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Final report

Iraq: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal : MDRIQ006	Glide n°: OT-2014-000074-IRQ
Host National Society: Iraqi Red Crescent Society	Number of people reached: over 180,000
Date of issue: 31 March 2015 (second issue on 29 October 2015)	Date of disaster: 10 June 2014
Operation manager: Farid Aiywar	Operation budget: CHF 6,400,292
Operation start date: 10 June 2014	Operation end date: 31 December 2014



Summary

The surge in violence between armed groups and government forces has resulted in over 2.4 million internally displaced people across Iraq and left hundreds of thousands of people in need of assistance. From the beginning of January 2014 through 12 February 2015, the DTM identified 2,472,444 internally displaced individuals, (412,074 families) dispersed across 2,744 distinct locations in Iraq. There remains three major identified waves of displacement in Iraq since January 2014. These waves of displacement correspond to major conflicts and each wave is conventionally categorized by date: January to May, June to July, and August 2014 to present.

According to the DTM of 12 February, the governorate hosting the largest displaced population is Duhok with 444,198 displaced individuals (18% of total displacement, or 74,033 families) in the four districts of Amedi, Zakho, Sumel, and Duhok, and a further 126,306 individuals (5% or 21,051 families), seeking refuge in the assisted districts of Akre and Al-Shikhan. In total the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI) hosts an estimated 971,250 individuals (161,875 families) or 43% of the overall displaced population. Outside of northern Iraq, Anbar hosts the second largest displaced population of 388,596 individuals (18%) followed by Kirkuk with 344,640 individuals (14%).

While many Iraqis have found their way to displacement camps, many are living in schools, mosques, churches and in unfinished buildings. The DTM categorizes shelter arrangements as private settings (63% of the displaced population or 258,172 families), critical shelter arrangements (29% or 113,293 families) and IDP camps (9% or 35,820 families)

Private settings constitute the most common shelter solution for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Iraq; 1,549,032 individuals (63%) are identified within this category. This can be further broken down into populations living in rented housing (55% or 854,460 individuals), in host community arrangements (42% or 653,484 individuals), and in hotels/motels (3% or 41,088). In terms of geographic distribution, 51% of individuals in private settings (or 786,612 individuals) are located in Anbar, Baghdad and Kirkuk, followed by the KRI with 28% (427,440 individuals). While these shelter arrangements should ensure better living standards to the displaced populations, they can entail a considerable burden to the host community as well as place strain on the functioning of basic services.

There are 708,492 individuals housed in critical shelter arrangements: the largest segment of this population remains in Duhok (26% or 181,968 individuals), followed by Anbar (14% or 97,464 individuals) and then Kirkuk (13% or 95,430 individuals). These shelter types are classified as critical since the facilities are either not sustainable or inadequate to provide safe living conditions to the displaced populations. Within this category, unfinished and abandoned buildings remain the shelter types hosting the majority of the population with a reported 386,658 individuals accommodated (16% of the total displaced population).

Just above 210,000 individuals (9% of the total displaced population) are accommodated in camps throughout Iraq. 62% of the population living in camps is located in Duhok, 17% in the districts of Akre and Al-Shikhan, followed by Diyala with 7% (largely in Khanaqin district)

With the growing number of Syrian refugees putting additional strains on local infrastructure and essential services, which were already significantly weakened by the years of war and instability, access to basic services for the Iraqi population itself remains problematic. Stagnant socio-economic development further affects daily life in Iraq, while institutional capacity remains limited. These conditions hamper the ability of internally displaced people to return home.

In response, IFRC launched a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 273,000 for three months (February-May 2014) to support 25,000 people affected by the Anbar Crisis. IRCS responded through its volunteers by moving aid convoys to affected locations and distributed food and relief items to the most vulnerable in collaboration with the local communities.

IFRC deployed a rapid assessment team from 18-25 June 2014. A consultative meeting on the Iraq appeal was held for all partner national societies (PNS) in Beirut on 26 June 2014. IFRC launched this Emergency appeal of CHF 6.4 million on 30 June 2014 and three FACT rotations were deployed to Kurdistan to support IRCS from July to November 2014. A DREF of CHF 360,000 was released on 14 July 2014 to facilitate immediate response before partners' support.

Over 150,000 people were reached with food and Non-food Items (NFIs) support through this Appeal.

