

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

MIDDLE EAST: POPULATION DISPLACED FROM IRAQ

Appeal no. MDR81002
16 April 2007

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

THIS EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 18,272,727 (USD 15,050,820 OR EUR 11,119,092) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST UP TO 100,000 FAMILIES FOR 12 MONTHS

[<click here to go directly to the attached Appeal budget>](#)

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CHF 40,000 (USD 32,947 or EUR 24,325) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for a Technical Assessment Mission to visit the region to make a needs assessment.

The projects and activities described below are aligned with the Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity." These are:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for National Society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

The Situation

The situation that many Iraqis are currently facing has very quickly become one of the most pressing humanitarian crises in the world. Approximately 1.9 million Iraqis are internally displaced and around 2 million are currently seeking a place of safety abroad, mainly in Syria and Jordan, but also in other countries. The exodus has been described by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as the largest long-term population movement in the Middle East since the displacement of Palestinians following the creation of Israel in 1948.

The extremely volatile security situation, the high level of criminality, an economy in chaos and the limited possibilities of the Iraqi government to cater for the basic needs of its population continue to force thousands of Iraqis to either leave their country or look for a safer location inside of Iraq. Both options are difficult, costly and dangerous.

According to some sources the number of Iraqis who leave their country for Syria or Jordan could be as high as 40,000 - 50,000 persons each month¹. Today the majority of these people are heading for Syria, for two main reasons. One is the fact that the Jordanian authorities have introduced stricter procedures for entering the country and the other that families now leaving Iraq have less financial resources than those who left earlier and therefore choose Syria, where the cost of living is lower.

As no official figures on the numbers of displaced Iraqis in Syria and Jordan are released by the two governments this appeal is based on UNHCR estimates from March 2007. The vast majority of people have been displaced since 2003, but the estimates include an unknown number who were already displaced before that time.

The burden on the host communities and governments in Syria and Jordan is enormous and one can only praise the generosity shown by the two countries. However, the day when the capacity reaches its limits is no doubt getting closer. Meanwhile the Iraqis in Syria and Jordan are spending the little resources they had with them upon arrival.

If the situation in Iraq continues to deteriorate and more Iraqis are forced to seek a place of safety in neighbouring countries, preparations for a totally new situation will be required. The UNHCR warns that, *"if the situation continues to deteriorate inside Iraq, and if new and major waves of Iraqis start leaving, we might face a situation whereby borders all around Iraq are closed."*²

To avoid such a situation, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement should do all within its mandate to support the already extremely large group of displaced Iraqis in Syria and Jordan. If the Movement, as well as other humanitarian actors, ease the burden on the host countries by taking a fair share of responsibility for the displaced, the more likely it is that the governments of Syria and Jordan will maintain their current generous policy.

Current Situation of the Displaced Iraqis in Syria.

The people arriving today bring very limited resources. Many of them were probably poor from the beginning, but it is also evident that possessions sold before leaving Iraq now raise less money compared to a year ago. Soaring inflation, increasingly high rent for flats or rooms, dwindling resources and no prospect of legal work make daily life for new arrivals – as well as of the Iraqis already in Syria – ever more difficult.

¹ UNHCR, [unhcr.org](http://www.unhcr.org), 16 April 2007, <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/iraq?page=briefing&id=461b63de4>

² Jordan Times, jordantimes.com, 28 March 2007, <http://www.jordantimes.com/wed/homenews/homenews8.htm>

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The huge number of additional residents in Damascus and other cities is also severely straining already inadequate services and infrastructure. Still, the Iraqis in Syria are in principle entitled to the same services as the Syrian residents. Iraqi children are welcome to attend the cost-free Syrian primary schools. However, Iraqis are not allowed to work, and therefore finding the money to buy school uniforms, stationery and books can be difficult. For the same reason even a low cost government service such as primary health care may be difficult for the Iraqi population to benefit from.

For many of the displaced Iraqis in Syria it is still possible to cross the border back to Iraq to collect state pensions and food rations distributed in their home villages or towns through the public distribution system. Many families undertake these dangerous journeys so they can save the little money they originally brought with them for other urgent items. Therefore, giving out food is not an urgent priority today, but this could change overnight if even tighter border crossing procedures are put in place or if the security situation inside of Iraq deteriorates further.

