

Emergency appeal n° MDR82001REA GLIDE n° OT-2011-000025-TUN/LBY/EGY/SYR/YEM 5 August, 2011

Period covered by this Ops Update: 25 June to 25 July, 2011.

Appeal target (current): This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 15,145,920 in cash, kind or services to assist 300,000 beneficiaries.

Appeal coverage: 70% based on the revised amount above. While there has been a good response from donors and partners in terms of in-kind donations for the current Emergency Operation, cash support has been limited which discourages flexible and quick responses in a highly fluid context.

Appeal history:

- CHF150,000 was allocated on 24 January 2011, from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) in its response to civil unrest in Tunisia.
- On 12 February, a DREF allocation of CHF107,672 was provided to the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) to help it deliver assistance to 10,000 beneficiaries as a result of civil unrest in the country.
- On 25 February, a DREF allocation of CHF 59,374 was allocated to enable the Federation Middle East-North Africa (MENA) Zone conduct an emergency field mission in Egypt and Tunisia to assess the impact of civil unrest in Libya.
- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 1 March for CHF 4,458,090 for six months to assist 100,000 beneficiaries.
- The Emergency Appeal was revised on 24 March to an amount of CHF12,269,102 with the number of targeted beneficiaries increased to 150,000 and the timeframe extended to the end of December 2011.
- The Revised Emergency Appeal was adjusted further as of 17 May seeking a new total of CHF14,840,345 due to growing unrest in Syria and Yemen, greater contingency planning efforts and an overall increase in beneficiary targeting to 280,000 people.
- The Appeal was revised once again on 25 June seeking a total of CHF15,145,920 to support new activities in Libya and growing needs in southern Tunisia. Overall beneficiary numbers continued to target 300,000 people and the timeframe remained to the end of December 2011.



Syrian RC first Aid teams are active in the field providing the necessary emergency health services. Photo: SARC

Summary: The conflict in Libya continues to demand a variety of emergency humanitarian interventions within the country and among neighbouring ones, along with support that encourages durable and positive long-term outcomes. There are still significant numbers of people displaced within Libya and fleeing the country - most notably to Tunisia.

As of 18 July, the TRC and Federation started to hand over the Transit Camp they had been operating since 6 April at Ras Jedir to UNHCR. The transition will enable the Federation to focus more on increased involvement in Libya and assistance to displaced Libyans and Tunisian host communities in the south of Tunisia. Key actions at the present time are the recruitment of Federation staff for Libya and supply of medicines and medical equipment to the TRC Health Clinic at Tataouine, including provision of non-food items (NFIs) and baby milk for mother/infant distributions through the clinic.

The TRC has been undertaking a general distribution of NFIs also around Tataouine and continues to support WFP food assistance to displaced Libyans in southern Tunisia. The TRC may also undertake a voucher-food distribution to assist poor households at Gabes, Medenine, Sfax and Tataouine during and/or after Ramadan.

The situation

North Africa

The situation across North Africa remains volatile. The story of the 'Arab spring' is one that continues to unfold with countries in the region going through different, but connected, changes. The conflict in Libya persists, with frontlines shifting daily, leading to ongoing violence affecting individuals and communities, along with displacement of Libyan citizens and third-country nationals (TCNs) across land borders as well as by sea. Traffic along the roads linking Libya with Tunisia is constant with heavily loaded trucks transporting food, petrol and other commodities. There are many informal reports in circulation of price hikes and a scarcity of essential commodities in local markets.

Tunisia and Egypt have seen a resurgence of protests over the past weeks as popular impatience at the rate and scope of change manifests itself once again. The interim government in Tunisia continues to prepare for the election of a constituent body on 23 October to be tasked with drafting a new constitution. Following a renewed spate of protests at Tahrir Square in Cairo, the Egyptian Cabinet has been reshuffled once again. An electoral commission was appointed on 19 July to begin preparations for a parliamentary poll originally scheduled for September but now postponed until November.

Tunisia

The Al Hayet Transit Camp operated by the Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) and Federation at Ras Jedir was officially handed over to UNHCR on 18 July. Islamic Relief will be the main implementing partner of UNHCR at the camp and service the TCNs that continue to arrive in Tunisia. International Medical Corps, also now located at the camp but positioned as an independent service provider, has taken over the functions of its health clinic.

In terms of displacement over the reporting period, the number of people crossing the Ras Jedir and Dehiba border points into Tunisia from Libya each day has varied between 3,000 to 8,000, with an overall total of 779,272 people between February 20 and 21 July. Libyan and Tunisian nationals represent close to 76% of the figure. It is also important to note that 77% of the Libyans that cross into Tunisia eventually return to Libya, thus highlighting the massive amount of

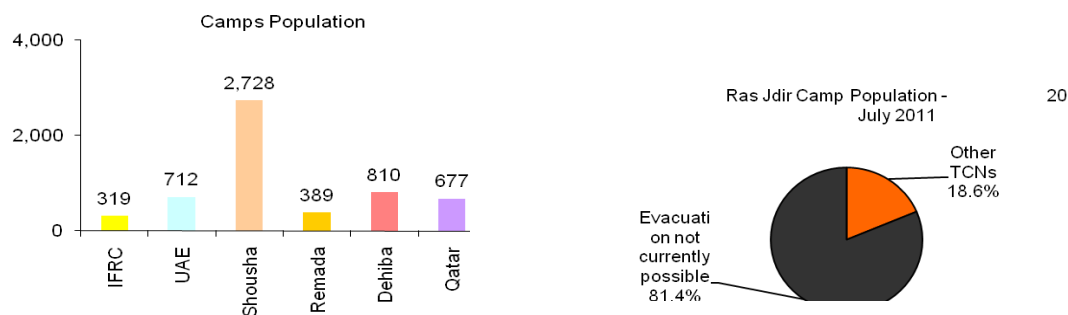


IFRC kitchen for the Al Hayet Transit Camp. Photo: Catherine Lengyel/IFRC

population movement in the border area.

The number of TCNs crossing into Tunisia has remained fairly steady and fluctuates between 200 to 350 people each day. According to IOM, between 20 February and 21 July, a total of 199,380 TCNs migrated to Tunisia. The caseload of 'persons of concern' under UNHCR protection has continued to grow and represents 81.4% of the current camp population at Ras Jedir - 3,465 individuals of a broader caseload of 3,759 people. At Dhehiba, approximately a three-hour drive south of Ras Jedir, a third camp for migrants has been recently opened by representatives from Qatar. The new camp is sheltering 677 people out of a total camp population of displaced Libyans of 1,876.

At 21 July, the camp population along the Libyan-Tunisian border was as follows:



Estimates of displaced Libyans in the south of Tunisia remains at a total of roughly 70,000 people. Most are staying in rented accommodation or among host families at Tataouine, but there are also pockets at Gabes, Kebili, Medenine and Sfax. Informal reports indicate considerable movement in and out of Libya due to factors such as the depletion of household cash reserves, the shifting nature of the conflict and pressures on accommodation prior to Ramadan that begins in early August.