In September 2014, the IFRC Secretary General and ICRC Director General conducted a joint visit to Iraq Red Crescent Society. This sent a powerful message of Movement solidarity in addressing the needs of the Iraqi displaced population. The visit highlighted the plight of the Iraq IDPs and Syrian refugees as well as motivated staff and volunteers of the IRCS, PNSs, Federation and ICRC to do more and do better.

The initial closing balance for this appeal was CHF 1,017,435 but after a correction this was reduced to CHF 929,911 which will be transferred to the new appeal MDRIQ007.

Red Cross Red Crescent Action

IRCS is working alongside the IFRC, ICRC and 11 other NSs in the response: British RC, Canadian RC (health/Mobile Clinics), Danish RC (PSP and Watsan) French RC (NFIs and WASH), German RC (NFIs), Italian RC (food security/Appeal contribution), Netherlands RC (appeal contribution), Norwegian RC (NFIs and longer term CB), Swedish (NFIs/Longer term CB), Qatari RC (WASH), Iranian RC (NFIs), Turkish RC (NFIs and food security), UAE RC (health). National Societies with presence on the ground are: French RC, German RC, Danish RC, consortium (Swedish, Norwegian, German) with long term programme support, Turkish RC, Canadian RC, Gulf NS (Relief).

Iraq Red Crescent Society, in cooperation with PNS, ICRC and IFRC as well as other local and international organizations has been supporting IDPs since the beginning of the crisis. As of reporting period, Movement partners have jointly reached over 2,000,000 people (over 300,000 households) with different humanitarian assistance as detailed below.

IRCS	Reached approximately 200,000 people with meals, sandwiches food parcels, bread, water, ice blocks, kitchen sets, mattresses, stoves, blankets, gas bottles, wheelchairs and tents in Duhok Governorate.
IFRC	FACT supported IRCS with relief planning, logistics systems and reporting.
French Red Cross	Water and Sanitation and Hygiene promotion, NFI distribution in Sharya sub-district (Sharya Collective and 7 unfinished villages) Water and sanitation facilities constructed and are being maintained in Khnake camp which hosts 3,120 households (approximately 18,720 people) Rehabilitation of 5 public unfinished buildings through upgrade works in Sharya Collective, benefiting 212 households. Distribute sealing off kits to 300 households. Livelihood project in Duhok Governorate to reach 80 people Winterization programme with the distribution of family winter kits and winter clothes through vouchers.
Iran Red Crescent	Provision of 9,000 blankets
Italian Red Cross	Distribution of 100,087 hot meals
German / Swedish / Norwegian RCs Consortium	Main objective of the consortium is to run capacity building, first aid, PMER and IHL activities for the next 3 years. Winterization support through the German RC for 3,000 households including kerosene ovens and 500 tents
Turkish Red Crescent	Since June 2014, Turkish RC imported 162 trucks of food, NFIs and hygiene parcels and distributed these items to approximately 35,000 households throughout Kurdistan and outside Kurdistan.
Danish Red	The Danish RC intends to conduct Psychosocial and Hygiene Promotion activities in

Cross	Kurdistan.
ICRC	<p>600,000 people received food rations and other essential items</p> <p>2 million people were given access to clean water</p> <p>42,000 people received winter items</p> <p>30,000 people with a disability were treated in physical rehabilitation centers supported by ICRC</p> <p>Over 5,000 farming households received 1,800 metric tonnes of seeds and fertilizers</p> <p>38,000 detainees were visited in over 60 places of detention</p>

Coordination and partnerships

The coordination between IFRC, IRCS and the Iraqi Government was strengthened, to ensure better coordination to respond to the needs of IDPs in Iraq. Since the beginning of September 2014, there was an improvement in coordination with authorities at different levels. A coordination meeting takes place once a week at the governorate office and is chaired by the Vice Governor

Erbil is the commercial hub of the region and has also become a hub for most agencies, including UNFPA, WFP, ACTED, Save the Children, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), UNICEF and UNHCR. The cluster system has been activated and IFRC is engaged in the coordination efforts through the cluster system.

The FACT team leader and logistics participated in relevant cluster meetings and provided IRCS distribution data to Food Security and NFI/Shelter Cluster leads, so that IRCS activities are recognized and reported on in the international forum. IFRC FACT Team, French RC, ICRC and Italian Red Cross hold regular meetings in order to coordinate activities in the field.

