

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Middle East & North Africa: Civil Unrest

Revised Emergency Appeal n°MDR82001REA
GLIDE n° OT-2011-000025-TUN/LBY/EGY
24 March 2011

Revised Appeal target (current): This revised emergency appeal seeks a total of CHF 12,269,102 in cash, kind or services to assist 150,000 beneficiaries. The operation is being extended until the end of December, 2011, and the beneficiary figure has been increased to include disaster preparedness and contingency planning efforts underway in Tunisia and other areas. [<click here to go to the revised appeal budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: 70%; this is a provisional figure based on the Preliminary Emergency Appeal budget and did not include contributions that are in the pipeline. The coverage on the revised appeal budget is approximately 26%. While there has been good initial response from partners in terms of in kind, cash support made for this operation is limited and donors are encouraged to make cash contributions to support the ongoing operations costs, particularly in such a complex and changing situation.

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on a preliminary basis on 1 March 2011 for CHF 4,458,090 for 6 months to assist some 100,000 potential beneficiaries.
- The total of CHF 59,374 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC's) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.
- Other DREF contributions were made prior to this appeal directly to Tunisian Red Crescent (CHF 150,000) and Egyptian Red Crescent (CHF 107,672), as well as to Malta Red Cross to support contingency planning for population movement (CHF 83,603).
- Revised appeal issued on 24 March for CHF 12,269,102 and operation extended to the end of December 2011.

Summary: Weeks of civil unrest in a number of countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region have provoked significant concerns related to insecurity and spontaneous population movement, primarily from Libya into neighbouring countries. The prevailing political conditions and rapidly changing events in Libya and across the region are compounding an already challenging situation and underlining the need to prioritize humanitarian concerns.

This revised appeal is being presented now to provide a more detailed update on the operations and contingency plans in support of population movements from Libya into Tunisia and to outline ongoing work to support contingency planning across the wider MENA region. The current scenario in the region is unstable and highly unpredictable. Events on the ground in Libya are changing rapidly and the possible flow of people east towards the Egyptian border remains a real concern. Further details and operational plans on the situation in Egypt will be provided when possible through an Operations Update.



Gihan Hassanein of the IFRC talks to recently arrived Ghanian migrant workers at Choucha transit camp.
Victor Lacken/IFRC

The National Societies and Federation Secretariat are appreciative of the support provided to this operation to date by many partners, and the efforts to coordinate action in this complex and sensitive crisis.

The situation

There are growing concerns about the escalating violence in Libya and on 16 March the United Nations Secretary General called on all parties to accept an immediate ceasefire and to respect humanitarian access to those affected by the fighting. On 17 March the UN Security Council passed a resolution backing a “No Fly Zone” over Libya and a number of governments have taken steps to start implementing this as of the 18 March. This has changed the dynamic and potential scenarios, and as a result the situation within Libya and, in particular, on the eastern border with Egypt, will remain unpredictable for the foreseeable future.

The Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) has continued to provide what assistance it can under difficult circumstances (such as First Aid and medical evacuation) with support from the ICRC and the IFRC Zone office that remains in touch with the National Society on a regular basis.

According to the most recent figures (OCHA situation report of 22 March), a total of some 335,658 people have left Libya to date, with 170,614 going to Tunisia and 143,349 to Egypt. Some 9,168 have crossed into Algeria, 9,727 to Niger, and 2,800 to Sudan.

With the recent turbulent situation there are concerns about the plight of people affected and the implications for the flow of people across the border into Egypt. According to field reports it is no longer mainly Egyptians who have been crossing into Egypt, but the number of Libyans has increased and IOM has registered 9,277 migrants stranded at the border without documentation to enter Egypt and currently 2,700 remain. Certain humanitarian needs, including food and water, are being met at the Saloum border crossing, however, lack of shelter remains a critical issue with cold temperatures and many still sleeping outdoors and improved sanitation will be necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

While the number of people crossing daily into Tunisia has reduced from earlier in March, there is still a steady stream of people (ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 per day) and the continued uncertainty within Libya creates the potential for a significant increase in migrant flows. Many of those who crossed earlier were Tunisian, Egyptian or other third-country nationals who have since received transport home. Efforts are now focused on securing flights for the remaining migrants from countries such as Bangladesh, and numbers in the camp have reduced significantly in recent days. There is an increase in the number of women and children and in those likely to stay in situ for longer, and this will require an adaptation in the planned assistance. According to Red Cross/Red Crescent teams on the ground, there is an urgent need to provide improved sanitation for those remaining, to avoid outbreaks of acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea and in effective security and privacy for women and children and longer-term residents. The teams are also working on effective contingency planning in case the number of arrivals increases or if a more family oriented response is required. The Tunisian people continue to be extremely generous in this ongoing crisis, providing food and non-food assistance to the TRCS to distribute.

