

ANNUAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

NORTH AFRICA

May, 2001

This Annual Report is intended for reporting on the Federation's Annual Appeals only.

Appeal No. 01.68/2000

Appeal Target: CHF 698,000

The Context

At the end of 1999 a decision was taken to place a representative of the International Federation in North Africa to cover the Red Crescent Societies of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. The function entailed representing the Federation and enhancing contacts with these national societies to jointly develop programmes and projects as it was recognized that the Secretariat had too little information about the needs and capacities of the societies in North Africa.

According to the Regional Assistance Strategy (RAS) framework for 2000-2001, the Federation was to assist the national societies in North Africa to build their capacities in an integrated way, focusing on two main areas, namely: disaster preparedness (DP) and institutional and resource development. A regional disaster preparedness programme together with tailor made national DP strategies was foreseen to help national societies to address different types of emergencies on regional, national and local levels. This activity would be closely co-ordinated with the societies' first-aid and health programmes. However, as strong Red Crescent organizations are needed at all levels to implement successful service programmes, the development of human and financial resources was also defined as a priority. As a first step, a delegation was to be set up, and good working relations with the five national societies established. Basic data on them was to be collected in order to better understand their needs and capacities.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Preparedness

Objectives: Disaster preparedness was identified as a priority for Federation assistance by most of the national societies in the region. In line with *Strategy 2010* and the DP survey carried out by the Federation in 1996 in four North African countries, the goal was to enhance the capacity of and co-ordination among national societies for coping with disasters at regional, national and local levels. It was planned to develop country specific programmes based on local vulnerabilities and capacities and to ensure regional co-ordination. Activities will include vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) in each country, technical assistance in designing a DP plan, as well as national and regional training events.

Achievements

This programme, which was designed for a two-year period, only started during the second half of 2000 after the North Africa office was established and initial working visits were made to all national societies of the region. Regardless of funding, planning started with technical support from the regional DP delegate, based in Amman, using the experiences from three DP programmes implemented in the Middle East. A first DP planning mission was carried out to the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) in early December, leading to an agreement in principle that Egypt would serve as a pilot project for the North African region. The Egyptian programme would start, once resources were identified, with one pilot area and spread throughout the country. The production of a manual for volunteers on community based disaster preparedness is also foreseen, to be prepared jointly by the ERCS and the Federation. The prospects for funding of the programme and hence its implementation in 2001 are quite good.

Health and Care

Objectives: The principal activities of the North African national societies relate to health and social services. Health services are mostly emergency oriented and social services consist mainly of distributions of food and clothing during religious events, as well as occupational training for vulnerable women. The Federation's goal is to assist the societies in developing their first aid, health and social welfare services and their ability to address community health issues by providing expertise, organizing training and promoting participation in the African Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Health Initiative (ARCHI).

Achievements and Constraints

First aid

The specific objective was to encourage regional co-operation in first aid training and practice, upgrade technical knowledge of first aid and relief workers ensuring an integrated approach, and to provide training materials and equipment.

A sub-regional workshop on first aid for the five North African national societies was organized on 17-20 July 2000 in Tunis. Three persons from each society were invited: one from management level, one instructor and one youth representative. The societies responded with enthusiasm, resulting in full participation. The objectives were to link the North African first aid programmes with *Strategy 2010*, to make the first aid policy more concrete, to promote regional exchange of expertise and to create a basis for future regional co-operation and networking. At the request of the participants, the workshop was to be followed by a working group of technical persons from each national society to promote exchange of materials and harmonize approaches in first aid. The workshop was highly appreciated and served as an excellent start for the Federation in promoting concrete co-operation and exchange between the societies. Unfortunately, no funding was available to follow-up with the technical working group during 2000. Concerning first aid equipment, technical assistance was provided to the Moroccan Red Crescent concerning its application to the Empress Shôken Fund. This was successful and delivery was completed.

ARCHI

All five North African national societies signed the *Ougadougou Declaration* in September 2000, focussing on ARCHI and, in particular, on HIV/AIDS. They were unanimous about the importance of the issue, putting a special emphasis on prevention and health education as well as training of volunteers. The societies agreed to engage themselves actively in prevention programmes and not wait until the situation becomes worse. Due to lack of response to the health component of the Appeal it was, however, not possible during 2000 to come up with a North African programme that would apply ARCHI methodology.

Humanitarian Values

Objectives: The Federation will support national societies in their efforts to promote humanitarian values through programmes which aim at increasing the understanding of the fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement within their own organizations, raising awareness and influencing behaviour in the community.

Achievements and Constraints

This activity was not started. During the year it became clear that there is a need for the Federation to support the North African national societies in translating the principles and values into community behaviour. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) worked extensively with these societies in the last decade to promote dissemination of International Humanitarian Law, create programmes with the armed forces, universities and, recently, with schools. The complementary approach of the Federation could focus on young people and community action. No funding was provided for this programme in 2000, but plans were prepared for 2001 focusing specifically on youth.