Current Situation for the Displaced Iraqis in Jordan.

Jordan has the highest ratio of refugees to total population of any country in the world. About 30 per cent of Jordan's population, which amounts to close to 6 million people, consists of Palestinian refugees. With an additional 750,000 displaced Iraqis in the country, the country and host communities are getting close to a level that is possible to cope with.

Unlike Syria, where a nationwide assessment of the displacement currently has been conducted, very little information is available regarding vulnerabilities among the displaced Iraqis in Jordan. A rather limited survey was however carried out by some local NGOs indicating that by far the two main reasons for families to leave Iraq were security related violence, economical reasons, as well as sectarian violence and political persecution.

Even without access to more comprehensive statistics, it is evident that life is difficult for the majority of the displaced Iraqis in Jordan. Prices for the necessities of life continue to rise and rents are increasing by the day, while at the same time many Iraqis are running out of money. Additionally, there is growing uncertainty as to whether or not they will be allowed to remain in the country, particularly for the 75 per cent per cent of the Iraqis in Jordan whose permits have already expired.

The needs

Health

Due to administrative and legal limitations, access to basic health services for the Iraqi externally displaced persons (EDP) through the public health care system in both countries remains a wishful ambition. Only a minority who hold legal residency status are entitled to use these services, while tens of thousands of others who so far do not have confirmed residency status have no access to them. While a very low percentage (ten per cent) of Iraqi EDP could afford economically to utilize the services of the private sector in Syria and Jordan, a huge majority (90 per cent) of EDP have no other alternative means to receive any kind of health care.

Meanwhile, the horrors of what is happening in Iraq and the resulting pain and suffering, coupled with the frustration of an uncertain future, has badly affected the psychological state of health of thousands of Iraqi EDP causing stress and in many cases serious psychiatric complications.

Living conditions

Today the majority of Iraqi EDP in Syria and Jordan live mostly in poor neighbourhoods, under very difficult living conditions. Overcrowded accommodation with poor hygiene and sanitary conditions are the norm for a large percentage of the displaced population; a situation which goes against basic dignified living standards. Fortunately, so far no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases directly related to the environmental and living conditions have occurred among the host or EDP communities. There have been reported cases of malnutrition and iron deficiency anaemia among Iraqi EDP by medical personnel in some health facilities.

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Food

In Syria food for the Iraqi EDP seems to be available from the World Food Programme (WFP) and also to some extent from Syrian Arab Red Crescent's own stocks. In Jordan the food issue has not been mentioned as a priority by the host Jordan Red Crescent Society. In Syria, the UNHCR has a system in place that provides registered families in dire need with USD 10 per family member per month.

Red Cross and Red Crescent actions

The International Federation formally approached the Jordan Red Crescent Society (JRCS) and Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to discuss the current situation of the Iraqi EDP and establish a joint plan of action in case humanitarian intervention from the International Federation was needed to support the two National Societies.

Both societies welcomed the initiative and on 19 March the International Federation assigned a Technical Assessment Mission (TAM), including representatives from the Iraqi Red Crescent, to Syria and Jordan. The team assisted the National Societies define the current humanitarian needs and means to respond to them; identify what should be their role if the humanitarian situation deteriorated further; and define the scope and areas of cooperation between these National Societies and the International Federation.

Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

The government of Syria mandated the SARC to act as the lead agency in all matters related to the displaced Iraqis in Syria. This includes the coordination of organisations already active, or interested in becoming active. This mandate will be important for a successful operation to support the displaced Iraqis in Syria.

As of the middle of March the SARC started assessing the vulnerabilities using a systematic sampling approach where one out of every ten families is interviewed. This was the first nationwide assessment carried out in relation to the current displacement. Preliminary results of the assessment fully supports the Federation TAM team analysis that the first priority is employment and catering for the needs of the family. The second priority is healthcare, including psychosocial support, with non-food/house-hold items in third place.