International Federation Secretary General, Bekele Geleta, and Director of the MENA Zone, Dr Abdel Karim Bensiali, visited Egypt and Tunisia from 12 – 15 March to get an update on the status of operations and the work of the two National Societies. They reported their positive impressions of the excellent work carried out by both Societies.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement issued a statement on 11 March 2011 expressing grave concern for the deteriorating humanitarian situation as a result of the escalation of violence and the plight of the civilian population affected by the crisis in Libya and events in neighboring countries. The statement emphasized that the National Red Crescent Societies of Libya, Tunisia and Egypt have been working tirelessly to provide vital services to the people most in need, working within an exceptional situation with a regional dimension that needs important support from a wide range of sources. The Red Crescent Societies of Libya, Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria will remain fully mobilized with the support of the Movement to respond to the crisis in providing vital

humanitarian assistance to all persons in need (civilian population, migrant workers, refugees, IDP's and host communities) irrespective of their legal status and without discrimination.

The IFRC's Zone Office in Amman and the Regional Representative in North Africa have responded proactively and effectively by organizing assessments and the timely deployment of IFRC asset. The IFRC has also been participating in daily coordination meetings taking place with the TRCS and the ICRC (in Tunis and at the border), resulting in effective cooperation and relations to date.

The IFRC's Field Assessment and Coordination team (FACT) has been instrumental in quickly scaling-up operational capacity in Tunisia. In the border region, IFRC and TRCS staff and volunteers are actively participating in the humanitarian coordination mechanisms with agencies working in the border region. As there appears to be a steady increase in the number of humanitarian organizations responding to the situation, a major focus of this effort continues to be to encourage all Movement partners to take a collaborative approach to this operation and avoid the risk of uncoordinated action.

To date, partners have provided generous support to the operation, including a number of National Societies on the ground supporting the Movement operation. Partners include the Algerian, Moroccan, Syrian Palestinian, and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent, and the American, Belgian, British, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Italian, Lebanese, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish, and Swiss Red Cross. On behalf of the operating National Societies, the IFRC would like to thank all partners for their generous response to this appeal.

Coordination with authorities: The operating National Societies, the IFRC, the ICRC, and partner National Societies are closely coordinating their response activities with the respective governments at both national and local levels.

Inter-agency coordination: IFRC participates in meetings of the Humanitarian Country Team and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) as well as various inter-agency meetings. The government, UN sector working groups and international and national non-governmental organizations currently contribute to the coordination of this complex response operation. The IFRC and operating National Societies are represented in relevant coordination meetings and engagement with other international and national partners is ongoing on an operational level. These meetings include UN agencies, donors and other international and national non-governmental organizations.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Tunisia:

- The IFRC deployed a 14-person Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) to support the Tunisia Red Crescent Society (TRCS) volunteers who have been leading response efforts. This team is based in the border region at the Ras Adjir border crossing and is working to assess needs, increase service delivery and build contingency plans for different scenarios and that will enable the Movement to dramatically scale up operations should the needs arise. The FACT is providing technical support in relief, water & sanitation, health, logistics, IT/telecoms, information management and reporting, and is supporting inter agency and Movement coordination in the border area of Ras Adjir and in Tunis.
- Based on the FACT assessments, the following Emergency Response Units (ERUs) have been mobilized: Logistics (British, French and Swiss Red Cross), Base Camp (Danish and German Red Cross), Mass Sanitation (British Red Cross), Relief (Belgian/Netherlands and Luxemburg and French Red Cross), and additional support for a transit camp (Finnish Red Cross). On March 24 a small IT / Telecommunications unit has been mobilised.
- The IFRC has now opened 11 positions for delegates to provide longer-term support to the operation. These positions include:- Head of Operations, Field Operations Coordinator, Camp Management, Logistics Coordinator and Delegate and a Procurement Delegate, Health and Water & Sanitation coordinators, Contingency Planning delegate and HR and Finance/Administration support.
- Regional Disaster Response Team members have also been mobilized from (Syrian, Moroccan and Palestinian Red Crescent, and Lebanese Red Cross)