Institutional and Resource Development

Objectives: The capacity building support of the Federation was to consist of collection of basic data on the organization and role of the national societies, technical advice on self-assessment of their capacities and needs, and assistance in planning for their institutional and resource development. Training was foreseen in areas such as governance and management, development of human and financial resources and local capacity building.

Achievements and Constraints

All the national societies in North Africa recognized that the responsibility accorded to them by their authorities in the field of health and social services, first aid, disaster preparedness and response, as well as increasing demands from the civil society, required an upgraded level of capacity. They also realized that as organizations they could be more effective, and develop and expand certain activities, but that in most cases they lacked both financial and human resources to do so.

One year after establishment of the Federation's North Africa office the above plan was still valid, but the timing had to be modified. While the national societies continued to agree on the importance of institutional and resource development, it became clear that they are not fully aware of the practical implications. They were not exposed to the capacity building approaches and tools that were used elsewhere and this slowed down the process significantly. There was also a lot of sensitivity concerning how a national society is governed or managed and concern about outside interference. It was the task of the Federation's representative to build contacts and confidence, and at the same time, to suggest concrete capacity building steps.

The collection of data on the national societies mainly took place during visits to them as well as during regional workshops. Each society was visited during 2000, most two or three times (see table below). The information on national societies, including their structure, human and financial resources and different activities, still needs to be completed and processed to form a real data base. In addition, the socio-economic data remains to be collected and cross matched with the national societies' data.

Self-assessment questionnaires were worked through with two national societies (Morocco and Tunisia) who as members of the Federation's governing board piloted the exercise, but self-assessment workshops will be carried out in 2001, followed by planning. Training will also be organized in 2001, partly on a regional basis and partly for each national society according to specific needs.

The effect of regional meetings on capacity building should be highlighted. While not specifically mentioned in the capacity building programme, these events - such as consultation meeting of NS leaders and workshops on first aid or volunteering - contributed significantly to the awareness of national societies about their capacities and areas that need improvement and also enhanced common objectives and planning.

The modest progress in relation to planned capacity building activities was mainly due to the fact that funds for this programme only became available in November 2000. This will now allow for necessary human resources to be recruited and activities to get underway in 2001.

Overview of activities related to North Africa in 2000

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Algeria				x	x					x		
Egypt		x										x
Libya										x		
Morocco		x								x		
Tunisia	x		x					x	x		x	
Leaders' mtg				x								
First-Aid workshop							x					
Volunteer workshop							x					
Medit Conf					x							
MENA Conf						x						
PanAfr Conf									x			
HoD mtgs	x	x			x	x			x			

The setting up of the Federation's office and creating working relations with the five national societies was time-consuming and confidence building was necessary before programmes could start. This was done through regular contacts and practical advice. Lack of familiarity with capacity building approaches and their practical implications also created difficulty in getting serious commitments from leaders, but progress was made. In addition, changes in leadership at the Algerian Red Crescent, with which the capacity building planning was most advanced, necessitated a reopening of discussions.

Capacity building was and will continue to be the focus of activities undertaken by the Federation's newly established North Africa office. A priority for the next period will be to identify a consultant/delegate to assist the Federation's representative in this activity in order to get the full benefit of the resources made available for 2001.

Conclusions

At the end of the first year of operation, the building of working relations with national societies of the North Africa region is well underway. Each society was visited, most several times, and regional co-operation started. As priorities and plans are being worked out with individual societies, a much more clear idea of their needs and capacities is emerging. The national societies have clearly

welcomed the Federation's initiative to be present in North Africa and recognize the value of training and networking.

However, even if the Appeal 2000-01 objectives were to cover a two-year period, they now seem ambitious. The time and resources needed to set up a delegation in a region where one never existed and to get programmes up and running were clearly underestimated. The main reasons included: heavy administrative procedures in the host country; the non-relief nature of the delegation; the difficulty of covering core costs and related lack of human resources. For example, the process of obtaining a status agreement was initiated before the delegate arrived, about one and a half years ago, but was still not completed. The lack of such an agreement had both legal and financial consequences. The primary function of the Tunis office is not relief but capacity building of national societies. This is a sensitive area which requires trust and confidence. Such confidence is generated when societies become familiar with the Federation's capacity building tools and a common understanding of goals and ways of working is reached. In North Africa much of this is new. Finally, covering the core costs for the office had a negative effect on the implementation of programmes and made it difficult to recruit additional technical personnel for programmes as these would also need a basic infrastructure.

While the North Africa office now has most of the basic factors in place, it continues to need support to cover its core costs in order to serve the national societies as planned. It has offices for the delegate and two local staff, as well as space suitable for meetings and workshops. It could accommodate one or two more delegates or consultants, and would also welcome representatives of the participating national societies. The office is located in Tunis in the same building as the ICRC's regional delegation for Maghreb, which creates good synergy and opportunities for Movement co-operation.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

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Annual Financial Reports 2000

- Explanatory Note -

1. Consolidated Response to the Appeal

- This report provides a global picture on the funding situation of a specific appeal at a specific time.
- The cash column indicates all cash contributions channelled through the Federation, together with the balance carried forward from the previous year. Financial statements in support of the reported income are available upon request.
- The in-kind contributions (goods and services provided in response to the appeal objectives) are registered in a stand-alone system, based on the information provided by the respective donor. The values of these donations are based on information received from donors, and will be reported as such in the income and expenditure part of the consolidated report.
- Direct cash or in kind contributions made to Operating National Societies or in kind donations made to the Federation Delegations in response to the appeal are recorded as in-kind contributions in the report.