The SARC network of clinics has been open to Iraqis for a long time, and they are offered the same low cost high quality healthcare as the Syrian population. The SARC also distributed food and non-food items from their existing stocks. As a preparedness measure, it has offered disaster management training to its cadre of volunteers.

Jordan Red Crescent Society

The JRCS is currently in the final stages of signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the UNHCR to open two primary health care facilities for the displaced Iraqis in Amman. The current cooperation between the JRCS and other agencies is a good foundation for the possible future activities in support of the displaced Iraqis. The cooperation includes capacity building, Restoring Family Links (RFL), mine risk education and disseminating International Humanitarian Law to the public and in schools.

The JRCS also accommodates the reconstructive surgery programme for war-wounded Iraqis managed by Médecins Sans Frontières at its hospital in Amman.

The proposed operation

Goal: The health status and living standards of the Iraqi EDP in Syria and Jordan will be maintained or improved through the curative and preventive primary health care services of the host Red Crescent National Societies supported by the Federation and the targeted non-food assistance.

Target population: 100,000 externally displaced Iraqi families (60,000 in Syria and 40,000 in Jordan).

Time frame: Initially 12 months, with possible extension for another 12 months depending on the situation in the region.

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Primary Health Care objective: The health status of externally displaced Iraqi families in Syria and Jordan is maintained through the good quality curative and preventive primary health care services of the SARC and JRCS health centres supported by the Federation.

Although providing curative primary healthcare is not normally a major role of the Red Crescent Societies, the limited availability primary health care services for Iraqi EDP justifies the intervention of the Federation and the host National Societies. The provision of adequate health care services in general medicine and dentistry for displaced Iraqi nationals in Jordan and Syria, as well as the vulnerable host communities, is considered one of the most important priorities.

Up to 22 Primary Health Care centres (12 in Syria and ten in Jordan) in Damascus and Amman and the governorates hosting Iraqi EDP will be supported with funding and medical supplies on a regular basis for the next 12 months according to the actual needs of Iraqi EDP.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Delivering primary health care services targeting the most frequent pathologies among the EDP. Undertake ongoing assessment of those needs, consistent in all areas. *Timeframe: within the next 12 months.*
- Delivering basic dental care (tooth fillings and extractions). Carry out ongoing assessment of the needs in all areas. *Timeframe: next 12 months.*
- Allocating special funds not exceeding 15-20 per cent of the total budget identified for primary health care services to support secondary health care needs of individually selected EDP. *Timeframe: 12 months.*
- Undertaking technical assessment of the Maternal and Child Health (MCH), for the displaced Iraqi population. *Timeframe: within 3 months.*
- Developing MCH programmes as the need is identified. *Timeframe: within 3 months*

Psycho-Social Support objective: The impact of war related psychological trauma on the externally displaced Iraqi families in Syria and Jordan is alleviated through qualified psychological/social support and rehabilitation programmes of SARC and JRCS supported by the Federation.

Support to alleviate the impact of war-related psychological trauma has been identified as a significant need by the SARC preliminary assessment teams and other humanitarian stakeholders in Syria and Jordan. The primary need identified was for a better trained psycho-social support response for the most affected population, at a "psychological first aid level". In the mid-term, the needs of this population should also be included in the overall framework of support.

The Primary Health Care centres will provide psycho-social support services in Damascus and Amman and the governorates hosting Iraqi EDP. In addition, two Psychosocial Rehabilitation Centres (one in Damascus and one in Amman) are supported with funding and supplies on a regular basis for the next 12 months according to the needs of the Iraqi EDP.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- The SARC and JRCS employ psychosocial councillors within their health centres to provide specialized support to EDP on an individual case by case basis. *Timeframe: 12 months.*
- Federation provides necessary resources (funding and technical) to the SARC and JRCS to establish psychosocial rehabilitation centres in Damascus and Amman to enable a strong in-house capacity to address the needs of more severe cases among the EDP by providing further support both in terms of psychological treatment and social reintegration through specialized counselling and vocational training. *Timeframe: 3 months.*
- Federation commits financial and technical resources to provide immediate psycho-social support training for SARC and JRCS volunteers in Damascus and Amman and the branches. *Timeframe: 3 months.*

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- SARC and JRCS teams carry out regular assessments on further psycho-social needs of EDP within their respective areas. *Timeframe: 12 months.*

Community Based Health Care objective: The ability of the externally displaced Iraqi families in Syria and Jordan to prevent disease and injury is strengthened through Community Based First Aid (CBFA) programmes managed by the SARC and JRCS headquarters and local branches.

