

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

21 May 2003

IRAQ AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES: HUMANITARIAN CRISIS - FOCUS ON SYRIA

This Ops Update is intended for reporting on emergency appeals.

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 organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal No. 08/03

Launched on 20 March 2003 for CHF 111,039,000 (USD 79,776,929 or EUR 75,481,631) for 9 months for 305,000 beneficiaries.

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 75,000 (pre-positioning phase)

Beneficiaries: 305,000

Operations Update No. 07; Period covered: 20 March - 15 May 2003; last Update (no. 6) issued 9 May 2003; Next Update (no. 8) expected 23 May 2003

IN BRIEF

Appeal coverage: 13%

Related Appeals: 01.54/2002; 01.55/2002; 01.88/2003; 01.93/2003

Outstanding needs: CHF 96,449,520

Summary: Although the number of beneficiaries crossing into Syria has fortunately not been as high as the national society and the Federation prepared for, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society (SARC) continues to operate two camps for third party nationals who continue their entry into the country from Iraq. In the smaller of the SARC's two camps, the last remaining residents have recently left, however the larger camp at Al Bukamal continues to host a steady passage of people entering the country. Consequently, this camp is being maintained at an operational level, while the national society working with the Federation begins to plan for the second phase of the Appeal, to build the disaster response and management capacity based on activities and lessons learned to date.

Operational Developments w

The 20 March, 2003 launch of the emergency appeal for Iraq and neighbouring countries, intended to assist up to 305,000 people potentially forced to flee across the country's borders during a possible conflict, included a Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) preparedness for 5,000 individuals for an initial period of 3 months, with a possibility to extend to 25,000 people.

Although there have not been population movements to the extent for which preparations were made, SARC has been active, with Federation support, in responding to those people who did cross into Syria during the ensuing events, totalling 2,401 persons through both camps to the date of this report, most of whom have been third country nationals (TCN) transiting through Syria to their countries-of-origin. Some have been refugees, with several Syrian nationals awaiting clearance. The Palestinians are classified separately through UNRWA, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East.

With the start of hostilities in Iraq, the Government of Syria had decided, in conjunction with the launch of the Federation Appeal, to provide designated facilities to receive and accommodate the refugees and the TCN in transit through Syria, namely two camp locations near the border with Iraq.

As per the country's contingency plan, management of both camps was assigned to SARC in its role as an auxiliary to the Government in its humanitarian response, and as a member of the State High Committee for Disaster Preparedness. One of the two SARC camps, Al Bukamal, is located 7 km from the town of the same name, in the central-eastern Governorate of Deir ez Zor, 2 km from the border and 610 km northeast of Damascus. The second location is at Al Tanf, just 1 km from the border, 250 km east of Damascus, and far distant from any local settlements. These two SARC camps are in addition to an existing refugee camp managed by UNHCR at Al Hol in the northern Governorate of Hassake.

With strong logistical support from the Syrian Government's Department of Civil Defence, and Federation personnel based in Damascus and also deployed from the regional delegation in Amman Jordan, the two SARC camps were set up well in time for the first arrivals of TCN, which began on 30 March. From the onset of camp activity, and throughout the reporting period, IOM, the International Organization for Migration, has been onward transporting to Damascus for repatriation the TCNs arriving at the SARC camps, while SARC staff and volunteers have been providing shelter and sanitation (i.e. latrines, showers), standard non-food items (*see table in section on Relief Distribution*), meals, and basic health care -- all within clean and well-organized facilities at both camps. Support functions have included community and psycho-social services through SARC volunteers supported by a German NGO, and transport of refugees and TCN from border-crossings to the camp. The health clinics have been supported with staff from the Syrian Ministry of Health, and ICRC maintains a presence for Family Links (Tracing) services, including "safe & well" messages and satellite phone contact with family members.

TCN movement through the Al Tanf camp has been minimal, totalling 212 registrants, most of whom passed through in the early days of the conflict in Iraq, with just one Jordanian national remaining for several weeks in the camp until 14 May, when he was finally transported to Damascus for repatriation to Jordan.

Although the numbers at Al Bukamal were greater than at Al Tanf, TCN transit through the Al Bukamal camp was also well below those prepared for. During the reporting period, a total of 2,189 TCN were registered, of which 1,860 have been transported by IOM for repatriation, leaving a camp population at 15 May of 329 residents.