The widespread hospitality of Tunisian households has greatly eased the humanitarian burden in the country but support is becoming noticeably strained. According to a recent report by WFP, unemployment rates in the governorates hosting the majority of Libyan refugees are above the 14% national average, reaching more than 40% for young graduates.¹ Meeting increased household demands is, therefore, a strain within local communities.

The WFP report goes on to state that: *"After two months, food collection and distribution pipelines are wearing down...A major expense incurred by the refugee family is for medicine. In some instances, these expenses are quite high as diabetes, high blood pressure and other serious illnesses are widespread...There are no significant reports of malnutrition at this stage, though [a] lack of milk, particularly for infants, is widespread. Almost all young children are receiving less milk than required. These shortfalls, if continued, will lead to malnutrition"*.

Libya

The Movement Strategic Platform comprising the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS), ICRC and Federation continues to meet on a regular basis to ensure coherence among all Red Cross/Red Crescent actions dedicated to Libya as well as relations with external entities. National Societies wanting to provide support to Libya are encouraged to contact the Department of International Relations at the LRCS Headquarters at Benghazi to facilitate the coordination of efforts. The guidelines for National Society contributions to the conflict in Libya, recently developed by the ICRC, also serve as an important reference for donations and assistance.

Complementing the Federation Plan of Action for Libya-Tunisia, released in the latter half of June, the LRCS has more recently prepared an additional plan to help direct its actions and secure support for the months ahead. The document, advanced as a result of a visit to Benghazi by the Federation Head of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Zone, also represents the first step in the preparation of an internal strategic plan as part of organisational development initiatives. The anticipated recruitment of

¹ *Rapid Food Security Assessment of Libyan Refugees in Tunisia, WFP, June 2011*

a Programme Coordinator for Libya will help further the Federation presence and activity launch in the country during the coming weeks.

As per its continuing efforts, the LRCS through its partnership with WFP has distributed 6,178MT of food assistance in Libya to 543,500 beneficiaries. Of the total, 2,783MT has been provided to eastern areas of the country from Benghazi to Al Kufra for 282,500 beneficiaries. In western areas, 3,395MT has been distributed to 261,000 beneficiaries. The LRCS and WFP continue to review the caseload to ensure that the most vulnerable receive assistance. The ICRC has also been off-loading food in Misrata to address the needs of 2,200 IDPs for two months plus additional food items for another 500 IDPs.

There is ongoing concern among humanitarian actors about continued supply from Libya's public food distribution system (PDS). According to reports from WFP and Food Cluster members, food for the PDS as well as commercial activities is being imported but arrivals are inconsistent and unreliable.

Egypt

As of late June a framework was finalised between the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS), Federation and ICRC guiding their emergency actions for the rest of the year. From roughly July to October, the Federation will consolidate its logistical support for ERCS activities directed toward migrants crossing the Egypt-Libya border.

Since the beginning of the conflict in Libya, ERCS volunteers have been providing first aid and emergency food to people fleeing through the border at Salloum. In addition, psychological support activities have been undertaken at the border area and in the town of Salloum.

Additional emergency health and NFI support has been provided on an on-going basis to Egyptians and others displaced by the conflict, inside Egypt, as well as in Tunisia and Libya.

Bilateral assistance, in terms of logistics, capacity-building and donations to ERCS activities for Libya, have recently been provided by the Red Crescent Societies of Qatar and Kuwait.

The Middle East

Syria:

After more than four months of unrest, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) continued to support people directly affected by the events. The most vulnerable among persons living in the affected areas, the injured; internally displaced people and persons returning from displacement were the main target populations for support. Emergency health with first aid and ambulance service, and distribution of humanitarian assistance were priority activities.

SARC is stepping up efforts to protect the emblem to ensure continued access to all groups. Plans to further to enhance this work are currently under way.

ICRC has reinforced the number of delegates in Syria to ensure enhanced support to SARC and to people in need. The close cooperation between Movement partners in Syria continued.

In a situation so fundamentally differently translated and described by different actors, information sharing has been a challenge. IFRC and SARC are however increasingly reporting the good examples and progress of support, primarily through Movement channels. A first public article made by SARC was published on the IFRC website on 22 July. While describing the good work carried out by SARC Homs branch, the article is highlighting the Red Cross Red Crescent fundamental principles as a tool both for protection and access.

The Gulf

Yemen:

Brief Update on Relief Emergency Operation – 27 July 2011

Non-food items, consisting of 2100 blankets and 1000 kitchen sets sent to Aden branch has been distributed to IDPs who fled the armed conflict in Abyan. The branch targeted the total of 1000 displaced persons who are hosted by relatives in five districts of Aden Governorate as follows:

1- Sera district	200
2- Mansoura district	150
3- Tawahi and Mu'ala districts	200
4- Sheik Othman district	370
5- Dar S'ad district	80
Total	1000

Distribution took place from 6 -19 July at public places like schools, stadiums, and squares. There has been extensive coordination with organization and government department at local level including, Executive Unit for IDPs Camps, ICRC Aden Office, UNHCR, Islamic Relief and local authority.

The YRCS and Federation office in Yemen have also procured locally 5000 mattress of which 3000 have delivered to warehouses of YRCS the remaining will be attached soon. Now 70 first aid kits are process and three offers collected and committee has recommended one supplier.

Renovation of central warehouse has started with cleaning remains of fire damages, repairing windows, main gate, cementing walls 384 square meters.

Clearance for the first shipment from Dubai has been finalized from the customs offices.

Relief items sent from main warehouses in Sana'a to Taiz branch including: 100 tents, 600 mattresses, 600 blankets, 100 kitchen sets

Coordination and partnerships

North Africa

Movement Coordination - regional: Across North Africa and in Libya in particular, efforts are ongoing to ensure that interventions remain internally coordinated in an effective manner and external actors are also advised on how to best interact with the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and implement their assistance in Libya. In Tunisia, through its Regional Office at Tunis and field-based presence, the Federation remains a pivotal player in implementing and guiding Movement actions in the country. The role will continue even as the Federation shifts its focus from transit camp operation to support for displaced Libyans and Tunisian host families.

Coordination with authorities: As in previous months, the Federation, ICRC and National Societies of North Africa are coordinating their presence and responses with authorities at national and local levels. In Libya, country-wide interaction in an impartial and neutral manner is pivotal for reaching all people affected by conflict, while in Tunisia contact is crucial for the success of current activities and ones that may coincide with governmental elections scheduled for October 2011.