Up to 600 volunteers (350 in Syria and 250 in Jordan) are trained in CBFA and psychosocial support activities in Damascus and Amman and the SARC and JRCS branches to support the Iraqi EDP and the host communities.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Initiating health promotion and disease prevention for the displaced and host communities. *Timeframe: assessment – as soon as possible; implementation within two months.*
- Monitoring/assessing the epidemiological situation in the EDP host communities. *Timeframe: ongoing, based on assessment.*
- Initiating and promoting TB and HIV AIDS awareness among the EDP and host communities through the work of trained SARC and JRCS volunteers. Making special effort to involve additional volunteers selected from among the EDP. *Timeframe: three months.*
- Developing and promoting gender-based violence awareness among the EDP and host communities. *Timeframe: three months.*
- Developing and expanding SARC and JRCS First Aid Programmes to increase their capacity to respond to accidents and emergencies. *Timeframe: six months.*

Non-Food Assistance objective: The material needs of up to 50,000 vulnerable displaced Iraqi families (30,000 in Syria and 20,000 in Jordan) are covered through the distribution of essential household items by the host National Society supported by the Federation.

The most vulnerable Iraqi families from among Iraqi EDP in Syria and Jordan identified primarily through the network of SARC and JRCS Primary Health Care centres receive essential household items.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- The beneficiaries are identified by a social worker at the Red Crescent clinics or by the outreach activities involving both host National Society volunteers and trained volunteers among the displaced people.
- The basic list of household items for distribution is refined in consultation with the programme beneficiaries. The list will most likely comprise kitchen utensils, blankets, mattresses, pillows, bed sheets, towels, school books and stationary and hygiene articles.
- The host National Societies procure the household items locally with the support of Federation. The items procured for the programme will be according to needs and according to the season (e.g. heaters in winter).
- The vulnerable Iraqi families receive support according to the identified needs.
- The situation for certain vulnerable Iraqi families is monitored by trained volunteers who report back to the social worker.

Capacity of the National Societies

Syrian Arab Red Crescent

Health

SARC has three multi-profile polyclinics which are currently operating in Damascus and Rural Damascus (Al Sayyedah Zainab) providing general and specialized outpatient medical services. Three new polyclinics are being constructed in Rural Damascus area (Jermana, Masaken Barza and Zahera). While the two polyclinics in Damascus

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serve mainly the needs of the local population and a small percentage (10-15 per cent) of Iraqi EDP, the ones in Rural Damascus area support mainly the Iraqi displaced people. SARC cooperates with other National Societies in primary health care, and with the support of the French Red Cross, runs a small MCH clinic in Saidat Zeynab providing gynaecological and paediatric services for the EDP.

SARC also operates public health care clinics in Aleppo, Hama, Idleb, Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Hassake (the last two supported by UNHCR). The clinic size varies, on average each one serves 100-150 patients a day. Most clinics can increase their capacity by about 20-30 per cent by operating in two shifts. Since 1976, the society has operated a well-developed 115-bed paediatric hospital in Aleppo and is currently constructing paediatric hospitals in Damascus and Idleb, and a hospital for patients with burns at Homs to be completed within 1- 2 years.

All these structures contribute to supporting the primary health care needs of the Iraqi EDP. On an ad hoc basis the SARC operates three mobile clinics to support selected rural communities in different parts of the country with general medical, ophthalmologic and dental services.

Financial and Human Resources

SARC has a relatively sustainable local funding base and substantial, if somewhat irregular, streams of income allowing it to fund its numerous activities. SARC has had experience in mobilizing funds from the general public, notably during the Lebanon crisis in 2006 when it raised enough funds to successfully continue the operation for over 180,000 displaced Lebanese people in Syria before any significant international assistance was committed.

