

EMERGENCY APPEAL



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

Appeal no: 8/03
20 March, 2003

IRAQ AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES: HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

IN BRIEF

THIS APPEAL SEEKS CHF 111,039,000 (USD 79,776,929 or EUR 75,481,631) IN CASH, KIND AND SERVICES TO ASSIST 305,000* BENEFICIARIES FOR 9 MONTHS

Executive summary

Responding to potentially enormous humanitarian needs in the region caused by a possible mass population (internally displaced) movement within Iraq, or from Iraq to the neighbouring countries of Iran, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, the Federation, the ICRC, and respective national societies have formulated a strong, flexible, and cohesive Movement-wide strategy. In line with the Seville Agreement, the ICRC is lead agency in Iraq, while the Federation is responsible for the Movement's humanitarian response in neighbouring countries (see explanatory text box below). The Federation's immediate overall priorities, reflected in updated contingency plans,



* This number includes support for 250,000 persons in the countries neighbouring Iraq and pre-positioned relief items for 55,000 persons in Iraq.

are primarily focused on providing assistance to national societies to support the delivery of assistance to refugees (or other beneficiaries) by:

- scaling-up of operational capacity;
- enhanced disaster preparedness training;
- pre-positioning of stocks; and
- preparing refugee or displaced persons camp sites.

The Federation's immediate relief response will focus, more specifically, on health and care, water and sanitation, the distribution of non-food and food items, and temporary shelter.

The situation is clearly evolving, and there remains considerable uncertainty regarding the direction, duration, size, and impact of military action, and the resulting humanitarian crisis. But this response is part of a Movement-wide and coordinated humanitarian relief strategy, as well as operational partners such as UNHCR, WFP, other UN agencies, and NGO's. Despite the time involved in drawing up this strategy, it remains difficult to predict the total number of people that might eventually seek assistance and protection outside Iraq, and the length of time that this assistance might be needed. The Federation and respective national societies in the region have therefore agreed on a two-phase operation, consisting of:

- Phase 1: reinforcing effective disaster response capacity in Iraq and neighbouring countries involving updated contingency plans, pre-positioning of relief stocks, and disaster response training (action already accomplished) in preparation for the anticipated relief operation; while
- Phase 2: planning for rehabilitation programmes aimed primarily at national society capacity building.

The Federation has already made significant commitments related to the pre-positioning of non-relief items and delegates amounting to CHF 6.3 million. The deployment of Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT) and Emergency Response Units (ERUs), utilisation of Dubai-based contingency stocks, establishment of refugee camps, assignment of additional personnel, and immediate restoration of the disaster preparedness capacity (replenishment of stocks in Iran and Turkey) has increased the Federation commitments another CHF 46.1 million, for a total commitment of CHF 52.4 million. The emergency operation will cost another CHF 17 million per month (projected), while it is anticipated that the rehabilitation budget will initially cost CHF 8 million (start up).

The Federation is therefore seeking CHF 111,039,000 (USD 79,776,929 or EUR 75,481,631) to implement a flexible operation based on assisting the national societies in the region to fulfil their mandates in effectively delivering critical assistance to vulnerable groups. Unearmarked funds are sought in order to provide enough flexibility to cover the already incurred expenses and to enable the operation to evolve in line with developments in the region at large.

The **International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement** is closely coordinating its response to the Iraq crisis. All components of the Movement, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and its member National Societies, are committed to coordinated and complementary operations in response to the humanitarian needs arising from the crisis.

ICRC is the lead agency in Iraq and in countries directly involved in the conflict or affected by internal disturbances. It coordinates the relief operation in Iraq and is in charge of security management for the staff of all the components of the Movement (except host National Societies). The ICRC will act as a spokesperson concerning the international Movement operations in Iraq and formulate the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners' response to public interest in the conflict.

The International Federation is the lead agency assisting refugees and other affected populations in countries not directly involved in the conflict. There it coordinates the international Red Cross and Red Crescent relief operation including communications about the operations. National Red Crescent Societies have specific roles and mandates based on the respective national legislation and tasks assigned by their governments.

According to the expertise and respective mandates of the Geneva-based institutions and the coordination mechanisms of the Movement, the ICRC will have the lead role and will support other components of the Movement in the region in its fields of competence, for example tracing, whereas the International Federation has lead role and provides support in its own expertise such as capacity building of National Red Crescent Societies.

The main mechanism for the coordination of ICRC and International Federation activities for these operations is the Geneva Support Group, which has been set up at headquarters-level. Meanwhile, in countries surrounding Iraq which are not directly affected by the conflict, field management teams involving the International Federation, host National Societies, the ICRC and active participating National Societies meet to coordinate their work there.

Once the situation on the ground permits, a coordination group in Baghdad will be in charge of the overall conduct and coordination of Movement activities in Iraq, under ICRC leadership and with the participation of the International Federation, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, and National Societies taking part in the operation.

Given their different roles and areas of activity in the humanitarian response to the Iraq crisis, the ICRC and the International Federation are issuing separate but coordinated and complementary Appeals. The Federation's Appeal for 111 million CHF (for 9 months) and the ICRC Appeal for 108.5 million CHF (for 4 months) are being launched simultaneously.

Preparations to date

CHF 75,000 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to enable operational preparations to begin. The table below reflects the current capacity of the Federation to meet immediate non-food relief needs (pre-positioning) for a three month period:

Country	No. of persons
Iran	100,000
Turkey	80,000
Syria	5,000
Jordan	5,000
Iraq	55,000
Regional stock Amman	40,000
Regional stock Dubai	20,000
Total	305,000

Details on the total regional preparedness stocks available for 65,000 families or 305,000 persons (approximately 5 members per family) are reflected in the following table:

Commodity	Iraq* (15,000 families)	Iran (20,000 families)	Turkey (16,000 families)	Syria (1,000 families)	Jordan (1,000 families)	Regional in Jordan (8,000 families)	Regional in Dubai (4,000 families)	Total
Family tents 4x4	2,000	20,000	16,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	4,000	52,000
Blankets	45,000	100,000	160,000	5,000	5,000	40,000	30,000	385,000
Plastic tarpaul./pcs							10,000	10,000
Kerosene stove	15,000	20,000	16,000	1,000	1,000	8,000		45,000
kerosene heater 5.2 l	8,000			1,000	1,000	8,000		34,000
Mattresses			16,000	5,000	5,000	40,000		50,000
Pillows				3,000	3,000	24,000		30,000
Beds								16,000
Kitchen sets (5 person)	15,000	20,000	16,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	5,000	66,000
Kettle		20,000						20,000
Bucket		20,000						20,000
Jerry cans 20 l	15,360		16,000	2,000	2,000	16,000		51,360
Jerry cans 10 l							15,000	15,000
Tanks for water and fuel		40,000						40,000
Kerosene lamps	15,000	20,000	16,000	1,000	1,000	8,000		61,000
Towels	45,000			3,000	3,000	24,000		75,000
Soap sets (5pcs/100g)	15,000			1,000	1,000	8,000		25,000
Hygiene parcels (1 / family/month)		60,000						60,000
Plastic sheet (rolls 60x4)	2,000			100	100	800		3,000
Rubbhalls						4		4

Food parcel (1 family/month)		60,000						60,000
------------------------------	--	--------	--	--	--	--	--	--------

* *The distribution of these non-food items by the national society in Iraq will be carried out within the ICRC-coordinated Movement response.*

The situation

Humanitarian agencies estimate that a short-term conflict in Iraq could lead to a situation involving more than 600,000 refugees, and as many as 2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs). As many as 500,000 persons could also require emergency medical treatment. A medium-term war could lead to a further escalation in the population movement amounting to 1.5 million refugees and 5-6 million IDPs. A longer-term conflict would, however, require international assistance for most of the population.

