

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Syria: Drought

Emergency appeal n° MDRSY001  
GLIDE DR-2009-000149-SYR  
Operations update n° 1  
27 October 2009

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 26 August to 31 September, 2009

**Appeal target (current):** 3,255,615 (USD 3,076,415 or EUR 2,145,150)

**Appeal coverage:** 24% [<click here to go directly to the interim financial report, or here to link to contact details>](#)

### Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 26 August 2009 for CHF 3,255,615 (USD 3,076,415 or EUR 2,145,150) for 12 months to assist 260,000 beneficiaries<sup>1</sup>.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 320,856 (USD 303,195 or EUR 211,415) was initially allocated from the International Federation's DREF to support the National Society to respond. The allocation was returned to DREF.

### Summary:

The first month of the launch of the Emergency Appeal coincided with the holy month of Ramadan and one week of holiday (Eid al Fitr) to celebrate the ending of the fast. Although this affected the pace of the operation, tendering, purchasing and distribution of 6,500 food parcels were finalised and a water assessment was carried out thanks to the deployment of a field assessment and coordination team (FACT) delegate. The outcome of the water assessment resulted in a decision not to deploy a water emergency response unit (ERU) but to continue with the other planned activities under the water and sanitation objective in the Appeal. In addition, as a result of the recommendations, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society (Syrian Arab RC) decided to include affected areas in Al Raqqa governorate in its response. Two other municipalities - Sakhneh and Tadmur Palmyra - administratively belonging to Homs branch but close to Deir az Zor and with similar vulnerability, have also been targeted. The conclusions of the FACT delegate re-affirmed the extreme vulnerability of the population and the relevance and importance to continue providing food assistance.

Access to potable water remains scarce and the quality is not consistent; and the water situation for irrigation remains problematic. Serious shortage of clean water supplies resulted in an increase in the number of diarrhoeal diseases during the reporting period. However, the International Federation's recent assessment indicates that appropriate measures have been taken and the outbreak of water borne diseases was halted.



Syrian Arab Red Crescent prepared for the food distribution in the drought affected village close to Deir az Zor. **Syrian Arab RC.**

<sup>1</sup> 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.

It is of utmost importance for Syrian Arab RC to have the capacity and knowledge to provide immediate response to a next disaster that unfortunately cannot be ruled out. The International Federation is therefore asking for two water treatment units and a water and sanitation specialist to support the National Society with trainings and further needs assessment during four to six months. The water and sanitation specialist should work jointly with Syrian Arab RC to prepare a plan of action for community based hygiene promotion and education in water handling.

The water assessment also reaffirmed the appropriateness to install filtering, chlorination, coolers and storage systems at schools in the affected area. To ensure sustainability, these needs will have to be identified by a case-by-case assessment to ascertain the appropriate system for each school. In addition, there is a need for support of a water and sanitation expert to work jointly with the National Society, at least during the initial phase of the school assessment. The International Federation will in addition support Syrian Arab RC to ensure maintenance of the installations.

The International Federation wishes to thank the Swedish Red Cross and government, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and government, the Iranian Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross and government, and the Libyan Red Crescent for their contributions to this Appeal. The International Federation also sends its compliments to the Icelandic Red Cross for the deployment of the FACT delegate to assist the representation in Syria and Syrian Arab RC with a water assessment.

In addition, Syrian Arab RC has received bilateral contributions from the Turkish Red Crescent and the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent to support the drought affected population.

## The situation



The frequency of sand storms have increased in the drought affected area. **Erika Jansson/International Federation**

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. According to UN's response plan, approximately 20% (160,000 persons) are to 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.

Access to potable water remains scarce and the quality is not consistent; and the water situation for irrigation remains problematic. Serious shortage of clean water supplies resulted in an increase in the number of diarrheal diseases during the reporting period. However, the International Federation's recent assessment indicates that appropriate measures have been taken and the outbreak of water borne diseases was halted. It also reaffirms

Thousands of families have migrated to urban centres in western Syria, notably Damascus, Dara'a, Hama and Aleppo, from the east and north eastern parts of the country. The area they have migrated from used to be the granary for whole Syria. It is difficult to know exactly how many people migrated but the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR) estimates between 40,000 to 60,000 families with 35,000 of them being from Al Hassakeh alone. The migration follows three years of severe drought affecting an area of 1,3 million inhabitants. In the eastern governorates of Al Hasakeh, Deir az Zor, Ar Raqqah, Homs and Hama, the drought has had an impact on almost the entire rural population. It has resulted in many small farmers not being able to harvest 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 MAAR and the United Nations in

that the drought has seriously affected the population who are extremely vulnerable and in need of food and other assistance.

