined for Libya on behalf of a number of NGOs and other international humanitarian agencies. At least 90 truckloads were cleared. Assistance was also provided by the Egyptian Red Crescent team to the Kuwait Red Crescent for the clearance of 31 trucks transporting humanitarian aid to Libya including four trucks of donated medicines.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Bearing in mind oversight and reporting challenges in the 'remote control dimension' of an Emergency Operation, the merit of inclusion of such actions in an wide-ranging or regionally-based Appeal will be discussed as part of Federation 'after-action' reviews. Feedback should help promote improved contingency planning and operationalization of the MENA Zone.

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.

Progress since last report: The Federation has installed a Programme Coordinator for Libya based at the LRCS Headquarters in Benghazi. As a key member of the representational team of the Federation Regional Office for North Africa, the ongoing staff presence in Libya should enhance contact with authorities, other humanitarian actors, communities affected by the conflict in the country as well as support for the internal processes of the National Society.

Reinforcing an introductory meeting held between the National Transitional Council, the Regional Representative and Head of Operations for North Africa, the new Programme Coordinator has visited the authorities again in order to help legally secure the status of the Federation in Libya. In parallel, with the decrease in field activities in Tunisia, other Federation delegates have now greater flexibility to directly support activities in Libya. Increased engagement is already bolstering input into external and internal technical-coordination meetings as well as the Movement Strategic Platform that comprises the Libyan Red Crescent Society, the ICRC and Federation that continues to meet on a regular basis to ensure coherence among all Red Cross Red Crescent actions dedicated to Libya as well as relations with external entities.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: While the Federation is now based at Benghazi, other humanitarian actors including the ICRC are increasingly positioning themselves at Tripoli. The National Transitional Council has also shifted the majority of its staff to Tripoli so aside from lingering transportation constraints an extra effort will have to be made to establish contacts in a shifting organisational landscape.

The possible forming of a new government for Libya could also make humanitarian diplomacy a challenge as a result of personnel changes and competing political priorities among leaders. Already the 'humanitarian focus' as expressed by authorities through various Cluster and coordination meetings in Libya is in transition with needs moving from linkage to an overt conflict and emergency context to one of early recovery and development.

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.

Progress since last report: As part of installation of the new Programme Coordinator and missions of Federation staff to Libya during September and October, focused preliminary assessments of LRCS capacities have begun in order to further organisational development intentions as per the Federation Revised Appeal of 25 June. The National Society Assessment Tool (NSAT) of the Performance Development Department (PDD) at Geneva was shared by the Head of Operations for North Africa with Regional Office/Emergency Operation staff including the Federation Administration Delegate, Health and Regional Logistics Coordinators and MENA Zone Finance Coordinator so it could be used as a reference point for determining LRCS capacities and prospects for the implementation of activities in the future.

Initial findings as per NSAT parameters representing administration and finance capacities of the National Society along with findings related to possibilities for Federation input into health programming are in the midst of being reviewed. Any health support from the Federation will likely be punctual in nature in order to address acute needs of LRCS Branches that have depleted their stocks and medicine supplies during the conflict while still awaiting a 'normalisation' of the health system.

Addressing administration and finance capacities is likely a longer-term venture especially since the LRCS has tended to be a highly decentralised entity. More, however, is known now about its strengths and weaknesses. It is worthwhile to note, too, that the conflict in Libya has severed telecommunications links among cities and rural locations so readily sharing even basic information among organisation staff across the country is extremely difficult. As a result, forging ahead with regularisation or adjustments in administration, finance, human resources and volunteer management may be rather piecemeal than truly comprehensive in initial stages.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Organisational development assessments, securing institutional 'buy-in' and the implementation of activities or corrective measures is a highly labour intensive and long term effort. To date, focused organisational assessments or activity reviews have only targeted the LRCS at Benghazi and the Branch at Misrata. Achieving results could take longer than the current Appeal timeframe so discussions are underway about the merit of an extension or the eventual 'roll over' of activities into a regular Federation programming framework.

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.