The needs

Red Crescent societies in Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Kuwait and Jordan have a comparative advantage over all other humanitarian organizations active in the current crisis that enables the timely and effective delivery of assistance: their networks of volunteers are indigenous, community-based, and country-wide. The Federation has maintained close working contacts with these national societies in the region in order to discuss and agree on practical steps to enable them to cope with the potential emergencies. This Emergency Appeal is fundamentally based on the capacity of these national societies, and will be revised or adjusted depending on ongoing developments. Contingency planning in the region has included regular consultations with the ICRC, and the constant exchange of information with the United Nations agencies, particularly UNHCR.

The needs in the operation proposed by the Federation in this Emergency Appeal are based on assessments of developments in the region. This operation will be multifaceted, politically sensitive, fast moving, and will require rapid assessment, close co-ordination with dozens of actors, quick decision making, and rapid deployment. It will also require skilled and trained staff, not only in camp management and relief distributions but primarily in health and water/sanitation sectors.

Iraq hosts a large community of foreign workers, third country nationals (TCNs, or persons employed or living in Iraq), mostly from Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Bangladesh and the Philippines. Depending on further developments, the national societies in the countries of their origin may become involved in receiving their nationals leaving Iraq. The Federation is prepared to provide support to the national societies of the receiving countries in order to provide humanitarian assistance to those in need in a possible reception/repatriation operation. The request for support to national societies in the above-mentioned countries will depend on further assessments of needs in those countries.

Immediate needs w

Health and care

Based on contingency planning for a possible large population movement, 7 health Emergency Response Units (ERUs) are on standby with the participating ERU national societies for deployment in the region if and as required. These units include referral hospitals and basic health care units. They will support national societies in the region in provision of basic health services to the targeted population and assist in fulfilling their basic physical and mental health needs if and when required. Support to more serious referral cases could be also provided. The actual deployment of these ERUs is subject to further findings related to the health situation of the targeted population and real needs in individual countries (please refer to the

Federation's website on ERUs <<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/eru/>> for further details on this aspect of the proposed operation).

Water and sanitation

The water situation in the locations identified for camp sites depends not only on the existing sources on the locations but also on the availability of water in the vicinity. As the camp sites in the region are generally situated in a remote and/or desert area, it is of the utmost importance to organise permanent access to water for the camp population as well as for possible basic health care units or referral hospitals if required. Transportation of water and the extension of the existing supply lines will be needed in the region. In case of extensive health needs and subsequent deployment of an emergency referral hospital, a water/sanitation ERU will be also needed.

Based on contingency planning for possible large population movement and having the above-mentioned geographical conditions in mind, 8 water/sanitation emergency response units have been put on standby with the participating ERU national societies for deployment in the region if and as required. These units include water treatment and supply line, water distribution and trucking, specialised water and sanitation and mass sanitation. Their actual deployment is subject to further findings and real needs in individual countries.

Food and non-food items

In case of a large population movement to neighbouring countries, national societies in those countries will immediately assist the most vulnerable civilian population with critical non-food items during the first weeks of the emergency, and before further aid arrives. Distribution of relief items is in general the responsibility of national societies in the region.

Pre-positioning of non-food relief items with the national societies (Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Turkey, Iran) and in the Federation free zone warehouse (Jordan) to meet the immediate shelter and other emergency requirements allows an immediate response. The essential relief items stocked in Dubai allow additional assistance in the region as required.

The national societies in Turkey and Iran have well-established capacities in disaster preparedness and response. The national disaster response plans in both countries provide for pre-positioned relief stocks. These stocks have been put at the disposal of the refugee operation and have been, thus, included in the overall preparedness efforts in the region. Replenishment of these is an integral part of this appeal.

At this point, no breakdown (number of men/women, children) of the number of beneficiaries is available. As the situation progresses, further selection of the most vulnerable will be carried out. While recipients of food aid are selected on the basis of food need and/or vulnerability to food insecurity, it should be kept in mind that objectives and criteria for targeting may need to change to respond to the evolving situation.

The primary source of food relief items for the targeted population will be the respective host governments and the World Food Programme (WFP). The Federation did not include food items into the package of relief supplies in the contingency plans. The national societies in Iran and Jordan plan to distribute food within their disaster response: Iran- food parcels; Jordan hot meals. *(Note: for detailed information on procurement and outstanding non-food items (NFI) needs, please request Mobilization Tables from: Birgitte Stalder Olsen, Head of Resource Mobilisation Unit, Logistics Department, Phone: 41 22 730 42 45 ; Fax 41 22 733 0395; email: birgitte.olsen@ifrc.org)*

Shelter

In the event of a massive population movement to neighbouring countries, national societies of the receiving countries will take a lead in the response, with the support of international organisations. National societies in

the region will be responsible for some 18 camp sites: 6 in Turkey, 1 in Syria, 1 in Jordan and 10 in Iran. Position of Kuwait RC is not determined yet. A registration process (co-ordinated by UNHCR) will be implemented prior to supplying anything other than life saving services in order to ensure basic information on the vulnerable population.

The majority of third country nationals are expected to traverse Jordan on their way to Aqaba or to fly from the Amman airport. Transit shelter will be provided for them in the camps. So far, the national society camp in Jordan is designated to receive these persons. The following facilities (camp sites) have been identified in the neighbouring countries:

Country	Total no. of identified sites	Responsibility of the nat. society	Location	Total number of persons in contingency plans
Iran	10	10	along the central and southern part of the border with Iraq	100,000
Turkey	18*	6	along the southern border with Iraq	80,000
Syria	6	1	Al Batma	5,000
Jordan	4	1	Camp B, 23 km from the town of Rwashad	5,000
Regional stock in Amman			Priority for Syria and Jordan	40,000
Regional stock in Dubai			For the region	20,000
Total	38	18		250,000

* 6 camps within Turkey; 12 sites outside Turkey are not within the mandate and responsibility of the national society.