Inter-agency coordination: In Libya, the LRCS is hosting General Coordination Meetings for the humanitarian community based at Benghazi. The Federation and ICRC continue to participate in these meetings as well as others that are being held. Since much of the international humanitarian community dedicated to western Libya is based at Zarzis in Tunisia, the Federation is also involved in monitoring conditions and advising of appropriate courses of action to support the common vision of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement. For efforts within Tunisia, the Federation and TRC are active participants in meetings hosted by the United Nations (UN) Country Team, donors and the many inter-agency and technical coordination meetings held each week.

Syria

Close cooperation between the Movement partners in Syria continued with information sharing and joint planning.

ICRC continued to coordinating its response with the National Society, and has been delivering essential supplies such as first-aid kits, stretchers, dressing kits, and other emergency-response equipment. ICRC is further cooperating with Syria's health ministry to deliver medical supplies to hospitals and other health-care facilities in the country

On 29 June, SARC, ICRC and IFRC carried out a visit to Idlib governorate to discuss the needs of the population with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) branch and to see the situation on the ground. The team visited Jisr al Shughour and the surrounding areas. It is from this region most of the displaced Syrians in Turkish camps have come.

Another joint mission to Homs city and governorate took place on 12 July, with a visit to SARC branch, a brief visit to one of the most affected areas inside Homs and some hours with the population in Tel Kalakh. The visiting team was sincerely impressed by the way SARC Homs branch has responded. Homs has experienced escalated violence during last weeks.

SARC is in addition working in cooperation the Ministry of Health, UN partners, local administration and others.

Yemen

All components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are present in Yemen. The current RC/RC partners in Yemen are Danish RC, Swedish RC, Norwegian RC, Germany RC, French RC, UAE RC, ICRC and IFRC. Due to the security situation several international staff were reallocated outside of Yemen

The Movement partners are meeting regularly since the beginning of the crisis. Movement partners, together with the YRCS, have established the Movement Operations Committee (MOC) to ensure joint assessment, planning and implementing of the emergency response for HQ and branches based on current needs. The MOC comprise the YRCS HQ, ICRC, IFRC and PNSs.

National Society Capacity Building:

ERCS: The Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) has many years of experience in operational relief responses as well as the areas of youth and volunteer development and engagement, health and blood services. Recent ERCS operations have included the response to flash floods in 2009, the Gaza humanitarian crisis in 2009, the Cairo rockslides operation in 2009 and the complex humanitarian emergency of 2008 and 2009.

LRCS: With National Societies being essential for the foundation for Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement interventions, the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) is the lead disaster response organisation in Libya. It has experience in health and blood service delivery, youth and volunteer engagement and relief assistance. Since the outset of the crisis in Libya, the LRCS has been responding to needs throughout the country in spite of highly volatile circumstances.

SARC: The Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society (SARC) is the largest national humanitarian organisation in Syria. The National Society is present across the country with 14 Branches and an extensive number of Sub-Branched. Approximately 10,000 volunteers have been trained to provide support in disaster response, first aid, restoring family links, relief and other priority activities.

TRC: The Tunisian Red Crescent (TRC) continues to be the leading disaster response organisation in Tunisia. Its status is a result of the presence of Branches throughout the country, previous training and experience of many volunteers in first aid, blood services, medical, social and youth programmes as well

as the dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The Federation is working alongside the TRC to build capacities in areas related to the present Emergency Operation in addition to broader management and volunteer development.

YRCS: The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) is an independent voluntary relief society recognised by the Yemeni Government in 1970. The YRCS performs all its activities in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement of which it has been a full member since 1982. As an auxiliary to public authorities, the YRCS is active in the sectors of health, social services, disaster preparedness and response. Through dissemination activities, the YRCS seeks to promote respect for provisions of International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

IFRC: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) regional representation for North Africa is based at Tunis. Over the last 10 years the IFRC has supported disaster response and long-term programmes in cooperation with five National Societies in the region - Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. The IFRC is also highly active in supporting youth engagement and programming as a basis for regional efforts. In cooperation with the Zone Office in Jordan, the Regional Office at Tunis supports the many activities and responses undertaken by the IFRC and National Societies throughout the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In North Africa, as part of the current Emergency Operation centring on Libya and Tunisia, the Federation conducts internal monitoring of all its activities for the purposes of information management and reporting. Results are made available among the many technical papers, regular Situation Reports and Operations Updates available at the Federation website www.ifrc.org. As part of responsibilities for the Middle East and North Africa, the Federation will continue to track the civil unrest crisis to inform its emergency and longer-term activities and ensure effective support for National Societies of the region.

Progress towards outcomes

Tunisia
Organisational Development
Outcome 1: The structures and systems of TRC are improved, with management and service delivery functions working effectively to best meet the needs of vulnerable households and communities.

Progress: Federation staff members based at Zarzis are working closely with the TRC operations team as it continues to provide assistance throughout southern Tunisia. In addition to daily contact, Tripartite Meetings involving the Federation, ICRC and TRC are being held each week to promote cooperation, coordination and the harmonisation of Movement efforts.

With the TRC facing expectations from the general public and demands for collaboration by other humanitarian actors operating in Tunisia, the Federation is advising on appropriate and pragmatic courses of action while addressing finance and human resource management within the National Society. To reinforce its aims, the Federation is in the midst of recruiting a regional Organisational Development Delegate.

Challenges:

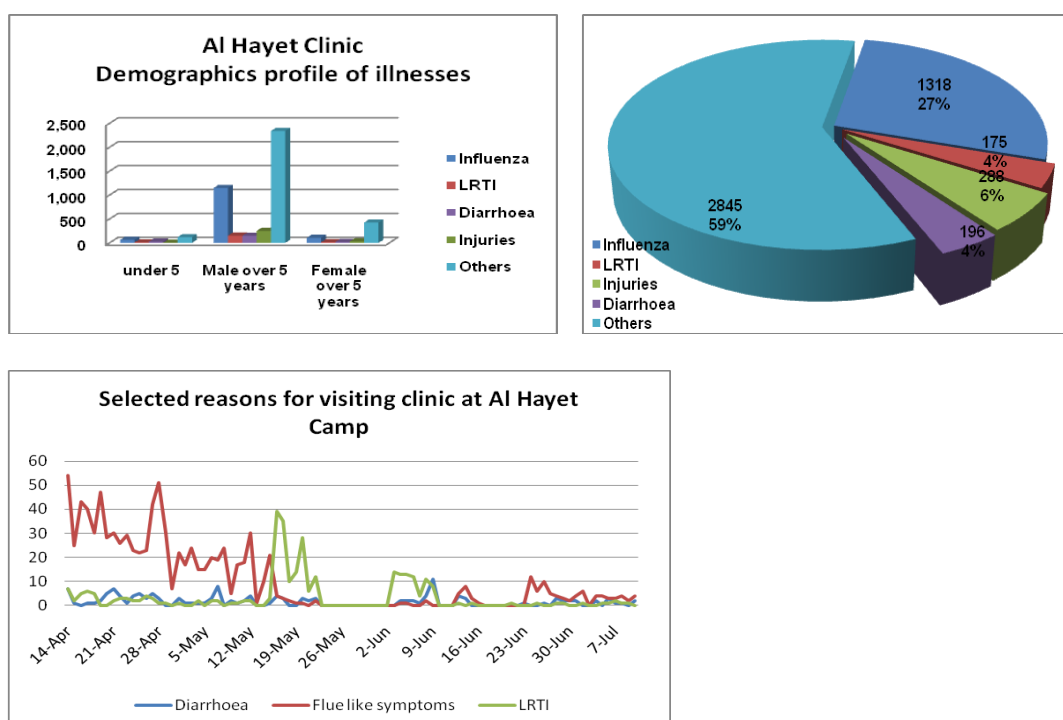
Improving communication and activity coordination among the many levels of the TRC and Branches at various locations that may be experiencing leadership and general staffing changes is a highly labour intensive effort. Similarly, regularising human resources through finalisation of National Society personnel contracts and volunteer compensation demands constant attention that at times rests beyond the current staffing configuration of the Federation. Securing an Organisational Development Delegate should help harness priorities that are pressing and require longer-term engagement to ensure sustainability