## Coordination and partnerships

In coordination and cooperation with government authorities, Syrian Arab RC has the lead role in the implementation of the activities in this Emergency Appeal. Close contacts exist with government authorities at national, regional and local level. At local level, the National Society branches also coordinate and cooperate with community leaders.

The International Federation supports Syrian Arab RC in areas of planning, technical assessments, resource mobilization, monitoring and reporting, information and communication and international representation. It supports the National Society in the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RC/RC) Movement cooperation and coordination with UN agencies when required. Technical support through disaster management structures of the International Federation, including the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) zone, is readily available.

No formal UN coordination mechanism has been established in response to the drought affected populations. Frequent bilateral meetings however ensure adequate information sharing between Syrian Arab RC and relevant UN agencies.

The vast majority of partners who have responded to this Emergency Appeal have done so through multilateral mechanisms. Bilateral contributions include support from the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent. The Turkish Red Crescent finalized distribution of food parcels in Al Hassakeh governorate for 6,500 families. In the meantime, the Qatar Red Crescent continues to provide support to three Syrian Arab RC clinics in the affected areas up to the end of this year and is preparing to increase its support to include three mobile clinics for people in remote areas. British Red Cross assists the disaster management capacity and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities of the National Society. Partner National Societies (PNSs) currently present in Syria are Danish Red Cross and French Red Cross. The Danish Red Cross, which supports Syrian Arab RC's psycho-social support programme at national level, will extend its support this autumn by establishing one additional community centre in Deir az Zor and one in rural Damascus. The Danish Red Cross also supports capacity building of all 14 branches of Syrian Arab RC. The French Red Cross is contributing to the displaced Iraqis programme by providing health care services.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) carried out a rapid water assessment in the affected region together with Syrian Arab RC and the International Federation. A decision by ICRC whether to provide support is still pending. Some of the 14 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) currently working in partnership with Syrian Arab RC in response to the Iraqi displaced in Syria may extend their partnership also to the drought affected area.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

Already at the onset of the increased emergency, Syrian Arab RC branches intervened with the authorities to support the affected population. In cooperation and coordination with the Ministry of Health and other government authorities, the National Society provided initial medical supplies (500 kg) to Deir az Zor governorate to respond to diarrhoea cases. 50,000 litres of water was transported to the hospital in Al Raqqa and 200 tons of dry food to rural Damascus, Homs, Hama, Al Raqqa, and Deir az Zor branches for distribution. The branches mobilized staff and volunteers and started local procurement of food assistance and registration of the most vulnerable families in cooperation with local government and village leaders. CHF 320,856 (USD 303,195 or EUR 211,415) was allocated from the International Federation's (DREF) on 3 August to assist Syrian Arab RC in its immediate disaster response.

This first month of the launch of the Emergency Appeal coincided with the month of Ramadan and one week of holiday to celebrate the ending of the fast. Nevertheless, tendering, purchasing and distribution of 6,500 food parcels were finalised and a two weeks water assessment was carried out thanks to the deployment of a FACT delegate. The outcome of the water assessment resulted in a decision not to deploy an ERU but to continue with the other planned activities under the water objective in the Appeal. Also as a result of the recommendations,

Syrian Arab RC decided to include affected areas in Al Raqqa governorate in its response. Two other municipalities administratively belonging to Homs branch but close to Deir az Zor and with similar vulnerability have also been targeted with assistance. The conclusions of the FACT delegate re-affirmed the extreme vulnerability of the population and the relevance and importance to continue providing food assistance.

The country representative monitored food distributions carried out by Deir az Zor branch. A few recommendations were later shared with Syrian Arab RC. The capacity of the branch to carry out the distribution with rather short notice was impressive considering that two other distributions were ongoing the same day (United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees distributed school kits and food to poor community members sponsored by local charities). In addition, most staff and volunteers had spent the whole night in the mosque to celebrate one of the most important nights during Ramadan.

