

Appeal 2005



NORTH AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Appeal no. 05AA082

CHF 1,536,684

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 181 countries.

Please click on programme title to go to relevant text and figure to go to programme budget

	2005 in CHF
Strengthening the national society	
Health and care	180,000
Disaster management	675,000
Humanitarian values	80,000
Coordination and implementation	601,684
Total	1,536,684¹

Related appeals:

North Africa Regional Programmes Annual Appeal 2004 (01.88/2004) [please click here to go to the appeal](#)

¹ This amount corresponds to USD 1,219,945 or EURO 994,375

Context

The North Africa region covers five countries: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. The region, as part of the wider Arab World, continues to experience significant challenges that are greatly affecting the evolution of their societies.

One major challenge is how knowledge deficiency among large sections of the population is restricting development. The UNDP's Arab Human Development Report (2003) pinpoints this as a formidable impediment to the countries as they face the challenges of the 21st century.² The report highlights the need for investment in "Arab capabilities and knowledge, in good governance and in strong cooperation between the Arab nations ... Knowledge is one of the key instruments of human development, be it in instituting good governance, guaranteeing health, producing the ingredients of material and moral welfare, or promoting economic growth."

In North Africa there is a huge opportunity for communities to develop their potential via greater knowledge. The challenge is particularly acute for two segments of the population – women and youth –both of whom remain marginalized at different levels in North African society. Young people constitute two-thirds of the population. They often lack opportunity, which in turn contributes to a cycle of less initiative and lower participation in society. For women, despite progress over the past few years, many remain not sufficiently empowered to experience a better quality of life form themselves and their families. Several gender indicators such as fertility, illiteracy rates or participation of women in the economy remain of concern.

North Africa region at a glance³

	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Libya	Egypt
Surface Area	446,550sq km	2,381,741sq km	164,000sq km	1,760,000sq km	1,00,250sq km
Population	29.8 million one-third under 15 years. Youth unemployment an issue	31.3 million one-third under 15 years. Youth unemployment an issue	9.8 million less than one third under 15 years	5.5 million more than a third under 15 years	67.9 million 35% under 15 years
Population growth (% per year)	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.9
Urban population (% of total pop.)	57	58	67	88	43
Life expectancy (years)	68	71	73	72	69
Language	Arabic/French	Arabic/French	Arabic/French	Arabic/English	Arabic/English

² Arab Human Development Report 2002, study commissioned by UNDP from a group of distinguished Arab scholars and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

³ www.worldbank.org World Bank Indicators

Religion	Islam	Islam	Islam	Islam	Islam
GNP (USD)	3,546	5,306	6,363	7,570	3,635
Literacy	60% of adult women illiterate	More than 30% women illiterate	29% of adult women illiterate	20% of adult women illiterate	45% of adult women illiterate, 34% of men
Health services & social security	Weak	Have deteriorated significantly	Good level of health care & social security	Health services reasonably well developed	Limited access for poor people
Education		Poor access to education services	On average good access to education		
Natural Disasters	Drought, Floods, Earthquake	Drought, Floods, Earthquakes, Technological disasters	Floods, Drought	Not affected	Drought, Floods, Earthquakes
Other vulnerabilities	Migration, recent terrorist attacks, Traffic accidents	Migration, ethnic tension, violence and terrorism, traffic accidents	Migration, threat of terrorist attacks Traffic accidents	Migration, economic embargo lift up Traffic accidents	Traffic accidents Terrorist attacks

In addition, young people and women, as well as the wider population, remain highly vulnerable to greater deprivation and/or poverty (measured by both income and non-income indicators, including access to health and education and gender opportunities) because of the region's vulnerability to severe climatic conditions and natural disasters. Both have a heavy impact on agricultural output and livelihoods. Various parts of the region have experienced one or several of the following: drought, floods, earthquakes, conflict/ethnic tensions, insecurity, terror attacks and political instability. Such a combination of hazards makes the region less attractive for investment and tourism.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Context

Please click on the below links (next page) of the Red Cross Red Crescent partners to access the details of programmes supported in the concerned National Societies

	Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
ICRC	International Humanitarian Law (IHL), Detention, Cooperation (first aid (FA));	IHL, Cooperation with Arab League, Capacity Building for national society staff ⁵	IHL ⁶	Detention, Family links, Repatriation, IHL ⁷	IHL ⁸

	Psychological Support) ⁴				
Donor funding channelled through bilateral programmes					
French RC	Disaster Preparedness, First Aid, Social welfare, educational programmes ⁹			Social welfare /educational programmes, First Aid, Psychological Support, Disaster Preparedness, HIV/AIDS prevention ¹⁰	First Aid
Spanish RC	DP Awareness Primary Health Care (Prefab Health Centre) ¹¹			Relief, Educational programs Social Welfare ¹²	
Swiss RC	Re-Construction ¹³				
Donor funding channelled through the Federation Appeal					
Finnish RC	Disaster Management, Health and Care (Egypt: HIV/AIDS- PSP), Organizational Development				
Swedish RC	Disaster Management, Organizational Development, Humanitarian Values				
Norwegian RC	Disaster Management (Algeria), First Aid (Egypt)				
Qatar RC	Disaster Management				
Swiss Govt Agency (SDC)	Regional Disaster Management (ALG,TU, MA)			Regional Disaster Management (Algeria, Tunisia & Morocco) focusing on Vulnerability Capacity Assessment, First Aid, Psychological support and Disaster Preparedness Awareness	