In line with the Movement coordination meeting, a Logistics technical meeting took place at IRCS office with IFRC logistician, French RC logistician, ICRC Eco Sec delegate and German RC project manager in order to start the procurement process for winter clothes vouchers activity. A common logistics process and approach aims at increasing the speed and the efficiency of the activity implementation. Also, this may be useful for future PNS who will intend to conduct clothes vouchers distribution.

Logistics cluster bi-weekly meetings are held with the participation of members from Première Urgence - Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), ICRC, International Medical Corps (IMC), OCHA, Relief International, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), TEARFUND, Medecins Sans Frontiers-Swiss (MSF-CH), Save the Children, International Organization of Migration (IOM), World Food Programme (WFP), UNHCR, Handicap International, OXFAM, World Vision among others. The cluster also coordinates at field level to support each other with fleet and other logistical procedures through telephone and a Skype group created for this purpose.

Regular IDP Shelter/NFI cluster meetings are held every 2 weeks among national and international humanitarian organizations. Some members of the cluster include UNHCR, NRC, MEDAIR, PU-AMI, Save the Children, Green helmets, Volunteer Misereor/Germany, JEN NGO, French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Mission East, IOM, United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), UNOCHA, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), CAPNI (Christian Aid Program – Nohadra Iraq), UNICEF, Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland – ASB (Workers' Samaritan Federation), CARE, Dorcas International, Harikar NGO, UNFPA, World Vision, People in Need (PIN) among other organizations. IFRC participates in these meetings as well. These meetings facilitate implementation in the field with respect to scope of support and identification of beneficiaries (to avoid duplication and enhance synergies).

Movement meetings are held between IRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNS to properly map out the activities planned or being implemented in the targeted areas. These meetings also provide an opportunity to plan for joint implementation so as to achieve the maximum impact through shared resources.

Operational implementation

Overview

Initially an IFRC Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) team leader was deployed in Duhok in July 2014 to support IRCS with relief planning, logistics systems and reporting. A second FACT was deployed in August 2014. The third FACT was deployed towards the end of August and mid-September 2014 until November 2014. The FACT members included a team leader, relief, reporting and logistics focal points. A health delegate was also deployed for one month (between September and December 2014) to assist in the operation. Since the FACT exit, the IFRC MENA Zone office has deployed two delegates to support the operation. In addition, the team is supported by a logistics delegate and logistics officer who manages, procurement and distribution of relief items under the Emergency Appeal, a finance officer, office assistant and two drivers cum translators.

Iraqi Red Crescent Society quickly activated its disaster response systems at the onset of the crisis in February 2014. It was the first organization to respond to the needs of the IDPs. The response of IRCS was effective, and it came out at the right time. To date, IRCS has responded to the needs of over 200,000 people.

IFRC, through this Emergency appeal has supported IRCS to respond to the needs of over 150,000 people with relief distributions that respond to the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: Hygiene items provided to 36,000 internally displaced families (180,000 persons) as soon as needed

Output 1.1: Hygiene kits are pre-positioned in the National Society's warehouses (3 existing and 2 additional warehouses)
Activities
Conduct an assessment by IRCS staff / volunteers in coordination with the Authorities and Movement partners to identify targeted distribution of stocks as needed
Procure and pre-position and stock pile the Hygiene kits and Jerry cans for immediate distribution to the IDPs as the need arises
Organize hygiene promotion and awareness sessions targeting IDPs who are exposed to risk of communicable diseases.
Monitor the evolving situation to respond to the hygiene needs and use of stocks and hygiene promotion

Achievements

IRCS with support from IFRC, conducted beneficiary verification of the targeted households before distribution. This was done to confirm their needs as well as to prioritize those households who were most vulnerable.