The majority of TCN have been Sudanese nationals, and then Yemeni, with a number of Iraqi spouses of other TCN. Small numbers of Egyptians, Syrians, Jordanians, Libyans and other nationals have also passed through the Al Bukamal camp.

SARC has continued to respond well to its responsibilities undertaken in support of this emergency appeal. It is noted that a significant level of the initial funding for the SARC operations were also raised by SARC and the Federation's Delegation in Syria.

Coordination w

Cooperation and communication has been effective amongst the humanitarian agency partners who have been supporting the operation of the two SARC camps.

IOM has been consistent in its daily role of providing "Fit to Travel" health screening and certificates for the TCN, and then transporting them to Damascus for onward repatriation to countries-of-origin.

The ICRC maintains its presence in the camps, exercising one of its core functions, Family Links (Tracing), including “Safe & Well” messages and access to satellite telephones for contact with relatives. To this effect, SARC volunteers have been facilitating that service by assisting the TCN side-by-side with ICRC personnel; helping with the phone calls and doing the registrations for messages and for posting on ICRC’s special website, the family news network for victims of the Gulf 2003 conflict.

The Government of Syria (GoS) has played an integral role in support of this operation. GoS participation has included the building of roads in the camps, the supply of electricity, provision of tents, the trucking of water and collection of garbage, the provision and set-up of piping infrastructure, taps and storage tanks for water distribution, the deployment of medical staff and ambulances, the extension of nearest hospital services as needed, and security.

Considering the large number of Sudanese TCN passing through the Al Bukamal camp, the Government of Sudan has made its consular staff readily available, which has greatly expedited the onward travel of Sudanese citizens fleeing from Iraq.

UNHCR has made occasional visits to both SARC camps to monitor whether its services might be required at any stage. Oral Rehydration Salts were provided by UNICEF at one point when there was an increase in cases of diarrhoea.

At Al Bukamal, a German NGO provided psycho-social support for children of the TCN, with recreational kits, and with funding for one locally-hired SARC staff person.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent had anticipated providing food in the camps to meet immediate needs in the early days of the conflict, and did so. However, due to different planning of WFP, funds from the Federation appeal budget had to be re-allocated accordingly to purchase foodstuffs originally anticipated from WFP.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action w

SARC staff, and to a great extent, SARC volunteers, have been actively and closely involved in the running of the two camps since the commencement of operations, including the set-up of tents, construction of showers and latrines and related sanitation duties, the transportation of TCN from the border to the camps, in-camp registration, feeding (hot meals and dry distributions), accommodation service, health clinics (working with the Ministry of Health) and support to ICRC family services.

Integral to SARC service delivery, gender concerns were consistently addressed through the allocation of health personnel according to gender, in the location and fencing of the women’s washing and latrine areas, and through the facilitation of a Women’s Committee elected from amongst TCN as they passed through the camp, for the purpose of monitoring needs and supervising service delivery for women and children. As well, a committee from amongst the Sudanese TCN was formed to liaise with GoS authorities, the Sudanese consular officer, and IOM.

Beyond their activities in the two camps, SARC volunteers were allowed access to provide direct assistance to significant numbers of TCN stranded at the border, pending direct transfer by their national embassies and/or IOM to Damascus for repatriation. These beneficiaries do not appear in camp statistics. They included busloads of students from Tunisia, and TCN from Yemen.

Despite being classified as transit camps, the SARC camps at Al Bukamal and at Al Tanf both sheltered TCN for considerable lengths of time, pending processing of documents and authorisations to travel.

Objectives, activities and results w

For the purpose of this ‘Focus on Syria’ operational update which summarizes the achievements of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society supported by the Federation, only the emergency objectives listed in the original Appeal are addressed herein. The second objective, which anticipates a second phase of capacity-building, will be addressed in the Revised Appeal, which is forthcoming.

Health and care w

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

SARC camp management and Ministry of Health officials both report that the health situation has remained stable and under control throughout the reporting period. There were no outbreak of diseases, and all requests for medical attention have been accommodated as requested and required.

Food for TCN, camp staff and volunteers is purchased locally by SARC. Foodstuffs contain all basic nutritional requirements, and is sufficient in terms of quantity and quality. For smaller numbers of arrivals, meals are prepared in the camp, or dry foods are distributed. For TCN arriving in larger groups, hot meals had been prepared at commercial facilities in Al Bukamal town and transported to the camp, which are much appreciated by TCN who have often been waiting for long periods at the border. When a camp-kitchen was installed in April, all hot meals began to be cooked in the camp.

