

DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONAL REPORT

DOCUMENT INFORMATION		
Version number 1		
Individual responsible for this draft: [Muftah Etwilb) at [29.08.2015]		
INTERVENTION INFORMATION		
Implementing Secretariat body / host National Societies:	Geographical coverage	Type of intervention (sector/area):
IFRC- North Africa office Algerian RC (ARC); Egyptian RC (ERC); Libyan RC (LRC) Moroccan RC (CRM) and Tunisian RC (TRC)	NORTH AFRICA	
Expected start date: 01.01.2015	Expected duration: 12 months	Number of people to be reached:
01.01.2015	30.06.2015	
Project Manager: Muftah Etwilb	Project Code: P82002/P82009/P82010/ P82162/P82301/P82401	Annual Budget: 3,255,944 CHF
MUFTAH ETWILB		
Partner National Societies		
TRCS-MRCS-LRCS-ARCS-ERCS		
Other partner organisations		
UNHCR/ ICRC/ SWISS GOVERNMENT		

1. Executive Summary

Overall Project/Program Status:

The North Africa region, made up of Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, is economically and demographically diverse. After the deep social and political changes in 2011, in the region, the five countries of North Africa appears to be embarking in a crucial political, social and economic change for the years ahead. continuous political and security unrest in Libya, its impact on neighboring countries, acts of violence in Tunis and Egypt, growing migrants suffering and needs, growing intolerance and un employment, added new elements on already over stretched National societies.

The North Africa region faces also growing challenges from environmental stresses, resulting from population pressures, urban growth, water scarcity and pollution, desertification and climate change exacerbating water shortages. This matters for the future security and stability of the region, and stipulates for National Societies in the region to be more prepared and with greater capacities to respond efficiently and effectively when needed.

The North Africa National societies will have to preserve their integrity, independence and image, as well as adapt themselves to the new needs and challenges of the most vulnerable in line with the IFRC Strategy 2020. The IFRC in response to the demands expressed by the National Societies has developed in consultation with them an annual Plan of Action 2015. Aiming to build strong National Societies by strengthening their capacities

and providing technical support to the core programs of disaster management, the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values as well as organizational development.

Key Accomplishments. During the first six months of the year 2015:

- The Project funded by the Government of Japan in Tunis was fully implemented and report submitted, aiming at equipping the Tunisian Red Crescent to address any possible impact due to ongoing security problems in Libya.
- The readjusted plans to implement two major projects for Libya, funded by DEVCO, were finalized. The Libya capacity building plan of action was drafted for completion during the second half of the current year.
- Moroccan Red Crescent has started the implementation of the global rights of migrants project.
- Increased National societies participation in leaning platforms.
- Re-activating existing networks in the region, mainly Health, and Disasters management, youth and gender will be the focus of the second half of the year.
- Partners growing interest in engaging in long term development in the region, to support National societies in North Africa to address ever increasing needs in the region.
- National Societies growing interest in pursuing self-assessment activities, and accountability framework.
- Growing interest in the disaster law projects, mainly in Tunis, Egypt and Morocco.
- Rounds of consultations and discussions with the Swiss Development cooperation were initiated to develop long term Organizational development and Capacity building of the Tunisian Red Crescent

Plans for next quarter. Continuing actions and completion of ongoing plans, with special focus on OCAC process for interested National societies, plans for Libya projects implementations, continuing discussions for the completion of the OD project for Tunis, and to explore other partnerships opportunities for the region.

2. Financial Status

Financial situation

Jan to June 2015: MAA82001-North Africa

Budget and expenditure analysis (CHF)	
A. Annual approved budget	3,255,944
B. Total funding to date	9,817,090
C. Funding to date as % of annual budget (B ÷ A)	100%
D. Year To Date Budget	1,450,839
E. Total expenditure to date	274,659
F. Expenditure to date as % of YTD budget (E ÷ D)	19%
G. Expenditure to date as % of annual budget (E ÷ A)	8%

For further guidance on the naming convention for the financial report, go to:

<https://fednet.ifrc.org/en/resources-and-services/ns-development/planning-and-evaluation/secretariat-long-term-planning/>

3. Situation/Context Analysis – (Positive & Negative Factors)

Security and political unrest in Libya has caused measurable delays in the implementation of planned projects frequent acts of violence in Tunisia has diverted the focus of the National Society on planned discussions, and activities. However the above mentioned dynamics and challenges

National Societies continued their efforts and adaptation to respond to growing needs in their respective communities.

The North Africa office despite its overstretched capacities continued its efforts to mobilise technical expertise in the MENA region, from Geneva and from Partner National Societies to support the region.

4. Analysis of Implementation

Facilitate the building of strong National Societies by strengthening their capacities and providing technical support to the core programs of disaster management, the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian Values as well as organizational development, and focusing on the identified main priorities: enhancement of volunteers and youth networks, reinforce disaster preparedness and response action, enhance community vulnerability risk reduction (including adaptation to climate change effects and assistance and protection of migrants based on vulnerabilities) and contribution to a more inclusive society.

