

Appeal 2005



INDIAN OCEAN SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

[Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Indian Ocean sub-regional office]

Appeal no. 05AA006

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.

This document reflects a range of programmes, objectives, and related activities to be implemented in 2005, and the corresponding funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text, or can be requested through the respective regional department.

For further information please contact the Federation Secretariat, Africa Department: Josse Gillijns, Regional Officer for Eastern Africa, email josse.gillijns@ifrc.org, phone 41.22.730.42.24. Please also refer to the full contact list at the end of this Appeal, or access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Click on the title below to go to the relevant text; click on the figure to go to the programme budget

	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Society	
Disaster management [Indian Ocean sub-region]	50,267
Organizational development [Comoros] – [Madagascar] – [Mauritius] – [Seychelles]	210,784
Coordination and implementation [Indian Ocean sub-region]	246,663
Total	507,714¹

The following programmes are included in this Appeal narrative; however, their associated budgets are integrated within the Organizational Development programme budgets. Click the title to go to the narrative text: [Comoros Health and Care](#) - [Madagascar Health and Care](#)

¹ USD 403,300 or EUR 327,000.

Sub-Regional Context

The Indian Ocean sub-region comprises the four south-western states of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles. The sub-region is very diverse politically, economically, demographically and in the general living conditions. The population in the four countries is: 16.9 million in Madagascar; GDP fell by 11.9% during the political crisis in 2002 but rose considerably in 2003. Seychelles has a population of 82,500. GDP is expected to contract by 2% in 2004 but stringent austerity measures will see the current account deficit narrow to USD61million. In Mauritius, the population is one million and a GDP of USD 4.2 billion. This is the most prosperous State of the four. Comoros has a population of 651,901 (July 2004 estimate) and a GDP of USD 200 million.

Comoros remains the most politically unstable state following a long running standoff between the administrative Presidents of the three islands and the Union President that continued in 2004. The impact of the strong majorities gained by each of the pro-island parties in the island and union legislatures in April has yet to be determined.

In Madagascar, President Marc Ravalomanana consolidated his position in 2004. Although the introduction of tax and duty cuts on imports as a means of boosting local manufacturing following the 2002 political crisis largely achieved its purpose, it resulted in a significant fall in government revenue in 2004 and a major devaluation of the Malagasy Franc which threatens to erode the President's popular support.

In Mauritius, the Coalition government of the MMM and the MSM² is likely to remain in firm control until the 2005 general elections. Prime Minister Paul Bérenger is likely to face considerable challenges to his policies in a number of areas; unemployment which reached 10.2% in 2004. The tourism and sugar-cane industries continued to grow in 2004. Textile production suffered due to high wage costs.

In Seychelles, President Albert René retired on 31 March 2004 after 27 years in power and handed over authority to his former Vice-President who is expected to complete the current presidential term in 2006.

The Indian Ocean sub-region is susceptible to natural disasters, particularly floods during the annual December to April cyclone season. Madagascar tends to be the worst affected as the cyclones frequently find landfall on Rodrigues, Mauritius and La Réunion (France) as they continue their path westwards. Serious deforestation in Madagascar compounds the effects which include massive landslides. The most recent devastation was caused by Cyclones Elita and Gafilo in the first quarter of 2004 resulting in the deaths of 172 people and rendering 214,260 people homeless. In addition to these two cyclones, the southern region of Madagascar also experienced chronic famine in 2004. No serious cyclone damage was recorded in Mauritius or Rodrigues in 2004. In Comoros the Karthala volcano on the island of Grande Comore that erupted in 1977 and 1991 continued to experience periods of high seismic activity in late 2003 and early 2004.

The health conditions of a major section of the population of Madagascar and Comoros are deplorable. Cholera and malaria are endemic and HIV/AIDS prevalence is growing. In the rural areas of Madagascar, where most Malagasy live, only 3% have good sanitation and 10% have access to safe water. In Comoros 82% of the population has access to basic healthcare, but poor hygiene and the high number of inhabitants per square kilometer contributes to high levels of disease transmission. In contrast, Mauritius and Seychelles have well established health care systems and consequently don't suffer from a prevalence of transmissible diseases including HIV/AIDS.

The Indian Ocean Commission of which all four states are members is one of the main bodies that foster regional cooperation. The main areas of activity include economics and trade, agriculture, fisheries, conservation of resources, education and law. Funding for many of the Commission's activities comes from the European Union. The four states are also members of COMESA which aims to liberalize trade and to encourage cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport and communications.