Progress since last report: As per the Revised Appeal of 25 June, it was not expected that the Federation would make 'tangible relief contributions' in form of conducting food, non-food or other distributions within Libya. The action requires too many personnel and other resource inputs that are not readily available or even needed at the present time bearing in mind the broad and significant relief activities already undertaken by the ICRC and various National Societies operational in Libya with the LRCS for some time. The Federation will, however, continue its involvement with the LRCS and ICRC that still serves as the Lead Agency in Libya to coordinate relief responses and international assistance.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: The lack of continuous physical presence in Libya by the Federation at the outset of the conflict hampered a more robust relief role.

Logistics – Capacity Building

Outcome 1: LRCS logistics capacities are strengthened to meet the needs of 5,000 beneficiaries.

Progress since last report: As part of regular missions to Libya to further Federation actions, the Regional Logistics Coordinator now based in Tunis has been visiting Benghazi and Misrata in September and early October to liaise with counterparts at the Headquarters and Branches to more fully assess National Society capacities and needs. It is foreseen that logistics mapping and the training of volunteers will be undertaken by the Federation as outlined in the Plan of Action/Revised Appeal of 25 June. The effort will focus on new volunteers in coordination with other training they might receive but also build upon experience gained through humanitarian fieldwork during the conflict in Libya.

It will also be determined if an emergency stock of relief supplies is still needed by the LRCS for training purposes and future possible emergencies. Initially, it was coined also as being an asset for assistance to displaced populations residing at Benghazi. There may not now be a need for such support but the Regional Logistics Coordinator will confirm requirements.

The Regional Logistics Coordinator is also furthering planning for the possible reinforcement or set-up of LRCS information technology (IT) systems. IT supplier companies will be met in Benghazi. Ideally, they should have national coverage to provide IT/telecommunications solutions to all or select Branches.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: A Logistics Delegate is not yet fully based at Benghazi so support, although already significant, has tended to rely on visits from Tunisia-based staff that, at times, can hamper quick or smooth and continuous progress. Time also needs to be taken to review and reconcile logistics training or experience that might have already been gained or delivered through the ICRC with Federation intentions. The number of volunteers engaged by the LRCS may also change substantially and impact training plans. While contributions and enthusiasm has been impressive during the last several months, in a post-conflict environment many volunteers are expected to return to school or paid work, if it is available. The LRCS could encounter a drop in its volunteer ranks in the weeks or months ahead.

Regarding IT/telecommunications, the entire technological sphere in Libya is still recovering from its devastation during the conflict. As a simple example, mobile phone networks remain largely unreliable across the country. Although local phone calls can be made, connections are not guaranteed and one cannot make international calls unless using a satellite phone. Good internet connections by whatever means are also scarce especially if beyond a major urban centre such as Benghazi or Tripoli.

Communications, Advocacy and Public Information – Capacity Building Libya and Tunisia

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

Progress since last report: The Programme Coordinator for Libya has in cooperation with LRCS leadership managed to develop a reporting template that can be used to gather information from Branches throughout Libya. This is a significant development given the decentralised nature of the National Society and the general telecommunications gaps that persist within Libya. For piloting purposes, the template is being shared with other LRCS headquarters staff and personnel of the Benghazi Branch in tandem along with training to begin the information gathering process. As a complementary action 'Stories from the field' are to be compiled to highlight the work of LRCS volunteers during the conflict across Libya.

In addition to the Reports Delegate that is now in place for the Federation, additional expertise for internal/external communications capacity building may be secured from staff based in Geneva. The increased involvement will help ensure coverage of demands not only in Libya but ones that continue in Tunisia.

As per the previous Operation Update, on 16 July a dissemination session was held for local Federation staff at the Tunisia Operations Office in Zarzis. Close working relationships have continued between the TRC and Federation in terms of reporting and information management with a view to building capacities. A brain storming session on communications strategies for TRC activities was also held between the Federation Reports Delegate during July and TRC counterparts.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Ongoing communications-related capacity building actions in Libya and Tunisia have relied on the presence an experienced Reports Delegate. A gap in staffing during August tended to hamper efforts.

In Libya, in particular, any coaching or training reflecting internal and external communications must be reconciled with a broader effort to appropriately assess and regularise volunteer engagement and management. The matter is, therefore, not just one of communications or reporting but more in-depth organisational development that is usually a long-term commitment.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Outcome 1: Ensure that an effectively communication strategy is developed to portray the continuing humanitarian crisis and assistance efforts.