During the period September to November 2014, IRCS through their branches in Erbil and Zakho reached over 55,000 households with hygiene kits and 10-litre jerry cans as detailed below

Table: People reached with Hygiene kits and Jerry cans

Hygiene kits			
IRCS Branch	Areas	People Reached	Funding support
Erbil	Koya, Kasnazan, Baharke, Ainkawa	3,000 households or 18,000 people	American, British, Netherlands and Swedish Red Cross societies
Zakho	Zakho	4,528 households or 27,168 people	
Jerry cans			
Erbil	Soran, Ainkawa, Shawis, Khabat, Koya, Kasnazan, Baharke	3,250 households or 19,500 people	American, British, Netherlands and Swedish Red Cross societies
Zakho	Zakho	6,056 households or 36,336 people	
Total number reached	9,306 households or 55,836 people¹		

¹ To avoid double counting, the highest number of people reached has been selected for each of the regions as the same households received both the hygiene kits and jerry cans

Implementation monitoring is done by a team consisting of the head of the IRCS branch and a technical team at the branch level. Support is provided by a team of technical operations at IRCS headquarters, with field visits at least once a month. The IFRC team in Duhok also accompanies IRCS during assessments, beneficiary verification, distributions as well as during post distribution monitoring.

Based on findings from a post distribution monitoring conducted in October and November 2014, eighty eight (88%) of respondents said the hygiene kits were of good quality and 6% of average quality. All the beneficiaries found them relevant.

For those who received jerry cans, 86% found them to be of good quality, 10% average quality and 2% poor quality. On relevance, 90% of the respondents found them useful and only 2% found them not useful. For those who didn't find them useful, the major reason was that the jerry cans were small in size (75%)

Shelter, settlements and household items

Outcome 1: Immediate most essential non-food items to meet the needs of 36,000 internally displaced families (180,000 persons) are met as soon as needed

Output 1.1: Most essential non-food items for 36,000 families are pre-positioned in the National Society's warehouses (3 existing and 2 additional warehouses)
Activities
Conduct an assessment by IRC staff / volunteers in coordination with the Authorities and Movement partners to identify targeted distribution of stocks as needed
Procure and pre-position/store NFI's for immediate distribution to the IDPs
Monitor the evolving situation to respond to the non-food needs and use of stocks

Achievements

Local procurement for NFIs was conducted by a Committee on Contracts (CoC) through competitive bid analysis (CBA) and according to IFRC procurement standards. The committee members included the IRCS head of operation (Erbil branch Director), IRCS Duhok branch Director, IFRC Team Leader and IFRC Logistics Delegate.

Table: People reached with Non Food Items

IRCS Branch	Areas	People Reached	Type of NFIs	Funding support
Erbil	Koya, Kasnazan, Baharke, Soran, Ainkawa, Shawis, Khabat, Shaqlawa	9,350 households or 62,100 people	Blankets, kitchen sets, mattresses, stoves, clothing vouchers, adhesive tape, ropes and tarpaulins	Australian, British, Danish, Japanese, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross societies
Duhok	Akre, Amedi, Chameshko, Zakho, Zeriland, Daratu, Duhok, Rovia, Simele	4,428 households or 26,568 people		
Zakho	Batifa, Darkar, Zakho	6,441 households or 38,646 people		
Total number reached	20,219 households or 121,314 people			

IRCS Duhok Branch provided 1,000 clothing vouchers to the vulnerable IDPs in Amedi (1,000 households). Sixty nine households in Chameshko were also provided with tarpaulins, adhesive tape and 10m ropes.

The IRCS also have stock in their warehouses in Duhok and Erbil for items received towards the end of December 2014 to date. These include blankets, tarpaulins and stoves. This stock is enough to respond to the needs of approximately 100,000 people (17,000 households). Distributions are on-going and progress on people reached will be reported in the new Emergency Appeal.

For all distributions, assessments, beneficiary verification, and post distribution monitoring is done by IRCS disaster management teams with the support of IFRC technical team. This includes field visits and monitoring movement of relief items from the IRCS warehouses and analysis of findings of the post distribution monitoring (PDM) data.

Good feedback was received on the quality and relevance of the NFI distributed during the PDM. This information is being used to improve the distribution. Below are some of the findings:

Kitchen sets: eighty nine per cent (89%) of the respondents said they were of good quality, 7% said average quality and only 2% found them to be of poor quality. Eighty eight per cent (88%) of the respondents found the kitchen sets useful and only 3% found them not useful. For those who didn't find the sets useful, the majority (57%) said that they were not enough for the entire family and 29% were not happy with the quality.

Stoves: seventy per cent (70%) of the respondents said they were of good quality, 20% said average quality and 5% found them to be of poor quality. Fifty seven per cent (57%) of the respondents found the stoves useful and 34% found them not useful. For those who didn't find the stoves useful, the majority (89%) said that they had no access to kerosene. This could be attributed to lacking money to purchase kerosene.