- Through this appeal revision, TRCS is currently identifying six sector lead counterparts to ensure an adequate team will be in place to support this operation beyond the initial surge capacity deployment.
- To date the TRCS with Federation support has provided basic first aid services to those crossing the border, as well as a range of services to those remaining in the main camp. For example, the TRCS has provided camp residents with up to 20,000 meals each day, while the Federation and the ICRC have worked with the TRCS to construct more than 300 operational pit latrines (or more than 75% of all latrines in the camp) and provided relief items to thousands of camp residents. In addition, the IFRC and TRCS have set up a transit camp that can receive an initial 2,000 people (with the potential to scale up in a planned way to accommodate up to 10,000 people if and when the need arises); and established a base camp for more than 100 people (TRCS volunteers and international delegates).
- An initial plan of action (available upon request) articulates the ongoing activities and strategy for the operation in Tunisia. This includes contingency planning for a best, medium and worst scenario and plans to provide ongoing support at the medium-level scenario, while maintaining a capacity to scale up as needed. There is also a strong focus on building the capacity of the TRCS to continue to support the operation in the longer-term. The mobilization table for this operation is being updated accordingly and will outline the new needs against which donor contributions can be made.
- IFRC is also working on a long-term capacity building plan to support TRCS capacity and to prepare for possible future disasters. This plan will focus mainly on logistics systems, volunteer management, and disaster management programming.

Egypt:

- The Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) has been working closely with the Government of Egypt and other organizations to provide support to those crossing the border from Libya. ERCS volunteers have provided relief assistance (food and non-food items), water and First Aid / basic medical care to those in transit or remaining in the border area.
- As mentioned above, the situation in the border area between Eastern Libya and Egypt is more fluid, and updates will be provided on the needs and activities of the ERCS in the coming days when the situation is clearer. The ERCS has requested technical assistance in logistics to support better coordination of the assistance that is arriving in the border area at Saloum.
- The current situation in Libya has added more pressure on the ERCS resources and capacities; The IFRC zone office is supporting them with other needs in relation to capacity building as requested and according to ERCS plans.

Regional: With unrest in other countries in the MENA region, the IFRC Zone office in Amman is in contact with National Societies in the region, to build or reinforce contingency planning at a national and regional level. This includes the provision of technical support and the planning for pre-positioned stocks. The IFRC will support the affected MENA zone National Societies to ensure that they can continue to provide effective emergency response in a timely, neutral and impartial manner and is seeking to recruit additional capacity in the form of an experienced contingency planning delegate to support this process.

The situation also has implications for other regions of the world with migrant workers and third country nationals also crossing from Libya into other countries in North Africa (Algeria), into sub-Saharan African countries (Niger, Sudan and beyond), and into Europe (Malta, Italy). The IFRC is supporting its Africa and Europe Zone offices to monitor the situation and the zonal teams are providing follow up and support, including contingency planning to the affected National Societies.

More specifically, the sectoral progress to date, with a specific focus on the Tunisian operation, includes:

Emergency health and care

Progress to date: To date, thousands of consultations have been carried out in Shousha camp and at the border. TRCS medical personnel and volunteers have assisted with many of these consultations by providing first aid and helping to transfer patients from the border gate to the civil defense emergency tents. The IFRC has provided technical assistance for psychosocial support by sending Arabic language manuals to the TRCS.

The TRCS has a medical emergency stock of three emergency health kits with supplies for a total of 30,000 people for three months (basic and supplementary), as well as access to chronic disease medications. The Spanish Red Cross is providing assistance through two mobile medical posts at the transit camp.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Given the fluid situation continuous monitoring of health needs is taking place. Additional resources can be mobilized as required, including a field hospital on stand by from the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent. A psychosocial support assessment mission is planned for the coming weeks. Once this is complete, TRCS volunteers will be trained in providing relevant psychosocial support for camp residents.