² MMM - Mouvement Militant mauricien; MSM – Mouvement socialiste mauricien

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Human Development Indicators at a Glance

Category	Comoros	Madagascar	Mauritius	Seychelles	Sub-Saharan Africa	World
Total population (millions)	0.7	16.9	1.2	0.1	641.0	6,225.0
GDP per capita (USD)	437	268	3,740	8,320	469	5,174
Life expectancy at birth (years): Female - Male	62.0 - 59.2	54.6 - 52.3	75.7 - 68.3	n.a	n.a.	n.a.
Infant mortality rate, per 1,000 live births	59	84	17	12	108	56
Maternal mortality per 100,000 live births (adjusted ratio)(2000)	480	550	24	n.a	n.a	n.a
Population (%) with sustainable access to an improved water source (2000)	96	47	100	n.a	57	82
HIV prevalence (% , ages 15-49) (2003)	n.a	1.7	n.a	n.a	7.7	1.1
Adult literacy rate (% , ages 15 and above): Female - Male	49.1 - 63.5	60.6 - 74.2	80.5 - 88.2	92.3 - 91.4	n.a	n.a

Source: UNDP Human Development Report, July 2004: Human Development Index (pages 139-250). Refer to http://hdr.undp.org/reports/global/2004/pdf/hdr04_HDI.pdf Note: Data is 2002 unless noted above.

Plans to establish a sub-regional office for the Indian Ocean Islands based in Antananarivo (Madagascar) in 2004 were unsuccessful due to lack of financial resources. Plans are underway to design a new funding strategy specifically targeting non-traditional donors that is hoped will yield better results. In the meantime, the focal point for the Indian Ocean Islands will continue to be based in Nairobi.

For ease of reference, the table below lists the standard abbreviations and references used in this Appeal.

CAS – Cooperation Agreement Strategies	PIROI – Plate-forme d’Intervention Régionale Océan Indien ; (English : Indian Ocean Regional Disaster Response Platform)
CBF – Federation Capacity Building Fund	PLWHA - Persons living with HIV/AIDS
CBFA – Community-based first aid	PNS - Partner National Society(ies)
COMESA – Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	RC-Net – Red Cross Red Crescent Network for East Africa
Movement - International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.	RDRT – Regional Disaster Response Team(s)
NDRT – National Disaster Response Team(s)	SADC – Southern African Development Community
	VCA – Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
ARCHI 2010 – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/archi/	
ERU – Emergency Response Unit(s) Refer to http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/eru/	
FACT – Field Assessment and Coordination Team(s). Refer to http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/fact/	
Strategy 2010 – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/who/strategy.asp	
Ouagadougou Declaration – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/meetings/regional/africa/5thpac/5thpacde.asp	
Seville Agreement – refer to http://www.ifrc.org/meetings/statutory/ga/ga97/ga_97_8.asp	

Comoros

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National Context

The Comoros Union is made up of three islands: Grand Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli. The total population is approximately 651,000 people who live in very dense communities (average 446 per sq. km on Anjouan) in the habitable area of the islands. Relations with France are central to foreign and economic policy. The Comorian franc is guaranteed by the French Treasury which makes Comoros a de facto member of the Franc zone. This limits money supply growth and the government's ability to sustain budget deficits. Tensions prevail over the issue of Mayotte, the fourth island in the Comoros archipelago which is a French dependent territory.

Comoros has a poor educational base and opened its first university in late 2003. However enrollment rates in schools have improved with 56% of children enrolled in primary schools and 36% in secondary schools in 2002.

Strikes by pupils and teachers are common. An estimated 70% of pupils are three or more years behind in their studies. According to World Bank and UNDP estimates, 44% of adult Comorans were illiterate in 2001.

Infant mortality rates have dropped below the average Sub-Saharan level. Large numbers of the population are constantly affected by malaria and cholera. The Comoros Red Crescent is a key actor in the areas of prevention and the main partner to the Ministry of Health in responding to cholera outbreaks.

Despite talks facilitated by the African Union in Pretoria early in 2004, the political standoff between the Union and island presidents over the control of the country's revenue and security continued until the April 2004 island and federal legislative elections. Following these elections, the government is likely to step up its efforts to secure a new Staff Monitored Programme (SMP) with the IMF. However the latter still has a number of concerns about poor fiscal management. The fund also demands centralized economic institutions, an issue which is at variance with most assembly members who are committed to a high degree of decentralization. This could complicate negotiations. However if an SMP is awarded it is likely that other bi-lateral donors will engage during 2005. This would lead to an overall improvement in economic performance and could increase the anticipated GDP of 2% in 2004 up to 2.9% in 2005. Current GDP levels prevent the government from addressing the poverty levels on the island, leaving many Comorans dependent on transfers from relatives living abroad.

At least two Comoros-registered ships are reported to be on a blacklist of 20 cargo vessels suspected of transporting equipment on behalf of al-Qaida terrorist groups. As such, the government's agreement with a Greece-based shipping office for the sale of registration in the Comoros is having negative repercussions.



Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities

The main priority for the Comoros Red Crescent³ is to become a recognized member of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The approval of the national society's revised Statutes by the Movement's Joint Commission on Statutes (with the exception of a few minor modifications) is a major step in this direction. The Comoros Red Crescent needs to develop its capacities and activities countrywide as well as to increase its visibility amongst other national societies in the region and beyond; this will be developed through an increase in the number of regional exchange opportunities. Priorities set out in the Strategic Plan focus on the four core areas of Strategy 2010 as well as branch, youth and financial resource development. However, it is unlikely that the national society will make much progress in generating financial resources locally given the present political and economic environment.