⁴ <http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/algeria?OpenDocument>

⁵ <http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/egypt?OpenDocument>

⁶ <http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/libya?OpenDocument>

⁷ <http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/morocco?OpenDocument>

⁸ <http://www.icrc.org/Web/Eng/siteeng0.nsf/htmlall/tunisia?OpenDocument>

⁹ <http://www.croix-rouge.fr/goto/actions/international/maghreb.asp?idcontinent=2>

¹⁰ <http://www.croix-rouge.fr/goto/actions/international/maghreb.asp?idcontinent=2>

¹¹ http://194.224.226.158/servlet/page?_pageid=54&_dad=portal30&_schema=PORTAL30&_type=site&_fsiteid=33&_fid=191565&_fnavbarid=3125&_fnavbarsiteid=33&_fedit=0&_fmode=2&_fdisplaymode=1&_fcalledfrom=1&_fdisplayurl=

¹² http://194.224.226.158/servlet/page?_pageid=54&_dad=portal30&_schema=PORTAL30&_type=site&_fsiteid=33&_fid=313448&_fnavbarid=3125&_fnavbarsiteid=33&_fedit=0&_fmode=2&_fdisplaymode=1&_fcalledfrom=1&_fdisplayurl=

¹³ http://www.redcross.ch/activities/international/cnt/countries/index_html?country=028803079036

National Society Strategies/ Background and Program Priorities

In 2004, the process of coordinating Red Cross Red Crescent action to more effectively reduce vulnerability, as part of an overall humanitarian strategy, gathered pace. Federation efforts in this regard were via a process known as cooperation agreement strategy (CAS), which is widely used and well established. CAS has proved useful in aligning various supports behind national society and regional priorities to reduce local vulnerability. This process has slowly gained momentum in Algeria and Morocco through increased coordination and planning meeting with national society partners. National societies increasingly recognize the value of strong cooperation processes in terms of their own effectiveness as well as more help to communities in need. The Federation's regional office, based in Tunis, will continue to facilitate the process ensuring that it is national societies who remain in charge. One outcome will be the production of CAS reference that will detail what are national society priorities and how support should be strategically aligned to these.

Helping this process is the Federation's *Self-Assessment Questionnaire*, which helps national societies evaluate their organisations and services leading to better self-awareness of strengths and weaknesses as well as lessons learned and future opportunities. Egyptian, Libyan, Moroccan and Tunisian RC have completed the questionnaire in 2001-2002. The November 2003 General Assembly and the Governing Board meetings took note of the progress and of the members collective interest in maintaining the organizational standards through self monitoring, and requested the continuation of the Self Assessment process. This mechanism provides the opportunity for National Society to share good practices, a means to the International Federation Governance to review the member's performance, and to open a dialogue with the members globally. Experience during recent disasters in the region (such as earthquakes, floods as well as minor emergencies) has helped the national societies have a clearer picture of their own capacity and what needs to change.

One consequence of this process is that all national societies have recognised that they would benefit from a clearer definition of their vision and long term planning that better meets their strategic and operational priorities, particularly in terms of health and disaster management.



(Click here for Tunis office profile and below to access the individual NS profile)

[Algerian Red Crescent](#)

[Moroccan Red Crescent](#)

[Egyptian Red Crescent](#)

[Tunisian Red Crescent](#)

[Libyan Red Crescent](#)

The table (below) highlights the priorities within each national society core area (aligned with the Federation's Strategy 2010) as well as coordination and other support areas.

	Morocco	Algeria	Tunisia	Libya	Egypt
Health	HIV/AIDS, community based first aid (CBFA), psycho social support (PSP) social welfare, vocational and educational programmes relief health	HIV/AIDS, community based health care (CBHC), social & educational programmes, FA, PSP relief health	HIV/AIDS, CBFA, PSP, social welfare, educational	HIV/AIDS, CBFA	HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, health education polio/measles CBFA, PSP, blood social welfare
Disaster Management (DM)	Vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) project, DM units (logistic, relief training), NS Plans, role vis-à-vis government risk reduction, social mobilization	VCA, DM unit, national intervention team, NS plans, social mobilization risk reduction	DM units (logistic, relief training) NS DM plan /role of TRCS in national plan	VCA, DM workshops (logistic, relief training) NS DM plan	DM: logistic, relief training, NS DM plan communication,
Organizational Development	Branch development, governance, training, youth and volunteer management	Branch development/governance training, resource mobilization, youth & volunteer management	Strategic planning, branch development, governance, training youth & volunteers management	Branch development, youth & volunteers management	Branch development, youth & volunteers management, community development
Humanitarian Values	Action to reduce discrimination (anti-stigma) and violence, road safety campaign Fednet/NS website, information/communication strategy	Action to reduce discrimination (anti-stigma) and violence, Fednet/NS website, road safety campaign, information/communication strategy	Action to reduce discrimination (anti-stigma) and violence, road safety campaign, Fednet/NS website, Information/communication	Action to reduce discrimination (anti-stigma) and violence, Fednet/NS website	Action to reduce discrimination (anti-stigma) and violence, road safety campaign, Fednet/NS website

Federation Coordination	CAS process	CAS process			
	Regional cooperation, knowledge & experience sharing , networking, staff exchange programmes, pool of experts/ regional human resource (HR) database				
Others	Cross sectional elements of capacity building incorporated in each of the above mentioned programmes (reporting, project planning process, fundraising/financial management)				

Strengthening the National Societies

The regional office for North Africa will continue to focus on facilitating the development of the five national societies by building their capacities and providing technical support to the core programmes. Assistance will be provided at regional level through knowledge sharing, best practice and networking and at country level through specifically tailored services, thus ensuring both approaches are complementary. Forging new and effective partnerships within and outside the International RC/RC Movement to mobilize necessary resources and to effectively advocate on behalf of the vulnerable, remain vital for achieving the outlined objectives.

