

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

IRAQ:HUMANITARIAN CRISIS POST WAR REHABILITATION

16 October 2003

Appeal No. 08/03; Operations Update no. 11

Appeal 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. The appeal was renewed on 5 September 2003 to the end of 2004 with a revised budget of CHF 30,937,000¹.

Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 75,000 during the pre-positioning phase (refunded).

Period covered: 26 May – 31 August 2003 (dating from last general update no. 08 on 28 May, which was before country-specific Focus on Iran no. 09 and Focus on Syria no. 10).

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 over 180 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal coverage: 56.1%; For details please refer to the attached Contributions List, also available on the Federation's website.

Outstanding needs: CHF 13,587,388

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: 01.54/2002; 01.55/2002; 01.88/2003; 01.93/2003

Operational Summary: With the publication on 5 September 2003 of the Revised Appeal for Iraq, this Operations Update is intended to close the preparedness phase of the operation. Following a major program to ready the National Societies in countries surrounding Iraq for responding to a potential large-scale humanitarian crisis, the actual demands during the crisis period were fortunately minimal, with two Red Crescent camps in Syria and one in Jordan receiving a fraction of the anticipated population movement. Following the cessation of hostilities, operations were wound down and the three camps eventually closed in June 2003. Activities in relation to this preparedness exercise then shifted to an integration of the learning experience into the ongoing disaster management capacities of the National Societies that participated in this operation.

Operational developments

The Iraq crisis appeal published on 20 March 2003 (simultaneously with the ICRC appeal) formally launched an emergency preparedness operation in the neighbouring countries – an exercise which had effectively been in the planning stage since September 2002. It had been some six months prior to the eventual outbreak of hostilities that

¹ With CHF 17,034,089 already received, the net request for the revised appeal amounts to CHF 13,902,911.

the Federation, the ICRC, National Societies, donors and agency partners began meeting on a contingency basis as the likelihood of a conflict in Iraq loomed greater.

The original Emergency Appeal document and then the subsequent Operation Updates (beginning with no. 01 on 22 March and continuing to no. 10 on 13 June), detail the actions taken in the neighbouring countries that comprised the response operation. The overriding objectives were to:

- Scale-up operational capacity;
- enhance disaster preparedness training in the responding NS;
- pre-position emergency relief stocks, and;
- prepare refugee or displaced persons camp sites.

The response was primarily focused on the Movement's traditional mandate of meeting the basic needs of the most vulnerable; in this scenario being those likely to be displaced by the impending calamity. In the context of the anticipated Iraq crisis, therefore, these relief activities were identified to be:

- health and care
- water and sanitation
- relief distribution of food and basic non-food items
- temporary shelters

Given the scale of the operation, planning was separated into two distinct phases:

- First phase: a 3-month timeframe in which to reinforce material and human response capacities, including pre-positioning of stocks and additional training (as may have been required, dependent on current competencies of each neighbouring NS committed to the response operation), and;
- Second phase: a 6-month timeframe focused on national society capacity building conjoint with the disaster response activities.

Consequently, objectives for every activity area were articulated in this two-phase approach, as detailed below for each of the operating national societies that participated in the Federation's coordinated response.

Although the conflict had a profound impact upon Iraq, the subsequent outflow of refugees and displaced persons from the country during the period of hostilities was minimal. Sites that had been prepared for construction of camps were for the most part not required. Facilities and response personnel in Turkey and in Iran were standing by or shelters were set up, but plans were not activated. The two NS camps in Syria and one NS camp in Jordan received mainly third-party nationals (TCNs) numbering 6,295 people in total.

Food and non-food relief stocks were identified in NS warehouses throughout the region for rapid dispatch if necessary, or were physically allocated for the possible beneficiaries, to support altogether the needs of a targeted estimate of 305,000 displaced people. Some of supplies specifically acquired for this crisis readiness have subsequently been re-distributed for the immediate disaster-response capacity of the NS involved in this operation, or re-located for other emergency requirements, the balance of which is still to be utilized.