Emergency Health

Outcome: People in transit, including vulnerable groups, have access to the provision of basic health care, preventative health measures and psychosocial support to meet their immediate needs.

Progress since last report: Health activities over the reporting period continued to focus on the Al Hayet Transit Camp population up to 10 July, when responsibilities were gradually transferred to International Medical Corps (IMC) as part of the overall TRC-Federation withdrawal from camp management and service provision. Two TRC volunteers, a medical doctor and assistant, have been hired by IMC thereby ensuring staff continuity and caseload knowledge for camp beneficiaries.

Between 6 April and 10 July, the Transit Camp clinic provided at least 4,822 health and medical consultations to adults and children. Morbidity patterns remained normal with treatments being provided primarily for influenza, LRTI, gastroenteritis, injuries, gynaecological consultations and skin rashes or scabies. A few suspected cases of TB were referred to the local hospital for testing. Clinic staff coordinated with IOM and Tunisian civil defence authorities the referral of patients in need of emergency or advanced care. Health statistics of the clinic between 6 April and 10 July are summarised below:



The Federation Health Coordinator ended his mission on 22 June and a replacement delegate is being sought and expected to join in early August. As per the Federation Plan of Action for Libya-Tunisia and Revised Appeal of 25 June, activities are increasingly focused on the needs of displaced Libyans as well as local and regional health system support in southern Tunisia.

As part of its operational re-orientation, the Federation has begun to actively support the TRC Health Clinic at Tataouine by providing essential medicines and equipment, along with baby milk and non-food items (NFIs) for mother/infant distributions to be carried out by clinic staff and volunteers. Detailed plans for the distributions are being finalised but in addition to baby milk and 'cerelac' they will include diapers, baby bottles, shampoo, soap and baby clothing for those up to 3 years of age along with hygiene pads. Health and hygiene promotion materials will also be provided in partnership with qualified NGOs to encourage breast-feeding, proper nutrition - especially during Ramadan, and raise awareness on health matters linked to hot climates.

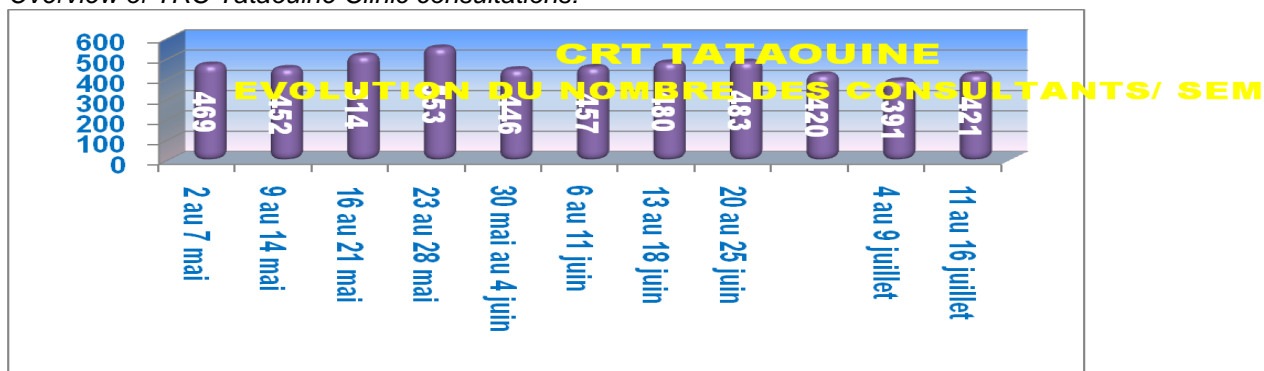
Funds are also being allocated toward the continued rental of premises, provision of basic office equipment and proper cooling of the clinic pharmacy and local warehouse where medicines are stocked. The clinic has been in operation since late April and provides an average of 2,000 consultations per month oriented largely toward the 14,000 displaced Libyans in the area. To date, it

has managed to function largely as a result of local donations and the input of local Tunisian doctors and those of the Libyan medical diaspora that have offered specialised care.

For additional background information regarding TRC Clinic activities, please see the web story at <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/middle-east-and-north-africa/tunisia/tataouine-voluntarism-at-work/>.

Among objectives for the months ahead, the health sector is being prioritised, so the need for Federation support will be determined among other TRC clinics, including those at Gabes and Sfax.

Overview of TRC Tataouine Clinic consultations:



Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

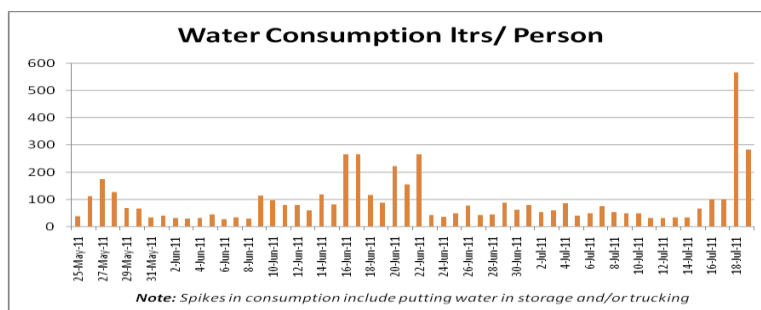
- Fluctuations in the number of displaced Libyans make the exact planning of medical and mother/child NFI needs difficult.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome: Up to 150,000 people in transit have access to safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene items to minimise the risk of sanitation and water-related diseases.

Progress since last report: Water and sanitation facilities over the course of TRC-Federation operation of the Al Hayet Transit Camp have fully met Sphere standards. There were no outbreaks of water-related illnesses and rates of diarrhoea have been normal.