Developing a learning environment by facilitating access to information and tools, exchange programme and cross regional visits between the national societies are and will continue to be encouraged. This will increase knowledge and experience sharing as well as a better use of regional resources and expertise available. The effectiveness of the Federation's support depends on transparent cooperation based on agreed and shared goals, national society priorities and working together using existing resources and structures. Regional potentials have been and will continue to be mapped, analysed and shared among the national societies enabling them to call upon inter-regional expertise whenever needed.

The regional office is also fostering dialogue with and among national societies operating bilaterally in the region. Progress in 2004 will facilitate the process in 2005. Bilateral national societies provide a valuable contribution to regional initiatives in terms of knowledge and expertise. They can also see the benefit of better aligning their activities with the strategic priorities of the North African national societies, thus maximizing International RC/RC Movement efforts in the region.

By the end of 2004, the Federation's regional office comprised three expatriates - head of delegation (HoD), regional disaster manager, and project coordinator for Algeria - and two local officers. In addition, the Tunis office will continue to work closely with the Federation's regional office for the Middle East in Amman (particularly in terms of support to the Anglophones countries) as well as increase its collaboration with the regional delegation for West Africa (particularly in terms of support to the Francophone countries) in organizational development, health & care, communication/information and will benefit from the support of regional service units based in Ankara (finance and reporting). The Tunis office will also take advantage of the expertise available regionally by hiring short term consultants if needed. Additional competence will also be sought through and from the national societies operating bilaterally in the region and/or from neighbouring Mediterranean national societies.

About this Appeal

Vision	To have a North African network of national RC societies attaining a level of capacity in the four core areas that meets the needs of their vulnerable people.
Mission	To provide leadership, coordination and build capacity in order to enable national RC societies to deliver efficient programmes and services.
Health & Care	The national societies have built a sufficient capacity to enable vulnerable groups to reduce their susceptibility to disease, accidents/injuries, as well as to prepare for and respond to basic health needs and crisis.
Disaster Management (DM)	The national societies have strengthened their position as key humanitarian actors in DM to prevent and alleviate the suffering of the vulnerable communities.
Organizational Dev.	Capacities, structures and systems are reinforced in the Red Crescent societies to support the development of strategic planning and effective programme implementation.
Humanitarian Values	Promotion of the Movement's Principles and humanitarian values are part of all Red Crescent programmes and activities and adequately supported through an effective communication and information strategy.
Regional Coordination and Cooperation	The national societies in the region have a well functioning network of partners - sensitive to their needs and priorities - that supports the implementation of quality, responsive and focused programmes serving vulnerable groups in North Africa

1. Health and Care [Please click here to return to the title page](#)

Background and achievements

The five national societies in North Africa (Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco) have continued to work with vulnerable groups in key areas of health care in partnership with governments, ICRC, WHO as well as UN and local agencies. The disease profile across North Africa exhibits an epidemiology of chronic illness (cancer, hypertension, and diabetes) in urban areas, as well as acute respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases in rural areas. Road traffic accidents casualties and other injuries are also leading causes of mortality and morbidity. Reported cases of HIV and AIDS have doubled over the past five years. Although prevalence and incidence rates remain relatively low, the national societies and governments are engaged in many activities to address the illness. The impact of frequent floods, earthquakes and violence has also caused many homeless families with often severe health needs. This has required constant crisis management and interventions from the national societies.

The national societies are shifting several key programmes from a focus on curative to preventive care. While curative services remain a priority to some, parallel programmes promoting mother and child health, reproductive health, accident prevention, and HIV/AIDS awareness and combating stigma are operational. Tunisia RC is working closely with government on accessing Global Fund support (with a focus on HIV/AIDS and TB). Algeria and Morocco have accessed Global Fund mechanisms at the national level, and the respective Red Crescents are currently developing programmes to work within these national frameworks. Youth, migrant workers, drug users, and sex workers are all the focus of such interventions. All national societies in North Africa are members of national HIV/AIDS committees.

Other focus areas include: first aid and community related public health activities (a standardized Arabic regional certificate, to promote and harmonize standards, has been developed in 2004 and will be implemented in 2005 by the north African national societies); psychological support programmes; community development; blood banks; emergency/disaster health services; networking (a human resources database is being developed) and vulnerability/capacity mapping (linked to disaster management activities).

The framework guiding these programmes will continue to benefit from training of trainers (ToT), sharing of expertise and resources, self reliance through enhanced human resources capacities, integration with disaster management activities including national and regional intervention teams, standardizing training material, and improved volunteer management systems.

In the 2004 health planning meetings, the five North African national societies have agreed to better coordinate training of trainers by appointing lead national societies along thematic health lines to increase efficiency and the sharing of resources. The responsibility for North Africa-wide ToT sessions are as follows: HIV/AIDS (Tunisia); PSP (Algeria); community health (Egypt); relief health (Morocco); and Sphere project disaster response standards and code of conduct (Libya).

A common challenge to all relates to the recruitment, motivation and retention of volunteers. Volunteer management training modules for senior and middle managers is being developed (see organizational development section).