Emergency water and sanitation

Progress to date: The TRCS and IFRC have been key providers of water and sanitation support. In particular, IFRC and the ICRC have been critical in improving sanitation in Shousha transit camp, working with the TRCS to construct more than 300 operational pit latrines, or more than 75% of all latrines in the camp. IFRC and the ICRC have hired a local company to ensure that the latrines are cleaned on a daily basis. In close collaboration with the TRCS, the IFRC is also supporting hygiene promotion activities in the camp. To date, ten local hygiene promoters have been trained and have begun hygiene promotion surveys in the camp.

IFRC and the TRCS have also been working to prepare water and sanitation services for the planned transit camp. To date, connection to the local water pipeline has been established and two water storage tanks have been installed. A water treatment plant is on site, with the capacity to treat enough water for 5,000 people each day. In addition, latrine construction has begun at the IFRC/TRCS transit camp, with more than 34 latrines built to date.

A Mass Sanitation ERU and Regional Disaster Response Team members have deployed to support the TRCS in scaling up these water and sanitation services.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Increased use of water has led to reduced water pressure in the main water pipeline, and the TRCS, IFRC, and the ICRC are exploring options to respond to this challenge. Currently, there are some boreholes that can offer non-potable water, and this water is currently being tested to see if it is acceptable for washing.

Emergency relief and camp management

Progress to date: With the goal of maximizing resources and avoiding duplication and parallel structures, TRCS, the IFRC and the ICRC have agreed to coordinate relief supply pipelines and jointly distribute relief items at one location in Shousha camp. IFRC hygiene-related items have complemented sleeping mat, blankets and jerry cans from the TRCS/ICRC, together reaching 5,500 people in recent days. This is in addition to thousands of blankets and other relief items that were distributed by the TRCS during the earlier days of the response.

In coordination with the ICRC, the IFRC is working with the TRCS to establish a transit camp to house around 2,000 people with the potential to scale up to around 10,000 in a planned way as and when the needs arise. Thus the FACT and TRCS are working to coordinate both local donations and international stocks to ensure sufficient relief supplies are in the pipeline, including hygiene items, shelter materials, sleeping mats, water containers and blankets to be able to scale up as required.

The Danish Red Cross has erected a base camp to provide accommodations for up to 100 TRCS volunteers and international delegates providing support to the overall operation. TRCS volunteers, with support from the ICRC and the Qatari Red Crescent, continue to provide meals to those staying at the transit camps, providing thousands of meals each based on needs. The chart below details the current capacity of the Movement to provide meals both in Shousha camp and in the planned TRCS/IFRC transit camp.

| National Society | Capacity | Location | Time frame |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------|
| TRCS supported by ICRC/Qatari RC | 16,000 meals per day | Shousha | Ongoing |
| Algerian Red Crescent | 8,000 meals per day (up to 200 meals/hour for 10 hours for each of | IFRC transit and Shousha camps | Ongoing |

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| | 4 mobile kitchens) | | |
| Italian Red Cross | 4,000 meals each day | IFRC transit camp | Arrival scheduled for 23 March |

Operational challenges or constraints: due to the ongoing delivery of unsolicited in-kind donations significant time is spent receiving and storing these items. The team continues to work to bolster the relief systems of the TRCS, including streamlining warehouse organization, assessments, and distribution processes.

Contingency planning

Progress to date: Country level contingency plans have been updated and collected by the IFRC zone office for integration into an overall regional contingency plan. Actions are underway to provide regular support to the National Societies in the region for short as well as longer-term preparedness. The IFRC Zone team is conducting several contingency planning and preparedness missions to National Societies in the MENA zone with a focus on:

- Developing and agreeing to a regional approach towards a strategic and multi-sectoral contingency plan.
- Mapping existing resources and capacities of the National Societies, Federation and other key stakeholders in the region.
- Conducting rapid contingency planning trainings/workshops for staff and volunteers.
- Developing practical contingency plans.
- Developing an EW/EA model for civil unrest scenarios.
- Integrating contingency planning with OD and other on-going capacity building activities.

The IFRC Zone office has carried out work to review contingency plans in targeted National Societies in the region, on a needs basis. Where necessary, intensified training is being organized and regional disaster management technical resources have been identified for possible deployment and to scale-up the National Society capacity. Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement joint planning meetings have taken place in a number of countries to discuss specific, context based contingency plans to ensure effective cooperation between in-country Movement components. The IFRC zone office is planning to mobilize emergency items (for 2,000 families) as a contingency stock for the Zone, to be pre-positioned in Dubai RLU. A job description for a short term Contingency Planning Delegate has been developed and the recruitment process is underway. Short term surge capacity to support contingency planning has also been identified if needed.