Mattresses: eighty one per cent (81%) of the respondents said they were of good quality, 15% said average quality and 2% found them to be of poor quality. Eighty eight per cent (88%) of the respondents found the mattresses useful and only 3% found them not useful. For those who didn't find the mattresses useful, the majority (86%) said that the quantity wasn't enough for the entire household and 14% said they were thin.

Blankets: Forty three per cent (43%) of the respondents said they were of good quality, 23% said average quality and 29% found them to be of poor quality. Fifty one per cent (51%) of the respondents found the blankets useful and 39% found them not useful. For those who didn't find the blankets useful, the majority (80%) said that the quality wasn't good, 15% said they were small and 3% said the quantity wasn't enough for the entire household.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 36,000 internally displaced families (180,000 persons) are met as soon as needed

Output 1.1: Essential food for 36,000 families are pre-positioned in the National Society's warehouses (3 existing and 2 additional warehouses) as soon as needed
Activities
Conduct an assessment by IRC staff / volunteers in coordination with the Authorities and Movement partners to identify targeted distribution of stocks as needed
Procure and pre-position non-perishable food in monthly increments for distribution as required to the IDPs
Monitor the evolving situation to respond to the food needs and use of stocks

Achievements

IRCS conducted registration of beneficiaries where over 10,000 households were registered. There was a reinforcement of the coordination between IRCS, WFP, Food Cluster, the Governorate and the local authorities (mayor) in order to target most affected IDPs. The National Society played a key role in order to identify most vulnerable beneficiaries and to coordinate with regional and local authorities in order to distribute food parcels in the most efficient manner.

Food parcels were distributed by IRCS between September and November 2014 to over 60,000 people. The food parcel of 7-day ration consisted of a 5kg bag of rice, 1ltr bottle of cooking oil, two 900g bags of sugar, two 200g bags of black tea, 750g bag of salt, 830g tin of tomato paste, 700g of red lentils, 700g bag of white beans, two 200g packets of Spaghetti, two 200g packets of Macaroni and 400g packet of milk powder.

Table: People reached with food parcels

IRCS Branch	Areas	People Reached	Type of relief	Funding support
Erbil	Koya, Kasnazan, Baharke, Soran, Ainkawa, Shawis, Khabat, Shaqlawa, Makhmor-Dibaka, City, Kui Makhmor-Dibaka, Harir, Dibaka, Khalifan	3,680 households or 22,080 people	Food Parcels	Japanese and Netherlands Red Cross societies
Duhok	Akre, Amedi, Zakho, Zeriland, Daratu, Duhok, Rovia	2,200 households or 13,200 people		
Zakho	Zakho	4,528 households or 27,168 people		

Total number reached	10,408 households or 62,448 people
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The IRCS warehouse in Erbil and Duhok has remaining food parcels (one month ratio) that was an in kind donation from Netherlands Red Cross for 5,400 households (32,400 people) that will be distributed after undergoing the Ministry of Health (MoH) quality standards procedures. Distribution progress will be reported under the New Emergency Appeal.

A post distribution monitoring was done to assess the satisfaction of the targeted households regarding the food parcels they received. Eighty three per cent (83%) of the respondents said they were of good quality, 12% said average quality and 3% found them to be of poor quality. Eighty eight per cent (88%) of the respondents found the food parcels useful and 8% found them not useful. For those who didn't find the food parcels useful, the majority (83%) said that the quality of rice in the parcel wasn't good, and 11% said the quantity of food wasn't enough for the entire household.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 1: The emergency response planning is clearly designed to respond to both short and long-term needs. (The disaster management capacity of the National Society is strengthened to enable it to respond to the consequences of the crisis)

Output 1.1: The National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) has been strengthened to provide efficient response to emergency situations
Activities
Support the IRCS at the branch level in updating contingency, crisis and response plans.
Conduct relief and logistics training for staff and volunteers as required
Conduct basic/rapid needs assessment training/refreshers for National Disaster Response Teams as required.

Achievements

The above activities were not implemented due to the teams activities in response specifically food and NFI distributions to the people who were fleeing the conflict for their homes. Since February 2015, IFRC/IRCS and in country PNS have been discussing about contingency planning for the possible influx of people from Mosul into Duhok. This plan is currently being drafted and progress on this process will be reported on in the subsequent operation updates of the new Emergency Appeal for 2015.