UNICEF has provided SARC with high protein biscuits, which are distributed in the border regions before TCN are permitted passage into the camp by government authorities.

Health posts had been set up at both the Al Tanf and the Al Bukamal camps in advance of the first TCN arrivals, with both locations capable of responding to out-patient and in-patient needs. Given the minimal level of activity at Al Tanf, health surveillance is performed mostly by trained SARC volunteers, under the supervision of professional staff. If required, there is a Ministry of Health field hospital at 20 km distance from the Al Tanf camp.

Whereas SARC and MoH provide general health services, IOM performs “Fit to Travel” screening before TCN are boarded on buses for repatriation through Damascus.

At Al Bukamal, the Syrian Ministry of Health provides their own staff for the health clinic, including more recently a surgical doctor capable of performing minor operations as may be required. With two tents, one for screening and out-patient treatment, and the other for in-patient care, the health service capacity at this location includes examination facilities, equipment for oral rehydration and intravenous intervention, an area dedicated to minor surgical procedures, medical inventory storage, and pharmaceutical dispensing. For more serious cases, there is a fully equipped and staffed hospital in Al Bukamal town, complete with ambulance service.

In respect of gender sensitivity, female professionals are included in the mix of medical staff at both SARC camps.

SARC health volunteers comprised mostly medical students from the University of Damascus, and nurses from the Army Nursing School, all of whom had received formal Relief Health training in November 2002 during a course conducted by SARC and the Federation.

Total number of visits at the health clinic at the Al Bukamal camp is 1,350 persons to date. The majority of incidents include minor injuries, respiratory tract infections, and, more recently, a higher-than-average instance of diarrhoea, documented as arriving mainly from southern Iraq. As a consequence, IOM was advised to increase their level of health surveillance during the “Fit to Travel” screening procedures, with even closer attention being paid to coordination with the camp’s health clinic, given the typically short stay in the camp of TCN.

In one instance, with the sudden arrival of 200 Yemeni nationals at Al Bukamal camp, SARC volunteers quickly came to the assistance of IOM staff for their “Fit to Travel” certifications, in a circumstance of 4-hours notice before the scheduled onward transportation.

The provision of mattresses, blankets, food, and rapid medical assessment to TCN stranded at the border, when it was suddenly closed in the early days of the emergency, was made possible through an informal agreement between SARC and the Syrian Government border authorities, and is yet another example of the cooperation and communication between SARC and its government throughout this emergency period.

Water and sanitation w

Objective 1: The water and sanitation situation of the targeted population is maintained at satisfactory level with the emergency period of 3 months.

The water storage and distribution system, including tanker trucking and equipment infrastructure (taps, tanks, piping) was provided and installed by the Syrian Government. The Federation water and sanitation engineer did regular inspections and testing, and vouches that water provision for both drinking and washing exceeded SPHERE minimum standards. Sufficient numbers of segregated water access points were positioned in places accessible to women in order to allow for cultural requirements.

Cultural practices have also been well respected for sanitation, and were included in the original design and construction of latrines, showers and washing areas. Designated areas were fenced off for the use of women, and illuminated at night. Hygiene supplies have been provided for women.

Sanitation facilities were designed by SARC staff, with technical advice from the Federation’s water and sanitation delegate. Toilet and shower stalls were constructed in Damascus, and assembled on site by SARC volunteers, with additional support from local hired labour as needed. Local labourers from nearby villages were also employed to clean the camp latrines.

Special arrangements were put in place with local authorities for garbage collection and for the disposal of medical waste.

Due to their effective design and heavy construction, no stalls collapsed, and all remained sealed from the sand and water leakage that can happen in desert-based camps because of poor construction, from usage, or from wind pressure.

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.

SARC takes the responsibility for the supply, delivery, preparation and distribution of food in the camps. Feeding is carried out well within the traditional eating habits and dietary requirements of camp residents. Two hot meals and one cold meal are served per day. Rations provided are nutritionally balanced and sufficient both in quality and quantity.