The national societies have noted a number of challenges to be overcome including better volunteer management, increased capacities as relates to relief health, improved regional exchanges and sharing of resources, the need for practical activities to realize policy recommendations, and the need to better utilize/adopt existing tools and models rather than inventing new ones. Additionally, a request has been made for enhanced access to IFRC and WHO resources and publications in health that is translated into appropriate languages and is culturally sensitive.

The five national societies continue to engage in many regional and international aid and relief activities both through the secretariat and on a bilateral basis. A growing need is recognized for increased capacity building in relief health. An important milestone was achieved in developing work at the community level and integrating health and disaster preparedness through training in vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), in which all national societies took part. An integrated approach to health, disaster preparedness and organizational development is promoted to: enhance local capacities; initiate community based disaster preparedness; and reduce household vulnerability to HIV/AIDS.

There have also been a number of innovative programmes bringing together ministries of health and the national societies, including TB eradication and income generating clinics in Morocco; community development in Egypt; integrated health and emergency services in Tunisia; psychological support for women and children affected by conflict in Algeria; and combating HIV/AIDS stigma in Libya.

Both the ICRC and a number of partner national societies have also engaged in programmes that build capacity and address critical needs. Coordination of various interventions is managed primarily at the national society level with support from the Federation's Tunis office.

Health and care strategies developed in the region are based on global Federation policies and guidelines. The Federation will support the updating of respective national society health strategies by facilitating coordination and consultation among stakeholders within and outside the International RC/RC Movement.

Several national societies are also involved in community development, particularly through literacy programmes for adults, mainly women in Morocco, Algeria, and Egypt. Adult literacy programmes often have inbuilt components of health education, first aid and disaster preparedness. This activity responds to a real

vulnerability, as the female illiteracy rate in these countries is between 64 percent and 43 percent. The national societies would like therefore to expand these programmes and welcome support in hiring teachers and producing teaching materials.

Goal

The national societies in North Africa contribute to improving the health of and care for the vulnerable in the community, addressing health promotion, disease prevention, psychological support, public health priorities, community based first aid and relief health.

Objective

The national societies have built a sufficient capacity to enable vulnerable groups to reduce susceptibility to diseases, accidents/injuries, to prepare for and respond to basic health needs and crisis.

HIV/AIDS & Other Infectious Diseases

Objective

The response of the national societies to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases (e.g. polio/measles) is developed and scaled up in the areas of prevention, care and the fight against stigma and discrimination.

Expected results

- The national societies have significantly scaled up their involvement in the HIV/AIDS and youth peer education;
- Networking and exchange of experiences in prevention of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STD) have been reinforced through a dynamic, well functioning regional network and increased collaboration between the national societies in the region;
- Sustained campaigning against discrimination and stigmatization of HIV/AIDS affected people has been supported by three to the five National Societies (Libyan, Moroccan, and Egyptian RC).

Community Based First Aid (CBFA) /Relief Health



The capacities of North Africa National Societies in first aid and relief health are strengthened

Objective

The capacities of the Algerian, Egyptian, Moroccan and Tunisian Red Crescent Societies in first aid and relief health are strengthened within their respective civil societies.

Expected results

- New community based first aid curricula have been increasingly adopted, used by the concerned national societies, tailored to the needs of specific groups that may be exposed to particular risks (children, volunteers, taxi drivers, women, etc.) and integrated into a disaster preparedness programme;
 - Effective collaboration and experience sharing between national societies have been established through active networking and implementation of cross-border cooperation projects;
- Coordination with several in-country actors in first aid has been reinforced and formalized (e.g. Ministries of Health, Education, and Transport, scouts organization, and UN agencies);
 - First Aid Day has been marked by the five national societies; and risk reduction public campaigns to include road safety have been conducted as part of regular activities;

- Emergency health, water sanitation capacities of national societies have been increased through proper national society and technical staff training.

Psychosocial Support (PSP)

Objective

Adequate psychological support services are delivered through programmes and policies established in the national societies thus enhancing individual and community capacity to respond to present needs and cope with possible emergencies.

Expected results

- Advanced PSP curriculum has been worked out in close collaboration with the key players (French RC, ICRC, and UNICEF) in the region, and training of trainers (ToT) is being made available to the North African national societies. Training material has been made available in French and in Arabic.
- National societies through their active participation and involvement in the regional PSP networking have gained knowledge, exchanged experiences and best practices thus assisting the communities to be better prepared to cope with stress and reduce risks (integration of PSP activities within disaster preparedness activities, OD and other health components);
- Evaluation of the North Africa PSP intervention has measured the impact and the appropriateness of the approach at national society and community level.

Community based social project

Objective

Focused and effective community development projects in the field of education (literacy programmes, school programmes), social welfare (vocational training, social programmes), health promotion, first aid, and disaster preparedness are adequately supported to respond to acute vulnerability.

Expected results

- The Red Crescent Societies in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco have reinforced their existing programme, initiated new ones and thus reaching an increased number of vulnerable people through their integrated community services covering first aid, psychological support and disaster preparedness activities;
- Profile of the Red Crescent branches has been raised and their image improved in the local communities.