The overall responsibility for camp management in allocated sites largely lies with the national societies in the region, as well as with some international players with the appropriate mandate (UNHCR). The national societies supported by the Federation will provide the following services to the targeted population in the camps: health and care, water and sanitation, distribution of non-food and food relief items.

The proposed operation

This operation is planned in two distinct phases:

- Phase 1 (anticipated three month duration): reinforcing effective disaster response capacity in Iraq and neighbouring countries involving updated contingency plans, pre-positioning of relief stocks (for example, relief items for 55,000 persons have been already pre-positioned in the warehouses of the Iraq Red Crescent), and disaster response training (actions already accomplished) in preparation for the anticipated relief operation for a total of 305,000 beneficiaries;
- Phase 2 (anticipated six month duration): rehabilitation programmes aimed primarily at national society capacity building.

Goal: to alleviate the suffering of the affected population by supporting national societies in the countries neighbouring Iraq in their efforts to effectively deliver assistance to the people of Iraq, particularly in the event of a large population movement to Iran, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Objectives and activities planned to reach the objectives w

Please note that Objective 1 under each sector represents a major regional objective to be fulfilled within 3 months of the emergency phase, while Objective 2 generally refers to the capacity building of national societies in the countries neighbouring Iraq.

The rehabilitation and reconstruction plans are subject to further assessments, and will be designed to respond to the actual situation, with the objectives adapted accordingly. The Middle East and North Africa Annual Appeal (no. 01.93/2003) provides a further solid basis for enhanced involvement in regional disaster preparedness and further development of disaster management, organisational development, and health and care. At the end of the emergency appeal period, all projects developed and implemented within this appeal will be integrated into the regional annual appeal for 2004 - 2005.

Health and care w

Objective 1: The health situation of the targeted population is maintained at satisfactory level within the emergency period of 3 months.

Expected results

- The targeted population has access to primary and first referral level of basic health care including treatment protocols and essential drugs.
- The targeted population receives psychological and social support.
- A standardised Health Information System (HIS) enables early detection of infectious diseases and early response to potential epidemics.

Indicators

- Crude mortality rate is constantly kept below 1 death/10,000/day (under 5 years of age population below 2/10,000/day) as per Sphere standards.
- Attack rates of common diseases in under 5 years of age population are less than 30% for diarrhoea and less than 10% for acute respiratory infections.
- Sufficient trained relief health and psycho-social teams are operational.
- Analysis of data collected on daily basis.
- Contingency plans for detecting and controlling epidemics concerning the material, a cold chain and staff requirements, protocols and health facilities are in place.
- Organisational chart exists for every programme and activity.

Activities planned

- Strategically deploy medical and human resources including ERUs.
- Provide medical and preventive services to the targeted population based on WHO standards.
- Provide psycho-social support to the targeted population.
- Collect and analyse the data through HIS.
- Prepare action plans for epidemic outbreaks, in particular for measles and cholera.
- Organise nutritional surveys to identify malnourished children and provide supplementary or therapeutic feeding according to their nutritional status.
- Respond to early warnings of epidemics.
- Train medical and auxiliary personnel/volunteers to work in ERUs and in community and basic health care.

Objective 2: National societies in the region are better prepared to respond to man-made and natural (including epidemics) disasters.

Expected results

- The knowledge about ERU, FACT and relief health issues (including psychological support and understanding of HIV/AIDS as a global epidemic) amongst national society key staff is improved.
- Present health related programmes are further promoted.
- Health related weaknesses of the national society are analyzed and proposals/programmes/partnerships based on the needs are created.

Indicators

- Each national society involved has a relief health team comprising staff and volunteers.
- Increased total number of trained relief health volunteers in the region including volunteers trained in psycho-social support.
- RDRT trained disaster managers from MENA (two disaster managers have been trained per country) are involved in the operation in their countries.
- Improved level of knowledge about the RC/RC movement and its principles.
- Improved level of knowledge about ERU, FACT and RDRT amongst national society key staff and relief personnel.
- Improved contents in the present health related programmes on the basis of the experience gathered in the field.

Activities planned

- Train health staff in relief and related health issues.
- Train volunteers in relief and related health issues.
- Co-ordinate building of new partnerships.
- Further promote the existing programmes including the psycho-social support.
- Develop new sustainable programmes.

Water and sanitation w

Objective 1: The water and sanitation situation of the targeted population in the countries neighbouring Iraq is maintained at satisfactory level within the emergency period of 3 months.

Expected results

- Access to sufficient and safe drinking water is ensured.
- The risk of outbreak of water born diseases is reduced.
- Adequate sanitation situation is achieved.
- Teams of trained volunteers are created.
- Response capacity of national societies is further increased.

Indicators

- Adequate quantity (Sphere standards) of drinking water for the targeted population.
- Sufficient quantity of water (Sphere standards) is used for personal and domestic hygiene.
- Sufficient number of water collecting containers.
- Sanitation facilities are provided in sufficient number.
- Water and sanitation facilities are provided in accordance with local gender and cultural requirements.

Activities planned

- Strategically deploy water and sanitation ERUs and their equipment.

- Produce clean water as required.
- Establish sanitation facilities.
- Provide vector control.
- Train volunteers and local technical personnel for work in ERUs.

Objective 2: The national societies in the region are better prepared to respond in similar situations.

Expected results

- Relief health teams including trained volunteers are available in the region.
- New partnerships in the water/sanitation sector are built.
- Existing programmes are improved.
- New sustainable programmes are developed.

Indicators

- Disaster preparedness stocks for an emergency wat/san operation are stored in the national society warehouse.
- A group of 30 national society staff/volunteers is trained within 6 months in every country.
- 20 to 30 already trained national society staff/volunteers participated in the refresher course.
- Exchange of expertise is ongoing.

Activities planned

- Provide minimum emergency wat/san stocks for the national society.
- Train volunteers in wat/san emergency response.
- Co-ordinate building of new partnerships.
- Improve existing programmes.
- Develop new programmes.

Relief distribution of food and basic non-food items w

Objective 1: The general condition of the targeted population is maintained within the emergency period of 3 months.

Expected results

- Nutritional status of the targeted population is appropriately supported.
- Health status of the targeted population is appropriately supported.
- Distributions, monitoring and reporting are carried out according to plan of action.

Indicators

- Sphere standards related to food and nutrition.
- Sphere standards related to shelter and site planning with Better Programming Initiative (BPI) taken into account..
- Trained distribution teams are operational.
- Supply chain management is fully operational.

Activities planned

- Distribute relief items as planned.
- Train and co-ordinate volunteers in relief distribution as required.
- Monitor distributions and report back.
- Carry out market price surveys and home visits.

- Distribute food parcels and hot meals, as appropriate.
- Organize therapeutic feeding in appropriate health facilities if required.

Objective 2: The national societies in the region are better prepared to respond in future man-made or natural disasters.

Expected results

- Contingency stocks are in place.
- Appropriate logistics management and support mechanisms are operational.
- Teams of trained RDRT staff/volunteers are operational.
- New partnerships are built.
- Existing programmes are improved.
- New sustainable programmes are developed.