Non-food items were principally the necessities for shelter and for sanitation, according to the following table:

Distribution of non-food items

Item	Al Bukamal	Al Tanf	Total
Family tent (4 x 4)	300	235	535
Plastic sheeting rolls	14	10	24
Blankets	810	300	1'110
Mattresses	790	250	1'040
Pillows	790	250	1'040
Bedsheets	790	250	1'040
Jerry cans (20 litre)	200	50	250
Kitchen sets (5 pc set)	100	50	150
Kerosene stove	100	50	150
Kerosene lamps	196	50	246
Soap (pieces)	750	250	1'000
Clinic tent (12 x 6)	1	6	7
latrines	25 twin (50)	22 twin (44)	94 units
Showers	25 twin (50)	22 twin (44)	94 units

Shelter w

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

As with health, water, and sanitation, SARC has benefited from an effective operating relationship with the Syrian Government's Department of Civil Defense for shelter requirements, with their delivery of 120 of the 200 tents, put to use per the following breakdown in the larger and more active facility at Al Bukamal:

Usage	No. of tents
Accommodation (transit & temporary residence)	185
Registration	1
SARC administration	1
Warehousing	3
SARC staff & volunteer accommodation	4
Family Links (Tracing) - ICRC	1
Security	4
Health Clinic	
- for in-patient registration	1
- for clinic	1

The other 80 tents were drawn from the SARC/Federation emergency stocks which had been pre-positioned for this emergency.

All tents in use were adequately supplied with mattresses, pillows, plastic sheeting, blankets, a kerosene stove and jerry cans for water (*see table in section on Relief Distribution*).

National Society Capacity Building w

In preparation for this emergency response, a SARC emergency committee meeting was held at the Homs Branch on 5th March, chaired by SARC President. The purpose was to brief members on the role of the committee and on emerging developments in relation to SARC's preparation and planning for what was, at that point in time, a possible refugee operation. The emphasis was on a clear plan of action and an articulation of the specific commitments and contributions to be made by the branches. This meeting included participation of the Federation delegation's disaster management delegate, whose role was explained in assisting the national society's disaster planning coordinator in developing an overall plan for the pending response.

In the later stages of the actual SARC response, on 1 May, an emergency operation review meeting took place at the Al Bukamal camp, attended by 26 participants from among SARC staff and volunteers from headquarters and 6 branches engaged in the operation. Following brief overviews from the SARC branch managers of the ongoing action at Al Bukamal and Al Tanf, and sectoral presentations from the technical units involved (camp management, health, water and sanitation, tracing, coordination and camp security), a positive and constructive discussion then took place on lessons learned, with an aim to provide clearer, improved mechanisms for disaster preparedness, response and management in the future. The overall conclusion was that SARC response was successful, and ongoing activities continue to be effective. Initiatives will be followed up in collaboration with future support from the region and from Participating National Societies, and the intent will be articulated in the forthcoming revised Appeal.

Specifically, and with the intention of building upon SARC's constructive experience in support of this Emergency Appeal, the post-conflict rehabilitation plan for Iraq and neighbouring countries includes a program to establish a dedicated disaster management unit with a strong, trained team at national and branch levels, with a complementary consolidation and systemization of the progress made in logistics management, health and IT/Telecom.

Federation Delegation w

The Federation served an integral role in the fulfilment of its traditional support to a national society in times of emergency, by providing expertise and advice on an ongoing basis. Coordination between SARC and the country delegation has been excellent, with regular meetings conducted.

Technical and liaison support from the Federation increased the profile of SARC in respect to the UN in the country, with international NGOs, and with the Government of Syria. The Federation Head of Delegation has participated in the UN coordination team weekly meetings with UN Heads of Agency, ICRC HoD and the IOM Chief of Mission. Meetings at this level led to an open acknowledgement of the effective implementation and management of the SARC transit camps.

There is frequent access by Federation delegates to, and involvement of, the SARC President, which facilitates interaction with GoS at the highest levels. This in turn has led to fast and efficient procedures for customs clearance, border access authorisations etc. There is also an excellent working relationship and partnership with SARC at the operational field levels, in Deir ez Zor for the al Bukamal camp, and in the Rural Damascus district for Al Tanf, with regular consultations with camp managers.

There are also good professional working relations with GoS about the transit of TCN at borders and from camp locations for repatriation, and also with the departments of immigration, security, the ministries of water supply and irrigation, electricity, social services, health, local mayors and village heads.

Federation delegates worked with SARC staff and volunteers in the following Federation technical capacities:

- Health
- Water and Sanitation
- Telecommunications
- Logistics
- Information (press coverage)
- Psycho-social Support
- Disaster Management
- Disaster Planning & Preparedness

Overall Federation staff coordination and national society liaison is provided by the Head of Delegation for Syria.