Progress since last report: Since the outset of civil unrest in the Middle East and North Africa it has been essential to provide in-depth reporting on emergency activities undertaken by the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and, in particular, those related to the conflict in Libya. Since the launch of the Federation Civil Unrest Appeal, dozens of interviews have taken place with English, French and Arabic language networks such as Al-Jazeera, BBC and CNN. During March the Federation also deployed an Information-Reports Delegate to document events and increase visibility for TRC and Federation efforts. Stories and press releases were published and many photos of the first days of the Transit Camp at Ras Jedir in Tunisia were taken for the Federation website.

As part of Transit Camp operation, the health, relief and reporting teams of the TRC-Federation opened an Information Tent to provide camp beneficiaries with information about services being offered. A large bulletin board was also erected next to the tent that displayed information for families and individuals in transit such as meal and distribution times, health clinic information, family linking services and a map of the Transit Camp. In order to facilitate Information Tent set-up the humanitarian organisation Caritas, having substantial experience running a similar service at the UNHCR Shousha Camp, provided technical support and shared its experience in working with a transit population. It also helped train volunteers in basic psychological first aid and hygiene promotion. Ultimately, six TRC volunteers worked at the Information Tent and circulated themselves regularly through the camp to answer beneficiary questions.

During the two last weeks of April and May, the Federation Information-Reports Delegate conducted interviews with Argentine and Italian radio stations as well as Chinese Central Television. The Head of Operations for North Africa also conducted an interview with BBC World and Vatican Radio. Two web stories were written, the TRC issued press releases and a visit to the TRC-Federation Transit Camp was done by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Antonio Guterres.

From mid-May until the end of June, the Information-Reports Delegate led communications capacity-building workshops to facilitate and strengthen effective communication and strategies within the TRC. Similar efforts were planned for the Libyan Red Crescent Society but the workload in Tunisia ended up being too much so the sessions in Libya have been delayed.

In representing their National Society, TRC volunteers showed their enthusiasm in portraying their good work via information dissemination, public relations and electronic media. They assumed increased responsibilities in information management functions with, for example, taking on the responsibility of sharing daily relief statistics and migrant-caseload demographics with UN Agencies. They also handled some of the many media interviews that focused on Transit Camp management and on the humanitarian situation in Tunisia.

While reporting and communications efforts were focused on the TRC-Federation Transit Camp during the height of its construction and conduct from March to June, activities thereafter focused more on the context and responses in southern Tunisia due to the increasing number of Libyan refugees arriving there. As part of the re-orientation, a web story was published at the Federation website highlighting the activities of the TRC Clinic at Tataouine.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Overall, reporting-communications efforts throughout the Federation response in North Africa have been varied and effective but the constant, and needed, publicising of actions relies upon continuity in the form of an experienced Information-Reports Delegate or highly qualified national staff. Such personnel are often hard to recruit or have in place. There was a one-month gap during August in which the information-reports position was vacant.

In Libya, communications-related capacity building actions could not be enacted and are still due to be overtly undertaken as a result of the lack of a regular presence of Federation staff in the country. The demands of operating the Transit Camp in Tunisia were, understandably, too consuming.

SYRIA

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 SARC First aid volunteers continued to provide first aid and to evacuate and transport injured persons for medical care. Many hundreds of emergency interventions were made up to the end of August, primarily in Homs, Damascus and Damascus suburbs. The volunteers worked in many areas under difficult circumstances, at times risking their own safety. The most serious incident thus far was the death of Hakam Sibai on 14 September, first aid volunteer from Homs who succumbed to his injuries after the ambulance his first aid team was using to evacuate one injured persons was shot at.

With support from British RC, Danish RC, the Netherlands RC and Swedish RC, the IFRC objective to support the National Society with 14 ambulances have been achieved. The six ambulances already handed over to SARC have been allocated to the branches in Dara'a, Homs, Lattakia, Deir ezzor, Idlib and Hama. The remaining eight are currently being prepared for delivery or have recently been ordered.

IFRC and ICRC visits to branches providing ambulance services can confirm the capacity and dedication among the volunteers and the commitments to the principles of the Movement - impartiality and neutrality in particular.