Indicators

- The present pool of 38 trained, cross-sectoral national society volunteers is enlarged to meet future needs.
- Each RDRT training course has between 30 and 35 new participants.

Activities planned

- Build the contingency stocks of national societies as appropriate.
- Assist national societies in establishing standard Federation logistics procedures.
- Organize RDRT training.
- Systemize relief and camp management training.
- Co-ordinate building of new partnerships.
- Improve existing programmes.
- Develop new sustainable programmes.

Shelter w

Objective 1: Adequate shelter facilities are maintained for the targeted population for the emergency period of 3 months.

Expected results

- Vulnerable population has access to camp facilities as needed.
- Camp facilities are well maintained.
- National disaster response teams are fully operational.

Indicators

- Sphere standards in shelter and site planning.
- Teams of trained disaster management staff/volunteers are created.

Activities planned

- Select the site and construct the camp.
- Provide basic shelter for the targeted population.
- Provide disaster management training for staff/volunteers.

Objective 2: The national societies in the region are better prepared to respond in future man-made and natural disasters.

Expected results

- Trained RDRT teams are operational in the region.
- Teams of trained volunteers in disaster response are operational.
- New partnerships are created with cross border partnership agreements.
- Existing programmes are improved.
- New programmes are developed.

Indicators

- National society members participating in the RDRT system are able to share information and expertise on regular basis.
- A number of new disaster response teams are created.
- Exchange of expertise in the region is established.

Activities planned

- Provide disaster management training for staff and volunteers.
- Establish a good co-ordination system.
- Co-ordinate building of new partnerships.
- Improve existing programmes.
- Develop new programmes.

Phase 2: Rehabilitation and capacity building w***Background***

The national societies in Iraq, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Kuwait and Jordan have a comparative advantage over other humanitarian organizations active in the current crisis: their networks of volunteers are indigenous, community-based, and country-wide. The table below reflects the current volunteer base in each country:

National society	Number of volunteers
Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran	70,000 active volunteers
Turkish Red Crescent Society	4,000 volunteers
Syrian Arab Red Crescent	70 active volunteers, and 2,500 youth volunteers
Jordanian National Red Crescent Society:	600 volunteers
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	500 volunteers
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	3,000 volunteers

Review of Federation support to the existing programmes in Iraq

In response to the growing humanitarian challenges in Iraq, the International Federation has been able to mobilize substantial support to meet the most acute needs of the vulnerable in Iraq. The total humanitarian assistance provided by and through the Federation to the most vulnerable in Iraq in the last decade is estimated at CHF 95 million (approximately USD 65 million). The bulk of this assistance consisted of food for the most vulnerable, especially children, and essential medical supplies for general and paediatric hospitals.

Strengthening of the operational and management capacity of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society has been an integral part of all programmes since 1998. Disaster management, disaster preparedness and health departments in the Iraqi Red Crescent Society have been established and have become essential management and operational units in the branches in all 18 governorates. The major Federation activities have been aimed at assisting the national society in planning, implementation and reporting on the ongoing humanitarian assistance programmes. See under “Capacity of the national societies: Iraqi Red Crescent Society” for more details.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society and the Federation have considerably changed their priorities since 2001, and pure relief programmes have been gradually replaced by assistance aimed at the rehabilitation of the health infrastructure, development of the health education, and first aid training, strengthening the national society's capacities in disaster preparedness, and the provision of services to disabled.

At the same time, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society considerably increased its participation in the area of international co-operation, and has become an important actor in planning and implementation of the regional programmes. Development of the cooperation agreement strategy represents visible evidence of the growing capacity of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, and its willingness to expand its international co-operation.

At the end of September 2002, the Federation informed a number of participating national societies of its plans to substantially enhance the 2002 disaster preparedness programme for Iraq. The enhanced plan provided for the establishment of a 3-month emergency stock of non-food items for approximately 15,000 families to be stored in the strategically located Iraqi Red Crescent Society warehouses. In the event of a conflict in Iraq, plans entailed these stocks becoming a part of conflict preparedness, managed within a co-ordinated Movement response with ICRC as the lead agency.

Review of Federation support to existing programmes in neighbouring countries

Several emergency appeals were launched during 2002 in the region, responding to natural disasters that affected individual countries. Related to Annual Appeals, the Federation's overall capacity building support aims at strengthening the service delivery and advocacy of the national societies in order to improve the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable.

As far as disaster management is concerned, the focus is on building the capacities that can maximize the potential of human, material and financial resources in the implementation of an integrated disaster management programme, including risk reduction, preparedness and response. HIV/AIDS prevention also remains a key focus, including aspects of community-based first aid (CBFA) and psychological support programmes (PSP).

The organisational development (OD) support to the national societies is integrated within the planning and implementation of the core areas of the Federation's Strategy 2010 to enable the national societies to close the gap between organisational capacities and ambitions in terms of programme planning/implementation. Improving leadership and management as well as planning capacities, based on wider participation of the stakeholders, including a more credible level of participation of women and youth, is the key area. The purpose is to enable the national societies to plan and implement their programmes with greater autonomy and accountability. The lessons on volunteering emerging from the experiences of some national societies are further developed and exchanged.

In accordance with plans laid out in the regional Annual Appeal (no. 01.93/2003), the service leadership role of the Federation's delegations in the region is based on a more decentralized organization and management approach, as well as an increase in the co-ordination and monitoring roles of the regional delegation. The purpose is to enhance performance with greater coherence and positive spin-off to improve the prospect of resource mobilisation from within the region.

Capacity building during the operation

While the Federation will, to the extent possible, adhere to plans outlined in the respective Annual Appeals, the current situation presents challenges to this approach. While the focus of the attention is the emergency relief operation, humanitarian crises provide valuable learning and growth opportunities for a national society. For example:

- strengthening the capacities of people as management is exposed to new operational methods, requiring rapid decision-making, intense multi-actor co-ordination (staff and volunteers can benefit from on-the-job learning, new volunteers could be recruited);
- improving systems and structures as opportunities are identified to strengthen the national societies, e.g. in the area of logistics or financial management and in managing volunteer response teams;
- contributing to overall organizational development of the national society, resulting in recognition and esteem for the respective national society (e.g. by attracting new people and renewing leadership), dropping ineffective programmes and developing new more relevant services.

In order to maximize capacity building opportunities, the Federation will avoid:

- overwhelming national societies undergoing already stressful pressures;
- building parallel structures without the consultation with and agreement of the national societies;
- avoid discarding ERUs and hi-tech equipment outside of their fields of expertise and will define clear exit strategies with realistic time-frames and adequate support.