In the wake of the Iraq crisis, the NS in the respective neighbouring countries of Iran, Syria, Jordan and Turkey have reviewed or are in the process of evaluating their emergency preparedness activities. The NS of Syria and Jordan have recognized an opportunity to improve their disaster management (DM) capacities, and subsequently a DM program development plan for the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society (SARC) and for the Jordanian Red Crescent Society (JRCS) are included in the 5 September Revised Appeal.

The decision by the Government of Kuwait not to receive refugees or TCNs from Iraq had a direct impact on the plans of the Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society (KRCS), however the Federation maintained a state of readiness in support of KRCS on a contingency basis.

During the emergency period, the operation was coordinated by the Disaster Management and Coordination (DMC) division in Geneva, with assistance from other staff members working as a task force. Close coordination was also maintained throughout with the relevant delegations, national societies and the ICRC, as well as other

agencies. One staff member was posted to Larnaca in Cyprus to continue close contacts with the UN agencies which had also been moved there.

With regard to financial reporting, the attached accounts indicate approximate expenditures from the start of the operation through to the end of August 2003, although some expenses from this period still have to be finalised. New project codes have been set up for the period ahead and funds already received will be transferred into these to enable the rehabilitation activities described in the Revised Appeal to continue.

A review was conducted of the management and coordination of Federation preparedness for the Iraq crisis, with a summary of findings completed in August 2003.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Please note that Objective 1 under each sector represents a major regional objective to be fulfilled within three months of the emergency phase, while Objective 2 generally refers to the simultaneous and follow-on capacity building of national societies involved in this crisis response preparedness in the countries neighbouring Iraq.

Health and Care

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

Iran

Given that no displaced people had crossed the border into Iran because of the conflict in Iraq, preparations to receive upwards of 200,000 in ten camps were consequently not implemented, and therefore this appeal objective did not apply.

Syria

SARC collaborated with the Syrian government's MoH in the operation of health clinics at both SARC camps; Al Tanf and Al Bukamal. SARC camp management staff and MoH officials reported that the health situation remained stable and under control. There were no outbreak of diseases, and all requests for medical attention were accommodated. Cases treated were primarily minor injuries, followed by respiratory tract infections and diarrhea.

Jordan

To respond to the basic health needs of the TCNs arriving at the JRCS camp, the NS had first partnered with the Jordanian Medical Association, and in the later stages deployed its own staff from the JRCS hospital in Amman. A health clinic was managed by fifteen doctors and nurses, and equipped with eight beds, as well as with basic medical equipment and supplies. Patients were treated mostly for upper respiratory tract infections, gastro-enteritis and similar problems. Ten cases of tuberculosis were identified during the reporting period, and those patients were transported to a specialized hospital in Al Mafraq. Additionally, medical staff from JRCS and the Japan Platform (a consortium of Japanese NGOs) responded as required to the health care needs of TCNs stranded at the Iraqi border. The Jordanian Ministry of Health set up a full immunization program, based on WHO EPI (expanded programme of immunization) standards, for children under five years of age and for all TCNs who stayed in the camp for more than seven days. This same target group received measles vaccinations and vitamin A supplements.

Turkey

No displaced people crossed into Turkey from Iraq as a consequence of the hostilities, and therefore this appeal objective did not apply for Kizelay, the Turkish Red Crescent Society.

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

Iran

The Iranian Red Crescent maintains a significant disaster response (DR) capacity, and therefore the IRCS was very well prepared to meet large-scale emergency needs if called upon to do so. After having identified the ten camp sites, the NS coordinated with government authorities, UNICEF and partner NGOs to adapt camp site design

to local geographic conditions, and to ensure that every site, as required, would have health posts to meet service demands. This exercise further contributed to the DR knowledge base of the IRCS.

Syria

Health volunteers in the two SARC camps 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 courses conducted by SARC and the Federation. The Iraq crisis response provided a significant opportunity for these volunteers to put training into practice and therefore to strengthen the capacity of SARC in its disaster response readiness.