## Progress towards objectives

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"> <li>• Coordinate with local authorities and government to ensure the effective distribution to the most vulnerable and avoid overlapping.</li> <li>• Sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with World Food Programme (WFP) and other UN agencies in relation to food distribution.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>• Identify families in need in cooperation with the local authorities.</li> <li>• Set up distribution points in coordination with local authorities and UN agencies.</li> <li>• Mobilize branch distribution teams.</li> <li>• Procure 40,000 food parcels (delivered to 20,000 families two times).</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>• Continue ongoing detailed assessment for emerging needs.</li> <li>• Develop an exit strategy in cooperation with the Syrian government.</li> </ul>

## Progress



Food parcels were distributed in Deir az Zor governorate. **Syrian Arab RC**

During the reporting time frame, 6,500 food parcels have been purchased and distributed to the affected population. The numbers were deliberately small considering higher prices during Ramadan. Tendering for another 10,000 is ongoing. The contents of the food parcels are based on Syrian Arab RC and Syrian government standards.

Needs assessment and identification of families in need, was carried out by the branches in coordination with the government authorities and village leaders. The country representative monitored the food distributions carried out by Deir az Zor branch. Beneficiary lists had been prepared and were ready at the time of distribution. The community members gathered at the distribution point and each family head received the food assistance and signed the beneficiary list. For very vulnerable family and female headed household, Syrian Arab RC branch representatives delivered the food assistance directly at

the house. The distribution was followed by governorate representatives and carried out jointly with community leaders. The atmosphere during the distribution was calm, efficient and friendly. The International Federation talked to community members; many who expressed their gratefulness to receive the support. One beneficiary was quoted to say that his wife and children had not slept since they learned that food was coming. There was

also a chance to carry out home visits to extremely vulnerable individuals. The fact that the food distribution was targeting mainly farmers highlights the seriousness of the situation.

### Challenges

It is expected that the next operations update will include more aggregated data on gender and age, as it is anticipated that prior to next distribution, the branches will register the families more in line with the procedures of the International Federation. Additional coordination with the branches will ensure fine tuning of the number of food parcels provided to each family.

Emergency health and care	
<b>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.</b>	
<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
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"> <li>• Assess the health situation in the affected areas and analyse the information gathered by Syrian Arab RC health clinics.</li> <li>• Reinforce the capacity of the existing five Syrian Arab RC basic health care clinics in the affected areas with the provision of additional medical supplies.</li> <li>• Strengthen and mobilise the two Syrian Arab RC mobile health clinics to conduct screening of patients.</li> <li>• Distribute 26,000 family hygiene kits (delivered to 13,000 families two times).</li> <li>• Conduct training workshops for 100 volunteers of Syrian Arab RC in community based health and first aid.</li> <li>• Organize hygiene promotion sessions targeting 50 schools.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Develop a monitoring system for malnutrition of children in coordination with the local health authorities.</li> <li>• Monitor and coordinate with local health authorities the immunisation status of children below the age of five, mainly for polio and measles.</li> <li>• Organise outreach services and health education campaigns among the displaced and host communities.</li> </ul>
Psycho-social well-being of the people in the affected areas has improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess the psycho-social situation of the most vulnerable families affected by the drought.</li> <li>• Mobilize Syrian Arab RC psycho-social support teams in the affected areas.</li> <li>• Organize field visits to the affected areas to provide basic psycho-social support to affected families.</li> <li>• Coordinate with local health authorities and other stakeholders the referral of cases which might need further counselling or treatment.</li> <li>• Support training of 50 Syrian Arab RC volunteers on psycho-social support activities.</li> </ul>

### Progress

There are five Syrian Arab RC clinics in the areas affected by the drought: Deir az Zor, Al Hassakeh, Abu Kemal, Al Raqqa and Homs. These clinics are either long time Syrian Arab RC clinics or have been established during the last years as a response to the needs of the Iraqi displaced. Around 3,000 patients were treated in these clinics in August, the majority being Iraqi displaced. The National Society and the International Federation are ready to reinforce these clinics according to the needs. The immediate needs related to the developed emergency health situation were assessed by the FACT member. The conclusion is that the situation has been handled appropriately and the number of diarrhoea cases declined. However, Syrian Arab RC needs to be prepared for any new outbreak of water borne diseases.

The two mobile units in the area reaching out to vulnerable communities will be scheduled to increasingly visit the drought affected area. A questionnaire concerning the drought related health situation has been developed

for the use of the mobile units and is pending Syrian Arab RC approval. It is envisaged that this questionnaire will be an important tool to assess the health situation in the area. The cumulative data will provide the National Society and the International Federation with much needed information, and support an appropriate response. In the meantime, strategies to develop a monitoring system for malnutrition of children are ongoing.