Movement Context:

The Comoros Red Crescent approved its strategic plan and elected a new Board at its General Assembly in March 2003. The main priority for the Federation will be continued support to the Board in the implementation of the Plan through the establishment of appropriate structures and systems. The French Red Cross PIROI will continue to take the lead in supporting disaster preparedness and response particularly in the areas of cyclone and flood response but on a decreasing scale. The Federation intends to phase out some disaster management activities in 2005.

A bilateral programme in health prevention and hygiene promotion supported by the French Red Cross will continue, as will support by the Federation Eastern Africa Regional Delegation (Nairobi) in the area of HIV/AIDS. An allocation from the Global Fund as a partner to the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) in 2004 will allow the national society to considerably scale up its activities in HIV/AIDS in the next five years. The ICRC will maintain its support to the dissemination programme and may consider a phasing out of its support to staff salaries within the next few years.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

Background and Achievements

The revitalization and development of the health and care activities of the Comoros Red Crescent started in October 2002 through the cholera outbreak; the aim was to initiate a community health information programme focusing on prevention, management and control of cholera outbreaks at community level.

The national society has been running a school hygiene programme with support from the French Red Cross since 2000 to prevent parasitic diseases. Through this programme, 17 schools have been equipped with latrines between December 2001 and July 2003 while 8,500 school children have also been provided with improved water and sanitation (WatSan) facilities. Capacity building efforts have been undertaken with support of the Federation's Eastern Africa Regional Delegation to equip Comoros Red Crescent with the tools to implement ARCHI 2010. The national society subsequently embarked on the training of a network of coaches and volunteers who undertook community based prevention activities targeting 240 villages with 380,000 people as beneficiaries.

The national society also trained 60 volunteers from each of the three islands on HIV/AIDS prevention in 2003 through financial and technical support from the Federation Regional Delegation. These volunteers embarked on a campaign to sensitize communities about the disease and to fight stigma and discrimination surrounding people affected by the epidemic. A theatre play developed by the youth was performed in the twelve villages of the main Island as well as in Mohéli. HIV/AIDS prevalence in Comoros remains low at 0.12 %.

The national society has also developed a five year HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention and control strategic plan through funding from the Federation Regional Delegation to capitalize and further develop

³ Comoros Red Crescent - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=186>

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its volunteer network. The Comoros Government has made an application to the Global Fund on tuberculosis, HIV and malaria for prevention and control of malaria and HIV/AIDS and has identified the national society to administer the funds. These efforts are expected to positively consolidate the image of the young national society and more importantly, improve the health of vulnerable people on the three islands.

Goal: The health status of the most vulnerable communities in Comoros is improved.

Objective: Vulnerable communities are supported to address their public health needs (malaria, cholera, HIV/AIDS) in a sustainable manner using the ARCHI strategy; volunteer management structures are developed to rapidly and effectively address public health needs in emergencies (preparedness and response).

Expected Results:

1. Health and care interventions (malaria, cholera and HIV/AIDS) have been scaled up within the ARCHI framework by 2007.
2. Integrated health and care pilot projects (HIV/AIDS, WatSan and communicable diseases) have been initiated and expanded by 2005.
3. HIV/AIDS prevention programmes have been expanded including access to treatment to national society staff and volunteers.
4. Existing strategic partnerships at national (Ministry of Health, national AIDS control programme) and international levels (WHO, UNFPA, French cooperation, French Red Cross) have been strengthened and further developed to sustain health interventions.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Comoros Health and Care>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA006HC1.pdf>*

Organizational Development

Background and Achievements

Funding support from the Federation Capacity Building Fund (CBF) enabled the Regional Delegation to maintain its support to strengthening the Comoros Red Crescent in 2004. A new Executive Secretary (Secretary General) was appointed in July 2004. This will be the first step in enabling the national society to make the distinction between governance and management roles operational as set out in the new Statutes. It should also reduce the involvement of governance members in day to day activities. Plans to apply the new internal regulations and to develop regional committees are also expected to move ahead. It is expected that a volunteer policy will be in place by end of 2005. Regular coaching of the new Secretary General will be a priority.

The Federation in collaboration with the ICRC will continue to prepare the national society for recognition. Emphasis will be placed on familiarizing the committees on each of the three islands on good governance and integrity issues. As the cost of transport between the three islands limits the capacity of headquarters staff to visit regional branches, efforts will be maintained to set up proper systems and structures for the implementation, monitoring and reporting on projects.

Goal: The Comoros Red Crescent maintains a high profile in responding to the needs of the most vulnerable at community level.

Objective: The national society's institutional capacity and its progress towards operating as a well functioning national society is enhanced through Secretariat support.

Expected Results:

1. The Comoros Red Crescent has met the recognition milestones of the Movement by 2005.
2. The integrity of the Comoros Red Crescent is respected within the Movement.
3. Annual national society income is increased by 20% by 2007.
4. Volunteers carry out their activities based on well-defined training and development plans by 2005.