Jordan

JRCS operates a hospital in Amman. Members of its medical staff were deployed to the JRCS camp for TCNs at Al Karama on the border with Iraq, which provided them with an important opportunity to build emergency health management skills that will remain as a human resource capacity within this NS.

Turkey

Although the health-related DR resources of the TRCS were not called upon, since there was no cross-border outflow of refugees or TCNs into Turkey, this NS continued to develop a strong emergency health capacity, including psychosocial support teams, following its role after the earthquake in August 1999.

Water and Sanitation

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

Iran

Although not activated, all ten of the potential campsites were designed to provide shower stalls at a ratio of 1:100. Latrines were planned for immediate emergency construction, with fixed toilets at a ratio of 1:20 to be built if needed for a longer-term habitation. Depending on campsite location, water was to be supplied immediately by pipeline from identified sources, or from tanks to be filled firstly from tankers, and then – if necessary for a longer term – from more distant pipelines, or from groundwater wells where feasible. These plans were not implemented.

Syria

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. The water storage and distribution system, including tanker trucking and equipment infrastructure (taps, tanks, piping) was provided and installed by the Syrian Government. The water tank capacity was 40,000 liters. Facilities included 20 taps, 50 twin latrines, 50 twin showers. The Federation water and sanitation engineer did regular inspections and testing, to ensure 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.

Jordan

Three fixed water tanks were set up, with a combined capacity of 52,000 liters. These tanks supplied water to 28 wash basins, 44 taps, 130 latrines and 30 shower stalls. Partner NGOs also distributed bottled water with special attention to children under five and pregnant and breast-feeding women. Maintenance of sanitation facilities and disposal of solid waste were regularly carried out by trained JRCS volunteers.

Turkey

The TRCS camps were not required, and therefore this objective did not apply.

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

Iran

During March and April, Federation health and wat/san assessment teams visited the proposed camp sites in Iran to determine the needs for possible ERU deployments, and technical representatives from the Norwegian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross also assessed the camp site plans. The observations of these experts contributed to the quality of IRCS emergency preparedness guidelines and standards for provision of water and sanitation services.

Syria

Careful thought and preparation were invested in an effective design and subsequent heavy construction of water and sanitation facilities, considering the location of the two SARC camps. As a result, no shower or toilet stalls collapsed during high winds, and all of these facilities remained sealed from the sand and water leakage that can happen in desert-based camps due to poor construction, or from heavy usage, or from wind pressure. The lessons learned from this success are incorporated into SARC standard response procedures for any future deployments.

Jordan

Water and sanitation logistics in emergency response conditions form an integral part of the program to build a dedicated disaster management department in the JRCS, as described in the Revised Appeal. The lessons learned from the wat/san component of JRCS camp management during the Iraq crisis will contribute to the NS preparedness curriculum for disaster management.

Turkey

Although not called upon during the Iraq crisis, Kizilay maintains a high level of disaster response preparedness, especially after its role in mitigation for the 1999 earthquake, and wat/san is an integral part of that readiness.

Relief distribution of food and basic non-food items

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

Iran

In its preparedness for a possible influx of refugees, the IRCS had stored food and basic relief supplies in branch warehouses nearest to the potential campsites, sufficient to cover an initial emergency period. If longer-term feeding was needed, the IRCS had signed a letter of intent with WFP to provide food in the camps. None of this readiness was subsequently called upon.

Syria

Food for TCNs, camp staff and volunteers was purchased locally by SARC representatives. Food provisions contained all of the basic nutritional requirements, and were sufficient in terms of quantity and quality. For smaller numbers of arrivals, individual meals were prepared in the camp, or dry foods were distributed. For TCNs arriving in larger groups, hot meals during the earlier phase had been prepared at commercial facilities in Al Bukamal town and transported to the camp, servings which were much appreciated by TCNs who had often been waiting for long periods at the border. Hot meals began to be cooked in the camp after a camp kitchen was installed. SARC took the responsibility for the supply, delivery, preparation and distribution of food in the camps. Two hot meals and one cold meal were served per day. Feeding was carried out well within the traditional eating habits and dietary requirements of camp residents.