Proposed post-conflict rehabilitation in Iraq

The Federation will initially support activities related to emergency health hazards in the major cities - Baghdad, Basra, Erbil etc. The Red Crescent volunteers will initiate local activities such as “Clean- Safe City”, followed by “Emergency health education” on “Safe waste disposal” and “Safe water”. In case of any major epidemics, volunteers will be involved in oral rehydration therapy under the supervision of professionals.

In the rehabilitation phase the Federation will reactivate the following projects included in the 2003 Iraq Annual Appeal (no. 01.88/2003):

- Rehabilitation of the primary health centres (PHC). The needs will remain at a high level for several years as several hundred PHCs are in need of rehabilitation. The Federation has actively supported this project for several years and has considerable expertise in this field. There is a strong link between this project and health education which is a core activity of the national society.
- Rehabilitation of water treatment plants (WTP) is a relatively new activity for the Federation. The needs will remain high for several years. There is a link between PHC, WTP and health education and an integrated approach is desirable. The Federation recognizes that the ICRC has considerable expertise in this area, and an integrated approach can be achieved through close and effective co-ordination between the ICRC and the Federation.
- The project related to war victims will be critical after a military operation. Four centres for social rehabilitation of victims of war were planned - 2 in 2003, followed by 2 in 2004. Implementation of this project should remain in the Federation Plan of Action - despite slow progress in the implementation at present time.
- Disaster preparedness (DP) represents a core activity for the national society, and will most likely remain so in the future. At present, the preparedness has reached a basic level but there are large needs for both training and emergency supplies. The needs will only increase after the emergency. The Federation will continue to support the disaster preparedness project as a matter of priority within the framework of capacity building.
- Health is a core activity of the national society. The common ground for the health programme is the community based first aid (CBFA) project, with more than 3,000 trained volunteers. The Federation support to the health programme will be needed for several more years. Following any conflict, a health education project will focus on water and sanitation, general hygiene and breast-feeding. Priority will be given to vaccination campaigns, to children and people with chronic diseases who will be included into a home care support programme.
- In addition, a number of mobile clinics will be established by the national society to complement the existing PHC/CBFA concept in areas with special needs. The Federation will continue to support this programme within the framework of capacity building.

- Organizational development is included in the Federation programmes in Iraq. The needs are high both at headquarters and at both regional and local branch levels. The local level has not been formally established yet. Initial steps have been taken mainly through the health education activities in PHC and schools.
- In addition to the existing programmes and projects and considering the extreme difficulties that the Iraqi people have been going through during 20 years of wars and sanctions, it is clear that there is a need for more than conventional relief in order to mitigate the suffering. A humanitarian problem that so far has been overlooked relates to the psycho-social effects of such a long conflict period on the population. This is an area that should receive special focus, and take into consideration socio-cultural elements. The national society has already had some discussions regarding the launch of a psycho-social support project.

Proposed post-conflict rehabilitation in neighbouring countries

The proposed 6-month rehabilitation phase includes ongoing capacity building of the national societies in the region, and is broadly subject to further assessments and findings which will enable a more tailor-made approach in individual countries.

The objectives set above will be further developed and plans translated into actual projects depending on the situation in the countries. At the same time, the 2003 Middle East and North Africa Annual Appeal (no. 01.93/2003) can provide a solid starting point for enhanced involvement in regional disaster preparedness and further development of disaster management, organisational development, and health and care in the region.

Capacity of the Iraqi Red Crescent, and other national societies in the region w

National societies in the region vary greatly in their capacity. While in Iran and Turkey, the national societies have considerable expertise in disaster preparedness and response, the national societies in other neighbouring countries as well as in Iraq need further capacity building in order to be better prepared for response in case of man-made or natural disasters.

Iraqi Red Crescent Society

The national society management and operational capacity is based on 350 paid staff and 3,000 trained volunteers in the headquarters and 18 branches. The Iraqi Red Crescent has prepared a contingency plan for 75,000 people. So far, the relief stocks for 55,000 persons have been pre-positioned.

In 2001, two disaster preparedness projects in four governorates (Baghdad, Ninawah, Erbil, Basrah) were carried out and training organized for staff and volunteers. In four branches, 30 volunteers have been trained in disaster preparedness. In November 2002, a disaster preparedness training was organized for 120 volunteers from all 18 branches, while in December a workshop on safety and stress was organized for 25 participants. The logistical capacity was strengthened with four rehabilitated warehouses. From 1997-2002, around 3,000 volunteers received basic CBFA training. In each branch 15 volunteers are trained as health and nutrition disseminators.

The national society runs two surgical hospitals, a maternity hospital and a clinic in Baghdad, and an orthopaedic centre in the northern city of Mosul, all providing services for very low fees. More than 2,500 Red Crescent volunteers also give health and hygiene education lectures in health centres, schools, mosques and community centres across the country. The national society maintains a basic HF network. Telecom support in Iraq will be co-ordinated with the ICRC.

Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The national society chairs the national sub-committee on "Relief and rescue" giving it responsibilities in disaster management including camp management. There are 28 provincial and 300 local branches. Around

33 local branches in the planned area of operation have lately increased their response capacity by 50%. Contingency planning and discussions with key partners in the country (UNHCR) have been carried out with the support of the Federation delegation in Teheran. The Iranian Red Crescent has 70,000 active volunteers including some trained in FACT, ERU (health), and RDRT. The national society also runs a tent factory with the capacity of some 400 tents a week.

The Iranian Red Crescent Society has mobilized the necessary relief stocks from their own disaster preparedness stocks to be able to immediately assist up to 100,000 persons, with the possibility to quite rapidly scale-up to serve 200,000 people and even beyond. The funding for immediate restoration of their disaster preparedness capacity (i.e. replenishment of stocks) which are usually used in natural disasters is sought through this emergency appeal. The national society has a very large VHF and HF network currently covering the entire country. VHF equipment was upgraded one year ago, and the improvement of the HF network is currently underway by the national society with the support of the Federation.

Turkish Red Crescent Society

The Turkish Red Crescent has been appointed by the government to co-ordinate the humanitarian assistance in the country. A task force has been established in the international department with 24 hours duty officer. There are 630 local branches.

The national society has mobilised the relief items from their own disaster preparedness stocks for up to 80,000 persons from their natural disaster stocks. The financial support to cover these stocks and related operational costs are requested through this Federation emergency appeal.

The emergency operation could be supported by up to 4,000 volunteers. Around 180 have been trained in psycho-social support. A field hospital (Norwegian Red Cross donation) and two water and sanitation units (Austrian and German Red Cross donations) from earlier natural disaster and trained staff are available. The national society tent factory in Ankara has a production capacity of some 300 tents a week. The national society has an extensive and well functioning HF and VHF system and their frequencies could be used by the Federation.

Syrian Arab Red Crescent

The national society is a member of the governmental High committee for disaster preparedness and has itself established a Central committee for disaster preparedness. The national society emergency management unit (EMU) is responsible for executing the Central committee's decisions. This unit consists of a disaster management officer, the logistics officer, the warehouse manager and an assistant. The national society consists of 14 branches and 15 sections (sub-branches).