The MENA zone will organise a training workshop in community based health and first aid in October. This workshop will be followed by further training sessions for Syrian Arab RC volunteers. The FACT assessment confirmed the need for health and hygiene promotion among the population. Syrian Arab RC and the International Federation is about to develop a plan of action for this important activity. The distribution of hygiene kits is planned to take place only in direct relation to the health and hygiene promotion activities.

### Challenges

Outreach services and community based activities in parts the area affected by the drought are limited. Any intervention by Syrian Arab RC has therefore to be carefully planned and coordinated by government authorities.

### Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>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.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted beneficiaries have access to 15 litres safe water daily per person.</li> <li>• Key hygiene messages are disseminated effectively at household and community level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct an ongoing water/sanitation assessment and agree on a plan of action with the government.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Procure 13,000 jerry cans.</li> <li>• Based on ongoing assessment, consider the potential deployment of ERUs.</li> <li>• Deploy a water sanitation specialist.</li> <li>• Mobilize a water/sanitation team to support the response operation.</li> <li>• Train Syrian Arab RC staff and volunteers in water supply, sanitation and hygiene interventions.</li> <li>• Design and conduct hygiene promotion campaigns at the most affected areas.</li> </ul>

### Progress

A FACT water and sanitation specialist was deployed to the affected area on 31 August. During a two weeks field assessment, the first week together with Syrian Arab RC and the ICRC and the second week jointly with Syrian Arab RC and the International Federation programme coordinator, the water and sanitation specialist visited the governorates of Al Hassakeh, Deir az Zor and Al Raqqa. The water and sanitation specialist was provided with all necessary support and information by the National Society branches, clinics and mobile health unit staff. Water board authorities, hospital authorities and other relevant government authorities assisted the water assessment in full cooperation. In line with the conclusion of the assessment, Syrian Arab RC and the International Federation decided not to request deployment of an ERU.

The assessment however concluded the need for the National Society to prepare for another emergency. Following the recommendations to have at least two water treatment units in stock at Syrian Arab RC headquarters in Damascus for emergency deployment, the International Federation requests donor support for two water treatment units for immediate deployment in case of emergency to support 10,000 and 2,000 people. Specifications on the items will be provided by the representation in Syria upon request. With the assistance of the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Dubai, the water treatment units have been added to the mobilisation table available on the International Federation's disaster management information system (DMIS). It is of utmost importance for Syrian Arab RC to have the capacity and knowledge on how to install, run, maintain and repack these water treatment units prior to next emergency. The International Federation is therefore asking for a fully funded water and sanitation specialist to train Syrian Arab RC during two-three months. The water and sanitation specialist should also be able to conduct trainings with the National Society volunteers on water handling and to develop jointly a plan for community based water handling education at household level and in schools in the affected areas. Syrian Arab RC staff and volunteers should also be trained on the handling of chlorine and chlorination for safe water. Chlorine-tablets for household level should

be in stock at the National Society headquarters for use during the first five to six weeks in emergency situations. The headquarters is currently coordinating with its branches for a better understanding of the appropriate number and size of the chlorine-tablets needed. Once received, a request for donor support will be added to the mobilization table.

The water assessment also reaffirmed the appropriateness to install filtering, chlorination, coolers and storage systems at schools in the affected area. To ensure sustainability, these needs will have to be identified by a case-by-case assessment to ascertain the appropriate system for each school. Also there is a need for support of a water and sanitation expert to work jointly with the National Society, at least during the initial phase of the school assessment. The International Federation will support Syrian Arab RC to ensure maintenance of the installations.

The use of mobile health units in information gathering and the need to continue food distributions were two other recommendations that have been described earlier in this operation update. Other recommendations are still being discussed and evaluated by Syrian Arab RC and the International Federation representation in Syria.

### Challenges

To ensure the availability of water treatment units and the capacity of Syrian Arab RC for an immediate response in the next emergency situation is crucial. Developing a community based plan of action for education on water handling and hygiene promotion at household level is also an issue that needs high attention.

#### 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"> <li>Organize disaster management workshops (number to be decided by Syrian Arab RC based on the ongoing assessment).</li> <li>Establish disaster risk reduction (DRR) working groups from two branches.</li> <li>Mobilize national DRR working group to support DRR and community based plans and activities.</li> <li>Provide necessary office equipments to branches.</li> </ul>

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

### Progress and challenges

These objectives are still very valid and will be planned and implemented in the coming months. Syrian Arab RC has an existing national DRR plan that needs to be coordinated with the three relevant branches and integrated with the response to the drought affected areas. It is envisaged that the next operation update will provide further information on these objectives.