Jordan

Meals in the JRCS camp were provided by local NGO partner agencies. All TCNs accommodated in the camp were provided with basic non-food items, including mattresses, pillows, blankets, kerosene heaters and lamp, jerry cans, soap and towels.

Turkey

The TRCS camps were not required, and therefore this objective did not apply.

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

Iran

With more than 2.2 million volunteers, 70,000 experienced relief workers, and a mandate from the Iranian government to provide assistance to refugees in the country, the Iranian Red Crescent plays a major role in the disaster preparedness capacities in Iran. Although the preparedness for the Iraqi crisis was not activated, that experience adds to the IRCS body of knowledge in disaster management.

Syria

The lessons that SARC has learned from the management of its two camps set up in response to the Iraq crisis will be applied in the establishment of a focal point for disaster management within the institution’s organizational structure. Building on the momentum created during the last seven months, the objectives for this program are outlined in the Post-war Revised Appeal published on 5 September 2003.

Jordan

Given that the JRCS and SARC were the neighbouring NS that activated their disaster response plans, as described in the Emergency Appeal for the Iraq crisis, subsequently these two Red Crescent Societies are included in the Revised Appeal for follow-on capacity-building of their respective DM programs.

Turkey

Following the 1999 earthquake, the TRCS restructured its relief department, with a greater emphasis applied to the response preparedness of its 648 branches and the relief stock capacities of its seven regional warehouses. This increased readiness contributed to Kizilay’s ability to participate in a potential response to the Iraq crisis. Following the preparations carried out in advance of the war in Iraq, and considering that Turkey is a disaster-prone country and that TRCS is a key partner in disaster mitigation in the country, the Iraq emergency preparedness proved to be a valuable experience for this National Society.

Shelter

National Society	Camps	Staff /volunteers	Beneficiaries
Iran	10	2,000	0
Syria	2	46	4,590
Jordan	1	150	1,705
Turkey	6	400	0

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

Iran

The IRCS had mobilized the necessary shelter facilities from their own disaster preparedness stocks. Basic camp infrastructure such as access roads, electricity supply and lighting were set up and maintained in a fully functional state of readiness until eventually stood down. All provincial branches responsible for one or more camps kept trucks ready and packed for immediate deployment. The trucks remained loaded for an extended period of time, but as the low likelihood of a refugee influx into Iran became evident, tents and other supplies were returned to the warehouses.

Syria

With strong logistical support from the Syrian Government’s Department of Civil Defense, and from 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 TCNs. The government’s Department of Civil Defense supported the shelter requirements, with their delivery of 120 of the 200 tents that were set up. 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.

Jordan

Three hundred tents had been set up in the JRCS camp, with a total capacity of 5,000 beneficiaries, as well as for the accommodation of some 150 JRCS volunteers, IOM and ICRC staff, security personnel and other support

service staff. In addition, three rub halls were constructed for use as a kitchen, a warehouse and for camp administration. IOM put up two rub halls used for registration of TCNs; one each for arrivals and departures. UNICEF erected a small rub hall to host the camp school, which was used for an average of 50 children at any given point as TCNs passed through the camp. Basic infrastructure, such as roads, electricity supply and tent lighting were also put into place. During the crisis period, the maximum number of TCNs accommodated at any one time was 250, although full readiness capacity was maintained until the camp was closed at the end of June 2003.

Turkey

The National Society was originally prepared to receive an estimated 80,000 beneficiaries in six camps within its borders. The camps constructed by the Turkish Red Crescent Society, as in Iran, subsequently were not required in response to the Iraqi crisis.