SARC has a pool of qualified and motivated volunteers- in many ways it is a truly volunteer-based National Society. Both the governing and executive bodies are entirely made up of volunteers, and nearly all SARC programmes at the branch and national level are managed and implemented by volunteers. Most branches have strong youth volunteer sections which almost exclusively run the health and emergency response programmes. However, as most volunteers are students, they are available only for a limited period during the year and SARC can realistically mobilize up to 1,000 active trained volunteers across the country for a short-term operation.

SARC has trained a number of selected volunteers from various branches in first aid, tracing, Sphere Standards, Vulnerability Capacity assessment (VCA), Needs Assessment, Community-based Risk Reduction and psychosocial support (PSP). Within the framework of the process to modernize its disaster management programme, a number of volunteers were trained in basic and advanced disaster management.

Many volunteers have recent experience of providing emergency response during the Lebanon crisis. They managed emergency shelters, provided first aid and psychological support, managed information services for refugees and organized relief distributions. However, during the Iraqi relief operation and the Zeizun dam relief operation it was seen that, as a volunteer-based organization, SARC has reached the limit of its capacity. The society has a very limited number of permanent staff, with only 10-12 paid staff at the SARC headquarters and - with the exception of Damascus and Aleppo - only one or two paid staff at other branches.

Jordan Red Crescent Society

Health

JRCS operates a reasonably modern 130-bed hospital in Amman that provides specialized outpatient and inpatient medical care and treatment, offering both medical and surgical services. It represents one of the major activities of the National Society. The hospital facilities include a diagnostic unit, X-ray department, five operating theatres, 78-bed intensive care unit, maternity care, dialysis, a blood bank and a fully equipped laboratory.

In 2006 JRCS provided MSF France with a 20-bed surgical ward at the hospital for reconstructive surgical treatment to Iraqis with severe war-related injuries. MSF rehabilitated and equipped the ward and currently it performs 30-40 operations per month, expected to rise to about 85 per month. The team employs some Iraqi surgeons and uses visiting expatriate surgeons when required, with JRCS helping obtain licenses for them.

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With the support of the French Red Cross, the JRCS also runs a primary health care clinic with two general practitioners and a social councillor in Hashimi, a suburb of Amman, treating between 40-50 patients daily. UNHCR has pledged to support two new JRCS health centres to operate within the EDP communities in Amman.

JRCS has experience in providing PSP, with 25 staff and volunteers trained, that went on to form the JRCS PSP team. The JRCS community centre at Swaileh and the Vocational Training Centre in Amman offer vocational training for women and girls. According to the Director of the Centre, its activities can be expanded to include additional courses and activities.

Financial and Human resources

JRCS draws its funding mainly from membership fees, renting out property, charging for services at the JRCS hospital in Amman, private and public donations and limited support from the Jordanian Government. Most of its programmes and projects are funded through bilateral support from other National Societies.

Capacity of the Federation

Federation technical support

To effectively support SARC and JRCS throughout programme implementation the following structure will be established:

In Syria the Federation team will comprise a Head of Delegation and programme coordinator, supported by a number of locally recruited technical staff. The SARC welcomes such a team and has already identified the necessary office space in its new office building.

In Jordan the Federation the team will comprise a Head of Delegation and programme coordinator, supported by the human resources already available in the Amman Regional Delegation (logistics, finance and communications). The latter will be strengthened by health and information specialists who will concentrate on supporting the Federation's Delegations in Syria and Jordan.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders is vital for fundraising, advocacy and maintaining the profile of the operation. During the operation, communications between the affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent, as well as with the media and donors, will be an essential mechanism for effective response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency. The communications activities outlined in this appeal are aimed at supporting the National Societies to improve their communications capacities and develop appropriate communications tools and products to support effective operations. These activities are closely coordinated with the Communications department of the International Federation's Secretariat in Geneva. An initial communications budget of CHF 50,000 is sought to fund these activities. A detailed communications plan of action is forthcoming.