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5. An adequate management structure is in place to facilitate successful implementation of national society activities by 2007.
6. The development and capacity building of the Comoros Red Crescent information unit to meet minimum technical, professional and human resources standards - as approved by the RC-NET - has been completed.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Comoros Organizational Development>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual05/logframes/africa/05AA006OD1.pdf>*

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Comoros – Budget breakdown	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Societies	
Organizational Development	53,673
Total	53,673

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up of strong branch structures and to implement recommendations of an external audit carried out two years ago. Implementation of activities to achieve these objectives began in mid 2004.

A priority for the Federation will be to support the installation of transparent systems to achieve this. The national society is also keen to develop its profile in preventing chronic health problems such as cholera, malaria and tuberculosis which go hand-in-hand with serious poverty situations. Incidences of HIV/AIDS are also on the increase. The national society will play an active part in a measles sensitization and vaccination campaign in the last quarter of 2004.

Movement Context

The main priority for the Federation will be to assist the national society to put effective governance and management structures in place. This is however contingent on the national society's willingness. The Secretariat is currently being managed by a volunteer for a transition phase and it is unclear whether the full-time position of Secretary General, vacant since mid-2003, will be re-opened. Some progress was made during 2004 in the implementation of the national society's Strategic Plan 2001-2004.

Similar to Comoros, the French Red Cross will continue to take lead in disaster preparedness and response, but phasing out over a four year period. With the support of the French Red Cross through PIROI, the national society has developed capacity to respond to cyclones. The Federation plans to phase in a number of disaster management activities in 2005. The ICRC is committed to supporting dissemination and first aid activities but the governance and management problems have prevented it from making any long term plans in this respect.

Strengthening the National Society

Health and Care

Background and Achievements

Madagascar is one of the poorest countries within the Indian Ocean Islands; about two-thirds of the population lives below the poverty line. Literacy levels are still low at 50%; life expectancy is 54.8 years. Access to safe water supply, basic sanitation and hygiene is very low resulting into alarming conditions; diseases like acute respiratory infections, malaria, and diarrhoea are the major causes of mortality. Child mortality and malnutrition rates amongst children under five years are very high at 116 per 1000 live births. However, Madagascar is one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa with a HIV/AIDS prevalence rate below 1%. This, coupled with elaborate programmes, gives the country an opportunity to reverse the epidemic.

The Malagasy Red Cross is currently revitalizing its health activities through the adoption of the ARCHI 2010 strategy in order to support the Government in improving access to health care for the most vulnerable. The national society has a network of 900 volunteers trained in CBFA located in 98 of 111 departments which have engaged in blood donor promotion, community based activities for malaria prevention and control, cholera prevention and control, and nutritional rehabilitation. The national society is also active through PIROI in responding to the emergency health needs of Malagasy people affected by disasters; this was the case during the cyclone in June 2002.

As a member of the regional health and care working group of the RC-NET, the national society has over the last two years embarked on a HIV/AIDS awareness campaign through participation in existing country HIV/AIDS coordination mechanisms. With financial and technical support from the Federation Regional Delegation, Malagasy Red Cross was able to organize a HIV/AIDS strategic planning workshop that brought together branch representatives and technicians from the Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNAIDS and UNFPA.

As the national society embarks on expanding its health activities, there is a great need to establish a sound health and care department at headquarters and provincial levels to provide technical support in the design and implementation of the various community based health strategies as stated in the national society's overall Strategic development plan.

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Goal: The health status of the most vulnerable communities is improved.

Objective: Vulnerable communities are supported to address their public health needs (malaria, cholera, HIV/AIDS) in a sustainable manner using the ARCHI strategy to rapidly and effectively address public health needs in emergencies (preparedness and response).

Expected Results:

1. Health and care interventions (Malaria, cholera, maternal child health (MCH) and HIV/AIDS) scaled up within the ARCHI framework by 2007.
2. HIV/AIDS prevention programmes have been expanded including access to treatment for national society staff and volunteers.
3. Existing strategic partnerships at national (Ministry of Health, National AIDS control program) and international levels (with WHO and UNFPA) have been strengthened and further developed to sustain health interventions.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Madagascar Health and Care>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual05/logframes/africa/05AA006HC2.pdf>*

Organizational Development

Background and Achievements

Tension between governance and management of the national society eased during 2004. However governance continued to maintain a hands-on role in every aspect of the national society's functioning. The Malagasy Red Cross amended its Statutes in May 2004 based on comments from the Movement's Joint Commission. The Regional Delegation will assist in making these operational once they have been approved. The Regional Delegation also gave support to some headquarters running costs as well as those of the provincial coordinators in 2004. Efforts will continue to assist provincial committees to make clear distinctions between the role of their governance and that of programme coordinators. The national society is expected to evaluate its Strategic Plan 2001-2004 and to draw up a new document covering 2005-2008 in advance of its General Assembly at the end of October. The Federation will facilitate this process as well as putting systems and structures in place to ensure its implementation.