Support documentation (2004 progress report, assessments, and recommendations) is available upon request from the regional department and/or the regional office

2. Disaster Management *[Please click here to return to the title page](#)*

Background and Achievements

North Africa is prone to natural disasters, and has over the past few years experienced a range of emergencies. Earthquakes will continue to be a threat as countries - particularly Morocco, Algeria and Egypt - are on a fault line. Periods of drought alternate with flooding in an increasingly climatic pattern. The effects of terrorist attacks and the political climate after the September 11 attacks on the US cannot be under-estimated. The impact has been both psychological and economic. The violence in Algeria has started to recede but does continue to claim victims and pose security risks. In addition, health disasters, technical disasters, mass accidents, road accidents and declining socio-economic conditions also represent a significant risk in the region. A large section of the population in parts of North Africa is also vulnerable to local health hazards.

Disaster Risk	Algeria	Egypt	Libya	Morocco	Tunisia
Drought	2000-2002	2000- 2002	2000-2002	2000-2002	2000-2002
Floods	2001-2002	1994		1995, 2002, 2003 (2)	2002
Earthquakes	1994, 1999, 2003	1992	2001, 2003		
Violence	Ongoing	1999 Terrorism attack against tourists	2003 Bomb attack in Casablanca		2002 Bomb attack in Djerba
Other disasters: Road Accident Population Movt. (migrants) Technological disasters	Traffic Accidents Migrants Skikdda – Gas explosion 2004	Traffic/Air Crash 2004 Accidents Migrants	Traffic accidents Migrants	Traffic accidents Migrants	Traffic accidents Migrants

Disaster management (DM) has been and is still prioritized by the five national societies in North Africa. Capacities of the national societies to prepare for and intervene in disasters have already been upgraded in some of the national societies recently affected by large disasters (Algeria and Morocco). Generous response to these disasters and new partnerships (Swiss government) have enabled the initiation of successful regional and country DM programmes, which will be continued over the next few years.

The achievements of the North Africa national societies over the last two years are considerable. The recognition by the national societies for national level disaster management capacity has increased and all are taking action. A strong illustration of this is the rapid responses to earthquake in Algeria in 2003, the flooding in 2003 in Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria as well as the Moroccan RC mobilization and response to the Al Hoceima earthquake in February 2004. Red Crescent workers are more experienced after being exposed to new operational methods and the need to coordinate with many actors. In addition, VCAs have taken place in Morocco and are planned for Algeria and Libya. Currently, Algeria has a disaster plan. In most of the other countries, national disaster plans are under review and are analysed in light of the recent disasters. It is therefore imperative for the Red Crescents to draw the lessons learnt from their recent experiences and use this opportunity to clarify their role vis-à-vis other key DM players, in particular the Civil Defence.

Thanks to some partner national societies and DFID, some support could be made available and regional programmes started. Historically, Red Crescent societies in the region are mainly supported by ICRC, French RC and Spanish RC through bilateral programs (first aid, social programme). In 2003, the Swiss Government through its Agency for Development and Cooperation expressed after the earthquake in Algeria a great interest in supporting the region particularly in the field of social mobilization and risk reduction (psychological support, prevention programmes in schools, and public awareness campaigns). As a result a grant was pledged for a three years project. Implementation started in May 2004 and is going according to plans.

National societies (Algerian, Egyptian, Libyan, Tunisian and Moroccan) participated in the regional 2002 *Sphere Project* training as well as in other related trainings in 2004, including logistics workshops in Algeria, Morocco and Egypt. Furthermore the Algerian and the Moroccan Red Crescent have established national and regional intervention teams (NIT)¹⁴. In Morocco (July 2003), eight NIT teams were trained and were very effective

¹⁴ The National Intervention Team (NIT) is composed of national society's staff and volunteers: The Team is a tool for a rapid disaster response at both national and local levels. The members of the teams are dispatched to the site of disaster and their activities are coordinated by the Disaster Management Unit at the Headquarters. The Training Curriculum for the NIT

during the Al Hoceima earthquake emergency phase. In 2004 these teams received an advanced DM training and were reinforced with additional regional intervention teams (RIT). Staff from five Arabic national societies (Qatari, Egyptian, Libyan, Tunisian and Mauritanian RC) participated in this DM camps and have since expressed an interest in organizing similar DM Training in their own national society.

In addition, a vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) has taken place in Morocco and in Tunisia. The process started in Libya during the third quarter 2004 and will start in Algeria early 2005.

Regional coordination has been instituted through planning meetings on shared areas of interest as well as through special RC/RC events (regional and country launch of the World Disaster report). National societies have expressed their commitment to continue building their capacity through better planning, coordination and an increasingly integrated approach to disaster management.

Existing country planning and programming in North Africa is built on an ongoing mapping exercise, the initial one being conducted in 2002 by RC leaders and managers of the national societies (reference to the disaster management and health sections of the *Characteristics of Well Functioning National Societies*, and to the *Self Assessment questionnaire*) and revealed the following priorities:

	VCA	DM Upgrading structures	RC Mandate vis-a-vis Government	Social aspect of Disaster Response (CBDP)
Algeria	Process started, but interrupted with earthquake and rehabilitation programme / PanAfrican Conf.	DM (relief, logistics, DP) but also CB (reporting, planning, project management, finance) DM training at branch level ERU training (Health/water)	Strong NS DM plan and effective recognition and co-operation with Government and Civil Defence. Work on SOP and contingency plans	Social centers (ouvroirs) with vocational/educational programmes (literacy programmes, CBFA, women centre, PSP for women in the context of violence) Relief health
Egypt		Training at branches level Sphere training		Link some DM activities with the existing community based programmes
Libya	To be started in Benghazi branch	Logistics assessment and training completed in 2004		PSP- FA, road safety,
Morocco	Training done Programming phase (small scale projects in communities)	DM Camps (national & Regional intervention teams) DP regional stocks FACT training	NS plan prepared, to be reviewed and discussed with concerned authorities. Process started with key players	PSP –equipment. Educational and vocational programs for children & women & disables (elderly, homeless) Relief health/CBFA (road safety, nautical rescue programmes)

Members include following topics: camp management, water and sanitation, relief distribution, relief health and conflict preparedness.