As a response to the Appeal objective to enhancing psychological support to volunteers, SARC headquarters, in cooperation with the Danish Red Cross, started psychological support to Homs branch staff and volunteers engaged in emergency response. Facilitated by a psychologist, diffusion sessions were organized for the volunteers to reduce their stress, to help them in dealing with experiences encountered during the work and enable the volunteers to effectively continue the emergency response. The discussions included self-care techniques, how to care for staff and volunteers, peer support and how to prevent stress and burn-out. This support will continue at least till the end of 2011. Similar sessions for first aid volunteers in Damascus and Damascus suburbs, were at the time of writing about to start.

SARC together with IFRC Syria office continued its work to ensure that all volunteers are included in the IFRC insurance program.

Many are approaching SARC to become volunteers in this situation, particularly in first aid. SARC branches in Damascus, rural Damascus, Dara'a, Homs, Deir al Zour, Aleppo, Idleb and Sweida have initiated courses in basic first aid training to enroll these persons in the first aid teams – 100 persons have been trained in Homs alone.

Homs branch initiated basic first aid trainings for community members with the objective to save lives. Dissemination of SARC role and the Fundamental Principles was included in each session. Almost 300 community members participated in 12 sessions.



SARC volunteers from Homs distributed relief items to populations affected by unrest. Photo: SARC

Challenges: Protection for volunteers, access to injured persons, lack of sufficient numbers of trained volunteers in some branches.

Relief distributions

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

Progress:

With support received from this appeal, SARC distributed 3,000 food parcels targeting around 15,000 persons in the affected.

SARC branch	Total food parcels
Rural Damascus (Damascus suburbs)	2,200
Homs	500
Tartous (Banyas)	200
Stock	100

Damascus suburbs received 2,200 parcels, Homs, 500 parcels, Tartous, 200 parcels and 100 was kept in stock for immediate emergency delivery. The parcels included 5 kg white rice, 5 kg sugar, 1 kg black tea, 2 kg white beans, 2 kg veg. butter, 1 kg tomato paste, 1 kg halawi (sweet) and 5 tins of tuna. The items are envisaged to last for approximately one month.

Supported by IFRC, SARC delivered 200 hygiene parcels to Dara'a as an immediate needs response.

Supported by partners - primarily ICRC, IFRC, UNHCR, WFP and UNICEF - and from own stock, around 150,000 persons have been targeted with food and non food. More than 27,000 food parcels and around 2,000 kilo food items were transported from SARC headquarters to the branches for distribution to people in need – one food parcel is estimated for five persons up to one month. Hygiene kits for more than 10,000 families; more than 4,000 school bags with stationary, almost 4,000 blankets and mattresses; wheel chairs, tents, kitchen sets, baby milk, medicines and other relief items reached affected populations. 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.



IFRC and ICRC have also provided the National Society with funds to purchase uniforms for SARC volunteers. 150 vests and overalls have so far been procured with funds from this Appeal.

Challenges: IFRC is asking for an additional 7,000 food parcels.

SARC food distribution in Hamboushiye, Jisr al Shoughor in June 2011. Photo: SARC

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A joint SARC/ICRC/IFRC press release was developed between the three organizations in Syria shortly after three SARC first aid volunteers in Homs were injured on 7 September when the ambulance they were using to evacuate one injured person was shot at. The press release called upon everyone to do the utmost to facilitate the work of Red Crescent: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/press-releases/middle-east-and-north-africa/syria/syria-three-red-crescent-volunteers-wounded/>

The IFRC, together with ICRC deplored the death of Hakam Sibai, who succumbed to the injuries he received on 7 September while performing humanitarian services as a SARC first aid volunteer in Homs. IFRC and ICRC urged those involved to strictly respect and facilitate the work of SARC staff and volunteers at all times in order to enable them to carry out their urgent humanitarian mission in an impartial manner. Heartfelt sympathy was expressed to the family of Hakam Sibai: <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/opinions-and-positions/opinion-pieces/2011/red-cross-red-crescent-movement-deplores-the-death-of-a-syrian-arab-red-crescent-volunteer-and-calls-for-better-protection-of-volunteers-and-humanitarian-workers/>

The SARC website story *Fundamental principles ensure access despite unrest* was published on the IFRC website in July. While describing the good work carried out by SARC Homs branch, the article is highlighting the Red Cross Red Crescent fundamental principles as a tool both for protection and access:

<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/middle-east-and-north-africa/syria/fundamental-principles-ensure-access-despite-civil-unrest/>

For more information, please refer to www.sarc.sy

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 safer 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 Hodeidah 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 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.