Goal: The Malagasy Red Cross maintains a high profile in responding to the needs of the most vulnerable.

Objective: The Malagasy Red Cross has the necessary structures and systems in place to respond to clearly identified community needs.

Expected Results:

1. The final version of the national society's Statutes has been approved by the Movement's Joint Commission by mid-2005.
2. Integrity issues have been addressed by 2006.
3. Human resource policies are in place by 2006.
4. ICRC and the Federation have continuously applied a coordinated approach in their support to the national society from 2005.
5. The national society has been participating actively in national policy making by 2006.
6. A decentralization process has been established by 2007.
7. The national society has entered into an increased number of local partnerships by 2007.
8. The development and capacity building of the Malagasy Red Cross information unit to meet minimum technical, professional and human resources standards, as approved by the RC-NET, has been completed.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Madagascar Organizational Development>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?/annual05/logframes/africa/05AA006OD2.pdf>*

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Madagascar – Budget breakdown	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Societies	
Organizational Development	84,187
Total	84,187

Mauritius

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National Context

Mauritius has the strongest economy of all the Indian Ocean Islands. It gained independence in 1968 and became a Republic in 1992. The President is Head of State and is appointed by the National Assembly. The leader of the party that wins a majority in the general elections is appointed as Prime Minister.

Mauritius has a number of dependencies, the largest being Rodrigues 563km to the east. Mauritius also claims the contested island of Diego Garcia. The country experienced two serious corruption scandals in 2003. It is as yet unclear if these will have a long term impact on the ranking of the country on the Transparency International Index.



The literacy rate of 92% is one of the highest among developing countries. Secondary school attendance is estimated at 40% of the eligible age group. This coupled with a well developed health care system, means that the country does not suffer epidemics similar to some of its Indian Ocean neighbors. Malaria was eliminated in the 1950s. The current UNAIDS report estimates that HIV/AIDS infection is 0.1% of the population.

The main export earners are manufacturing, agriculture and tourism. Sugar production is recovering following the devastation caused by Cyclone Dina in 2002; very little cyclone damage was recorded in 2004, ensuring an above-average cane crop. The tourism industry, a major income earner, grew by 3.2% bringing in USD 610 million. The government is taking steps to further boost the industry. The manufacturing sector is continuing to lose competitiveness due to increasing wage costs.

The civil society environment is expanding at a rapid pace. The national society is recognized as an important player in the provision of first aid training and has an active youth section. The national society needs to position itself better in the evolving environment if it is not to lose out on opportunities for partnerships and funding. The national society is currently implementing its 2003-2006 Strategic Plan.

Similar to Madagascar, Mauritius and the smaller island of Rodrigues are prone to cyclones during the December to April season, the latter having encountered devastation after being struck in late February 2003. The national society has increased its capacity to respond to these situations with the assistance of PIROI.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities

As set out in the Strategic Plan 2003-2006, the main priorities of the Mauritius Red Cross Society⁵ are: to continue to develop capacity in disaster preparedness and response; to restructure its first aid programmes in line with changing market demands; to develop its capacity in responding to community health needs; and to ensure the necessary human and financial resources to implement its programmes.

Movement Context

⁵ Mauritius Red Cross Society – refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=115>

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A priority for the Federation will be to support the national society in monitoring the implementation of its Strategic Plan. Support, if requested, will be given to make the revised Statutes operational once approved by the Movement's Joint Commission. The Federation will promote sub-regional exchange as a means of national society capacity building. Similar to other national societies in the sub-region, the French Red Cross will maintain the lead in providing support in the area of disaster preparedness and response, but gradually phasing out. The Federation plans to phase in some disaster management activities in the sub-region in 2005. ICRC intends to support dissemination activities particularly the development of the IHL programme in schools.

Strengthening the National Society Organizational Development

Background and Achievements

It is expected that plans to make the revised Statutes operational will be drawn up in 2005. The region called on the experiences of the Mauritius Red Cross during 2004 when a First Aid Instructor spent seven weeks in Djibouti providing comprehensive training to the national society's representatives throughout the country.

Goal: The Mauritius Red Cross maintains a high profile in responding to the needs of the most vulnerable

Objective: The Mauritius Red Cross has the necessary structures and systems in place to respond to clearly identified community needs

Expected Results:

1. The national society statutes have been revised and applied in conformity with Federation guidelines by 2005.
2. A human resource policy has been put in place by 2006.
3. ICRC and the Federation continuously apply a coordinated approach in their support to the national society from 2004 onwards
4. The national society is participating actively in national policy making by 2005.
5. The national society has entered into an increased number of local partnerships by 2007.
6. The development and capacity building of the national society's information unit to meet minimum technical, professional and human resources standards - as approved by the RC-NET - has been completed.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Mauritius Organizational Development>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA006OD3.pdf>*

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Mauritius – Budget breakdown	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Societies	
Organizational Development	14,634
Total	14,634

Seychelles

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National Context

Seychelles is an archipelago made up of 115 mostly uninhabited islands occupying one million square kilometers of the Indian Ocean. The country has a population of 82,250 the majority of which lives on three islands of Mahé (on which the capital Victoria is situated), Praslin and La Digue. A socialist philosophy has dominated politics in recent years leading to large investments being made in the education and health sectors. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16; approximately 85% of the population, including 100% of school-aged children, are literate. Infant mortality is currently 9 per 1,000 live births. The current HIV/AIDS infection rate is relatively low at 0.14% of the adult population. The Government has approved an HIV/AIDS policy.



