

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Syria: Drought

Emergency appeal n° MDRSY001
GLIDE DR-2009-000149-SYR
26 August 2009

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 3,255,615 (USD 3,076,415 or EUR 2,145,150) in cash, kind, or services to support the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to assist 260,000 beneficiaries¹ for 12 months, and will be completed by the end of August, 2010. A Final Report will be made available by the end of November 2010 (three months after the end of the operation).

CHF 320,856 (USD 303,195 or EUR 211,415) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

Summary:

The population in the eastern regions of Syria is suffering from a drought which started in 2006. In the past eight months, higher temperatures and extremely low rainfall destroyed much of the 2008/2009

winter grain. The severity of the drought has now reached a level which has forced people to change their coping techniques and in many cases to leave their villages. According to the government of Syria and the United Nations assessment missions², some 1.3 million inhabitants of Eastern Syria are affected by this disaster, out of which 803,000 have lost almost all of their livelihoods and are facing extreme hardship. This situation has triggered large scale migration and figures for migration range from 40,000 to 60,000 families, with 36,000 of them being from the Al Hasakeh governorate alone³.

SARC has mobilized intervention teams and is carrying out ongoing and detailed assessments. The findings of the assessments to date show that the villagers have started to sell their belongings to buy food items. In addition, many parents are withdrawing their children from elementary schools and are sending them to work to secure income for the families.



The population in the eastern regions of Syria is suffering from a drought since 2006. Children, together with five other groups, fall under the category of the most vulnerable of the severely affected population. Photo: Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society.

¹ SARC will provide the same families with food, hygiene kits and water supply. 140,000 beneficiaries will receive food items; out of whom 91,000 will also receive hygiene kits; and 40,000 will also receive water. The total number targeted will remain 140,000 in order to avoid double counting. In addition, 50 schools will be provided with school tap purification units, reaching 50,000 pupils and at least 70,000 will have access to health care from through five health clinics and two mobile units.

² The United Nations Country Team in Syria dispatched two inter-agency assessment missions in 2009 to the drought affected areas: a Pre-Harvest Assessment Mission in May 2009 and an UN Joint Needs Assessment Mission in June 2009.

³ The information in this section is based on the United Nations Syria Drought Response Plan.

Based on the situation, this Emergency Appeal responds to a request from SARC, and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance and relief in the following sectors: distribution of food items; emergency health and care; water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; capacity building for preparedness and response; and logistics. 140,000 beneficiaries in the most affected areas will be provided with food items; and 70,000 people will be targeted through primary health care services. In addition, ongoing assessments will determine the potential need for further assistance in the form of Emergency Response Units (ERUs). Distribution of hygiene kits, training of volunteers and staff, carrying out education campaigns and psycho-social support activities are also planned under the Appeal, as well as enhancing the disaster management capacity of the two branches in the affected areas; namely Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh. An evaluation will be conducted once the operation is completed.

The International Federation, together with SARC, wish to emphasise that as indicated in table no.1 and in the Emergency Appeal text as a whole, the needs in the region are far greater than the response planned in this Appeal. Coordination and cooperation with the government of Syria, various UN agencies and other institutions will be vital.

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget; here to link to a map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

The drought of 2008-2009 follows a severe drought of 2007-2008 which decreased the main crops by over 50% and damaged the livestock sector, threatening the food security of some 1,3 million inhabitants. In the Eastern governorates of Al Hasakeh, Deir az Zor, Ar Raqqa, Homs and Hama, the drought has had an impact on almost the entire population of the area. The recent drought resulted in many small farmers having no crops for two consecutive years, while many medium and small herders have lost over 80% of their herds due to lack of pasture and fodder.

Out of a total of 1.3 million people affected by the drought, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR) and the UN in Syria estimate that some 803,000 people (some 75,641 households) suffer from severe vulnerability. Over the past three years, their income has decreased by 90% and their assets and sources of livelihood have been severely compromised.