Monitoring and evaluation

Contingency planning

In view of the growing violence and rapidly deteriorating security situation in Iraq, the possibility of further population movements or a sudden influx of Iraqi EDP into Syria and Jordan during should be seriously considered. With this in mind, the Federation delegations in Syria and Jordan supporting SARC and JRCS in implementing the current operation should constantly monitor the situation as it develops, being prepared to rapidly mount a Federation-led large-scale emergency relief operation should it be required.

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The *International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)* maintains a limited presence in Syria, acting as a neutral intermediary regarding issues of humanitarian concern for the 20,000 Syrian inhabitants of the occupied Golan Heights who are protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention. Further to this the ICRC helps families in Syria seeking information about relatives unaccounted for abroad, collects and distributes Red Cross Messages and disseminates knowledge of International Humanitarian Law. Last year the ICRC also supported the SARC first-aid programme and facilitated the re-opening of the Hassakeh branch and its sub-offices.

The ICRC office in Syria is closely following the continuing conflict in Iraq, and the influx of Iraqis to Syria, but has to date mainly supported those Palestinians who have fled Iraq and who are stranded in the two kilometre broad border area between Iraq and Syria. The ICRC office in Jordan welcomes stronger Federation engagement in support of the displaced Iraqis as well as a closer cooperation with the JRCS.

The *Italian Red Cross*, in cooperation with SARC, provides financial support to Iraqi patients who need advanced medical treatment, for example surgery, that cannot be offered in the existing SARC clinics.

The *French Red Cross*, in cooperation with SARC, is running a small primary health care clinic for around 350 patients per month in one of the poorest suburbs of Damascus, where 90 per cent of the inhabitants are displaced Iraqis. A similar clinic has been running in Amman for 800 patients each month for the past year. Both clinics are administered in close cooperation with the two host National Societies.

The *German Red Cross* has a regional representative based in Amman, who has invited the JRCS to discussions in relation to the displaced Iraqis.

For several years the SARC has been also an implementing partner to the *UNHCR*, which, thanks to the positive response to the recently launched appeal, has been recruiting more staff, mainly to handle registration. So far only 62,784 Iraqis have been registered, but UNHCR predicts that approximately 200,000 Iraqis in Syria will be on its register by the end of 2007.

UNHCR is also currently involved in the renovation of some 70 schools and the construction of three new schools in Al Sayyedah Zainab area to cater for the needs of the 28,000 Iraqi children (this is the official figure of the Syrian authorities, though some sources mention figures as high as 75,000) who attend Syrian schools. In Jordan, UNHCR has registered 25,000 Iraqis, and by the end of 2007 the number is expected to reach 90,000.

WFP is appealing to donors for USD 1.7 million to purchase and distribute more than 2,800 metric tons of rice, vegetable oil and pulse in support of 30,000 of the displaced Iraqis in Syria. Part of this food will be channelled via the SARC. The WFP is already providing food assistance to some 7,000 people. The number of beneficiaries will increase by 2,500 every month until the end of the year.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

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National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

[Budget below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

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MDR81002

ORIGINAL**RELIEF NEEDS**

Shelter	
Construction Materials	
Clothing & Textiles	1,585,000
Food	1,500,000
Seeds & Plants	
Water & Sanitation	
Medical & First Aid	2,880,000
Teaching Materials	
Utensils & Tools	1,350,000
Other Supplies & Services (Hygiene Parcels)	2,000,000
Total Relief Needs	9,315,000

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Land & Buildings	
Vehicles Purchase	
Computers & Telecom Equipment	30,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	10,000
Medical Equipment	800,000
Other Machinery & Equipment	

TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES

Storage - Warehouse	
Distribution & Monitoring	100,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	72,000

PERSONNEL

International Staff	756,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	
National Staff	80,000
National Society Staff	5,452,000
Consultants	30,000

WORKSHOPS & TRAINING

Workshops & Training	200,000
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GENERAL EXPENSES

Travel	40,000
Information & Public Relations	50,000
Office running costs	80,000
Communication Costs	40,000
Professional Fees	
Financial Charges	
Other General Expenses	30,000