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

Iran

The IRCS is mandated by its government to provide assistance to the approximate 2.5 million refugees in Iran, including 1.3 million Iraqis, 200,000 of whom are currently sheltered in 50 settlements along the border with Iraq. The 10 IRCS camps planned for a possible response to the 2003 Iraq conflict were subsequently not required. The IRCS maintains an active response capability for man-made and natural calamities.

Syria

With the participation of Federation personnel, SARC has undergone a review of its disaster response activities undertaken since the onset of the crisis, including its logistical activities for the provision of shelter in its two camps. The conclusions drawn form the basis of the capacity building second phase development of a disaster management department, as an integral part of the 5 September 2003 Revised Appeal.

Jordan

With support from the Federation, JRCS staff and key volunteers have conducted a 'Lessons Learned' evaluation of their response to the Iraq crisis. Discussions between the Federation and members of the national society charged with disaster-related program activities have resulted in a proposal for entrenching and further developing the capacity created during the last seven months. The intended disaster preparedness, response and management initiatives of JRCS are described in the 5 September 2003 Revised Appeal.

Turkey

The TRCS has completed an evaluation of its participation in the Movement's preparedness appeal for the Iraq crisis, including the NS readiness to build sufficient shelter for an estimated 80,000 beneficiaries. The results of that review are being integrated into the national society's ongoing program of disaster planning and response.

Federation coordination

Information sharing between the components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and with the UN agencies was noted as being particularly strong at all operating levels for the Iraq crisis; globally among national societies, and with UN agencies in Geneva, Amman and in country delegation locations. When the coordinating body for UN operations was temporarily relocated from Iraq to Larnaca, Cyprus, the Federation and ICRC representatives shared office facilities in Larnaca to continue that contact. An active exchange of information specifically for the Iraq response preparedness was also sustained by both the Federation and the ICRC with the Humanitarian Operations Centre in Kuwait.

Operationally, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) managed registration at the two camps run by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, and for the onwards transportation for repatriation of transiting TCNs. ICRC was present in the SARC and JRCS camps, providing their universal 'Family Links' service and facilitating 'Safe & Well' messages, and UNICEF ran a school in the JRCS camp.

One especially notable outcome of the Iraq preparedness activities is the cooperation agreement signed between the Federation and UNHCR, which describes an operating framework for collaboration, including the roles of

individual national societies in Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Turkey. As well, both the Humanitarian Information Centre for Iraq (HIC) and the NGO Coordinating Committee for Iraq (NCCI) recognized the *Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief* as the operating guideline for all organizations working in the country.

Bi-laterally, generous material assistance was provided by neighbouring NS to the Iraqi Red Crescent during and after the conflict period, including the Red Crescents of Bahrain, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates. However, as this was not coordinated by the Federation, it is not possible to provide accurate values or figures.

National Society Capacity Building

The preparedness for a potential crisis in Iraq has served as a unique opportunity for capacity building of the involved NS in the Middle East region. The review of readiness among the neighbouring NS who participated in this process was and continues to be a constructive exercise. One of the several outcomes has been to identify the potential numbers of NS volunteers available for disaster response training and for emergency call-up. Another was the series of training sessions conducted in the months leading up to the outbreak of war.