Logistics

Progress to date:

The logistics team in Tunisia, including a joint British, French and Swiss Logistics ERU, is focused on setting up an effective system for the reception, warehousing, and delivery of equipment and supplies. An agile supply chain which can react quickly to changes and support different scenarios has been set up.

Preliminary assessments are completed and work is ongoing to build a solid base in warehousing, procurement and distribution. In the initial phase, infrastructure for the camps and major relief items has been mobilized internationally by plane. To date, nine flights have arrived with a total of 225 metric tonnes. Additional flights and several containers are expected in the coming days.

A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table is established and available on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) under the management and coordination of the Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU).

Dedicated staff have been allocated to the TRCS to build a logistics department and to implement a simple logistics system to be able to report on the stock and to manage the supply chain. Three days of training were organized on transport, warehousing and procurement.

In Egypt, the ERCS has asked the Federation for a short-term logistics support to provide advice on logistics systems and approaches to help them better coordinate the assistance that is arriving in the border area at Saloum.

The proposed operation

| Emergency health | |
|---|--|
| Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of the affected population in the RC/RC transit camp are reduced through the provision of first aid and emergency medical services. | |
| Outputs | Activities planned |
| Up to 100,000 people are provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments of the transiting target population are conducted and shared. • Provision of basic health services, including referrals for diagnostics and hospitalization when appropriate. • Establishment of a basic epidemiological surveillance system in cooperation with the WHO/MoPH. • Equip National Society with a medical emergency stock of interagency emergency health kit (basic and supplementary) and chronic diseases medications. • Assess National Society staff and volunteer capacity and provide trainings and equipment as appropriate in emergency first aid. |
| Up to 10,000 people and NS staff and volunteers are provided with psychosocial support. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess psychosocial needs among the affected population. • Assess the National Societies staff and volunteer capacity to provide psychosocial first-aid and other psychosocial support activities. • Mobilize psychosocial support teams. • Develop and carry out psychosocial support activities to people affected by the emergency. • Liaise with MoH and other partners to create a referral system for critical cases. • Provide psychological support (PSP) to National Society staff and volunteers engaged in the emergency response. |

| Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion | |
|---|---|
| Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion. | |
| Output | Activities planned |
| Up to 15,000 people are provided with safe water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene items that meet SPHERE standards. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed assessment of needs and mapping of resources available (water availability, quality etc). • Distribution of water and hygiene items. • Procurement of materials and supplies. • Installation of water points and connection to local water infrastructure. • Water purification and distribution of safe water in transit camp. • Erection of 450 temporary latrines in 2 locations: Shousha camp and TRCS transit camp. • Recruitment and training of staff/volunteers to provide basic hygiene promotion, maintain water points, and clean latrines. • IEC materials developed, and awareness campaigns delivered around the essential hygiene promotion messages in a participatory approach with the targeted population. |