Two training workshops were organized in Taiz in continuation of emergency health response to the war torn governorate. The training meant to cover the increasing need for First Aid and psychological support in conflict governorates particularly in the southern parts. Both workshops were conducted Taiz in June 2011. The first was on FA with participation of 38 volunteers, 14 were females, while the second was on PSP with participation of 20 volunteers of whom 18 were females.

An assessment team visited Taiz branch to identify the urgent needs of the branch, review the deployment and distribution of volunteers, check and improve first aid material, FA kits improvement, and amend the branch's plan of action related to emergency interventions. The German RC will continue its support to the branch and will provide the branch with an ambulance in addition to another one provided by ICRC.

Sanaa branch continued its emergency and first aid service provided to both anti-regime and pro-regime protestors in four main areas including Tahrir Square, Sabeen Square, TV area, and University area. The branch have 80 volunteers deployed in these areas amongst them are volunteer doctor and nurses. Despite the relative calmness about 300 injury cases were reported due to expansion of sit-in areas and internal differences. The branch now is the main emergency health care provider at these areas as most of supporting parties have left including the Field Hospital at the University. For the second half of the reporting period, the branch followed a specific plan for its relief operation through deployment of field teams to sit-in areas in Sana'a city. They provided FA and other services to all protestors and supporters with no exception. The teams are distributed in:

- 1- advance health post at the University Square
- 2- advance health post at Tahrir Square
- 3- emergency team at Sabaeen Park for female protestors
- 4- emergency team at Sabaeen on Fridays gathering
- 5- Frequent visits to sit-in camps at sports city north Sana'a

During the last month, Sana'a branch has treated 1721 injured people in both sit-in areas including FA services and medical check up at field hospitals. It is also performing in collaboration with ICRC an assessment to the current situation and needs of people in Hasaba area which was affected by armed confrontation. The branch has also been engaged in retrieving and managing dead bodies in areas of armed clashes.

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:

The Aden branch received relief items by the early June consisting of 1000 kitchen sets, 2100 blankets. The branch had been close coordination with other key players in the field as ICRC, Islamic Relief and UNHCR. Since most of YRCS are NFIs there has been an agreement to distribute with Islamic Relief which is targeting the same areas of the YRCS with relief items. The non-food items have been distributed to IDPs who fled the armed conflict in Abyan and host in houses by relatives and families in Aden governorate. The branch targeted the total of 1000 displaced family in five districts of Aden Governorate as follows:

1- Sera district	200
2- Mansoura district	150
3- Tawahi and Mu'ala districts	200
4- Sheik Othman district	370
5- Dar S'ad district	80
Total	1000

The distribution took place in public and open areas as schools and stadiums during the period 7 - 19 June 2011. Total numbers of 100 families were covered as each house hold revived 2 blankets and one kitchen sets. As all NFI were distributed the branch still needs more quantity to cover the increasing needs of coming IDPs in Aden governorate. There are still two remaining districts to be covered including Khor Maksar and Al-Burairah with approximately 180 displaced families. The branch emphasized the need for food items to give the beneficiaries a full set of aid package.

The distribution process faced some constraints mainly because of the so many organization working in the field and the increasing number of IDPs most of whom are staying with relative while the remaining IDPs are sheltered in public schools. The government Executive Committee for IDPs Affairs (EC) was the main body responsible for coordinating distribution of all organizations' items. The lists of IDPs prepared by the EC are the only official and approved ones that should be adopted by relief agencies. A major delay was caused by late issuance of list and short capacity in dealing with such situations.

Following the distribution of NFIs in Aden, the branch expressed its need for more items to support the increasing number and needs of Abyan IDPs in Aden. The HQ in close consultation with Federation office in Yemen sent the following items to the branch:

- 1- 800 family kitchen sets (from Hodeida warehouse)
- 2- 800 blankets (from Hodeida warehouse)
- 3- 800 mattresses (from Sana'a warehouse)
- 4- 50 tents (from Sana'a warehouse)

The two Land Cruiser vehicle reached Hodeida seaport and customs clearance and transportation arrangements were done Federation Office in Yemen. The cars are parked at YRCS HQ to be officially donated to facilitate field trips related to the DM and Health Departments. The Federation Office and YRCS also finalized the customs clearance for NFIs sent by the Iranian RC. The items were transported from the seaport to the NS warehouses in which include:

- 1- 300 family tents
- 2- 1000 blankets

- 3- 500 water coolers
- 4- 600 plastic sheets rolls
- 5- 500 kitchen sets
- 6- One electric generator 10 KV
- 7- 260 stretchers
- 8- 500 FA kits

Logistics

Outcome: YRCS logistics capacities are strengthened.