Table no.1 Affected populations in the most affected governorates⁴

Governorate	Population	Severely affected
Rural Damascus	1,765,622	2,500
Homs	2,033,337	20,500
Hama	1,997,870	98,000
Ar Raqqa	934,897	155,000
Deir az Zor	1,566,691	41,000
Al Hasakeh	1,495,276	486,000
Total	9,793,693	803,000
Total households		75,641

⁴ Source: MAAR and UN Needs Assessment Mission

From the severely affected population, approximately 20% (160,000 persons) can be considered as highly vulnerable. This group, according to mission findings, includes female headed households, pregnant women, sick and handicapped people, children (0 – 14 years), elders and families with a large number of children.

According to the government of Syria, as of June 2009, an estimated 36,000 households originating from Al Hasakeh with no income to provide for their families except selling their belongings have migrated to urban centers of Western Syria, notably Damascus, Dara'a, Hama and Aleppo. This move further increases the strain on resources, public services and the limited job market, all already affected by the presence of some one million Iraqi refugees⁵.

Due to inadequate living conditions, lack of access to usual water and sanitation facilities and a serious shortage of clean water supplies, there has been a sharp increase in the number of diarrhoeal and other infectious diseases among the displaced population. A lack of proper sanitary and hygiene conditions could also aggravate the general health situation of the affected population. Scarce nutritional supplies are already becoming a major problem for children and pregnant women with varying levels and symptoms of malnutrition. Unless immediate and effective curative and preventive measures are put in place, there is a high risk of major public health emergencies in the drought affected areas, which might overstretch the capacity of the local health services.

The drought in Syria will severely affect the living conditions of the local affected population unless adequate measures are adopted to mitigate the effect of the disaster. Drought-induced population movements are expected to hinder local and national development in at least four ways: a) by increasing pressure on urban infrastructure and services; b) undermining economic growth; c) by increasing the risk of social instability and/or triggering further movement through illegal migration; and d) by leading to worsened health, educational and social indicators among the migrated population.

Coordination and partnerships

The Syrian government is taking the lead in this operation. However, SARC is part of the national emergency response system and works closely with the government in implementing the response operations at national level. The National Society is also mandated by the Syrian government to work closely with UN agencies as well as international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). SARC participates in all government and UN coordination meetings. At local level, SARC branches work together with local authorities and community leaders.

Partner National Societies (PNSs) who are already working with SARC are supporting the National Society in its response programme. The Qatar Red Crescent provides support to three SARC clinics in the affected areas and is currently preparing to increase its support to include three mobile clinics for people in remote areas. The Danish Red Cross, which supports the psycho-social support programme at national level, will extend its support during the autumn by establishing a community centre in Deir az Zor. The Danish Red Cross also supports capacity building of all 14 SARC branches.

The French Red Cross is contributing to the displaced Iraqis programme and the British Red Cross assists the disaster management capacity and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities of SARC. In addition, the Turkish Red Crescent is currently providing food parcels for distribution in the Al Hasakeh area for 6,500 families. Action Against Hunger is present in Al Hasakeh conducting a detailed assessment on malnutrition and will plan activities with SARC once the assessment is concluded. Other NGOs currently working in partnership with SARC in response to the Iraqi displaced in Syria may extend their partnership also to the drought affected area.

According to information from the World Food Programme (WFP), a coordination body for all concerned UN agencies and international organizations will be established, and the government and SARC will participate in the meetings. WFP is currently working on its project related to food distribution and will coordinate with SARC and the International Federation throughout the process.

⁵ The information in this section is based on the United Nations Syria Drought Response Plan.

SARC branches are in contact with the governors and local institutions with regards to the plan and to get security permission for the distributions. In the meantime, it is confirmed that government warehouses are available to SARC to be used for storage of relief supplies and assembling the food parcels.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action



Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society, with the support of the International Federation and local communities, is carrying out ongoing assessments on the affects of the drought. Photo: Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society.

SARC, in cooperation with local authorities, already participated in 2008 in distributing 29,000 food parcels in the east of the country. As a response to the current drought, SARC mobilized its national intervention team to start food distributions. Branches in the affected region follow the agreed plan of action to support the most vulnerable drought-affected families.