Advocacy/Public Information w

Members of the Communications Department from the regional delegation in Amman, Jordan visited Damascus and the two camps, which resulted in a series of articles on the Federation web site during the reporting period.

Given the level of in-country recognition of SARC and its role within Syrian society, there has been ongoing coverage in local newspapers and on radio and television of the camp operations, and of SARC's contribution to the Movement's coordinated emergency response.

Outstanding needs w

As the emergency phase of this Appeal begins to wind down, discussions are underway between SARC and the Federation regarding a renewed Agreement for the second phase of disaster response and disaster management capacity-building in the national society that can result from what has been a positive collaboration between the two entities and with the Government of Syria.

With regard to the experience with WFP, wherein the anticipated role of food provision did not occur, the absence at that point of contingency mechanisms with UN agencies in the country to compensate in such circumstances indicates a need to investigate means to enable a more positive engagement with the UN and its supporting bodies, particularly in cases of large-scale humanitarian crises.

One example of effective engagement for the future may be the Cooperation Framework Agreement between the Federation and the UNHCR, dated 21 March 2003, with consideration of an agreed country-specific focus.

The provision of medical professionals to the SARC camp clinics by the Ministry of Health overall, and specifically with staff at the Al Bukamal hospital, were the direct result of a formal agreement negotiated by SARC for this purpose. Consequently, a standard operating procedure now exists and the process needs be documented and communicated accordingly amongst all participating parties.

As an integral aspect of disaster management co-ordination, SARC staff and volunteers at the Damascus Branch built a computerized data-base containing a precise inventory of pharmaceutical and medical stocks held in the branch warehouse. It is now planned that a similar database will be prepared and distributed for the use of all SARC branches that have warehousing operations for medical supplies. With regard to disaster response readiness, volunteers attending the Relief Health training course conducted in November 2002 by SARC, actively served at the SARC camps during the reporting period of this emergency program. Plans to extend the course to SARC branches had been postponed because of the Iraq crisis. Courses have been rescheduled to commence country-wide in July of this year, with the newly-added benefit of first-hand experience gained by the medical students and volunteer army nurses who took part in this disaster response. In conclusion, achievement of the objectives for this disaster response operation is progressing well. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society has demonstrated a high level of preparedness, as evidenced through its subsequent implementation. Certain critical processes, notably the management and communication of information, and the articulation of functional responsibilities, can be improved. These needs are recognized and understood by the leadership, and the planned staff and volunteer training programs at both headquarters and branch levels should strengthen the SARC capacities for disaster response and management. As a direct outcome of this Appeal response, the objectives and activities to build better and stronger disaster management capacities within SARC have been documented and budgeted and will be detailed in the revised Appeal. For more information on the overall funding status of the operation, please refer to the attached list of pledges (Annex 1). *For further details please contact:*

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- *Marie-Françoise Borel, Press Officer, Strategic Communications Department, Phone: 41 22 730 4246; Fax: 41 22 733 0395; email: marie-francoise.borel@ifrc.org* Donors providing in-kind relief in response to large-scale emergencies are urged to contact Birgitte Stalder-Olsen, email: *birgitte.olsen@ifrc.org*, phone: 41 22 730 4245, fax: 41 22 733 0395 in the Federation's Logistics and Resource Mobilization Department to avoid any unnecessary delays in the clearance and delivery of emergency relief assistance. All International Federation 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.