Tunisia	Process started in 2004 to be continued in 2005	Training of staff and volunteers, establishing adequate DM units Upgrading DP stocks and central warehouses (logistics & relief training)	Clarifying role of TRCS in national DP plan TRCS contingency Plans	PSP –CBFA (Road safety programs, nautical rescue programs) Relief health, Community based disaster reduction projects: Educational & social programmes for children & women & disables (elderly, homeless)
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In line with the above mentioned priorities, with lessons learned from disasters that have struck the region over the past two years, and building on the 2003 and 2004 achievements, the disaster management programme needs to be fully supported and implemented in North Africa.

Goal

The national societies in North Africa have contributed to reducing the vulnerability increasing the capacity of populations living in high risk areas.

Objective

The North African Red Crescent Societies have strengthened their position as key humanitarian actors in disaster management to prevent and alleviate suffering of vulnerable communities.

Expected results

- Human resources: Disaster management structures have been established in Tunisia and Egypt to implement plans of action and coordinate DM activities; Disaster Management capacity of national society staff and volunteers has increased, and at least two national intervention teams developed (Tunisia and Algeria);
- Policies and planning: Contingency plans have been formulated in Tunisia and Algeria and harmonized with their respective national disaster preparedness plans; Tunisian, Moroccan and Egyptian RC have clarified their role with regard to their Government disaster plan;
- Mapping and programming: National societies have increased their mastery of VCA tools and studies have been conducted in Algeria and Libya;
- Tools and systems: Logistical and relief systems of the Libyan, Moroccan, Algerian and Egyptian Red Crescent Societies have been improved; North African National Societies have been made fully aware of available Federation disaster management tools and mechanisms (Emergency appeals, emergency response units (ERU), field assessment coordination team (FACT), reporting, media management); DM material and publications have been made available in Arabic and French to concerned national societies;
- Community based disaster reduction projects have been designed to integrate social aspects (first aid, psychological support, educational programmes) and implemented in Morocco, Algeria and Egypt.

Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Regional Office

3. Humanitarian Values

[Please click here to return to the title page](#)

Background and achievements

In the context of violence, terrorism, ethnic tensions, experienced by many in North Africa, the need for the promotion of humanitarian values is clear. Dissemination of these values across Red Crescent activities can be an influential factor in changing behaviour at community level and contribute to the building of healthy civil societies.

While North Africa's national societies have long benefited from training in international humanitarian law (IHL) provided by the ICRC, there is a need to complement this component with projects focusing on behavioural changes locally through selected advocacy themes.

North Africa's national societies were active in marking different RC/RC events (World Red Cross Red Crescent Day 8 May, TB Day, Road Safety weeks, First Aid Day, and World Aids Day). The regional launch of the *World Disaster Report 2004* was to be organized for the first time by the Moroccan Red Crescent Society and for the fourth time by the Tunisian Red Crescent Society. These country or regional launches offered a panel for discussion among stakeholders on topics of common concern and interest.

A follow up of the "Principles and Values" seminar focusing on global action to reduce violence and discrimination in communities was planned for the end of 2004 in Tunisia. It was to measure: the impact of the workshop on the work of Tunisian Red Crescent; and the number of local actions initiated by branches on this specific theme. Moroccan RC has expressed interest for hosting a similar workshop. However, with the heavy earthquake rehabilitation programme, it has been decided to postpone the workshop until 2005.

Within the health programme, funds were made available for work on HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns including the production of two TV spots, in cooperation with the Egyptian Red Crescent Society. North African national societies have expressed their willingness to focus more on anti-Stigma campaigning.

The Algerian Red Crescent Society is maintaining a good and informative web site while the Moroccan and Tunisian societies are in the process of finalizing theirs. Among other objectives, the Federation's regional programme is supporting the establishment of the new Federation new extra net system (FedNet) which will reinforce knowledge and experience sharing, increase the flow of communication within the region.

A series of information/communication workshops were organized in 2004 in collaboration with ICRC (regional workshop in Amman in January 2004, country workshops in Algeria (June, October and December 2004), in Tunisia and in Morocco (September 2003). FedNet editors and information officers have received special training on FedNet so that data can be shared and managed. The regional office for North Africa is exploring, together with the regional office for the Middle East and the secretariat, the possibility of identifying and recruiting a FedNet manager for the Arabic site.

Goal

Community concern and responsibility for the most vulnerable is better understood through greater respect, improved mutual understanding and better tolerance.

Objective

Promotion of the Movement's Principles and humanitarian values are part of all Red Crescent programmes and activities and are adequately supported through an effective communication and information strategy.

Expected result

- Communication and advocacy skills of staff have been upgraded by support and training from the Federation in at least three to the five national societies;
- National society websites have been supported or upgraded in at least two Red Crescent societies;

- National societies will have been closely associated and involved in the development of the common platform of the FedNet;
- The Federation has taken the lead in designing, promoting and distributing the standardized advocacy material, providing technical support to HIV/AIDS anti-stigma campaigns and using websites of the national societies to support advocacy initiatives;
- Tools and information materials including standardized information and public relation kits have been made available in Arabic and French.

Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Regional Office

4. Organisational Development [Please click here to return to the title page](#)

Background and achievements

National societies in North Africa are currently undergoing a process of change, which has been particularly visible after the recent disasters in the region. The gradual shift in their operational focus, from being a health/first aid organization to a community-based social and relief organization, reflects the willingness of the Red Crescents to position themselves as reliable and effective partners of the public authorities in the four core areas defined by the Federation’s Strategy 2010. The large earthquake operations in Algeria and in Morocco outlined challenges faced by the societies in terms of management capacity: lack of a sufficient branch structures and/or decentralization of responsibilities and systems, unbalanced distribution of authority, inadequate systems of staff and volunteers management, lack of planning and financial management capacity.



The Federation has been focusing on improving the capacity of National society staff and volunteers through a series of training

Over the past years, the Federation has been focusing on a regional approach in North Africa with the aim of improving the capacity of national society staff and volunteers through a series of training, information and experiences sharing. This regional focus will continue to be developed in collaboration with the regional office in Amman (leadership training, strategic planning, and review of statutes) while the Tunis regional office is shifting its approach to include more tailored organizational development support to selected national societies (middle management training, capacity building for staff and volunteers). The differing national society capacity and level of commitment justifies this Federation country focus. An integrated change process - focusing on improving and strengthening the society, as well as supporting new strategic direction through

effective implementation of programmes - is only possible when needs, weaknesses are recognized, identified through a comprehensive evaluation or analysis, and when national governance is committed and has approved of the process.

However, five priorities have been clearly defined by all national societies in the region:

- Governance training
- Branch development
- Improved human resources management with a focus on youth and volunteer management
- Gender
- Capacity building (financial management, fundraising, reporting, project management, evaluation, etc.)

In order to reach a comprehensive organizational development approach for the region, it was decided, in collaboration with the organisational development (OD) regional delegate based in Amman, to involve selected staff from national societies in the regional OD process. A regional meeting reviewed ongoing programmes and available material to develop standardized regional Training of Trainers (ToT) curriculum as well as standardized training material available in the three languages of the region (Arabic, English, and French).

ToT will be conducted to create a local capacity that will ensure dissemination at that level. The branch training includes elements of the Federation's new volunteer strategy. In 2004, the regional office has been instrumental in organizing and supporting the costs for the translation of several Disaster Management important documents (ERU, FACT, Water Sanitation, Emergency, Risk Reduction...etc) and Training Material (in French and in Arabic), the Capacity Building Framework (in Arabic) and new modules for governance training (Arabic, French). This material will be posted on the FedNet to serve national societies.

The development of branch capacity will be integrated with other programmes at that level: disaster preparedness (VCA), health (HIV/AIDS youth peer education). ICRC will be closely associated with this work.

The programme is expected to provide an opportunity to North Africa's national societies to: expand their capacity at headquarters and branch levels; and be better prepared to carry out programmes and activities in support of the most vulnerable groups.

Goal

Well-functioning national societies in North Africa are contributing to the civil society through an efficient service delivery and advocacy, based on a clear vision regarding their role.

Objective

Capacities, structures and systems are reinforced in the Red Crescent Societies to support effective, focused and responsive programme implementation.

Expected results

- At least two national societies (Tunisian and Moroccan RC) are reviewing their operational structures and start the process of re-defining roles, function and responsibilities at all levels;
- Skills of Red Crescent staff and volunteers have been reinforced in planning, project management, financial management and reporting; thus are better integrated in RC/RC activities and involved in programme management and decision making; volunteer management (recruitment, management and retention) has been increasingly considered as an essential organisational function and as such it has been increasingly systemized;
- Youth sections have been better integrated into national societies, playing a crucial role in advocacy and are increasingly and effectively mobilized in programmes such as disaster preparedness and community health;
- Development of strong branches as the key to national societies' ability to respond to needs will have been fostered; decentralization processes are initiated in Moroccan and Algerian RC;
- Communities have been increasingly involved in the Red Crescent projects thus increasing partnerships at the local level (Egyptian and Moroccan RC);

- The national societies in the region have benefited from financial transparency and accountability and the confidence of donors and other RC/RC partners has consequently increased (Egyptian, Algerian, Moroccan, Tunisian RC);

Support documentation is available in the OD section of the Appeal for the Middle East

5. Coordination, Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The Federation regional office in Tunis was established in early 2000 as a representative mission to improve the Secretariat's understanding of the needs and the capacities the North Africa's national societies and their expectations regarding Federation support. Two years later, at the consultation meeting in September 2002 in Tunis, the national society leaders urged the Federation to strengthen the regional structure in order to provide a wider range of quality services. The Federation representation mission effectively evolved into a regional office and became a focal point for Federation support to the national societies of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt. Following the re-structuring of the Secretariat's MENA department, as of June 2003, the regional office for North Africa forms one of the three sub-regions of the MENA region - the other two being the Middle East office and a proposed Gulf regional office. The Tunis office reports directly to the head of the MENA department at the secretariat.

The regional office was strengthened early 2004 with a disaster preparedness delegate in addition to the head of delegation and two national staff members and a project coordinator based in Algeria. The Tunis office will continue to work closely with the regional office for the Middle East based in Amman in health, information, organizational development, finance, reporting and other areas. If needed, additional resources and expertise may be sought from consultants provided inside and/or outside the region.