As part of its contingency plan and in cooperation and coordination with the government and Ministry of Health, SARC has provided initial medical supplies (500 kg) to the Deir az Zor governorate to respond to diarrhea cases. In addition, it has provided 200 tons of food to Rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Ar Raqqa, and Deir az Zor branches for distribution to migrant families. The SARC disaster response team has started registering families that have migrated while carrying out joint monitoring with the Syrian government. This initial SARC response is a result of last years' investment in the disaster management programme.

CHF 320,856 (USD 303,195 or EUR 211,415) was allocated from the International Federation's DREF on 3 August to assist SARC in starting the relief operation with the distribution of food parcels to 8,000 families. The branches mobilized the distribution team (consisting of 50 volunteers), and started the registration of the most vulnerable families and the local procurement of food items.

The National Society has developed a plan of action in close cooperation with local authorities and has set up three operation rooms - one in its headquarters in Damascus and two others in Al Hasakeh and Deir az Zor. A working group from two branches was established to design the hygiene promotion campaign.

The International Federation is providing technical support to SARC in the areas of planning, international representation, resource mobilization, Red Cross and Red Crescent coordination, and cooperation with UN agencies, especially the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the WFP. The MENA Zone disaster management steering committee (consisting of seven National Societies and the Zone Office) has been alerted to support SARC in its response operation.

The needs

Beneficiary selection:

The beneficiaries were selected in close cooperation with the local authorities. The target areas have also been agreed upon after consultations with the authorities and in line with the socio-economic situation in the country, particularly in the affected area. The selection was based on government records, field visits of assessment teams of SARC, and reports of the UN. More details on the beneficiary groups will be collected during the ongoing detailed assessments.

The table below indicates the identified areas and number of families in the two governorates:

Table no. 2 Target areas and families in both Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh governorates

Deir az Zor	Number of families ⁶	Al Hasakeh	Number of families
Abu Khashab Area	1,674	Abu Fas Area	500
Jarwan Area	2,066	Al Hadadiyeh	600
Maleht Al Tharou Area	1,033	Al Mutaa'feen	400
Rwaished Area	1,800	Tal AlJaber	400
Moualeh Village	472	Al Fadghamy	600
Al Hosiyan Village	825	Al Ceeha	400
Chola Village	280	Al Shedadah	3,450
		Al Roumailan	800
		Abadan	500
		Kashkash	700
		Zianat	700
		El Hol	1,800
		Sur	500
		Margada	500
Total	8,150		11,850

Immediate needs:

The immediate needs focus on initial emergency response to the affected population by providing food parcels, safe water through water purification units, hygiene kits, and the possible deployment of ERUs.

Longer-term needs:

Ongoing assessments will determine the longer-term needs, but some of the interventions envisaged in a second phase at this time could be additional distribution of food parcels and hygiene kits, deployment of possible additional ERUs, along with repeated hygiene promotion campaigns and DRR micro-projects based on community needs and capacities in the selected areas.

SARC will coordinate with the beneficiary community, government authorities and UN agencies in identifying potential early recovery needs and gaps, and responding accordingly.

Cash intervention may also be considered as an option in the future to address basic needs and to protect, establish or re-establish livelihoods or productive capacity of populations affected by the disaster, particularly where employment, income, livelihood or economic production opportunities have been lost.

⁶ According to the official statistics, the average number of people per family in Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh is seven.

The proposed operation

SARC headquarters developed a plan of action with Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh branches and will address the below components through this drought operation:

Food item distributions

Due to the drought, farmers have lost their cattle and livelihood, as well as crops resulting in scarce access to food items. Through this operation, the International Federation and SARC have agreed to target 20,000 families (140,000 beneficiaries) in the most affected areas. Food item distributions will be conducted in two phases and each basket will consist of the following items: rice (7 kgs); sugar (5 kgs); tea (1 kg); beans (2 kgs); lentils (2 kgs); pasta (5 kgs); vegetable oil (2 liters); and tomato paste (1 kg). The contents of the food parcels are based on SARC and Syrian government standards.

WFP will coordinate with SARC through the development of its food item distribution plan and is flexible in terms of target areas in order to avoid duplication.

Health and care

According to the statistics provided by the five SARC clinics at Al Hasakeh and Deir az Zor, out of the disease outbreaks observed through the clinics, 13 per cent are chronic and 87 per cent are acute. Some 5% of the population visiting these clinics have chronic asthma, and 4% suffer from upper respiratory diseases as a result of dust and sand storms. Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis infections as a result of water contamination comprise 3% of the acute diseases.