Challenges

The size and fluidity of the situation, especially the multiple movements of IDPs make it difficult to plan distributions and hence the storage requirements and the optimum pipeline flow. IFRC supported IRCS and rented an additional warehouse in Erbil. In addition, IRCS got some storage space at German Red Cross warehouse and one rub hall was donated by the German Red Cross.

The customs clearance of goods purchased outside of the KRI presented time constraints and must be taken into consideration for procurements outside the KRI. This has been resolved as IRCS hired a professional and competent Clearance Officer and all incoming relief consignments are now being cleared out of the custom on the same day.

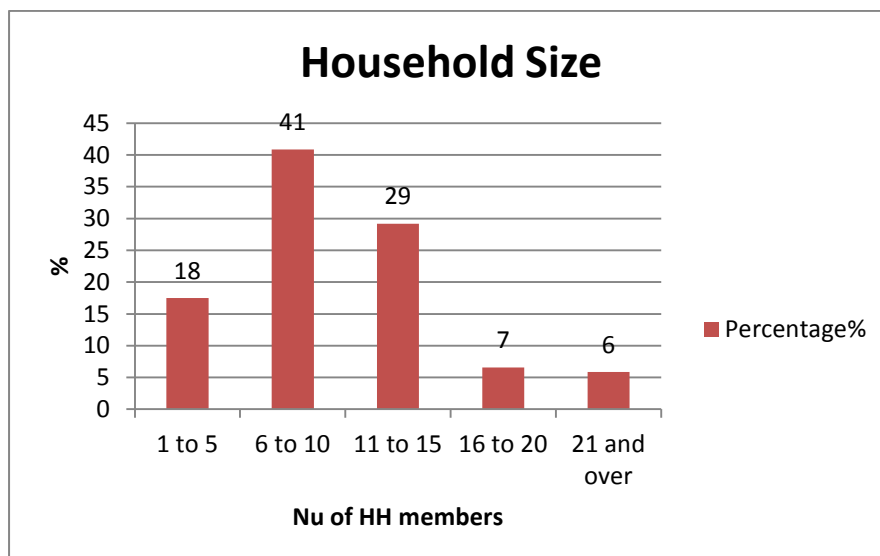
The financial structure within Iraq can create difficulties in the prompt payment of suppliers (Food and NFI) and needs to be taken into consideration when purchase orders are issued. The IRCS clearance officer is on board and will ensure suppliers are paid on time.

Lessons learned

IRCS and IFRC learned a lot from the Post Distribution Monitoring conducted among the households. Some of the suggestions provided by the respondents include:

- Regular needs assessments to be conducted so as to know the priorities of the IDPs
- There is need to improve registration of beneficiaries
- There is need to address the quality of some of the relief items

- The quantity of relief items distributed needs to look at household size as some of the households have more than six family members as shown in graph below



The above recommendations are being addressed through the Emergency cells at cluster level. Some of these issues have been resolved including quantity of relief items vis a vis the size of a household, regular needs assessments conducted and priority needs shared through coordination meetings. Quarterly PDMs will continue to be conducted to ensure that beneficiaries are satisfied with the assistance being provided as well as corrective action is taken where there are issues that need to be addressed.

Looking ahead

As a way forward and with the increasing influx of IDPs in Duhok Governorate as well as the Syrian refugees who fled to escape the conflict in Syria. IRCS will continue responding to the needs of the most vulnerable through the distribution of relief items, provision of basic health services, WASH. This will be achieved through IRCS volunteers who will be trained to enhance their capacity in order to respond effectively to the needs of the vulnerable.

IRCS/IFRC with its partners are preparing a contingency plan to respond to the anticipated new displacements from Mosul towards Duhok and Erbil for an estimated 1.2 million people.