2. Balance of Funds - Cash Only

This report is a summary cash statement, providing the information on the balance carried forward from the previous year, cash income (including reallocations), cash expenditure (including reallocations - ref. part III of the consolidated report), and the closing balance at the end of the year.

3. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditures

This section of the report provides a comparative analysis of the total expenditures (cash and in-kind) versus the last approved budget of the appeal.

- The cash column reports on all expenditures booked against the Federation projects and cost centres . It relates only to the use of cash contributions received by the Secretariat for the specific appeal. Financial statements in support of the reported expenditure are available upon request.
- The in-kind columns (goods/services and personnel) report on the in-kind contributions donated in response to appeals, as per the information received from donors. This information is shown both as contribution and as expenditure against the specific appeal, and is consolidated, together with the cash expenses, against the appeal budget. As financial information is not always available from PNS, and for consistency reasons, a flat rate is applied for the calculation of personnel costs.
- The consumption rate represents the level of total expenditures (cash and in-kind) compared to the total income available (opening balance, cash and in-kind contributions),

4. Pledges vs. Contributions

Attached to this financial report is the list of pledges against the respective appeal.

- The comparative analysis of the list of pledges and the list of actual contributions provides a clear insight into any outstanding pledges in response to the appeal.
- Any differences in values between the two reports are due to fluctuations in exchange rates at the time of booking and the time of reception of the contribution.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES					
				Interim report	
				Annual report	
				Final report	
Appeal No & title: 01.68/2000 North Africa					
Period: year 2000					
Project(s): P82161, 82900					
Currency: CHF					
I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL					
FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	INCOME
Appeal budget	697'753				
less					
Cash brought forward	299'754				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	397'998				
Contributions from Donors					
French RC (DNFR)	10'049				10'049
Netherlands RC (DNNL)	1'698				1'698
Norwegian RC (DNNO)	19'300				19'300
Swedish Govt. via RC (DGN)	25'620				25'620
Swedish RC (DNSE)	10'980				10'980
Swedish RC (DNSE)	15'208				15'208
Italian Govt (DGIT)		35'000			35'000
Netherlands RC (DNNL)		3'945			3'945
Finland				58'644	58'644
TOTAL	82'855	38'945		58'644	180'443
Coverage	20.8%	9.8%		14.7%	45.3%
II - Balance of funds					
			Opening balance	299'754	
			CASH INCOME Rcv'd	121'799	
			CASH EXPENDITURE	-304'497	

			CASH BALANCE	117'057	

Appeal No & title: 01.68/2000 North Africa						
Period: year 2000						
Project(s): P82161, 82900						
Currency: CHF						
III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures						
Description	Appeal Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel	Expenditures	
SUPPLIES						
Shelter & Construction						
Clothing & Textiles						
Food/Seeds						
Water						
Medical & First Aid						
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools						
Other relief supplies						
Sub-Total						
CAPITAL EXPENSES						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	15'000					15'000
Computers & Telecom equip.	4'000	14'145			14'145	-10'145
Medical equipment	50'000					50'000
Other capital expenditures		7'084			7'084	-7'084
Sub-Total	69'000	21'229			21'229	47'771
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	7'600	449			449	7'151
Sub-Total	7'600	449			449	7'151
PERSONNEL						
Personnel (delegates)	340'000	151'721		58'644	210'365	129'635
Personnel (local staff)	2'1'600	14'488			14'488	7'112
Training						
Sub-Total	361'600	166'209		58'644	224'853	136'747
GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts		180			180	-180
Travel & related expenses		28'376			28'376	-28'376
Information expenses	2'400	2'300			2'300	100
Administrative expenses	180'400	41'498			41'498	138'902
External workshops & Seminars						
Sub-Total	182'800	72'354			72'354	110'446
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	76'753	34'098			34'098	42'655
OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS		10'157			10'157	-10'157
Transfer to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	697'753	304'497		58'644	363'141	334'612
Consumption rate:	Expenditures versus income		201%			
	Expenditures versus budget		52%			

North Africa						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.68/2000		PLEDGES RECEIVED				11.06.2001
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				698'000		TOTAL COVERAGE 72.6%
Balance carried forward from 1999				299'754		
FRENCH - RC				10'049	02.11.00	
ITALY GOVT				35'000	03.11.00	
NORWEGIAN - RC		100'000	NOK	18'920	30.08.00	
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		400'000	SEK	75'840	15.05.00	
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		5'000	USD	8'850	29.11.00	TUNIS FEDERATION OFFICE
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				448'413	CHF	64.2%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Finland	Delegate(s)			58'644		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				58'644	CHF	8.4%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	
THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS ARE LINKED TO THIS APPEAL:						
P82161, P82900.						