The Syrian Red Crescent Society has prepared a contingency plan for 5,000 persons. The national society has 71 volunteers trained in response and camp management issues, including one doctor trained in ERU health. In addition, there are 2,500 youth volunteers. Around 100 volunteers can be made available to rotate in 4 teams, 25 persons each, to manage the camp, 44 medical staff can rotate in 4 teams, 11 persons each for the first 2-4 weeks.

Jordan National Red Crescent Society

The Jordan Red Crescent has prepared a contingency plan for 5,000 persons. This national society has around 600 volunteers and two members trained in ERU health. Around 250 volunteers can be made available for the operation. New telecom system will be installed in cooperation with the Federation delegation.

Kuwait Red Crescent Society

The Kuwait Red Crescent Society is actively engaged in working closely with its government to ensure substantial assistance to refugees, if needed. The ministries of health, interior and defence are expected to strongly support the national society in the provision of human, material and possibly financial resources to supplement the national society's own resources or those available from other sectors of the Movement. In recent weeks, the national society has substantially increased its infrastructure capacity at its own expense and acquired new vehicles, telecommunications/data processing equipment and warehousing, in addition to recruiting and training approximately 200 volunteers to supplement the 300 previously trained in basic refugee care programmes.

Federation management and coordination w

The Federation Secretariat, in its role as a serving leader to its member national societies and as lead agency for the Movement in the countries neighbouring Iraq, has set-up an internal cross-functional task force led by the Disaster Management and Coordination (DMC) division. A team led by the Head of Operations for Europe and the Middle East has also been co-ordinating the Federation support to disaster preparedness activities in the region since fall, 2002. Together with the regional department for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and subsequently established Iraq Task Force, the Federation Secretariat mobilized its member national societies in a joint effort to prepare adequate assistance in case of emergency.

The Federation's presence in Iran, Turkey, Jordan and Iraq has been enhanced by new representations in Syria and Kuwait. Operational decisions are considered in close consultation with participating and operating national societies during daily exchanges of information and conference calls. Co-ordination between heads of delegations and their counterparts in national society headquarters are additionally supported by relations established between the Federation and national society representatives from different sectors, namely disaster management, water/sanitation, health, logistics and relief. Co-ordination meetings with the ICRC (Geneva Support Group) take place on a weekly basis. Work on an operational Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is in progress. The ICRC has shared with the Federation the strategy related to restoration of family links. This strategy covers possible tracing needs in Iraq and neighbouring countries. Together with the host national societies, ICRC could play an active role in the field of tracing and reunification in the neighbouring countries and will therefore closely co-operate with the Federation as lead agency.

The following table summarises the levels of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement co-ordination:

	Red Cross/Red Crescent co-ordination
Headquarters	Geneva support group weekly meetings of ICRC and the Federation secretariat operational teams
Iraq	Executive group ICRC, Federation and national society weekly meetings chaired by the ICRC as the lead agency
Neighbouring countries	Field management teams weekly meetings of the host national society, the Federation, ICRC and all participating national society representatives present in country, co-chaired by the Federation and the host NS

The Federation and UNHCR have initiated discussions on improved co-ordination to respond to the potential refugee influx. The main purpose of these discussions was to define a framework agreement covering the countries neighbouring Iraq. The regional framework agreement is an agreement between two equal

partners - the UNHCR and the Federation with its members. The aim is to secure maximum co-ordination to guarantee services needed for the people possibly fleeing from Iraq. The Federation and the national societies in the region have based their plans on the available (previous or newly acquired) capacity. At the country level, the agreement will include the host national societies, hence making the agreement a tripartite contract between equal partners.

WFP reports indicate that food commodities sufficient for 250,000 people have been pre-positioned in the region. The Federation actively participates in the co-ordination meetings of the UN Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC) with the latest information-sharing meeting held in Turkey, on 22-23 February 2002.

Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT)

The Federation's Field Assessment and Co-ordination Team (FACT) is a group of close to 300 experienced disaster managers, who can be deployed with 12 - 24 hours notice for 2-4 weeks. The FACT members come from more than 70 different national societies as well as the Federation, and have different expertise in relief, logistics, health, nutrition, public health and epidemiology, water and sanitation, finance, administration, psychological support, as well as language capabilities.

A FACT alert will only be issued if an imminent need for additional disaster management capacity should arise. The FACT team will be deployed to supplement the existing Federation field structure in the region, specifically within areas such as reporting, information sharing and co-ordination. The FACT could also be deployed in relation to a sudden massive population movement to any neighbouring countries (please refer to the Federation's website <<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/fact/>> for further information on FACT).

Emergency Response Units (ERUs)

ERUs provide a rapid delivery mechanism for essential support functions - logistics, telecommunications, and direct services to beneficiaries - water-sanitation and health. The ERUs are designed to be self-supporting for the first month and can be deployed for up to 3 months. ERUs can be mobilised within 48-72 hours (pending access, port of entry, immigration formalities) and are used to provide services where local infrastructure is either severely damaged or overwhelmed by large influxes of people.

Related to the current situation in Iraq, in the event of a massive population movement, national societies in the neighbouring countries will require e in need of external support. ERUs are designed to complement the disaster response capacity of the national societies, and their deployment will be considered in the event of large scale population movements or collateral damage to population centres in surrounding countries. ERUs, however, are not appropriate (nor are they designed) for use in the situation of non-conventional warfare – and do not provide decontamination services to beneficiaries. Further information on ERUs is available from the following Federation focal point:

Regional human resource support

The Federation's regional delegation in Amman, Jordan has the capacity to provide professional or technical expertise in relief, logistics, health, organisational development, disaster preparedness, information and finance. This expertise has been shared with all national societies in the region including Iraq. The regional delegation has especially enhanced its disaster preparedness and disaster management training efforts.

The Federation's strategic relief centre was opened in Teheran, Iran in 2002, and a regional disaster response team (RDRT) training with 35 experienced disaster staff and volunteers from the MENA region was conducted there in Iran mid-December 2002. The centre has been fully operational for the earthquake and flooding operations in Iran in 2002. Several training courses have already taken place there including the

First MENA regional disaster management workshop and RDRT training. Camp management training took place in Palmyre, Syria last October and in Iraq last November. Three disaster management workshops have taken place in Turkey lately, with Turkish Red Crescent and Federation participation and facilitation. Beginning of March 2003, camp management training with the participation of other partners (ICRC, UNHCR) was organised for 250 volunteers of the Kuwait Red Crescent. At the same time, a training course in water/sanitation sector was organised in Syria for national society volunteers with the technical background. As further enhanced disaster and camp management training is needed in all host countries, additional RDRT training courses have been already planned for 2003 (one for the Gulf countries and one for other Middle East countries).