As per the handover of Transit Camp facilities to UNHCR on 18 July, there were 49 toilets and 26 bathing rooms available to beneficiaries. The number of water taps remained unchanged at 66. A total of 2,831,000L of water were provided between 6 April and 18 July. Hygiene promotion messages have been disseminated to approximately 8,500 people. An overview of water provision between 6 April and 18 July is set out below:



With the departure of the Federation Water & Sanitation Delegate in early July, there was some slippage in hygiene standards at the Transit Camp in the aftermath, due to a lack of supervision of local staff up to the date of camp handover.

Emergency Shelter and Camp Management

Outcome 1: A transit population of up to 150,000 individuals has access to a safe, secure and hygienic settlement that upholds basic human rights and meets their needs.

Progress since last report: Efforts over the reporting period have focused on an organised and seamless exit from camp operations by the Federation and TRC, while ensuring that the needs of beneficiaries continued to be adequately met during and after the period of handover.

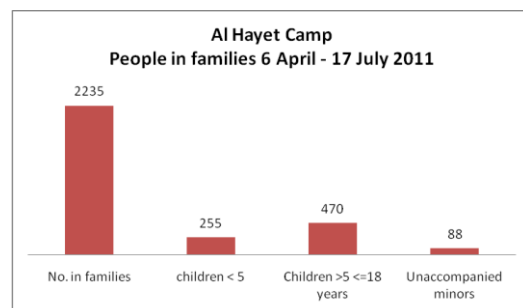
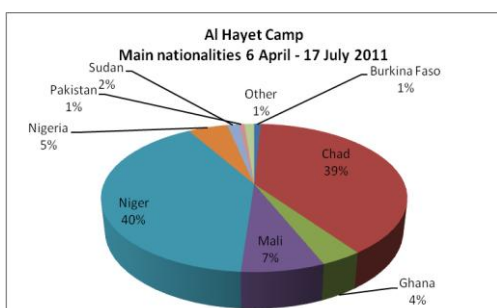
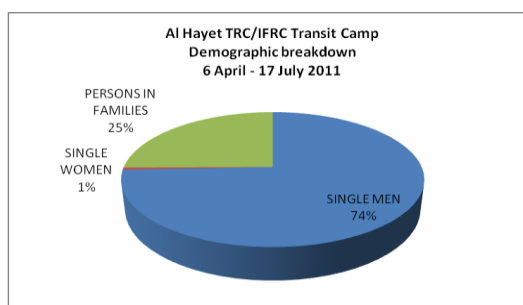
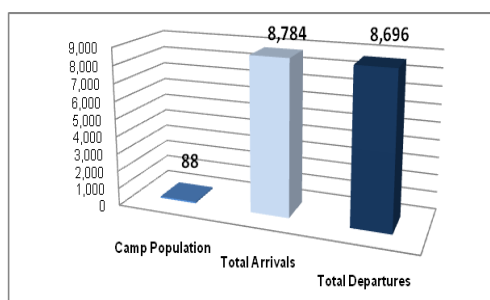
A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with UNHCR for the handover of camp maintenance and responsibilities as of 18 July 2011. Camp equipment and infrastructure has been left in place for UNHCR and its implementing partner Islamic Relief so that they can continue to address migrant needs. Once migration support is no longer needed, the camp will be dismantled by UNHCR and residual assets will be handed over to the TRC.

In the period just prior to camp handover, increasingly limited resources as a result of ends of mission of health, security, and water and sanitation delegates, along with reduced kitchen facilities meant that the Federation had to keep camp beneficiary numbers at a minimal level. The difficult decision was taken to ensure that at least a modest delivery of services and the safety of beneficiaries could be ensured. Accordingly, the number of TCNs in the camp fluctuated between 45 and 542 people and averaged 300 at any given time.

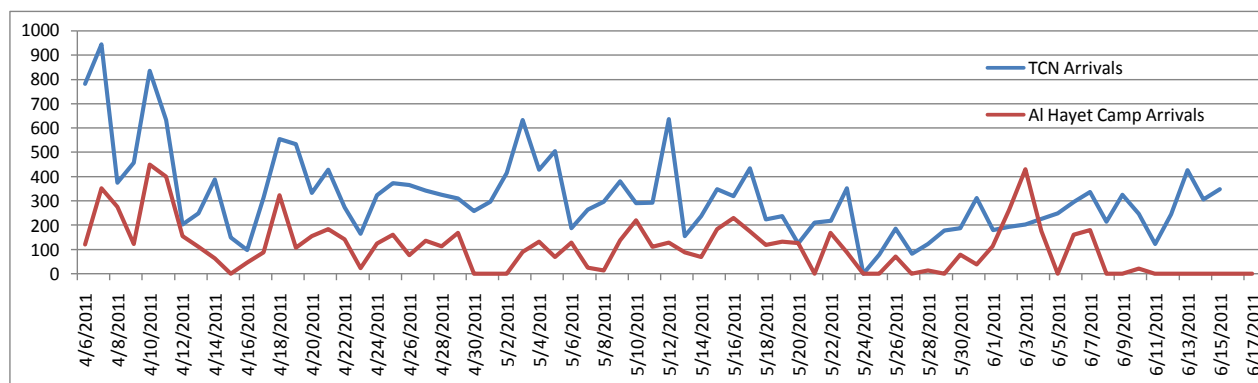
All Transit Camp services including beneficiary registration, de-registration, meals for breakfast, lunch and dinner, information and NFI distributions were maintained up to 18 July by the Federation. To ensure a smooth handover of the camp, the Federation has donated NFIs for 500 people in case UNHCR or Islamic Relief are lacking commodities at hand.

Over the course of more than three months of operation, a total of 8,784 people arrived at the Transit Camp. The figure represents over 65,000 'person nights' between 6 April and 13 July reflecting, too, that many TCNs stayed at the camp much longer than the one or two nights initially foreseen as part of facility set-up. People from 30 nationalities stayed at the Transit Camp as per the graphs below:

TRC/IFRC Al Hayet Camp Population Statistics – at 17 July 2011



Overview of TRC/IFRC Al Hayet Camp arrivals for the period 6 April – 17 July 2011



Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

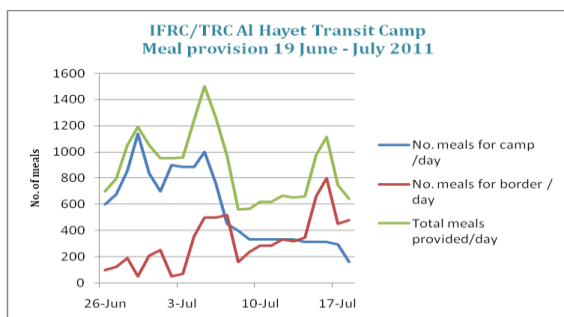
- Although the overall process of transit camp handover or exit was still accomplished within a projected timeframe of two months, negotiations for a MoU took rather long to finalise.
- Information services were re-established at the Transit Camp as of 29 June following their suspension as a result of TRC volunteer evacuation during security problems at the neighbouring UNHCR Shousha Camp on 23 May. The redeployment of two translators from the Danish Red Cross base camp team helped resurrect information services, and filled an obvious gap in terms of informing TCNs of upcoming repatriations, assisting with asylum/refugee issues, liaising with UN organisations and following-up on individual caseload needs as required. Restoring Family Links (RFL) services were also reinstated by ICRC as of late June with their conduct being on a twice weekly basis.