- In *Jordan*, JRCS staff and volunteers were provided with training from the Federation on camp management, disaster response logistics, emergency health activities, and the fundamentals of water and sanitation in camp conditions. That training was put into practice in the JRCS management of the TCNs camp at Al Karama, which subsequently gave many NS staff and volunteers an invaluable hands-on experience in disaster response, and helped to identify the needs for consolidating an ongoing DM infrastructure within the JRCS.
- In *Syria*, the SARC president presided over the preparedness phase, which helped to determine the required commitments and contributions from branches, the development of a coordinated plan of action, and an understanding of the operating relationship with the country's Federation delegation during crisis conditions. Follow-up sectoral meetings were held by delegates with staff and volunteers of SARC responsible for camp management, health, wat/san, tracing, coordination and camp security. The subsequent operation of the two SARC camps, at Al Tanf and Al Bukamal, realized that training and gave staff and volunteers an important working experience that will help to build an operational capacity within the NS.
- During the preparatory phase in *Iran*, Federation delegates delivered training and technical advice on disaster logistics, reporting, the assessment techniques used by Federation emergency response units (ERU), and the basics of overall disaster response planning. ICRC provided training on emergency tracing. Additionally, Iranian Red Crescent staff and volunteers participated in land mine and chemical awareness training organized by UNICEF, and managers from the NS headquarters and from the provincial branches attended a workshop hosted by WHO on disaster management. These skills development opportunities contribute to the considerable disaster management capacity of the IRCS. The Iraq preparedness operation was a first opportunity for IRCS to work directly with the UN and other international organizations.
- In *Turkey*, the preparedness period proved to be a valuable learning opportunity for the TRCS, where management was exposed to new operational methods and the dynamics of inter-agency coordination. As well, the readiness phase brought the TRCS together with the government's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior and with the UNHCR to establish an ongoing working affiliation for disaster preparedness. This relationship-building exercise was consolidated in a seminar organized jointly by the TRCS and the Federation wherein high-level representatives of all parties received an orientation on international law, standards and mandates in respect of refugees and asylum seekers, the *Sphere Project* guidelines and the principles contained in the *Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief*. Lessons learned from this intensive process are integrated into the TRCS disaster management methodologies.

Adding to the capacity-building benefits that accrue to the neighbouring NS resulting from the Iraq crisis preparedness are the intended plans of the Jordanian and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Societies to establish dedicated programs for disaster management within their respective organizations. The Iraq emergency operation has emphasized both the strengths and the weaknesses of these two NS in regard to:

- operational response capacities;
- coordinating mechanisms with NGOs and governmental institutions;
- disaster management-related volunteer recruitment and training, and;
- technical requirements such as DM telecommunications and logistics.

As well, the JRCS and SARC recognize that a process of upgrading their DM capacities can also benefit generic institutional functions such as human resource planning and management, OD planning, fundraising and donor relations.

Therefore, to maintain the momentum created by the Iraq crisis preparedness and response, DM development programs for SARC and JRCS are included in the 5 September 2003 Revised Appeal, with funding already agreed.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The Federation's regional information team for the Middle East, based in Amman Jordan, was expanded for the Iraq crisis from one delegate and one local staff officer to a complement at the height of the operation of four expatriates and three national staff, with language fluency in Arabic, French, Spanish, German and English. By the time the intense media interest had subsided post-conflict, the Amman team had facilitated interviews and briefings for 110 media outlets from 25 countries, thereby conveying the Movement's humanitarian message and specific reports on status of the operation.

Throughout the preparedness stage leading up to and during the conflict, the activities of the neighbouring NS had been profiled, with several press tours of the TCNs camps in Jordan and in Syria. When journalists were again present in Baghdad from late April, members of the Amman information staff flew to Baghdad for rotating duty shifts.

More recently, a short video was produced in English and in Arabic, in cooperation with ICRC, by the Federation's visiting information delegate and local information officer. Featuring Iraq's National Symphony Orchestra, the footage promotes the IRCS with the theme of *the power of humanity*, and has been shown on BBC World, Al Arabiya and Al Jazeera.

At present, information services continue to be produced by the remaining national staff officer, with continuing stories on branch activities as the IRCS returns to community program delivery.

For further information please contact:

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

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

Iraq - Humanitarian crisis

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 08/2003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