Other SARC branch reports highlight that malnutrition is becoming a significant risk due to the lack of food. In addition, as a result of loss of means of income, families living in remote areas are not able to reach health services.

In line with the above, the five SARC health clinics and the two mobile health units in the affected areas will be strengthened and mobilized to provide primary health care services to cover the needs of 70,000 people in Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh.

Hygiene kit distributions will be conducted in two phases and each kit will consist of the following items: soap (5 pieces); washing powder for clothes (2 kgs); towels (5 pieces); tooth paste (three tubes); tooth brush (7 pieces); shampoo (one large bottle); washing liquid (4 bottles); washing sponge (4 pieces); woman sanitary items (4 boxes).

Training of volunteers and staff will take place to prepare for education campaigns, including measures to improve the status of nutrition of the affected people. The psychological stress among the population will be addressed by psycho-social support activities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

The lack of access to clean water in the region is a major concern. This operation aims to provide safe water in line with the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response/World Health Organisation (SPHERE/WHO), particularly in areas where the risk of water-borne diseases is very high. 40,000 people are targeted with this component. Training of mobilized Red Crescent staff and volunteers will also be conducted.

A main component of this sector is to provide key hygiene messages and to conduct information campaigns to raise the awareness of people towards the risks of contaminated water and encourage good hygiene practices to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

Capacity building for disaster preparedness and response

Enhancing the disaster management capacity at branch level will be important to enable vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) in the affected areas and to identify potential DRR micro projects. The Appeal will focus on capacity building of two branches in the affected areas – Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh.

Logistics

Food parcels, hygiene kits, tap water purification units, and possible ERUs will be procured locally, with the support of the International Federation's regional logistics unit (RLU) in Dubai.

Relief distributions (food items)

Objective: Food parcels for 20,000 families (140,000 persons) are distributed in the affected areas of Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh according to the ongoing detailed assessment and selection criteria.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Drought affected families are provided with food parcels to maintain their living.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local authorities and government to ensure the effective distribution to the most vulnerable and avoid overlapping. • Sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with WFP and other UN agencies in relation to food distribution. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Identify families in need in cooperation with the local authorities. • Set up distribution points in coordination with local authorities and UN agencies. • Mobilize branch distribution teams. • Procure 40,000 food parcels (delivered to 20,000 families two times). • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Continue ongoing detailed assessment for emerging needs. • Develop an exit strategy in cooperation with the Syrian government.

Emergency health and care

Objective: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population is monitored and reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level and curative services to 70,000 beneficiaries in Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh.	
Expected Results	Activities planned
Health status of the affected population is maintained through adequate curative and preventive basic health care services ensured through SARC health clinics and mobile health clinics in coordination with the local health authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the health situation in the affected areas and analyse the information gathered by SARC health clinics. • Reinforce the capacity of the existing five SARC basic health care clinics in the affected areas with the provision of additional medical supplies. • Strengthen and mobilise the two SARC mobile health clinics to conduct screening of patients. • Distribute 26,000 family hygiene kits (delivered to 13,000 families two times). • Conduct training workshops for 100 volunteers of SARC in community based health and first aid. • Organize hygiene promotion sessions targeting 50 schools. • Train 108 volunteers (53 in Al Hasakeh and 55 in Deir az Zor) on nutrition and food security assessment, and on supplementary and therapeutic feeding. • Develop a monitoring system for malnutrition of children in coordination with the local health authorities. • Monitor and coordinate with local health authorities the immunisation status of children below the age of five, mainly for polio and measles. • Organise outreach services and health education campaigns among the displaced and host communities.
Psycho-social well-being of the people in the affected areas has improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the psycho-social situation of the most vulnerable families affected by the drought. • Mobilize SARC psycho-social support teams in the affected areas. • Organize field visits to the affected areas to provide basic psycho-social support to affected families. • Coordinate with local health authorities and other stakeholders the referral of cases which might need further counselling or treatment. • Support training of 50 SARC volunteers on psycho-social support activities.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation in line with WHO/SPHERE standards as well as hygiene promotion to 40,000 beneficiaries.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted beneficiaries have access to 15 litres safe water daily per person. Key hygiene messages are disseminated effectively at household and community level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an ongoing water/sanitation assessment and agree on a plan of action with the government. Design and procure 50 school tap purification units to be distributed to the selected 50 schools in line with the technical procedures agreed with the Ministry of Education. Procure 13,000 jerry cans. Based on ongoing assessment, consider the potential deployment of ERUs. Deploy a water sanitation specialist. Mobilize a water/sanitation team to support the response operation. Train SARC staff and volunteers in water supply, sanitation and hygiene interventions. Design and conduct hygiene promotion campaigns at the most affected areas.