On 16 January 2015, an emergency appeal was launched for CHF 19 million to support the Iraq Red Crescent's capacity to respond to the needs of 500,000 IDPs and Syrian refugees affected by the Iraq and Syria crises respectively. This Appeal is for one year until December 2015. To have detailed information about the planned activities, refer to the emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) by clicking [here](#). The most urgent needs include

- Food
 - Non-food items
 - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
-

How we work

All IFRC 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 the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIQ006 - Iraq - Population Movement

Timeframe: 14 Jun 14 to 30 Dec 14

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Jul 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/6-2015/10	Programme	MDRIQ006
Budget Timeframe	2014/6-2014/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		6,400,292				6,400,292	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		46,690				46,690	
Australian Red Cross		20,647				20,647	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)		285,436				285,436	
British Red Cross		353,754				353,754	
Bulgarian Red Cross		916				916	
Canadian Red Cross		9,966				9,966	
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)		50,651				50,651	
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors*)		-1,873				-1,873	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)		231				231	
Japanese Red Cross Society		88,695				88,695	
Korea Intern. Coop. Agency (KOICA) (from Republic of Korea Government*)		289,595				289,595	
On Line donations		9,361				9,361	
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran		3,900				3,900	
Singapore Red Cross Society		9,563				9,563	
Spanish Red Cross		3,317				3,317	
supreme master ching hai international association		19,436				19,436	
Swedish Red Cross		690,773				690,773	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation		26,976				26,976	
The Netherlands Red Cross		130,630				130,630	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)		1,779,715				1,779,715	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)		51,756				51,756	
C1. Cash contributions		3,870,134				3,870,134	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
British Red Cross		225,288				225,288	
Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran		59,994				59,994	
Spanish Red Cross		51,039				51,039	
The Netherlands Red Cross		518,766				518,766	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		855,086				855,086	
Other Income							
Fundraising Fees		-972				-972	
C4. Other Income		-972				-972	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		4,724,249				4,724,249	
D. Total Funding = B + C		4,724,249				4,724,249	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		4,724,249				4,724,249	
E. Expenditure		-3,794,337				-3,794,337	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		929,911				929,911	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRIQ006 - Iraq - Population Movement

Timeframe: 14 Jun 14 to 30 Dec 14

Appeal Launch Date: 01 Jul 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/6-2015/10	Programme	MDRIQ006
Budget Timeframe	2014/6-2014/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			6,400,292			6,400,292		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief			36,540			36,540	-36,540	
Clothing & Textiles	1,008,000		1,194,470			1,194,470	-186,470	
Food	540,000		953,644			953,644	-413,644	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	756,000		276,644			276,644	479,356	
Teaching Materials	3,600						3,600	
Utensils & Tools	1,080,000		514,644			514,644	565,356	
Other Supplies & Services	1,440,000		91			91	1,439,909	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	4,827,600		2,976,034			2,976,034	1,851,566	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	63,600						63,600	
Office & Household Equipment	80,000						80,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	143,600						143,600	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			6,265			6,265	-6,265	
Distribution & Monitoring			41,875			41,875	-41,875	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	354,112		168,244			168,244	185,868	
Logistics Services			118,676			118,676	-118,676	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	354,112		335,059			335,059	19,053	
Personnel								
International Staff	295,500		90,135			90,135	205,365	
National Staff	19,500		4,813			4,813	14,687	
National Society Staff	24,000		28,170			28,170	-4,170	
Volunteers	32,000		50,645			50,645	-18,645	
Total Personnel	371,000		173,763			173,763	197,237	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	7,500		5,808			5,808	1,692	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	7,500		5,808			5,808	1,692	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	140,000		37			37	139,963	
Total Workshops & Training	140,000		37			37	139,963	
General Expenditure								
Travel	85,000		30,543			30,543	54,457	
Information & Public Relations	25,000		1,658			1,658	23,342	
Office Costs	6,000		5,116			5,116	884	
Communications	6,000		1,937			1,937	4,063	
Financial Charges	2,000		-94,832			-94,832	96,832	
Other General Expenses			99,467			99,467	-99,467	
Shared Office and Services Costs	41,852		5,634			5,634	36,218	
Total General Expenditure	165,852		49,524			49,524	116,328	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	390,628		229,407			229,407	161,222	
Total Indirect Costs	390,628		229,407			229,407	161,222	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			20,424			20,424	-20,424	
Pledge Reporting Fees			4,281			4,281	-4,281	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			24,705			24,705	-24,705	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			6,400,292			6,400,292		
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,400,292		3,794,337			3,794,337	2,605,955	
VARIANCE (C - D)			2,605,955			2,605,955		

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Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	6,400,292		4,724,249	4,724,249	3,794,337	929,911	
Subtotal BL2	6,400,292		4,724,249	4,724,249	3,794,337	929,911	
GRAND TOTAL	6,400,292		4,724,249	4,724,249	3,794,337	929,911	