Relief/Livelihoods

Outcome 1: A transit population of up to 150,000 individuals receive essential items and food to meet their needs as required.

Progress since last report: The Italian Red Cross kitchen at the Transit Camp served a total of 122,000 meals between 6 April and 15 June, representing an average of 1,700 meals per day including approximately 300 delivered daily to migrants at the immediate Ras Jedir border area. With the closure of the Italian kitchen on 15 June, a seamless transition in meal provision was engineered through the contribution of residual equipment from the Danish Red Cross and their kitchen, which had provided food to TRC volunteers and Federation staff. Locally recruited personnel of the Danish Red Cross also continued their involvement in ongoing meal provision.

Between 19 June and 18 July, the Federation kitchen using residual Danish Red Cross equipment provided 25,650 meals, representing an average of 888 meals per day. The kitchen also continued to supply additional meals to the UNHCR transit point at the Ras Jedir border entry facility.



As per the Plan of Action for Libya-Tunisia, relief-livelihoods activities will continue. In Tunisia, the TRC is orienting itself toward the five southern governorates most affected by displacement from Libya: Gabes, Kebili, Medenine, Sfax and Tataouine. As needed, the Federation will support possible TRC-led distributions of food-vouchers to assist poor families given the strain on household budgets over and following Ramadan.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

- Beneficiary numbers at the Transit Camp had to be maintained a low level due to limited numbers of technical and managerial personnel and a reduced capacity of the residual camp kitchen.

Relief/Livelihoods

Outcome 2: Displaced Libyans and 3,000 Tunisian host families in Gabes, Medenine, Remada and Tataouine receive essential relief to meet their needs as required.

Progress since last report: Complementing the Federation Plan of Action for Libya-Tunisia, the TRC in cooperation with the ICRC carried out a distribution of hygiene kits and kitchen sets targeting 14,000 displaced Libyans through eight distribution points in Tataouine over the course of two weeks from 30 June. The Federation provided 300 kitchen sets for the distribution as per a TRC request as well as logistical and warehousing support. Reporting and evaluation/monitoring capacity building were reinforced through a lessons learned workshop regarding the distribution on 16 July. The session was intended to help orient additional planned distributions at Gabes and other areas in southern Tunisia.

The TRC continues to be one of the key distribution partners in the south for WFP-led Ramadan food distributions that are aiming to provide a basic food ration to displaced Libyan families. The ration outlined below, based on a household of five people, and represents a value of 2,026 kcal/person/day:

WFP Basic Ration (weekly amount for a household of five people)

	Item	Quantity per week	Remarks
1	Bread	1 bread / 2 person	Daily
2	Wheat flour	5 kg	
3	Vegetable oil	1 litre	
4	Pasta	5 kg	
5	Couscous	2.5 kg	
6	Fava beans	3.5 kg	
7	Tomato paste	1.5 kg	

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: TRC staff still needs guidance regarding proper distribution planning and execution that can be a labour intensive process and relies upon Federation expertise among deployed staff. Accordingly, the Federation and ICRC are working alongside their TRC counterparts as much as possible to impart relief/livelihoods knowledge to ensure that any distributions are properly targeted ones and effective.

Logistics

Outcome 1: Ensure an effective and efficient supply chain, suitable storage of goods and appropriate transport to carry out all activities within the operation.

Progress since last report:

- All logistics activities related to the Transit Camp were managed by the Federation logistics team.
- The Medenine regional warehouse is operational although there has been a gap in human resources with the departure of the Warehouse Delegate in mid-July. Recruitment of a stock

management officer is currently underway. A separation of goods received by the Federation and TRC is planned for late July in order to establish distinct stock management and release authorisation processes.

- The Federation Fleet Manager completed his mission as of 28 June. A locally-recruited dispatcher has been put in place and the vehicle fleet continues to operate well.
- The Federation Logistics Coordinator finished his mission on 22 June and a replacement delegate joined the Emergency Operation on 18 July. In the meantime, the Federation Logistics Training Delegate served as Acting Logistics Coordinator taking over all departmental responsibilities.
- Vehicle registration processes have been underway since the outset of July.
- Procurement activities over the reporting period have focused on medical supplies and equipment for the TRC Tataouine Clinic, related mother/infant NFIs for the clinic and residual needs for the Transit Camp, as well as maintenance and handover, such as food supply and water trucking.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

- Residual procurements for the Transit Camp required a lot of attention, due to prolonged negotiations regarding facility handover and related constraints in longer term planning. As a result, the logistics team has had to respond to needs on an ad hoc basis.
- Uses of remaining stock need to be finalised in terms of balancing current operational needs with TRC contingency stock demands.
- There remains a lack of a TRC logistics network at the regional level while its stock reports are still not centralised thereby complicating efforts to build a regional supply strategy.

Logistics

Outcome 2: TRC logistics capacities are strengthened.

Progress since last report: Please see details below.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Ongoing training in various aspects of logistics was suspended pending the arrival of a new Logistics Coordinator. Since the Logistics Training Delegate had assumed all departmental functions in the transition period, training sessions could not be continued. Training activities already carried out have been reported in the previous Operations Update, while further logistics training is being planned for Medenine and Tataouine over the coming weeks.

Egypt

Relief

Outcome: A transit population of up to 50,000 individuals receive essential items and food to meet their needs as required.

Progress since last report:

- The Egyptian Red Cross Society (ERCS) continues to work closely with the Government of Egypt and other organisations to support those crossing the border at Salloum. A team of 15 to 25 ERCS volunteers are providing relief assistance in the form of food and non-food items, water and first aid/basic medical care to those in transit or remaining at the border area. Actions are expected to continue in the immediate weeks and months ahead.
- Main activities carried out since the outset of the conflict in Libya include:
 - Distribution of dry foods to up to 4,000 displaced people per day at the Salloum border crossing, as well as water and other basic necessities;
 - Distribution of emergency hygiene kits to 1,000 people blocked at the border.
- In addition, ERCS has provided some 100 tons in food and non-food items of humanitarian aid to Libya, including dry foodstuffs, baby milk, medical and first aid materials, as well as 500 boxes of food and NFI for displaced Libyans at Marsa Matrouh in Egypt, in collaboration with UNHCR.
- The Federation is supporting the ERCS with logistics and capacity building, as requested and according to the ERCS plan.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints:

- As the conflict in Libya remains fluid and political-social circumstances within Egypt remain delicate, the Federation has not been able to deploy staff to the Egypt-Libya border on a regular basis, so planning and independent activity oversight has been difficult to accomplish.