Capacity Building for Preparedness and Response

Objective 1: The disaster response capacity of the two SARC branches – Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh – is improved.

Expected results	Activities planned
The disaster management teams at branch level have trained volunteers which are ready to respond to the emergency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize disaster management workshops (number to be decided by SARC based on the ongoing assessment). Establish DRR working groups from two branches. Mobilize national DRR working group to support DRR and community based plans and activities. Provide necessary office equipments to branches.

Objective 2: The capacities of selected communities exposed to drought risks in Deir az Zor and Al Hasakeh are improved.

Expected results	Activities planned
The resilience of the community is improved through better awareness, knowledge and behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a VCA study at local communities' level to identify DRR micro projects. Support the establishment of local community committees to design DRR projects. Conduct awareness campaigns at most affected communities and selected schools with a focus on the following modules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Water conservation awareness programs. ❖ Hygiene promotion. ❖ Risks of water-borne diseases. ❖ Water conservation techniques and drought management strategies. Establish working groups per branch for community intervention activities with clear roles and responsibilities.
Public education is improved through community participation and involvement of national and local media.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize drought information meetings for the public and the media. Organize workshops (number to be decided by SARC based on the ongoing assessment) on drought-related topics. Develop training materials. Consult a marketing firm for strategies to draw public attention. Establish community committees at local level and train them in project management.

Logistics

Objective: The logistics capacity of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent is reinforced.	
Expected results	Activities planned
The incoming goods are received, recorded and efficiently dispatched to the final distribution points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the establishment of logistics systems in two branches.• Support SARC in establishing and maintaining an adequate resource mobilisation table and relief system.• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.• Coordinate actions with the local authorities.

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 emergency operations. During an operation, communications between affected populations and the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RC/RC), as well as with the media and donors, is an essential mechanism for effective disaster response and the cornerstone to promote greater quality, accountability, and transparency.

Visibility for this operation will be maintained through national and local media and press releases. Red Crescent flags/banners/posters will be displayed at the distribution sites, and volunteers will wear aprons with the Red Crescent emblem during distributions. The National Society will produce interim progress reports for distribution to donors, the International RC/RC Movement, diplomatic missions, ministries, UN agencies, and NGOs. The International Federation will continue to support the National Society to improve its communications capacities and develop appropriate communication tools.

SARC, through the set up of its emergency operation rooms at the headquarters and two branches, is providing regular updates to the International Federation. The National Society is also advocating with the government and policy makers for better preparedness and response to natural disasters and DRR especially regarding the development of policies and programmes.

Capacity of the National Society

SARC is a member of the national disaster management committee and branch presidents are members at their respective governorate level. SARC has 14 branches across the country and more than 1,000 well trained volunteers divided into four major regions. Each region is lead by a disaster management coordinator and has respective disaster management coordinators at each branch of the region. Regional intervention teams are present at each region, along with local intervention teams at branch level. The disaster management unit at each branch has its own structure based on the available capacity. A DRR working group is in place, along with disaster management coordinators' network and disaster management trainers at national level.

SARC operates five clinics in the area, located in Abu Kamal, Ar-Raqqa, Deir az Zor, Al Hasakeh and Qamishly. From April 2008 to the end of June 2009, the total cumulative number of consultations provided by these five clinics reached 38,515. The clinics cover the areas of paediatric, general internal medicine, dentistry, obstetrics and gynecology. SARC also manages two mobile clinics in Qamishly and Deir az Zor. These mobile clinics include a general internal medicine practitioner and a nurse. These health facilities will play a crucial role in the drought response operation especially with regard to the health promotion campaign.