| Camp management and relief coordination | |
|---|---|
| Outcome 1: Assess, plan and design a temporary IFRC/TRCS transit camp and all associated functions | |
| Output | Activities planned |
| The capacity of the camp corresponds to an identified humanitarian need and gap | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuously assess the influx of migrants and current needs. • Coordinate with other local authorities, NGOs and international organizations (focus on Movement and partner organization) |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>information sharing).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-up an organizational infrastructure to ensure all camp residents have been registered. • Interview migrants of different points of origin on a daily basis to determine needs. |
| Emergency settlements are accessible to the target community by effectively accommodating the immediate needs of the migrants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to register migrants in partnership with local authorities and IOM. • Plan to initiate food and non food distributions activities. • Plan to set up a scalable water and sanitation infrastructure. • Plan to set up a scalable health infrastructure. • Plan to set up a scalable maintenance and clean-up system. • Plan to optimize waste management activities. |
| An integrated approach is achieved to the delivery of assistance in all transit camps. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage migrants in the design of camp based activities. • Report activities per sector (daily meetings and sitrep). • Identify one IFRC and one TRCS transit-camp operations co-coordinator. |
| The camp is modular and has the ability to be physically scaled up or down | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document all camp management activities and resources within a contingency document for possible activation. • Transit camp operational plan to be updated on a weekly basis by co-coordinators based on the evolving situation and on-going scenario planning considerations. |
| Outcome 2: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met. | |
| Emergency shelter assistance is provided to the target population. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants are registered in accordance with short-term or med term sheltering needs and Sphere standards • Site selection accommodates the needs of both individuals and families |
| Outcome 3: Immediate needs for food and household goods are met for targeted residents in Shousha camp and the IFRC/TRCS camp if warranted | |
| Appropriate food is provided to displaced persons. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify primary and secondary food storage facilities with logistics. • Organize and plan safe and secure warehousing solutions at the transit camp. • Organize and schedule transport of food products to kitchens • Set up a TCRS/IFRC network of personnel to staff pre-identified logistics elements. • Provide meals to camp residents each day. |
| Basic household items are distributed to camp resident upon arrival | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the standard NFI kit composition with specific items. • Distribute NFIs to target population following arrival and registration. |
| Outcome 4: TRCS capacity to support overall camp management and relief associated activities is strengthened | |
| Increased capacity is available to the National Society to implement the relevant emergency shelter and settlement activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft ToR for each TRCS coordinator. • Identify IFRC delegate counterparts (ERU or long-term delegates to be determined) that can mentor TRCS coordinators to maximize sustained operations. |
| TRCS/IFRC personnel are integrated into all aspects of camp management operations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and train volunteers to ensure daily continuity of operations with all aspects of camp management across all sectors/functions; hand-in-hand with TRCS personnel and counter-parts. |
| TRCS/IFRC personnel are organized and managed effectively | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design a "guidance-kit" per coordinator and per sector. • Schedule the mentoring of teams and coordinators up to 3 months. |
| TRCS/IFRC personnel are trained to scale up relief activities if warranted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft an adaptive contingency plan shared with IFRC/TRCS sectors leaders. • Involve TRCS in the design, update and adjustments of the contingency plan. |

| Contingency planning and preparedness | |
|---|--|
| Outcome: By advancing the process of regional contingency planning, capacity of the National Societies in MENA zone to respond to civil unrest and population movements is further strengthened through effective and appropriate interventions. | |
| Output 1 | Activities planned |
| Regional, country and scenarios specific contingency plans are developed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and agree on a regional approach towards a strategic and multi-sectoral contingency plan. • Map existing resources and capacities of the National Societies, Federation and other key stakeholders in the region by using WPNS and other tools. • Conduct rapid trainings/workshops for staff and volunteers on how to develop a contingency plan. • Develop practical contingency plan taking into account the evolving risk patterns in the region, various scenarios, capacity and mandate of the National Societies in the region. • Develop an EW/EA model for civil unrest scenarios based on clearly identified triggers. • Integrate contingency planning concept with OD and other on-going capacity building activities at national and regional level. |
| Output 2 | Activities planned |
| Preparedness gaps are identified and implemented. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and map the overall and essential preparedness gaps in capacities and resources. • Develop work plans for implementing preparedness activities enabling effective and efficient response by the National Societies and IFRC. • Position and procure necessary human resource material and financial capacities to support the preparedness work plan. • Develop the Standard Operating Procedures and response protocols as appropriate and agreed. • Conduct joint simulation exercises as appropriate and required. |

| Logistics | |
|--|--|
| Outcome 1: Provide effective support to the field operation | |
| Output | Activities planned |
| All programs receive professional logistics support and goods are supplied and received for distribution as planned | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct logistics assessment • Negotiate free handling, storage and handling facilities and understand customs procedures (airport/port) • Carry out coordinated reception of air and sea relief goods and arrange transportation to distribution points. • Secure warehouse for IFRC pipeline. • Implement warehousing procedures. • Carry out procurement following procurement procedures. • Liaise and coordinate with other key actors to ensure best use of all information. • Liaise with program and adjust supply chain to meet demand. • Prepare exit strategy and relocation of fix assets. |
| National Societies are reinforced in terms of logistics capacity and can effectively manage goods and report on distributions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement logistics systems for National Society logistics. • Provide training to reinforce National Societies local procurement capacities. • Set up warehouse system to manage incoming donations. • Support National Societies in securing adequate storage solutions. • Train a team of identified volunteers in logistics basic procedures. • Hire counterpart and coach National Society in key areas of logistics (warehousing/transport). • Conduct logistics training for volunteers. |

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The main communications focus is to ensure that the continuing humanitarian crisis remains in the public eye. Communications priorities include maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information relating to the ongoing relief operation, targeting key stakeholders that include media, donors and the wider public as well as disaster affected communities. The IFRC website www.ifrc.org will be the primary communications vehicle for channeling information and publicity materials including audio-visual products that position the role and activities of Movement partners. At the same time, emphasis will be placed on building the communications capacity of National Societies for future emergencies.