In order to cope with the growing workload and co-ordination tasks, the regional delegation required additional delegates while additional delegation was established in Syria and Federation representation in Kuwait. See Annex 4 - Middle East Preparedness organisational chart which includes delegates in place, newly identified or recruited delegates and advertised positions for the operation. The positions in brackets represent possible future needs.

Logistics

This will be a logistically challenging operation, and the Federation's Logistics and Resource Mobilisation Department will continue to play a critical role in mobilizing supplies and facilitating their transport. A regional logistics co-ordinator is in place in Amman, and qualified logistics personnel have been assigned to key logistics posts. They will assist the national societies in establishing standard Federation logistics procedures and liaise closely with key partners as ICRC and UNJLC for efficient inter-agency action.

Telecoms & Information Technology (IT)

The Federation delegations in the region have a basic IT & telecom support infrastructure in place and an IT and telecom delegate in Amman, Jordan. A limited supply of additional technical equipment has been dispatched. Apart from the work on installing and maintaining the equipment in the regional delegation, the IT and telecom delegate will define IT/telecom details of contingency plans and co-ordinate with ICRC and national societies in the region. A telecom ERU is on standby to be sent to the region if needed.

Advocacy and protection w

According to its statutes, the Federation, whose primary objective is to prevent and alleviate human suffering, is committed to contributing to the maintenance and promotion of peace in the world through practical action of addressing vulnerabilities and assisting victims on the basis of the fundamental principles, such as impartiality and neutrality.

The Federation recognizes that the needs of people affected by armed conflict go beyond their physical requirements and include protection and measures to safeguard their basic human dignity, which includes an ability to have their voices heard on those issues which affect them.

The Federation, in its activities in the countries neighbouring Iraq, will support the efforts of the respective governments and mandated UN agencies to uphold the rights of the beneficiaries and take practical action to ensure their dignity is respected. Moreover, the Federation will ensure that the interests and concerns of the beneficiaries and other affected by the armed conflict, will be conveyed to those in a position to respond, at the national, regional and international levels.

Media/Public Information Plan w

In line with the Statutes of the Movement, the Federation has acted as a representative of the operating national societies at the international level, taking advantage of the interest in the region to provide coverage of the operating national societies and their activities. A jointly agreed policy by ICRC, the Federation and its member national societies has been to enhance preparedness but to avoid any action or statement that would lead to the conclusion that the conflict in Iraq is considered imminent.

Given the delicate and complex political and security situation in and around Iraq, communications require special attention. In accordance with the Seville Agreement and the subsequent communication policy agreed by both institutions, the ICRC acts as the spokesperson concerning the Movement's operations in Iraq, and formulates the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners' response to public interest in the conflict. The Federation equally acts as spokesperson for the potential Movement operations in neighbouring countries not directly affected by the conflict.

The Federation's information co-ordination is carried out mainly from Amman, where the Federation has an experienced team. Members of this team are deployable to neighbouring countries, as needed. They are in charge of co-ordinating interview requests, information to journalists and press visits, as well as of writing articles and press releases, as needed.

While national societies also have their information officers and spokespersons (usually the President or Secretary General), the Federation information team can provide media and information dissemination support and assistance as required. Depending on the size and geographical location of the operation, additional delegates could be deployed. Communication and information activities will be largely influenced by events and subsequent operations.

Monitoring and Evaluation w

Accountability is a vital ingredient in the work of the Federation and all its members. The Federation systems of monitoring and evaluation will provide the assurances of the delivery of assistance and support to those who need it most.

During the emergency phase of the operation, regular Operations Updates will be produced on the basis of reports collected from the region. Country reports will be produced on the basis of the reports of implementing agents and field visits.

A real-time evaluation of any operational activity for the purpose of immediate learning and improvement will start from the very beginning. On the basis of such real-time evaluation, an OD support plan can be quickly developed once the crisis is over.

Project monitoring accompanied by direct contacts at field level will be carried out. Regular reports from implementing agents will be expected and review meetings held. Upon the completion of the nine-month appeal period, the evaluation of the degree of achievement of the expected results, objectives and goal will be carried out.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Similar to other humanitarian agencies, the Federation was reluctant to launch a public appeal that could be interpreted as an assumption that the escalation of the crisis was imminent and inevitable. For that reason the Federation has adopted the following response preparedness approach:

- operating national societies and their volunteers are always the first line responders with their skills and preparedness capacity;
- the Federation's Secretariat had to take initiative and financial risk to provide material support and personnel to the national societies in the region;
- participating national societies are expected to provide their rapid deployment resources such as FACT members, ERUs, other preparedness stocks, and to source funding to cover the operational costs.

The initial budget was formulated with the preparation of the project for the enhanced disaster preparedness in Iraq in October 2002. Around CHF 2 million was requested. The contributions to that project were at the time presented in the list of pledges against the annual appeal for Iraq (no. 01.55/2002).

In view of the mounting pressure in the region and plans to purchase and mobilize relief items, the Federation decided to take a risk and placed initial orders for CHF 3.2 million to cover the basic non-food relief items needs in the neighbouring countries. All contributions received against disaster preparedness in Iraq and the region have now been linked with this emergency appeal.

The total commitments for the pre-positioning of non-relief items and delegates at the beginning of March 2003 stood at CHF 6.3 million. Hard pledges received from participating national societies and/or their governments for disaster preparedness in Iraq and neighbouring countries amounted to CHF 2.3 million in total. The difference between commitments and received pledges indicated that with incoming invoices, the Federation requires immediate additional funding of CHF 4 million. With the deployment of Field Assessment and Coordination Teams (FACT) and Emergency Response Units (ERUs), utilisation of Dubai-based contingency stocks, establishment of refugee camps, assignment of additional personnel, and immediate restoration of the disaster preparedness capacity (replenishment of stocks in Iran and Turkey) would increase the Federation commitments by another CHF 46.1 million, for a total commitment of CHF 52.4 million. The emergency operation will cost another CHF 17 million per month (projected), while it is anticipated that the rehabilitation budget will initially cost CHF 8 million (start up).

The overall appeal budget, CHF 111,039,000, reflects a 9-month operational time-frame, including the contingency and preparedness phases. Un-earmarked funds, in particular, are urgently sought in order to provide enough flexibility to cover the already incurred expenses and to enable the operation to evolve in line with developments in the region at large. In case of in-kind donations, also refer to the Federation emergency items catalogue 2002 which is available at www.ifrc.org under the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS).