SARC health information system (SCIS), used by all SARC clinics, has considerably improved the possibility of monitoring and programme analysis. Staff and volunteers for the psycho-social support programme (PSP) counselling centres supported by Danish Red Cross in Qamishly, Aleppo and Rural Damascus, are trained in the provision of community outreach programmes and the centres are operational.

The two mobile operation room caravans procured and fully equipped with furniture/tools are ready to be mobilized and deployed at short notice in case of emergencies. In addition, the joint procurement by the ICRC and the International Federation of VHF radio equipment to establish networks in five SARC disaster management units has enhanced the disaster response capacity of the National Society and is ready to be dispatched for this emergency.

Over recent years capacity building support to SARC was carried out through disaster management trainings at headquarters and branch level. The International Federation supported disaster management planning, reporting and monitoring workshops, which were conducted for the National Society's disaster management coordinators. Two disaster management exercises sponsored by the British Red Cross were conducted in October 2008 and a national intervention team exercise was conducted in November, while three Sphere standard training workshops were organized in October/November. In addition, SARC staff and volunteers attended water/sanitation trainings in Austria and Jordan, and a field training in Cambodia.

SARC, with the support of the International Federation, has been supporting the externally displaced Iraqis through the Middle East: Population Displaced from Iraq Emergency Appeal (MDR81002) since 2007. Subsidised health services and distribution of food and non food items are the main components of the Appeal. Over the years and through the operation, the National Society's volunteers and staff gained more experience in handling emergency situations, enhanced their response capacity, and become more familiar with procurement and distribution procedures.

Last but not least, SARC has a well coordinated relation with the Syrian government, which facilitates the provision of warehouses upon request of the National Society headquarters or branches. In response to this operation, the governors of Al Hasakeh and Deir az Zor have provided warehouses to the National Society.

Capacity of the Federation

The International Federation's representation in Syria includes a Federation representative and a programme coordinator. The Federation's MENA Zone Office includes an SARC-seconded disaster response and recovery officer who is based in Syria. The Zone Office has programme coordinators for disaster management, health and care, organizational development and a psycho-social support programme consultant, along with technical support units for finance and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, that are ready to give support to SARC and the International Federation representation in Syria. The disaster management centre which includes a steering committee consisting of representatives from seven National Societies of MENA, along with the extended disaster management network of the region, are also available to support SARC in its response operation either through providing technical support or deploying specialized personnel.

Resource mobilization and communications related activities will be provided by the Zone Office with the support of the respective departments in the Secretariat in Geneva.

In Syria, the International Federation currently supports 12 SARC basic health clinics and four mobile health units as a response to the provision of health care mainly to the Iraqi displaced population. The support includes operational costs, medicines, some external referrals and staff salaries.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Yasemin Aysan
Under Secretary General
Disaster Response and Early Recovery Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

How we work

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.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its 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".

Global Agenda Goals:

- 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.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Emergency Appeal budget and map below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Syria Drought

Annex 1

MDRSY001

ORIGINAL

RELIEF NEEDS

Food	1,200,000
Water & Sanitation	650,000
Medical & First Aid	30,000
Teaching Materials	12,000
Utensils & Tools (Jerry cans)	65,000
Other Supplies & Services (Hygiene Kits)	780,000
Total Relief Needs	2,737,000

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Computers & Telecom Equipment	6,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	1,000

TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES

Storage - Warehouse	5,000
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000
Transport & Vehicles Costs	40,000

PERSONNEL

International Staff	70,000
National Staff	15,000
National Society Staff	48,000
Consultants (includes Evaluation)	20,000

WORKSHOPS & TRAINING

Workshops & Training	45,000
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GENERAL EXPENSES

Travel	16,000
Information & Public Relations	5,000
Office running costs	12,000
Communication Costs	12,000
Financial Charges	2,000
Other General Expenses	5,000

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Programme Support - PSR	211,615
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Total Operational Needs **518,615**