Logistics

Outcome: Effective support provided to the field operation.

Progress since last report:

An ERCS team stationed at Salloum helped to facilitate customs clearance of humanitarian goods destined for Libya on behalf of a number of NGOs and international agencies. Some 90 truck loads were cleared.

Assistance was also provided by the ERCS team to the Kuwaiti Red Crescent for clearance of 31 trucks transporting humanitarian aid to Libya, and including 4 trucks of donated medicines.

Additional details will be provided in the next Operations Update as reporting lines with the ERCS are being refined.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: No significant details to report.

LIBYA**Organisational Development**

Outcome 1: Humanitarian Diplomacy - The interests of vulnerable individuals and communities in Libya are promoted among political decision makers and opinion leaders, and Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement access and influence is increased with such actors, whilst ensuring maximum humanitarian space for its role and actions.

Progress since last report: As per the Framework Agreement for Coordination and Cooperation signed on 26 March, the Movement Strategic Platform comprising the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS), ICRC and Federation continues to meet on a regular basis to ensure coherence among all Red Cross/Red Crescent actions dedicated to Libya as well as relations with external entities. National Societies wanting to provide support to Libya are encouraged to contact the Department of International Relations at the LRCS Headquarters at Benghazi to facilitate the coordination of efforts. The guidelines for National Society contributions to the conflict in Libya, drafted and made available by the ICRC, also serve as an important reference for donations and assistance.

While the LRCS is widely known and a frequent reference point for many humanitarian organisations operating in Libya, its headquarters presence and means need to be reinforced so that it can continue to play a robust role. In addition to ongoing involvement from personnel of the Federation Regional Office such as the Regional Representative and Head of Operations, a Programme Coordinator is being recruited and will be based largely at Benghazi so more advocacy and representation can be done on a regular basis.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: No significant details to report.

Outcome 2: Organisational Capacity Building - The structures and systems of the LRCS are improved, with management and service delivery functions working effectively to best meet the needs of vulnerable households and communities.

Progress since last report: Once staff members are placed within the LRCS Headquarters at Benghazi, more focused organisational development efforts will be able to be launched as per the Federation Plan of Action for Libya-Tunisia. In the meantime, the LRCS has prepared an additional plan to help direct its

actions and secure support for the months ahead. The document, advanced as a result of a visit to Benghazi by the Federation Head of the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) Zone, also represents the first step in the preparation of an internal strategic plan as part of organisational development initiatives.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: No significant details to report.

Relief/Livelihoods Capacity Building

Outcome 1: Relief needs in Libya are met in a coordinated and efficient manner, with the Federation adding value to efforts underway by enhancing the Movement response and deterring the duplication of activities.

Progress since last report: The signalling of a possible donation of relief goods from the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) as a direct shipment to Libya prompted the Federation Regional Office in Tunisia to liaise with the ICRC in Libya to address the arrival of materials. During mid-July, the IRCS provided 200 tents to the Tunisian Red Crescent and an additional 40MT of relief items ultimately destined for the conflict-affected population of Libya. The TRC is currently determining how food and medicines contained in the IRCS 40MT shipment can be transferred to Libya while the remaining goods may be directed to Libyans residing at camps and among host families at Remada and Tataouine.

In the meantime, a capacity-building assessment has been undertaken by the Qatar Red Crescent in Libya. As per findings provided to the Federation, the resulting assessment report contains a number of recommendations including:

- Establishment of a disaster management unit at the LRCS Headquarters leading to the creation of a National Disaster Response Team at headquarters and Branch levels;
- Conduct of a vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) to enable the LRCS to develop strategies and plans for the future, facilitate Participating National Society (PNS) involvement and contributions;
- Recruitment of a Disaster Management Delegate for a six-month period to oversee the above mentioned activities.

During an upcoming teleconference with the LRCS and other Movement partners operating in Libya, the Federation will discuss prospects regarding the Qatar Red Crescent proposal.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: No significant details to report.

Logistics – Capacity Building

Outcome 1: LRCS logistics capacities are strengthened to meet the needs of 5,000 beneficiaries.

Progress since last report: No significant details to report.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: No significant details to report.

Communications, Advocacy and Public Information – Capacity Building Libya and Tunisia

Outcome 1: LRCS and TRC capacities in effective communications and dissemination are strengthened.

Progress since last report: On 16 July, a dissemination session was held for local Federation staff at the Tunisia Operations Office in Zarzis. Close working relationships continue between the TRC and Federation in terms of reporting and information management with a view to building capacities. A brain storming session on communications strategies for TRC activities was held between the Federation Reports Delegate and TRC counterparts.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Communications-related capacity building actions in Libya are pending a regular staff presence in the country.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Outcome 1: Ensure that an effectively communication strategy is developed to portray the continuing humanitarian crisis and assistance efforts.

Progress since last report: Reporting and other communications efforts have been substantial in Tunisia as part of the operation of the TRC-Federation Transit Camp at Ras Jedir. Activities will now focus more on the context and responses in southern Tunisia. As part of the re-orientation, a web story was published highlighting the activities of the TRC Clinic at Tataouine.

Operational gaps, challenges or constraints: Building on accomplishments and intentions in Tunisia relies upon personnel continuity in the form of the Federation Reports Delegate. The current staff member will be ending their mission in early August and a replacement delegate is being sought.

SYRIA

Current priority items for the National Society are ambulances, food, medicine (including chronic diseases) and vehicles to facilitate distribution of relief items. Medical equipment and first aid consumables are primarily provided by ICRC and local donors.

Emergency health

Outcome: The immediate health risks of the affected population are reduced through the provision of first aid and emergency *medical services*.

Progress:

First aid volunteers continued to provide first aid and to evacuate and transport injured persons for medical care. The volunteers worked in many areas under difficult circumstances, at times with risks for their own safety. With support from British and the Netherlands Red Cross, six new ambulances are being purchased under this appeal. Lack of ambulances is a continued challenge to the first aid interventions. **IFRC is asking for another eight ambulances to adequately support the needs of the National Society.**

IFRC and ICRC visits to some of the branches providing ambulance services can confirm the professional set up of interventions, the capacity and dedication among the volunteers and the commitments to the principles of the Movement - impartiality and neutrality in particular.

ICRC continued to provide SARC with emergency equipment, stretchers, dressings for the wounded, first-aid kits and other items. With the arrival of a health delegate to Damascus, ICRC is envisaged to even further enhance its medical support.

Supported by Danish RC, enhanced activities were initiated to support the volunteers with psychological first aid. Activities started in Homs and are envisaged to continue to other branches with an active first aid response.

SARC together with IFRC Syria office is currently working to ensure that all volunteers are included in the IFRC insurance program.