Communications activities will support humanitarian diplomacy objectives in support of the needs of vulnerable people. People affected by this emergency will be provided with opportunities to make their voices heard and will receive information to support their relief operation.

Progress to date: The communications delegate in Tunisia has focused on increasing visibility for the efforts of the TRCS and IFRC teams. Extensive interviews have taken place with English, French and Arabic language networks, including BBC, CNN and Al-Jazeera. A particularly positive aspect of the communications portion of this operation is the initiatives undertaken in information management, and more specifically the innovative use of social media to disseminate vital messages and information.

Capacity of the National Societies and the IFRC

National Societies

Tunisian Red Crescent Society (TRCS): TRCS is the lead disaster response organization in Tunisia, as recognized by the government during the current operation. Their central role in this operation has been widely praised and acknowledged. Some relevant experience includes:

- Social Programmes: TRCS provides food supplies and school packages and clothing for needy families; TRCS provides assistance to the elderly people, third-country nationals (such as third-country migrant workers who left Libya), and people with special needs.
- Medical Programmes: TRCS provides free medical consultations for needy people, conducts campaigns against HIV/AIDS and supports patients and their families, and conducts vaccination campaigns.
- Blood Programme: TRCS promotes blood donations and conducts blood donation campaign in cooperation with the national blood bank to ensure safety of blood transfusion.
- First Aid Programme: TRCS conducts different levels of first aid training courses in cooperation with the civil defence and public health.
- Youth Programme: TRCS conducts different youth camps nationally as well as at regional level and partners with several organizations including the Tunisian Scouts.
- International Humanitarian Law: The Society conducts programmes disseminating the Movement's Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Laws for universities, the armed forces and the public.

Egypt: The Egyptian Red Crescent is the lead disaster response organization in the country and has years of experience in operational response, including in the areas of youth and volunteers, relief, health services, and the blood programme. Recent Egyptian Red Crescent Society programmes and operations that have been implemented based on effective capacity include the response to flash floods in 2009, the Gaza humanitarian crisis in 2009, the Cairo rockslides operation in 2009, and the complex humanitarian emergency in 2008 and 2009. Further information and details will be included in subsequent updates to be issued shortly.

IFRC: The IFRC's regional representation for North Africa is based in Tunis. Over the past 10 years, the IFRC has supported long-term programmes in cooperation with five National Societies in the region (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia) and immediate support for disaster response. In Tunisia, the IFRC supports a youth programme related to migration, as well as a project that supports vulnerable families impacted by the recent unrest.

Partner National Societies: The Belgian, French, Netherlands, Norwegian, Swiss, Spanish and Swedish National Societies have bilateral or multilateral cooperation with the TRCS, without a permanent expatriate presence.

Monitoring and evaluation

The IFRC will continue to monitor the evolving situation in the region and the current operations, to ensure effective support can be provided to National Societies as needed.