Progress:

The YRCS and Federation office in Yemen conducted procurement process for the emergency operation and also to replenish the logistic stock at YRCS main warehouses. The local procurement process included 5000 mattresses and 70 FA kits. IFRC procurement standards were used in the whole process focusing on the best quality at the lowest prices. Three offers were collected and selection committee recommended one supplier and asked for samples. Minor changes were recommended in the kit structure and contents of materials. The whole quantities have been delivered to YRCS Central warehouse. The Federation office and NS are in the process of procuring more NFI to replenish the stocks in YRCS warehouse. It will include 8200 blankets and 500 hygiene kits. To support the contingency stock at Taiz branch, relief items were sent from main warehouses in Sana'a to the branch warehouses including: 100 tents, 600 mattresses, 600 blankets, 100 kitchen sets

The fleet of the Yemen RC has been enhanced by providing for purchase new passengers cars and ambulances. Taiz branch received one ambulance from the German RC and another one from ICRC. The French RC has provided four ambulances distributed evenly between the branches of Shabwa, Taiz, Dhahar, and Sana'a. The DM at HQ will soon receive a donation of two four wheel drive vehicles to facilitate its frequent visits to field and conflict and disaster areas in remote and tough terrain areas.

The HQ central warehouse maintenance and refurbishment works was finalized after months of working on fixing the damage of fire incident. All debris of the fire has been removed and damaged parts repaired and improved including the floor, entrance and cementing and painting of 384 square meters of wall.

Constraints and challenges

There has been a delay in customs clearance for NFIs sent by the Iranian RC at Hodeidah seaport. The authority asked the NS to pay for sales and profit taxes of which it should be exempted. The Federation Office and YRCS HQ followed up with different authorities to obtain the necessary exemption for these non-profit and humanitarian items. Finally, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour issued a note to the Ministry of Finance, Taxation department to release the goods based on the mission of the NS and purpose of consignment. The delay caused more expenses in demurrage as the goods stayed longer at the harbour. By 25 August the items were sent by trucks to Sana'a and delivered to the warehouses to be distributed after the Eid holidays, during the month of September after agreeing on the suitable distribution plans with concerned branches. There was a similar problem with exemption of cars as the NS was asked to pay for taxes and customs. The Customs authority referred to a government decree that all agencies and government departments should pay these fees regardless of the purpose. With Federation support the National Society paid due customs fees and released the cars from and brought them to Sana'a.

Progress to date:

Several contingency plans have been collected by the MENA Zone office for integration in overall regional contingency plan.

Technical support was provided to another national society in contingency planning as well as mapping out rapid needs for another regional national society. The Zone office also collected contingency plans from three national societies as a preparation to consolidate into regional plans. National Societies' DM coordinators who attended

the Zone's disaster response information system meeting from 17-18 April displayed interests about future disaster preparedness profile for National Societies in the regions.

The zone deployed a regional disaster management (DM) specialist to Yemen to support the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) in their operations. The mission aimed to assess the capacity of the YRCS DM capacity at their headquarters and at the branch level. The DM specialist developed a clear plan with proposed changes with the YRCS for a new set up within their DM department at headquarters and overall DM structure at the branch level. The specialist will also supported the IFRC team to develop a joint response plan with the YRCS, partner national societies and the ICRC, as well to supported the YRCS headquarters DM unit to establish local intervention teams at the branches.

From 25 to 26 of April, the YRCS DM unit and the IFRC facilitated a nationwide DM consultation workshop to further refine the society's emergency plan and identify gaps that require further support. The ICRC and in-country partner national societies also participated in the workshop. The outcomes of the workshop were very useful, in particular with streamlining the DM unit at headquarters and branches level. A clear plan of action was developed in close cooperation with all Movement partners in Yemen and was integrated in the second revised appeal.