Numbers of youth are approaching the National Society wanting to become first aid volunteers. As one example, Homs branch has so far provided basic first aid training to 80 new volunteers and many more are lining up. A training schedule for advanced training has also been prepared by the branch.

Relief distributions

Outcome: Food and basic non-food items are distributed to families in the most affected areas

Progress:

With support so far received from this appeal, SARC is preparing for 3,000 food parcels. **IFRC is asking for an additional 7,000 food parcels.** The needs have been added to IFRC mobilisation table. The SARC parcels include: 5 kg white rice, 5 kg sugar, 1 kg black tea, 2 kg white beans, 2 kg veg. butter, 1 kg tomato paste, 1 kg halawi (sweet), 5 tins of tuna. The items included in the parcels are envisaged to last for five persons for approximately one month.

Primarily from own stock and with support by UN agencies, SARC has up to mid July distributed some 24,000 food parcels and more than 10,000 hygiene parcels. From SARC stock and local donations, distribution of around 6,000 kilo baby milk, almost 4,000 mattresses and blankets, tents, jerry cans, kitchen sets, medicine and children diapers have reached people in affected areas and displaced populations.

YEMEN

Emergency Health

Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced through the provision of first aid and emergency medical services (in areas not covered by the ICRC).

Progress:

Sanaa branch continued its emergency and first aid service provided to anti-regime and proregime protestors in four main areas including Tahrir Square, Sabeen Square, TV area, and University area. The branch have 80 volunteers deployed in these areas amongst them are volunteer doctor and nurses. Despite the relative calmness about 300 injury case were reported due to expansion of sit-in areas and internal differences. The branch now is the main emergency health care provider at these areas as most of supporting parties have left including the Field Hospital at the University.

Two training workshops were organized in Taiz in continuation of emergency health response to the war torn governorate. The training meant to cover the increasing need for First Aid and psychological support in conflict governorates particularly in the southern parts. Both workshops were conducted Taiz in June 2011. The first was on FA with participation of 38 volunteers, 14 were females, while the second was on PSP with participation of 20 volunteers of whom 18 were females.

An assessment team visited Taiz branch to identify the urgent needs of the branch, review the deployment and distribution of volunteers, check and improve first aid material, FA kits improvement, and amend the branch's plan of action related to emergency interventions. The German RC will continue its support to the branch and will provide the branch with an ambulance in addition to another one provided by ICRC.

Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacity Building

Outcome: By advancing the process of national contingency planning, capacity of the YRCS to respond to civil unrest, through effective and appropriate interventions, is further strengthened

Progress:

The Aden branch received relief items by the early June consisting of 1000 kitchen set, 2100 blankets. The branch had been close coordination with other key players in the field as ICRC, Islamic Relief and UNHCR. Since most of YRCS are NFIs there has been an agreement to distribute with Islamic Relief which is targeting the same areas of the YRCS with relief items. The non-food items have been distributed to IDPs who fled the armed

conflict in Abyan and host in houses by relatives and families in Aden governorate. The branch targeted the total of 1000 displaced family in five districts of Aden Governorate as follows:

1- Sera district	200
2- Mansoura district	150
3- Tawahi and Mu'ala districts	200
4- Sheik Othman district	370
5- Dar S'ad district	80
Total	1000

The distribution took place in public and open areas as schools and stadiums during the period 7 - 19 June 2011. Total numbers of 100 families were covered as each house hold revived 2 blankets and one kitchen sets. As all NFI were distributed the branch still needs more quantity to cover the increasing needs of coming IDPs in Aden governorate. There are two remaining districts to be covered including Khor Maksar and Al-Burayqah with approximately 180 displaced families. The branched emphasized the need for food items to give the beneficiaries a full set of aid package.

The distribution process faced some constraints mainly because of the so many organization working in the field and the increasing number of IDPs most of whom are staying with relative while the remaining IDPs are sheltered in public schools. The government Executive Committee for IDPs Affairs (EC) was the main body responsible for coordinating distribution of all organizations' items. The lists of IDPs prepared by the EC are the only official and approved ones that should be adopted by relief agencies. A major delay was caused by late issuance of list and short capacity in dealing with such situations.

Logistics

Outcome: YRCS logistics capacities are strengthened.

Progress:

The YRCS and Federation office in Yemen have also procured locally 5000 mattress of which 3000 have delivered to warehouses of YRCS the remaining will be dispatched soon. Now the YRCS along with the Federation are working on the procurement of 70 first aid kits. Three offers collected and selection committee has recommended one supplier. Minor changes were recommended in the kit structure and contents of materials.

Renovation of central warehouse has already started with cleaning remains of fire damages, repairing windows, main gate, cementing walls 384 square meters.

Clearance for the first NFI shipment from Dubai has been finalized from the customs offices in preparation of the new shipment that will be sent by the Iranian Red Crescent soon. .

To support the contingency stock at Taiz branch, relief items were sent from main warehouses in Sana'a to the branch warehouses including: 100 tents, 600 mattresses, 600 blankets, 100 kitchen sets

The fleet of the Yemen RC will be enhanced by providing for purchase new passengers cars and ambulances. Taiz branch will get one ambulance from the German RC and another one from ICRC. The French RC is providing four ambulance each to governorates of Shabwah, Taiz, Dhamar, and Sana'a. The DM at HQ is also getting two four wheel drive vehicle to facilitate its frequent visits to field and conflict and disaster areas in remote and tough terrain areas.

Regional Activities

Outcome: By advancing the process of regional contingency planning, capacity of the National Societies in MENA zone to respond to civil unrest and population movements is further strengthened through effective and appropriate interventions.

Progress: RDRT officer and Disaster preparedness officer were recruited and joined the DM unit last month. This will reflect positively on the services delivery to the affected NSs and support the preparedness activities in other NSs

Health in emergencies RDRT member was deployed last month to support the health and DM units.

Disaster response mechanism in MENA Zone guideline was developed and it is under translation into Arabic and then to be sent latter on to all MENA national societies.

Iranian Red Crescent approved to host the coming RDRT training for Middle East region; the training will take place early October.

Newly lunched sphere handbook was shared with all national societies in the region; with focus on applying the new/modified standards in the field.

Beginning on 11 July, as part of assessing organisational preparedness and readiness as well as operational conduct, a Real-Time Evaluation (RTE) team visited the Federation Secretariat at Geneva, the MENA Zone Office at Amman Jordan as well as the Regional Office at Tunis and field locations within Tunisia. Outcomes of the evaluation are expected to help improve overall response efforts of the Federation at the global, Zone, regional and country levels as well as highlight results from specific activities and actions.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Since the beginning of 2011 the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Middle East North Africa (MENA) zone has established an emergency and events monitoring team to form a protocol for information sharing, and to create a plan outlining the roles of individuals in emergencies within the zone.

In the 7th MENA Conference explored the various ways to address the humanitarian situation in the MENA region and the affected neighbouring countries.

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How we work

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

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

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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