Regional coordination is based on the third strategic direction of the Federation's *Strategy 2010*: "to work together effectively through programme coordination, long term partnership and funding as well as more active advocacy". As such, the regional office actively supports regional exchange, cooperation and networking. All these components are integrated in the approach developed for programmes in the Federation's four core areas. The national societies, supported by the regional office, are establishing a structured dialogue with their respective governments to further clarify the role of the Red Crescent within the civil society and explore opportunities to increase cooperation. The regional office will continue to develop its contact with regional development institutions, development banks, donor missions, EU and UN agencies and other key NGOs to investigate potential for cooperation and future partnerships. It will also encourage direct contact with the national societies to strengthen partnership with corporate, governmental and NGOs sectors.

Of the five North African national societies, only Moroccan Red Crescent has initiated a cooperation agreement strategy process (CAS). The Tunis Regional office will continue to promote the notion of long-term strategic planning, including definition of a national society's vision and priorities, essential for CAS to be able to effectively coordinate and channel support.

A shared analysis of the situation in each country and national society is carried out on an on-going basis with the ICRC Maghreb delegation. Cooperation with the few national societies working bilaterally in the region has been successfully increased during the last year in Algeria, Morocco. This dialogue has been extended to the other Red Crescent in the region. Visible impact was reflected through the new interest expressed by these donors in the overall region.

This is particularly important for the Algerian Red Crescent. In the aftermath of the 2003 earthquake several national societies initiated bilateral programmes (Spanish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross Societies) in addition to the expanded bilateral programme support and technical assistance from French Red Cross and the ICRC's in-country presence. Effectively coordinating all the Red Cross/Red Crescent components and supporting Algerian Red Crescent Society in developing coordination monitoring tools was on the agenda of the Tunis office in 2004. Slow but positive developments were noted. Country and regional level coordination

meetings took place, which contributed to a trusting atmosphere between partners. This process is also helping build a North African regional team of Movement partners (including bi-lateral donors). This Movement team has developed into a strong partnership, with much better dialogue leading to more unified intentions and action. National society planning is increasingly reflecting an International RC/RC Movement approach. Cooperation with ICRC is crucial across many programme areas, and this philosophy is at the core of all Federation programming.

While national society leaders meet regularly at Federation statutory meetings and other fora, such as the Arab Secretariat's meetings, Regional Conferences, North African National Societies Leaders have expressed their interest to continue the process of consultation on a bi-annual basis. Both meetings were organized in Tunis and were very helpful to raise common concerns, specific issues but also to review current Federation support and regional programme planning.

With an increased number of partners outside the International RC/RC Movement, such as WHO/Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office (EMRO), WHO/Mediterranean Centre for the reduction of vulnerabilities, UNFPA, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNICEF, NGOs, country authorities and the private sector (DHL, Ericsson, Nestle), the regional office will continue to support national society efforts in advocacy and coordination.

Goal

The Red Crescent Societies in North Africa have effective partnerships and alliances enabling them to advocate on behalf of the most vulnerable and mobilize support to respond to their needs through effective delivery of programmes and services.

Objective

The national societies of North Africa supported by the Federation have strengthened their capacities through a well structured regional cooperation and diversified and effective partnerships within and outside the region and are recognized as strong and reliable partners.

Expected results

- Good working relations and coordination with partner national societies and ICRC providing bilateral assistance have been reinforced in the region;
- Regional cooperation between North African Red Crescents is effective and is reflected through joint projects and activities on shared concerns (HIV/AIDS, and road safety)
- New partnerships have been developed by the national societies (including with the private sector) and funding for selected projects has been secured;
- Relevant information to external partners has been regularly disseminated through various channels (Federation website, national societies websites, RC/RC publications, Programmes Updates, Reports, etc.);
- The Federation has signed a Status Agreement with the government of Tunisia.

For further details related to North Africa please contact

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All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct (For details, please go to the website at <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/conduct/>) and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project. (For details, please go to the website at <http://www.sphereproject.org/>)

This appeal reflects a range of programmes to be implemented in 2005, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon a broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products (logframes) are available can be requested through the respective regional department at the secretariat in Geneva. The programmes were developed with the relevant national societies, taking account of the activities of other organisations. The programmes also respect and support the wish of all countries and international organisations to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals. (For details, please go to the website at <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>)

For further information on all aspects of the Federation, please go to the Federation's official website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

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BUDGET SUMMARY

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 05AA082

Name: North Africa

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	13,740	0	0	17,040	0	30,780
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	0	13,740	0	0	17,040	0	30,780
Programme Support	11,700	43,875	5,200	0	39,110	0	99,884
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	11,700	43,875	5,200	0	39,110	0	99,884
Personnel-delegates	0	102,420	0	0	104,560	0	206,980
Personnel-national staff	2,520	18,360	2,520	0	50,820	0	74,220
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONNEL	2,520	120,780	2,520	0	155,380	0	281,200
W/shops & Training	125,000	410,044	64,900	0	231,736	0	831,680
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	125,000	410,044	64,900	0	231,736	0	831,680
Travel & related expenses	15,000	20,520	4,000	0	65,300	0	104,820
Information	8,727	43,000	0	0	47,824	0	99,551
Other General costs	17,054	23,041	3,380	0	45,295	0	88,768
GENERAL EXPENSES	40,781	86,561	7,380	0	158,419	0	293,139
TOTAL BUDGET:	180,001	675,000	80,000	0	601,685	0	1,536,684