A regional psychosocial support specialist was also deployed to Yemen to facilitate a rapid training around psychosocial support provision and plan for possible activities in the field.

From 21 to 23 of April, the MENA Zone DM Coordinator visited the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to assess their needs and capacities, in addition to discussing possible future IFRC support for emergency preparedness related to the current situation. The Zone office provided immediate support with emergency items as contingency planning.

The Zone office recruited disaster preparedness and RDRT specialists, Disaster response protocol and disaster response mechanism were developed. Health in emergencies specialist was deployed support the health and DM units.

This was reflected positively on the services delivery to the affected NSs and supported the preparedness activities in other NSs

RDRT trainings planned and the first training will be conducted for National Societies in Middle East and Gulf regions in Iran 21-29 October. And the second one planned for North Africa national societies in Morocco 16-23 Dec. and will focus on shelter. RDRT field handbook was developed to be used as field supporting tool for RDRT during deployments.

Beginning on 11 July, as part of assessing organisational preparedness and readiness as well as operational conduct, a Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) team visited the Federation Secretariat at Geneva, the MENA Zone Office at Amman - Jordan as well as the Regional Office at Tunis and field locations within Tunisia. Outcomes of the evaluation are expected to help improve overall response efforts of the Federation at the global, Zone, regional and country levels as well as highlight results from specific activities and actions.

As a continuation of the IFRC's commitment to support the National Societies and improve joint planning; the MENA Zone office organized 2 days meeting in Beirut-Lebanon (16-17 August 2011) for the steering committee members from (Lebanon - Syria - Palestine - Jordan - Qatar - Morocco – Egypt) .

The Disaster Management Steering Committee (DMSC) was established two years ago. The members of this committee are the disaster management coordinators of most active national societies in disaster management in the Middle East and North Africa.

The meeting objectives were:

- 1 - The humanitarian response to the current situation in the Middle East and North Africa.
- 2 - Review the activities of the first half of 2011
- 3 - Planning for the activities of the second half of 2011

The recommendations of the meeting focused mainly on (Contingency planning, humanitarian response to the current situation, IDRL, RDRT capacity buildings, DM Services Delivery, MENA DM strategy updating)

Training workshop on the Disaster Response Information System (DRIS) developed was organized in Beirut in 18-19 August 2011. The workshop was organized by IFRC, targeting DM coordinators and IT focal points of MENA NSs; 12 national societies attended the workshop. The objective was to familiarize participants with the software and how to use it in the field of disaster management (mainly response and RDRT deployment in addition to virtual warehousing concept).

Contingency stock was purchased and stored in RLU Dubai to enhance the response capacity of the Zone for possible future needs. IT rapid deployment kit for RDRT teams was developed.

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

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1. [Revised Emergency Appeal budget below](#)
 2. [Click here](#) to return to the title page
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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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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.
-

MDR82001 - North Africa

Appeal Launch Date: 01 mar 11

Appeal Timeframe: 24 feb 11 to 31 dec 11

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/8
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	mdr82001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	15,145,921					15,145,921
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	184,916					184,916
Andorran Red Cross	8,156					8,156
Austrian Red Cross	6,164					6,164
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	5,856					5,856
British Red Cross	640,767					640,767
Bulgarian Red Cross	5,000					5,000
Canadian Government	211,503					211,503
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	2,279					2,279
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	201,263					201,263
European Commission - DG ECHO	3,120,404					3,120,404
Finnish Red Cross	50,372					50,372
France - Private Donors	424					424
Germany - Private Donors	143					143
Italian Government (from Italy - Private Donors)	2,422					2,422
Japanese Red Cross Society	210,308					210,308
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	901,795					901,795
Moroccan Red Crescent	16,927					16,927
New Zealand Red Cross	34,725					34,725
New Zealand Red Cross (from New Zealand Government)	694,500					694,500
Norwegian Red Cross	20,797					20,797
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	695,060					695,060
On Line donations	22,932					22,932
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran	6,103					6,103
Red Crescent Society of the United Arab Emirates	18,010					18,010
Red Cross of Monaco	17,546					17,546
Salvation Army	6,846					6,846
Spanish Red Cross	6,786					6,786
Swedish Red Cross	214,849					214,849
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	377,525					377,525
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government)	200,000					200,000
The Canadian Red Cross Society	15,843					15,843
The Netherlands Red Cross	119,714					119,714
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	406,375					406,375
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	50,000					50,000
C1. Cash contributions	8,476,307					8,476,307
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
American Red Cross	33,785					33,785
Austrian Red Cross	100,501					100,501
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	127,781					127,781
British Red Cross	85,486					85,486
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	35,061					35,061
Finnish Red Cross	1,096,704					1,096,704
Norwegian Red Cross	334,418					334,418