Iraq - Humanitarian crisis						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 08/2003		PLEDGES RECEIVED			21.05.2003	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				111'039'000		TOTAL COVERAGE 13.0%
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
AMERICAN -RC		100'000	USD	136'000	20.03.03	THE REGION
AMERICAN - GOVT/PRM		3'000'000	USD	4'080'000	27.03.03	THE REGION
AMERICAN PRIVATE DONOR				3'627	09.05.03	
AMERICAN PRIVATE DONOR		900	USD	1'225	11.04.03	
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT/RC		942'911	AUD	774'601	22.04.03	IRAN
BANGLADESH - PRIVATE DONOR		25'000	BDT	584	22.04.03	IRAQI CHILDREN
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID				50'000	07.08.2002	IRAQ
BRITISH - RC		10'000	GBP	22'425	19.02.03	SYRIA CONTINGENCY RELIEF STOCKS
BRITISH RC/DIFD		490'196	GBP	1'052'941	21.03.03	THE REGION
CANADIAN - RC		25'000	CAD	23'200	09.04.03	THE REGION
CANADIAN - GOVT/CIDA		990'000	CAD	918'720	10.04.03	THE REGION
CHINESE - RC		50'000	USD	68'075	01.04.03	THE REGION
DANISH - RC		462'500	DKK	90'650	11.12.2002	IRAQ
DANISH - GOVT		5'634	USD	7'648	13.01.03	REGIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
DANISH - RC		925'000	DKK	182'225	20.03.03	THE REGION
FINNISH - RC		40'000	EUR	58'656	12.12.2002	SYRIA & JORDAN CONTINGENCY
FINNISH - GOVT		144'231	EUR	211'082	05.03.03	IRAQ
FINNISH - RC		95'000	EUR	140'173	01.04.03	THE REGION
GERMAN - RC				50'000	04.02.03	IRAQ
ICELANDIC - RC		6'000'000	ISK	105'330	24.03.03	THE REGION
IRISH - GOVT		500'000	EUR	737'750	31.03.03	THE REGION
IRISH - RC		25'000	EUR	36'888	07.04.03	THE REGION
ITALIAN - GOVT/BILATERAL EMERGENCY FUND)		100'000	EUR	147'550	20.03.03	SYRIA
ITALIAN - GOVT/BILATERAL EMERGENCY FUND)		900'000	EUR	1'327'950	28.03.03	THE REGION
JAPANESE - RC		10'000'000	JPY	121'140	16.12.2002	IRAQ
JAPANESE - RC		415'904	USD	565'629	24.03.03	THE REGION
KOREAN, REP. - RC				50'000	04.02.03	THE REGION
MONACO - RC		15'000	EUR	22'133	20.03.03	THE REGION
NETHERLANDS - RC		89'345	EUR	130'756	27.02.03	MOBILISATION TABLE
NEW ZEALAND - RC		25'000	NZD	18'763	04.03.03	IRAQ

NEW ZEALAND - RC		11'140	NZD	8'400	30.05.03	IRAQ
NORWEGIAN - RC		67'445	NOK	13'521	10.12.2002	REGIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		503'000	NOK	101'204	29.10.2002	IRAQ
NORWEGIAN - RC		5'000'000	NOK	943'750	24.03.03	THE REGION
PRIVATE DONORS				60'469	02.05.03	
SINGAPORE - PRIVATE DONOR		2'500	EUR	3'689	29.04.03	IRAQ
SPANISH - RC		66'000	EUR	96'063	17.01.2003	REGIONAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
SPANISH - RC		6'898	EUR	10'178	04.04.03	PROGRAMME MGT SUPPORT
SPANISH - PRIVATE DONORS				208	09.05.03	
SWEDISH - GOVT		1'000'000	SEK	159'000	11.10.2002	IRAQ
SWEDISH - GOVT		500'000	SEK	80'250	20.02.03	SYRIA
SWEDISH - GOVT		500'000	SEK	80'250	20.02.03	JORDAN
SWEDISH - GOVT		500'000	SEK	80'250	21.03.03	SYRIA
SWEDISH - GOVT		500'000	SEK	80'250	21.03.03	JORDAN
SWISS - GOVT				225'000	18.10.2002	IRAQ
SWISS - RC				6'500	13.03.03	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
SWISS - GOVT/RC				230'000	19.03.03	JORDAN
SWISS - GOVT/SDC				100'000	18.03.2003	CAMP PREPARATION IN SYRIA
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				13'455'503	CHF	12.1%
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	10.12.2002	REGIONAL DP STOCKS
SPANISH - RC		106'120	EUR	156'580	04.04.03	412 FAMILY TENTS FOR JORDAN
SWISS- RC				100'000	13.03.03	KITCHEN SETS FOR JORDAN WAREHOUSE
AMERICAN RC	DELEGATE(S)			12'500		
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATE(S)			18'563		
BELGIUM	DELEGATE(S)			15'277		
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			23'326		
FINLAND	DELEGATE(S)			29'075		
GERMANY	DELEGATE(S)			29'897		
ICELAND	DELEGATE(S)			7'229		
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			11'992		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATE(S)			9'035		

NORWAY	DELEGATE(S)			10'678		
SPAIN	DELEGATE(S)			15'113		
SWITZERLAND	DELEGATE(S)			7'228		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				949'656	CHF	0.9%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	