### 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"> <li>• Support the establishment of logistics systems in two branches.</li> <li>• Support Syrian Arab RC in establishing and maintaining an adequate resource mobilisation table and relief system.</li> <li>• Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user.</li> <li>• Coordinate actions with the local authorities.</li> </ul>

### Progress and challenges

6,500 food parcels were purchased, dispatched and distributed according to International Federation policy and procedures. The logistics unit in Syrian Arab RC headquarters has developed immense experience following the National Society's response to the Lebanese crisis in 2006 and the assistance programme to Iraqi displaced carried out since 2007. The National Society supports several UN agencies in relief programs to Iraqi displaced and is handling thousands of tons of relief each year. Needs assessment for establishing logistics systems at branch level remains to be explored.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The drought in the eastern parts of Syria has received coverage in national media. The monthly magazine Syria Today has published several articles describing the situation in the affected areas as well as interviews with families who have moved from the area. Syrian Arab RC president, Dr. Attar, was quoted in the September edition in relation to the National Society's response. Syria Today is also available on the web: [www.syriatoday.com](http://www.syriatoday.com).

The disaster management coordinator in the MENA zone was interviewed by IRIN in an article on the drought, published on IRIN's website. In the meantime, the International Federation country representative is disseminating the Syrian Arab RC/International Federation response to diplomatic missions in Damascus.

The outcome of the water assessment has been shared with government officials.

### 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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**[<Interim financial report attached below; click here to return to the title page>](#)**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRSY001 - Syria - Drought

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/08-2009/09
Budget Timeframe	2009/08-2010/07
Appeal	MDRSY001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,415,508</b>	<b>1,840,107</b>				<b>3,255,615</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	49,525					49,525
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)</i>	66,187					66,187
<i>Libyan Red Crescent</i>		2,940				2,940
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands RC Silent Emergency Fund)</i>	75,882					75,882
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>191,594</b>	<b>2,940</b>				<b>194,533</b>
<b><u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u></b>						
<i>Iran Red Crescent</i>	51,500					51,500
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	107,400					107,400
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	221,716	221,716				443,433
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>380,616</b>	<b>221,716</b>				<b>602,333</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>572,210</b>	<b>224,656</b>				<b>796,866</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>572,210</b>	<b>224,656</b>				<b>796,866</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>12%</b>				<b>24%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>				<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>572,210</b>	<b>224,656</b>				<b>796,866</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-317,391</b>					<b>-317,391</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>254,819</b>	<b>224,656</b>				<b>479,475</b>

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRSY001 - Syria - Drought

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/08-2009/09
Budget Timeframe	2009/08-2010/07
Appeal	MDRSY001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,415,508</b>	<b>1,840,107</b>				<b>3,255,615</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Food	1,200,000	241,817					241,817	958,183
Water & Sanitation	650,000							650,000
Medical & First Aid	30,000							30,000
Teaching Materials	12,000							12,000
Utensils & Tools	65,000							65,000
Other Supplies & Services	780,000							780,000
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>2,737,000</b>	<b>241,817</b>					<b>241,817</b>	<b>2,495,183</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	6,000							6,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	1,000							1,000
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>7,000</b>							<b>7,000</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	5,000							5,000
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000							5,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	40,000							40,000
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>50,000</b>							<b>50,000</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	70,000							70,000
National Staff	15,000							15,000
National Society Staff	48,000							48,000
Consultants	20,000							20,000
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>153,000</b>							<b>153,000</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	45,000							45,000
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>45,000</b>							<b>45,000</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	16,000							16,000
Information & Public Relation	5,000							5,000
Office Costs	12,000							12,000
Communications	12,000							12,000
Financial Charges	2,000							2,000
Other General Expenses	5,000							5,000
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>52,000</b>							<b>52,000</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	211,615	21,292					21,292	190,323
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>211,615</b>	<b>21,292</b>					<b>21,292</b>	<b>190,323</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		54,282					54,282	-54,282
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>54,282</b>					<b>54,282</b>	<b>-54,282</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,255,615</b>	<b>317,391</b>					<b>317,391</b>	<b>2,938,224</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,098,117</b>	<b>1,840,107</b>				<b>2,938,224</b>	