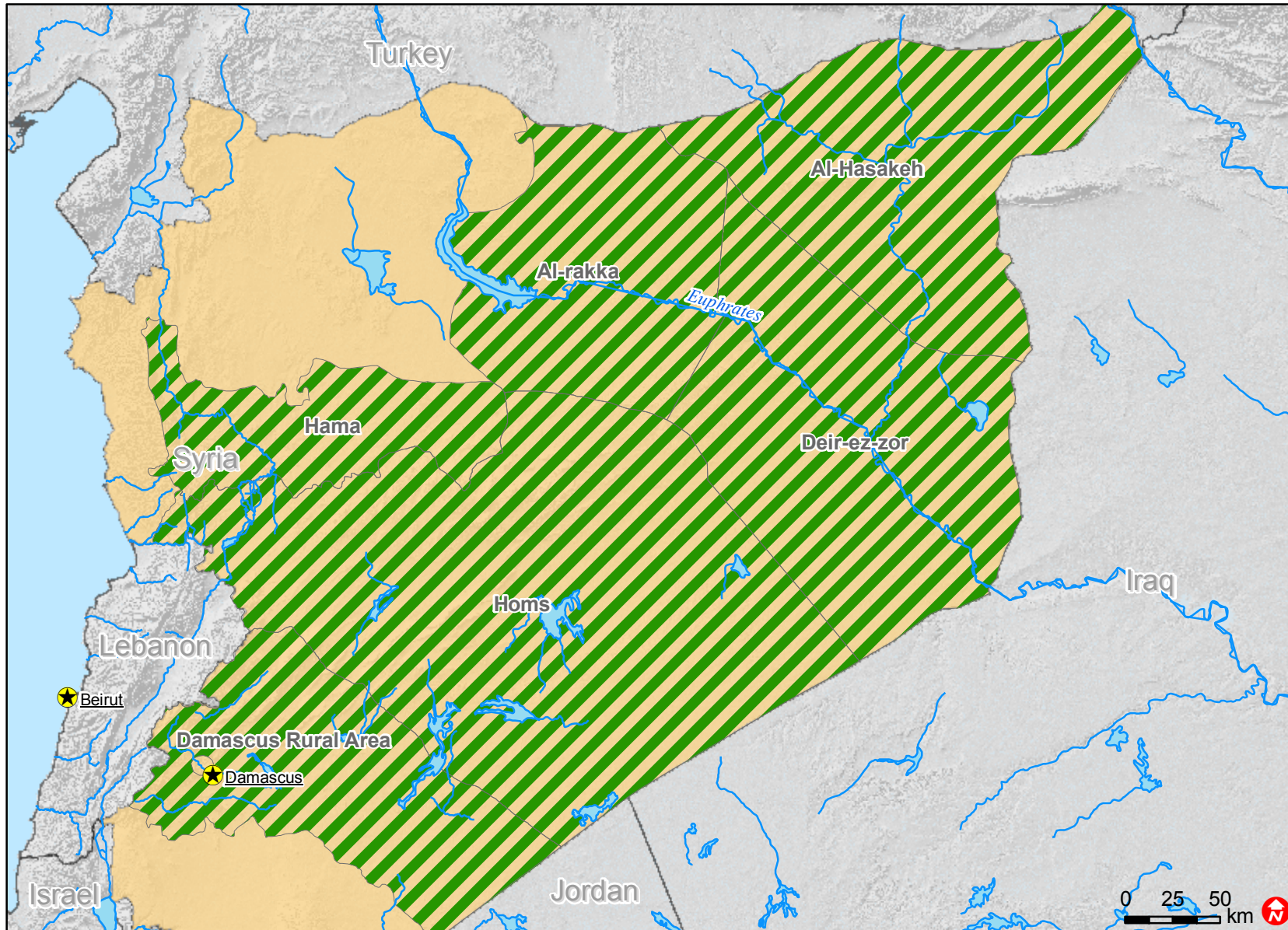
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind) **3,255,615**

Available Ressources

Net Request **3,255,615**



Syria: Drought



Syria is currently experiencing the dramatic effects of a drought that has been affecting the country since 2006.

- ★ Capitals
- Rivers
- ▨ Governorates affected