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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<i>Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran</i>	98,055				98,055
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	104,397				104,397
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	101,136				101,136
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	271,919				271,919
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	2,389,243				2,389,243
Inkind Personnel					
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>	7,957				7,957
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	23,100				23,100
<i>Other</i>	5,903				5,903
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	29,120				29,120
C3. Inkind Personnel	66,080				66,080
Other Income					
<i>IFRC at the UN Inc allocations</i>	3,872				3,872
C4. Other Income	3,872				3,872
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	10,935,502				10,935,502
D. Total Funding = B + C	10,935,502				10,935,502
Appeal Coverage	72%				72%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	10,935,502					10,935,502
E. Expenditure	-6,693,908					-6,693,908
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	4,241,593					4,241,593

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		15,145,921					15,145,921	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	1,297,867	1,224,581				1,224,581	73,286	
Shelter - Transitional		13,318				13,318	-13,318	
Construction Materials	45,828	32,692				32,692	13,136	
Clothing & Textiles	1,097,849	358,460				358,460	739,389	
Food	755,166	160,362				160,362	594,804	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	322,017	233,603				233,603	88,414	
Medical & First Aid	420,724	84,077				84,077	336,647	
Teaching Materials	31,186	3,712				3,712	27,475	
Utensils & Tools	206,410	197,933				197,933	8,477	
Other Supplies & Services	748,489	140,028				140,028	608,461	
ERU	537,996	3,022				3,022	534,974	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	5,463,532	2,451,787				2,451,787	3,011,745	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	774,732	347,793				347,793	426,939	
Computers & Telecom	104,266	8,135				8,135	96,131	
Office & Household Equipment	35,736	34,997				34,997	739	
Others Machinery & Equipment	6,202	6,202				6,202	0	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	920,936	397,127				397,127	523,809	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	263,130	19,645				19,645	243,485	
Distribution & Monitoring	1,588,229	752,290				752,290	835,939	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	335,189	166,526				166,526	168,662	
Logistics Services		18,539				18,539	-18,539	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,186,548	957,000				957,000	1,229,548	
Personnel								
International Staff	1,904,439	346,800				346,800	1,557,640	
National Staff	1,392,316	435,277				435,277	957,039	
National Society Staff	296,883	50,092				50,092	246,791	
Volunteers		65,768				65,768	-65,768	
Total Personnel	3,593,639	897,937				897,937	2,695,702	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	87,952	86,040				86,040	1,913	
Professional Fees	19,348	4,668				4,668	14,679	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	107,300	90,708				90,708	16,592	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,097,354	9,010				9,010	1,088,344	
Total Workshops & Training	1,097,354	9,010				9,010	1,088,344	
General Expenditure								
Travel	352,399	195,778				195,778	156,621	
Information & Public Relations	92,695	21,702				21,702	70,993	
Office Costs	111,525	68,518				68,518	43,007	
Communications	133,768	31,982				31,982	101,786	
Financial Charges	33,500	61,535				61,535	-28,035	
Other General Expenses	52,693	1,482				1,482	51,211	
Shared Office and Services Costs	75,632	26,904				26,904	48,728	
Total General Expenditure	852,212	407,901				407,901	444,311	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies		753,815				753,815	-753,815	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR82001 - North Africa

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		15,145,921					15,145,921	
Total Contributions & Transfers		753,815					753,815	-753,815
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		340,531					340,531	-340,531
Total Operational Provisions		340,531					340,531	-340,531
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	924,399	374,882					374,882	549,517
Total Indirect Costs	924,399	374,882					374,882	549,517
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		10,209					10,209	-10,209
Pledge Reporting Fees		3,000					3,000	-3,000
Total Pledge Specific Costs		13,209					13,209	-13,209
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	15,145,921	6,693,908					6,693,908	8,452,012
VARIANCE (C - D)		8,452,012					8,452,012	