In addition, this operation meets with current IFRC criteria to conduct a Real Time Evaluation (RTE) to learn from the experience and contribute to improving this response and the wider operations of the International Federation. The RTE will be discussed between relevant IFRC Geneva and Zone teams management to discuss the timeframe, focus and deliverables.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Matthias Schmale
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In Tunisia: Dr. Tahar Cheniti, Secretary General, Tunisian Red Crescent; phone: + 216 71 320 630 fax: +216 71 320 151; email: hilal.ahmar@planet.tn
- In Egypt: Pr. Mamdouh Gabr, Secretary General, Egyptian Red Crescent; phone: + 20226703979; fax: +20226703967; email: erc@egyptianrc.org
- In Tunisia : Gerard Lautredou, Regional Representative, Regional Representation for North Africa; phone: + 216 71 862 485; fax: + 216 71 862 971; email: gerard.lautredou@ifrc.org
- In Jordan : Dr. Manhal Annaz, Acting head of programme services/operation, MENA Zone office ; phone: +962 6 5694911 4113 ; Fax: +962 6 5694556; email: Manhal.Annaz@ifrc.org
- In Jordan : Dr.Hosam Faysal , disaster management coordinator , MENA Zone office ; phone: +962 65694911 4113 ; Fax: +962 6 5694556; email: hosam.faysal@ifrc.org
- In Dubai:for mobilization of relief items and Logistics inquiries: Kai Kettunen, Regional Logistics Delegate, Dubai RLU, phone: +971 4 457 2993, mobile +971 50 458 4872, fax +971 4 457 2994; e-mail: kai.kettunen@ifrc.org
- In Geneva: Christine South, Operation Coordinator Disaster Services Department ; phone :+41 22 730 4529; email: christine.south@ifrc.org

[<revised budget below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

BUDGET SUMMARY

| Budget Group | Multilateral Response | Coordinated Support (ERUs) | TOTAL BUDGET CHF |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Shelter - Relief | 1,455,455 | 10,145 | 1,465,601 |
| Shelter - Transitional | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction - Housing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction - Facilities / Infrastructure | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Construction - Materials | 776 | 0 | 776 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 846,284 | 0 | 846,284 |
| Food | 2,472,500 | 0 | 2,472,500 |
| Seeds & Plants | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Water & Sanitation | 425,721 | 0 | 425,721 |
| Medical & First Aid | 114,117 | 25,740 | 139,857 |
| Teaching Materials | 25,000 | 0 | 25,000 |
| Ustensils & Tools | 465,508 | 23,898 | 489,406 |
| Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements | 345,724 | 61,258 | 406,982 |
| ERU (Emergency Response Units) | 0 | 414,830 | 414,830 |
| Total Supplies | 6,151,086 | 535,872 | 6,686,958 |
| Land & Buildings | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vehicles | 248,000 | 135,794 | 383,794 |
| Computer & Telecom | 109,000 | 0 | 109,000 |
| Office/Household Furniture & Equipment | 29,840 | 5,464 | 35,304 |
| Medical Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Machinery & Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | 386,840 | 141,258 | 528,098 |
| Storage | 162,529 | 0 | 162,529 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 1,107,611 | 0 | 1,107,611 |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs | 221,714 | 0 | 221,714 |
| Total Transport & Storage | 1,491,854 | 0 | 1,491,854 |
| International Staff | 927,400 | 0 | 927,400 |
| Regionally Deployed Staff | 98,000 | 0 | 98,000 |
| National Staff | 524,720 | 0 | 524,720 |
| National Society Staff | 426,296 | 0 | 426,296 |
| Other Staff benefits | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Consultants | 80,100 | 0 | 80,100 |
| Total Personnel | 2,056,516 | 0 | 2,056,516 |
| Workshops & Training | 300,500 | 0 | 300,500 |
| Total Workshops & Training | 300,500 | 0 | 300,500 |
| Travel | 161,997 | 0 | 161,997 |
| Information & Public Relation | 85,000 | 0 | 85,000 |
| Office Costs | 53,730 | 0 | 53,730 |
| Communications | 64,000 | 0 | 64,000 |
| Professional Fees | 15,000 | 0 | 15,000 |
| Financial Charges | 8,000 | 0 | 8,000 |
| Other General Expenses | 14,000 | 0 | 14,000 |
| Total General Expenditure | 401,727 | 0 | 401,727 |
| Cash Transfers to National Societies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cash Transfers to 3rd parties | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Contributions & Transfers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Program Support | 707,491 | 0 | 707,491 |
| Total Programme Support | 707,491 | 0 | 707,491 |
| Services & Recoveries | 20,325 | 0 | 20,325 |
| Shared Services | 75,632 | 0 | 75,632 |
| Total Services | 95,957 | 0 | 95,957 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 11,591,972 | 677,130 | 12,269,102 |
| Available Resources | | | |
| Multilateral Contributions | 1,068,347 | | 1,068,347 |
| ERUs contributions | 2,096,563 | 677,130 | 2,773,693 |
| TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES | 3,164,910 | 677,130 | 3,842,040 |
| NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS | 8,427,062 | 0 | 8,427,062 |