For further details please contact:

- *Kalle Loovi, Head of Operations, Europe and MENA, Disaster Management and Coordination Division, Phone: 41 22 730 4281; Fax: 41 22 733 0395; email: kalle.loovi@ifrc.org*
- *Birgitte Stalder Olsen, Head of Resource Mobilisation Unit, Logistics Department, Phone: 41 22 730 42 45 ; Fax 41 22 733 0395; email: birgitte.olsen@ifrc.org*
- *John English, Regional Disaster Management Officer, Disaster Management and Coordination Division, Phone: 41 22 730 4432; Fax 41 22 733 0395; email: john.english@ifrc.org*
- *Jasna Djordjevic, Regional Officer, Disaster Management and Coordination Division, Phone: 41 22 730 4550; Fax 41 22 733 0395; email: jasna.djordjevic@ifrc.org.*

- *Marie-Francoise Borel; Strategic Communications Department; Phone: 41 22 730 4346; Fax 41 22 733 0395; email: marie-francoise.borel@ifrc.org*

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

In line with the Minimum Reporting Standards, the first operations update on this appeal will be issued within 30-days of the launch and the second will be issued over the course of the operation; a final narrative and financial report will be issued no later than 90 days after the end of the operation.

This operation seeks to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or longer-term capacity building will require additional support and these programmes are outlined on the Federation website.

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

Abbas Gullet
Director
Disaster Management and Coordination Division

Didier J. Cherpitel
Secretary General

BUDGET SUMMARY

APPEAL No. 08/2003

Iraq - crisis

TYPE	VALUE
RELIEF NEEDS	IN CHF
Shelter & constructions	20,322,000
Clothing & textiles	4,928,000
Food & seeds	11,500,000
Water and sanitation	7,924,000
Medical & first aid	15,078,000
Teaching materials	250,000
Utensils & tools	2,225,000
Other relief supplies	13,554,000
TOTAL RELIEF NEEDS	75,781,000
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>	
Vehicles	440,000
Computers	88,000
Telecom. equipment	724,000
Office furniture & equipment	786,000
Household furniture & equipment	330,000
Generators & lighting	970,000
Medical equipment	2,100,000
Other equipment	450,000
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>	
Programme support (6.5% of total)	7,218,000
<u>TRANSPORT STORAGE & VEHICLE COSTS</u>	
Transport and storage	8,650,000
Vehicle costs	300,000
<u>PERSONNEL</u>	
Expatriate staff	2,400,000
National staff	7,200,000
Personnel (support costs)	650,000
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE & GENERAL SERVICES</u>	
Travel & related expenses	400,000
Information expenses	162,000
Administrative & general expenses	2,250,000
External workshops & seminars	140,000
TOTAL OPERATIONAL NEEDS	35,258,000
TOTAL APPEAL CASH, KIND, SERVICES	111,039,000
LESS AVAILABLE RESOURCES (-)	2,140,000
NET REQUEST	108,899,000

APPEAL No. 08/2003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

20/03/03

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
-------	----------	----------	------	-----------	------	---------

CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				111,039,000	TOTAL COVERAGE 1.9%	
AMERICAN - RC		15,000	USD	20,400	07.03.03	SYRIA RC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
AMERICAN - RC		15,000	USD	20,400	07.03.03	JORDAN RCS DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID				50,000	07/08/02	IRAQ
BRITISH - RC		10,000	GBP	22,425	19.02.03	SYRIA CONTINGENCY RELIEF STOCKS
DANISH - RC		462,500	DKK	90,650	11/12/02	IRAQ
DANISH - GOVT		5,634	USD	7,648	13.01.03	REGIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
FINNISH - RC		40,000	EUR	58,656	12/12/02	SYRIA & JORDAN CONTINGENCY
FINNISH - GOVT		144,231	EUR	211,082	05.03.03	IRAQ
GERMAN - RC				50,000	04.02.03	IRAQ
JAPAN - RC		10,000,000	JPY	121,140	16/12/02	IRAQ
NETHERLANDS - RC		89,345	EUR	130,756	27.02.03	MOBILISATION TABLE
NEW ZEALAND - RC		25,000	NZD	18,763	04.03.03	IRAQ
NORWEGIAN - RC		67,445	NOK	13,521	10/12/02	REGIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		503,000	NOK	101,204	29/10/02	IRAQ
SPANISH - RC		66,000	EUR	96,063	17/01/03	REGIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
SWEDISH - GOVT		1,000,000	SEK	159,000	11/10/02	IRAQ
SWEDISH - GOVT		500,000	SEK	80,250	20.02.03	SYRIA
SWEDISH - GOVT		500,000	SEK	80,250	20.02.03	JORDAN
SWISS - GOVT				225,000	18/10/02	IRAQ
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1,557,208	CHF	1.4%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
DANISH - GOVT		86,670	USD	117,655	13.01.03	810 PCES FAMILY TENTS
IRANIAN - RC				75,000	15.02.03	500 TENTS TO SYRIA
NORWAY RC		1,548,900	NOK	310,508	10/12/02	REGIONAL DP STOCKS
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATE(S)			29,404		

APPEAL No. 08/2003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

20/03/03

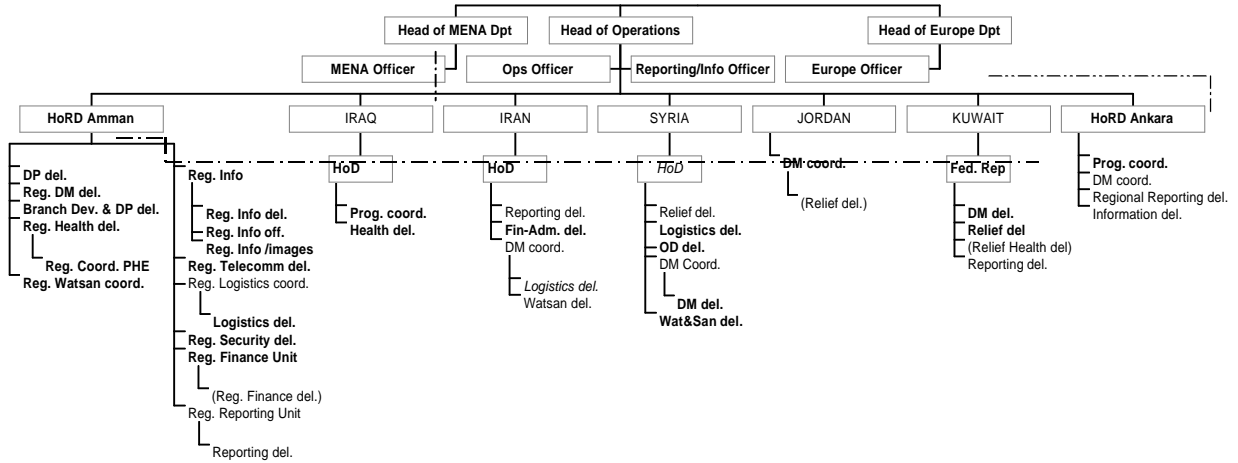
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			14,620		
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			13,634		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATE(S)			21,848		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				582,669	CHF	0.5%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		135,780	USD	184,321	31.12.02	BILATERAL RELIEF ITEMS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				184,321	CHF	

Annex 2

Middle-East Preparedness Org Chart



Bold = in place
Italic = identified, arriving
 Normal = position advertised
 (Parenthesis) = not yet advertised

———— ops management line
 - - - - - normal management line