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Programme Support - PSR	1,187,727
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Total Operational Needs **8,957,727**

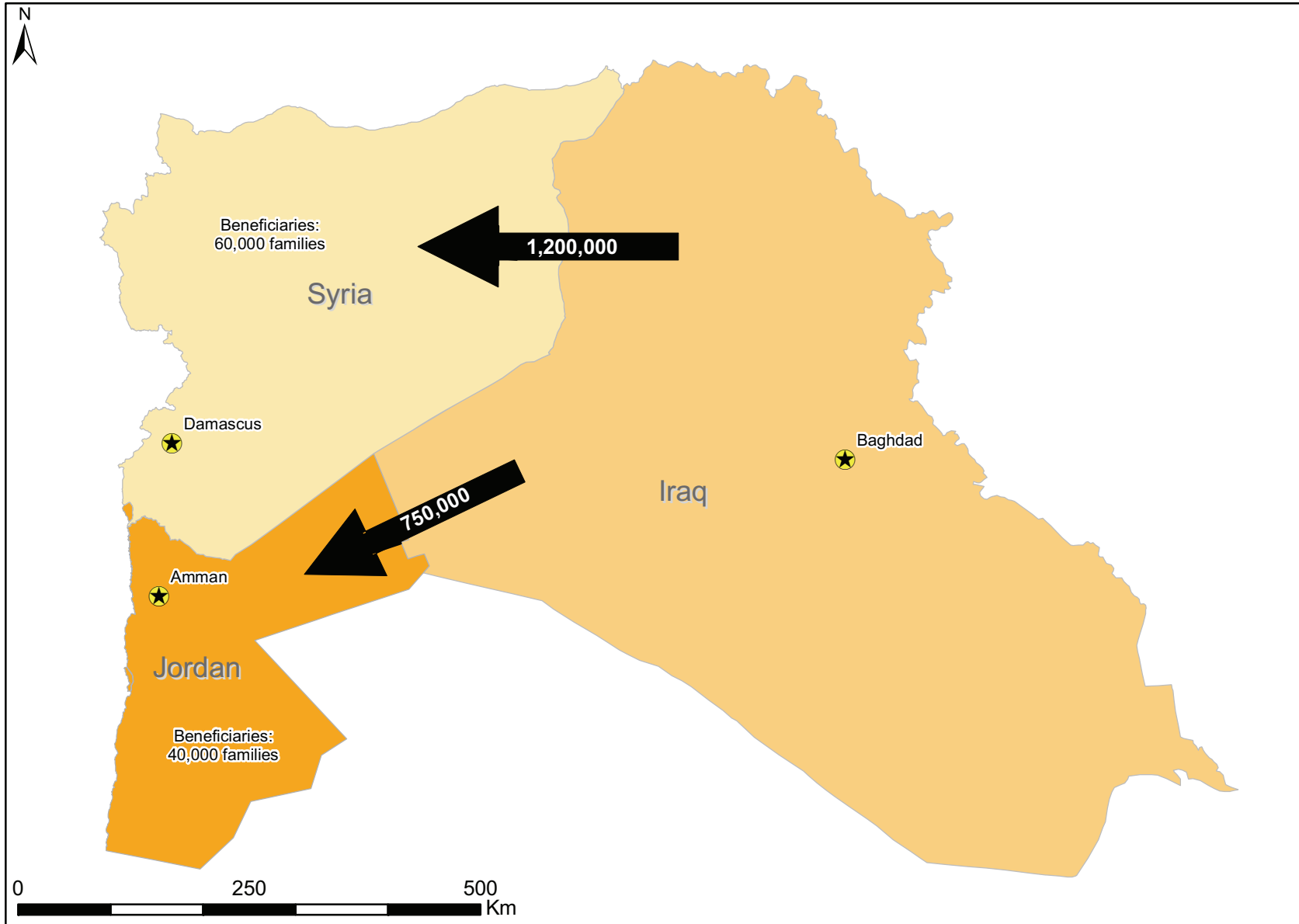
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind) **18,272,727**

Available Ressources

Net Request **18,272,727**



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The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.