16.10.2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				30'937'000	TOTAL COVERAGE 56.1%	
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				3'520	11.04.03	
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT/RC		942'911	AUD	774'601	22.04.03	IRAN
AUSTRALIAN - RC		176'680	AUD	159'895	25.09.03	SHELTER & CONSTRUCTIONS, MEDICAL & FIRST AID, OPERATIONAL NEEDS & PERSONNEL, WATER & SANITATION
BANGLADESH - PRIVATE DONOR		25'000	BDT	584	22.04.03	IRAQI CHILDREN
BELIZE - RC		3'551	USD	4'797	09.07.03	
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
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD		990'000	GBP	2'126'520	31.05.03	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
CHILEAN - RC		2'500	USD	3'219	06.06.03	THE REGION
CHILEAN - RC		6'500	USD	8'873	30.07.03	IRAQ, HELP THE CHILDREN
CHINESE - RC		50'000	USD	68'075	01.04.03	THE REGION
CHINESE - PRIVATE DONORS		200	USD	272	28.05.03	
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		150'000	EUR	230'625	05.03.03	IRAQ
FINNISH - RC		95'000	EUR	140'173	01.04.03	THE REGION
FINNISH - PRIVATE DONOR		10'000	EUR	15'225	11.06.03	IRAQ, WAR CHILDREN
FRENCH - PRIVATE DONOR		217	EUR	328	27.05.03	
GERMAN - RC				50'000	04.02.03	IRAQ
ICELANDIC - RC		6'000'000	ISK	105'330	24.03.03	THE REGION
INDONESIAN - RC		23'000	USD	30'406	08.10.03	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, CAPACITY BUILDING
IRISH - GOVT		500'000	EUR	737'750	31.03.03	THE REGION

Iraq - Humanitarian crisis

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 08/2003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

16.10.2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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	1'388'700	28.03.03	THE REGION
ITALIAN - PRIVATE DONOR		2'040	EUR	3'082	26.05.03	
ITALIAN - PRIVATE DONOR		2'140	EUR	3'234	28.05.03	
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
MIRC CORPORATE		16'550	USD	22'508	08.05.03	IRAQ
MONACO - RC		15'000	EUR	22'133	20.03.03	THE REGION
MONACO - RC		24'366	EUR	37'743	04.07.03	THE REGION
MONACO - RC		15'000	EUR	23'085	07.10.03	THE REGION
NETHERLANDS - RC		5'453	EUR	7'980	27.02.03	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
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
NORWEGIAN - PRIVATE DONOR				190	22.05.03	
PRIVATE DONORS				123'491	26.06.03	
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 - PRIVTE 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
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				500	30.06.03	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		10'000	USD	13'595	01.04.03	

Iraq - Humanitarian crisis

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 08/2003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

16.10.2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH						
				15'931'809	CHF	51.5%

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
DANISH - RC		503'950	DKK	104'569	02.07.03	BILATERAL TO JORDANIAN RC, 5000 MATTRESSES, 5000 PILLOWS
IRANIAN - RC				75'000	15.02.03	500 TENTS TO SYRIA
NETHERLANDS - RC		83'892	EUR	122'776	27.02.03	499 TENTS
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)			5'257		
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATE(S)			18'563		
BELGIUM	DELEGATE(S)			15'277		
CANADA	DELEGATE(S)			50'102		
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			24'640		
FINLAND	DELEGATE(S)			29'075		
GERMANY	DELEGATE(S)			40'082		
ICELAND	DELEGATE(S)			15'277		
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			81'642		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATE(S)			24'311		
NORWAY	DELEGATE(S)			10'678		
SPAIN	DELEGATE(S)			15'113		
SWEDEN	DELEGATE(S)			19'220		
SWITZERLAND	DELEGATE(S)			81'478		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES						
				1'417'803	CHF	4.6%

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

Iraq - Humanitarian crisis

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PLEDGES RECEIVED

16.10.2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC					11.06.03	BILATERAL RELIEF & MEDICAL SUPPLIES
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		300'000	USD	386'250	11.06.03	ELECTRIC POWER GENERATOR FOR WATER STATION, JOINTLY WITH THE ICRC
SAUDI ARABIA - RC		304'420	USD	391'940	11.06.03	BILATERAL RELIEF ITEMS AND FOOD
SAUDI ARABIA - RC		5'213'575	USD	7'087'855	26.05.03	BILATERAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES, HEALTH CARE
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				8'050'366	CHF	