Foreign exchange shortages and considerable debt-service obligations continue to have a very negative impact on the economy. Seychelles remained a committed member of COMESA during 2004 but has withdrawn from SADC, citing the high cost of membership as one of the main reasons. A new 12% goods and services tax is expected to impact consumption and real GDP is forecast to contract by 2% in 2004. Canned tuna and tourism remain the two main sources of foreign income; while tourist arrivals declined in 2004, production of canned tuna and prawns reached new heights. It is hoped that the new government's concessions to tourism operators will help to boost the industry. The country is affected by cyclones over December to April, although to a lesser extent than Madagascar and Mauritius. However a freak cyclone caused serious damage to the island of Praslin in August 2002.

The Seychelles Red Cross has a high profile and is recognized for its services to the community in first aid, HIV/AIDS prevention and an exploring humanitarian values programme in schools.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities

The priorities of the national society set out in its Strategic Plan focus on strengthening capacity in disaster response, first aid, HIV/AIDS prevention, raising its profile and putting the necessary human and financial resource structures in place to implement its programmes. Particular emphasis will be placed on developing structures on the smaller islands of Praslin and La Digue.

Movement Context

The Federation continued support to the Programme Coordinator of the Seychelles Red Cross Society⁶ in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and will support its evaluation in 2006.

In recent years, members of the Seychelles Red Cross have been involved in regional initiatives such as acting as coaches to leaders in other sub-regional national societies and in activities of the RDRT. This will be further promoted throughout the Appeal period. The French Red Cross will continue to support disaster preparedness activities but on a reducing scale as the Federation phases in disaster management activities into the sub-region in 2005. The ICRC intends to support the expansion of the IHL programme in schools and the development of new initiatives in the area of dissemination.

⁶ Seychelles Red Cross Society - refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=151>

Strengthening the National Society

Organizational Development

Background and Achievements

The Programme Coordinator recruited in late 2003 made great progress in developing and strengthening branches in 2004. Volunteer recruitment increased, various training activities were carried out and the image of the national society developed as a result of greater involvement of volunteers in community activities. A second allocation from the Capacity Building Fund to support the Programme Coordinator's activities in 2005 was confirmed in July. The national society continued to implement its Strategic Plan which expires at the end of 2005 before which time an evaluation is expected to be carried out facilitated by the Federation Regional Delegation.

Goal: Seychelles Red Cross maintains a high profile in responding to the needs of the most vulnerable.

Objective: The Seychelles Red Cross has the necessary structures and systems in place to respond to clearly identified needs.

Expected Results:

1. A human resource policy has been put in place by 2005.
2. ICRC and the Federation have adopted a coordinated approach in their support to Seychelles Red Cross from 2004 onwards.
3. The national society is participating actively in national policy making by 2005.
4. The national society has entered into an increased number of local partnerships by 2007.
5. The development and capacity building of the Seychelles Red Cross information unit to meet minimum technical, professional and human resources standards - as approved by the RC-NET - has been completed.

<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Seychelles Organizational Development>
http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/afri/05AA006OD4.pdf

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Seychelles – Budget breakdown	2005
Programme title	in CHF
Strengthening the National Societies	
Organizational Development	58,290
Total	58,290

Sub-Regional Disaster Management

The region is susceptible to natural disasters such as cyclones, floods, drought and volcanic eruptions. Cyclones and floods are a particular risk during the cyclone season from December to April. Madagascar tends to be the worst affected.

Cyclone Manou that struck Madagascar in 2003 and Cyclone Dina that struck Mauritius and La Réunion in 2002 caused the most recent devastation. Heavy rains that accompanied a cyclone in Comoros in early 1993 caused severe flooding on the island of Mohéli. In March 2004, Cyclone Gafilo, the strongest in 20 years struck Anthala in North East Madagascar then passed over the country a second time, bringing torrential rains and flooding to the east, south and south-east just when the country was recovering from tropical storm Elita in February. The southern region of Madagascar suffers from chronic famine that affected upwards of 100,000 people in 2003 and continues to affect the country particularly after the devastation caused by Gafilo. The Karthala volcano on the Comoros island of Mohéli, which erupted in 1977 and 1991 experienced a high level of seismic activity in late 2003 and remains a constant threat.