Indicators (Examples)	Baseline 01.01.2014		Quarter 1-2			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
	01.01.2014							
<p>Goal: To strengthen the national societies' operational readiness at building resilient communities, with a view to enabling healthy and safe living and to promote social inclusion</p> <p>Output: 2.1: The impact of disasters in affected areas on people's lives has reduced through effective and timely emergency response</p>								
# NS contributing staff to IFRC global and regional surge tools.			2	2	100%	2	2	100%
# of NS's providing emergency health services/including PSP to disaster/crisis affected population.			2	2	100%	2	2	100%
% of emergency operations that are gender and diversity sensitive.			5	5	100%	5	5	100%
% of emergency operations that have mechanisms in place to address violence in disasters.			5	5	100%	5	5	100%
2.1d % emergency operations with beneficiary participation/communications approaches.			2	2	100%	2	2	100%
2.1e # of NS using Global Logistics Services			2	2	100%	2	2	100%

- Procurement of 2 MHU and 1 ambulance for LRCS			4	4	100%	4	4	100%
- Procurement of 4 cars for LRCS			3	3	100%	3	3	100%
2.1f # of NS engaging in emergency and longterm shelter interventions.			3	3	100%	3	3	100%
2.1h # of NS's working with migrant and/or displaced population alone or in partnership with others.			3	2	80%	3	2	80%
2.1i # of NS conducting simulation exercises, and training volunteers			1	1	100%	1	1	100%
2.1.g TRCS renovated warehouse equipped, management system in place			1	1	100%	1	1	100%
<p>Business Line 3 – “To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development “Outcome 3: National Societies are contributing to civil society through efficient service delivery and advocacy, based on a clear vision.</p> <p>[Output 3.1]: An efficient internal communication system is in place at National and branch level in regarding their role.</p>								
# of internal communication SoP developed:			2	1	50%	2	1	50%
<p>[Output 3.2] A youth and volunteer policy is clearly defined, well known and strongly implemented at National and branch level</p>								
# of people volunteering in National Societies.						TBD	1000	
Regional youth camp:			3	0	0	3	0	0
<p>Output 3.3 Online courses translated and made available to wider base of volunteers in the region</p>								
5 courses to be translated			5	2	40%	5	2	40%
<p>[Output 3.4] : National Societies' role and capacity in dealing with protection, according to approved mandate , and assistance to migrants has improved and is recognized</p>								

# of National Societies that have integrated the IFRC policy on migration in their plan .			2	2	100%	2	2	100%
# of NS's working with migrant and/or displaced population alone or in partnership with others.			3	4	133%	3	4	133%

[Output 3.5]: Communities' capacities to reduce their vulnerability related to public health/social services preparedness and response are increased (Community-Based Health and First Aid/CBHFA)								
# of NS implementing community health programs using Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach to strengthen community resilience			3	4	133 %	3	4	133%

During report period external factors, lack of expected funding and change in priorities has affected the achievement on planed target, while in other areas implementation exceeded planned targets. Activities planned within agreed projects were not implemented due external factors affected the start of the whole project.

Indicator : regional youth camps were not organized as planned in Tunis due to the lack of expected funding, and hindered in libya due to ongoing violence that delayed the start of the project in general. instead TRCS continued its work to realize its planned youth policy goal. CBHFA approach was widely used by National societies in the region, with special focus on their local and regional activities. National societies continued its work in partnership with their respective governments, and other international organizations to respond to the needs of migrants, hence the planned target was exceeded.

Libyan Red Crescent continued their efforts to address long term shelter needs through the provision of temporary locations through the use of schools and other vacant premises.

Two courses were made available in Arabic out of five planned courses this year, efforts will continue to secure needed resources to achieve planned which is five courses, we need more financial support, to make it happens.

Indicators (Examples)	Baseline (where available)		Quarter XX			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	YtD % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
Business Line 4 – “To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work” National Societies' humanitarian influence has increased								
[Output 4.1]: National Societies know the humanitarian position of the Movement on key international humanitarian challenges and are able to communicate and explain it to the Authorities, key partners, as well as the general public.								