Background Achievements

The Federation Regional Delegation is one of the partners of PIROI that is active in assisting the four Indian Ocean Island national societies and the local French Red Cross branches in Mayotte and La Réunion to prepare for and respond to cyclones and floods. During 2004 the regional disaster management department has been developing closer links with PIROI and the national societies through planning and meetings in Réunion, Nairobi and Madagascar. There will be an evaluation of the PIROI in 2005 that will draw lessons on how this mechanism can build on its successes and be strengthened.

There has been much support for Madagascar Red Cross in 2004 especially due to Cyclone Gafilo. Within four days a two-person assessment team comprised of a FACT trained person from Mozambique delegation and an RDRT-trained person from Seychelles Red Cross was dispatched to assist the national society work with PIROI. An Appeal was launched within ten days on 17 March for CHF 427,000 to assist 25,000 beneficiaries for three months with shelter, basic health assistance. The appeal was oversubscribed. A Relief Delegate was deployed for three months and assisted the national society in the relief distribution including additional public health activities and capacity building in logistics, finance and administration. A learning review was conducted with Malagasy Red Cross and PIROI that identified the need for more disaster preparedness planning.

In 2004 Seychelles Red Cross was assisted to develop their national disaster response team (NDRT) and a national disaster preparedness strategy and plan. Close monitoring has been maintained for Karthala volcano in Comoros and a visit was made to Mauritius that has developed interest from the World Meteorological Organization.

There has been a good level of inter- and intra-regional cooperation in disaster management. National society technical officers have been deployed from the Islands through the RDRT to Eritrea for a drought assessment, to Madagascar for Cyclone Gafilo assessment and to participate in the subsequent learning review. Other national society officers from East Africa have visited the Islands to assist in NDRT training, WatSan training and to conduct VCA.

The process of developing sub regional strategies is proving successful in the Horn of Africa after a sub-regional strategy meeting in March 2004 in Djibouti. There needs to be a sub-regional focus for disaster management in the Indian Ocean Islands to build on the good team work and results of the PIROI and to address the specific challenges of this sub- region. The four national societies and PIROI have expressed their strong desire for increased disaster management capacity building to complement the PIROI initiative. Subsequently, a sub-regional disaster management programme has been defined for 2005. A francophone Senior Disaster Response Officer is being recruited at the Federation Regional Delegation to increase the capacity of the disaster management department to provide support to this programme.

**Indian Ocean sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA006
(includes Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and sub-regional office**

Goal: To support Indian Ocean Island national societies' capacities in terms of human resources, materials, systems, procedures, information and partnerships at sub-regional, country and local levels to predict and prevent disasters, mitigate their impact and to respond and cope with their consequences.

Objective: To strengthen and support national societies' capacities to assist vulnerable communities against common disasters facing the region, cyclones and seasonal floods, droughts, volcanoes and the lack of disaster policies, preparedness plans and strategies.

Expected Results

1. Sub-regional strategy for disaster management has been reviewed and refocused for 2005-2008 setting clear priorities for national societies, the Federation and other partners.
2. Capacities for preparedness for seasonal floods/cyclones have been strengthened through a reinforced working group on floods and cyclones with strong participation of Indian Ocean Islands' national societies.
3. National societies from Seychelles and Madagascar have undertaken VCA analysis and preparation of disaster preparedness plans by 2005 and advocated with their governments and UNDP to establish national disaster preparedness policy and plans at country levels
4. Malagasy Red Cross has improved its capacities to establish food security programmes
5. Comoros Red Crescent has improved its readiness for population movement by developing contingency plans for volcanic eruption.
6. Networking to develop partnerships with key organizations e.g. Governments, UN agencies and international organizations particularly for climate change has been improved.

*<Refer to the Logical Framework Planning Matrix: Sub-regional Disaster Management>
<http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual05/logframes/africa/05AA006DM.pdf>*

Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

Background and Achievements

The ICRC Pretoria Regional Delegation, the French Red Cross and the Federation Eastern Africa Regional Delegation (Nairobi) have established a good cooperation mechanism in their support to national societies in the sub-region. This takes the form of joint meetings and participation in strategic planning and monitoring processes in each of the four islands.

The Federation will endeavour to attract new Movement partners to the sub-region: the Netherlands Red Cross have had a bilateral project in Madagascar in the past while Spanish Red Cross has shown interest to start a project in Madagascar.

At present, the national societies in the sub-region do not have a CAS. While one will not be drawn up for each country, it is expected that a sub-regional document or individual CAS for Madagascar and Comoros will be drawn up by end of 2005. The needs and the capacities in Mauritius and Seychelles are such that it allows for more local possibilities of support, but the programmes of the two national societies are often jeopardized by the tourist image of the country that hides their realities, thus making it difficult to attract external support and partners.

Still, there is good potential for the islands to develop partnerships with the private sector, especially in Seychelles and Mauritius. National societies from Madagascar and Comoros have privileged positions to interest other organizations such as UN agencies, NGO and diplomatic missions to work in partnership. This is the case with UNAIDS which has sub-regional coverage of the Indian Ocean Islands and would be interested to partner with an organization of similar structure.

Goal: The Federation coordination role is accepted and respected by all partners in the Indian Ocean sub-region with a view to enhancing good cooperation and successful partnerships.

Objective: Through constant dialogue, good coordination is achieved with the various partners with a view to building the capacity of the newly created sub-region for Indian Ocean Islands and the four national societies.

**Indian Ocean sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA006
(includes Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and sub-regional office**

Expected Results:

1. Coordination between ICRC and PNS representatives has been promoted.
2. Good collaboration and working relations with all external partners have been strengthened.
3. An efficient mechanism for consultation with bilateral and multilateral partners has been established with a view to achieving one sub-regional CAS.

Effective Representation and Advocacy

Background and Achievements

Several initiatives have started in the recent years to link all islands of the Indian Ocean together through various cooperation mechanisms especially in political, economical and social areas.

- The Indian Ocean Rim – Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR–ARC) was created in 1997 to develop trading alliances with projects focusing on business forum, new technology and investments, trade, joint venture, tourism, education, etc.
- The Indian Ocean Islands are members COMESA and some are members of the SADC.
- All have signed the Lomé Agreement and the Convention of Small Islands States of the UN and especially the UNCLOS (the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) which deal with landlocked states and their right of access to the resources of the ocean.
- They have good and active relationships with the European Union and especially France due to the proximity of the French Territory of La Réunion Island.
- Contacts with various States of Asia and Middle East countries are developing due to the geo-political situation of the islands but also because of their dynamic business strategy to expand outside what they are limited to develop inside.

Priority will be given to assisting national societies to develop their profile and that of the Movement with other humanitarian actors such as UNICEF, UNDP, UNAIDS and Save the Children. Potential areas of cooperation with the Indian Ocean Commission will also be examined.

Goal: The Federation has a high profile as a key humanitarian actor and advocate in the region with the added advantage of a network of national societies able to deliver services at community level.

Objective: The Federation is an effective and reliable partner in support of the four national societies of the Indian Ocean and in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable.

Expected Results:

1. Advocacy and sensitization has been maintained with external partners, the governments, UN agencies, donors and humanitarian NGO.
2. The four Indian Ocean Islands national societies have been supported in advocacy resulting in a positive image of their activities.

Delegation Management

Background and Achievements

The Federation supports the national societies from Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles through the Regional Organizational Development Delegate and the Head of Regional Delegation based in Nairobi. Technical support in disaster preparedness, health, WatSan, HIV/AIDS, and information is provided on an ad hoc basis by technical departments of Nairobi Regional Delegation.

As part of the global Federation Change Strategy, the first steps of the regional decentralization process for the Indian Ocean sub-region were adopted at the regional governance and management meeting of the RC-NET in Nairobi in September 2003. The plan to integrate the four countries of the Indian Ocean has

**Indian Ocean sub-regional programmes; Annual Appeal no. 05AA006
(includes Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and sub-regional office**

been designed based on the lessons learned from the experience of East Africa sub-regional office covering Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. The process will start as soon as the pre-requisite conditions are in place and after thorough negotiations with each national society. It is hoped that an office will be set up in early 2005 based in Antananarivo, Madagascar. Each national society will then be integrated during the year 2005 and will receive direct support from the new Head of Office for the Indian Ocean sub-region.

Goal: The Federation structure is streamlined to effectively support the implementation of the decentralization process.

Objective: To maintain an efficient, flexible and service oriented infrastructure coordinated with all partners.

Expected Results:

1. The Federation Regional Delegation has effectively and smoothly handed over the direct monitoring of support to the national societies from Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles to the Head of office for the Indian Ocean sub-region.

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Indian Ocean sub-regional office – Budget breakdown		2005
Programme title		in CHF
Strengthening the National Societies		
Disaster Management		50,267
Coordination and Implementation		246,663
Total		296,930

[<Full Appeal budget below - Click here to return to title page>](#)

BUDGET 2005

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA006

Name: INDIAN OCEAN SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

PROGRAMME:	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clothing & textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUPPLIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENSES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	0	0	0	0	15,980	0	15,980
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	0	0	0	15,980	0	15,980
Programme Support	0	3,267	0	13,701	16,033	0	33,001
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	0	3,267	0	13,701	16,033	0	33,001
Personnel-delegates	0	0	0	0	174,000	0	174,000
Personnel-national staff	0	11,400	0	25,672	15,600	0	52,672
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	0	11,400	0	25,672	189,600	0	226,672
W/shops & Training	0	24,000	0	65,476	0	0	89,476
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	0	24,000	0	65,476	0	0	89,476
Travel & related expenses	0	10,400	0	61,138	25,050	0	96,588
Information	0	0	0	10,915	0	0	10,915
Other General costs	0	1,200	0	33,882	0	0	35,082
GENERAL EXPENSES	0	11,600	0	105,935	25,050	0	142,585
TOTAL BUDGET:	0	50,267	0	210,784	246,663	0	507,714