# of National Societies using the branding toolkit and engaged in effective brand/reputation management.			5	1	25%	5	1	25%
# of NS that disseminated the Guide to Parliamentarians among national parliamentarians			1	0	0%	1	0	0%
# of States with whom a dialogue is established on issues related to disaster response and development			2	3	150%	2	3	150%
[Output 4.3]: National Societies have diversified partners inside and outside the Movement, including the United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector.								
# of MOU signed by National Societies to initiate partnerships inside and outside the Movement			4	4	100%	4	4	100%
Output 4.4								
National Societies are provided with knowledge skills and tools to be prepared and engaged in climate change, civil unrest, road safety and community safety and resilience(Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction/CBDRR)								
# of training sessions/trainees (Segregated by age, gender and location).			100	15	15%	100	15	15%
# of tools disseminated			2	5	250%	2	5	250%
# of NS implementing community preparedness and risk reduction programs			2	2	100%	2	2	100%

Output 4.4. Indicator (#of training/ trainees, segregated by age/gender and location) One training session was organized in the report period on community resilience and disaster risk reduction attended by the five North African National societies, National Societies of Egypt, Tunis, and Morocco were proactive on establishing

dialogue with their respective authorities on issues related to disaster response and development. Tools were sent to the five National societies. Egyptian Red Crescent as part of its change strategy is using the branding toolkit, Tunisian RC planned session with the parliamentarians second half of the year. Algerian Red Crescent is building its response capacities through the renovation of its warehouse through cooperation with local government, private sector, and civil society, the IFRC, and ICRC offered and extended technical advice.

Business Line 5 – “To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability”								
Outcome 5: National Societies are well governed and managed ; transparency and accountability are promoted								
5.1 National Societies have an effective financial/operational reporting system in place and are transparent in information-sharing inside and outside the Movement								
# of National Societies that share their financial and operational reports			2	3	150%	2	3	150%
# of audited financial report			1	1	100%	1	1	100%
# of NS who participate in Federation Wide Resource Mobilization global skill share.			1	1	100%	1	1	100%
# of NS using the IFRC Strategic Framework on Gender and Diversity Issues (operational guide).			1	0	0%	1	0	0%
[Output 5.2]: National Societies get a well-functioning coordination, Information, communication,								
# of overdue reports submitted to IFRC per national society.			1	1	100%	1	1	100 %
# of technical support initiatives provided to NS.			3	5	166%	3	5	166%

Targets within this outcome were achieved variably, some indicators exceeded planned targets, others below the targets to date, changes in National societies priorities are among the factors behind low targets, second half of the year will witness above planned target mainly on gender related activities.

5: Stakeholder Participation & Feedback

The Plan of Action 2015 focused on providing support to the five National Societies to better adapt to the needs of the most vulnerable. To this extend the elaboration of the Plan of Action and its implementation has been done

in close collaboration with the concerned National Societies (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia), with the support of the MENA Zone and in consultation with partners.

6. Partnership Agreements & Other Key Actors

The IFRC has concluded and signed two agreements for longer term engagement in Libya, the first is support to rights based Migration management and Asylum system in Libya, and the second is mental health and Psychosocial rehabilitation and Socio economic integration for vulnerable and at risk groups in Libya, the IFRC North Africa office has started its dissections with the Swiss development corporation to support longer term Organizational Development projects with The Tunisian Red Crescent. The IFRC has signed a memorandum of understanding with Morocco Red Crescent for three years project on rights based migration, Civil Society empowerment. The IFRC North Africa office has signed agreements with the Tunisian Red crescent and the Egyptian Red Crescent to conduct studies on Disaster management and DRR legal frameworks, in their respective countries.

7. Cross-Cutting Issues

The IFRC North Africa office has organized two regional meetings brought together Disaster Management and Health managers in the five North African national Societies, Gender and Disaster law issues were highly debated and focused on. Reactivations of North Africa Disaster managers network was among the main outcome, revise and evaluate IFRC support to member National societies; the two meetings highlighted priorities and goals for the year 2016, including epidemic preparedness and response.

9. Human resources

The Regional office since the beginning of the year has one regional delegate, and for four local staff. Additionally, British Red Cross has seconded delegate to support office efforts in supporting the Libyan Red Crescent. Libya program coordinator was recruited; Libya projects teams will be recruited during the third quarter.

10. Exit/Sustainability Strategy Summary

Completed warehouse project were handed to the Tunisian Red crescent, a 2nd phase project was drafted to ensure better management of the existing resources with special focus on logistical and fleet management activities and discussed with partners, Mobile clinic was procured for the Tunisian red crescent, planned activities to reach out communities foreseen to start in the second half of the year.

11. Update on M&E events

Moroccan Red Crescent has conducted a beneficiaries satisfaction survey after the completion of the DREF operation for the Floods response. The Moroccan RC confirmed that it has been a healthy exercise to evaluate their response performance, through the satisfaction of the beneficiaries. The IFRC will promote this type of evaluation further in the region and use this as a case study.

12. Key Lessons

The internal factors and dynamics within the National Societies are important factors to be understood and analyzed. Proactive approaches to partners working with national societies within the movement, to ensure better coordination is a pre-requisite for any sustainable support.

The National societies development framework adopted in 2103 need to be better disseminated and simplified. Learning by doing approaches is being implemented in one National society and planned for the second National society in 2016. Quick wins could open doors and generate interest for longer term engagement.

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