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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Iraq: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal operation n°:</b> MDRIQ007	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">OT-2014-000074-IRQ</a>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 17 January 2017	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 10 June 2014
<b>Operation start date:</b> 22 December 2014	<b>Operation end date:</b> 30 June 2016
<b>Host National Society (ies):</b> <b>Iraq Red Crescent Society (IRCS)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of branches:</b> 18</li> <li>• <b>Number of volunteers:</b> over 4,000 volunteers</li> <li>• <b>Number of staff:</b> over 3,000 staff</li> </ul>	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 8,130,652
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 8.2 million people	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 200,000
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Bulgarian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society (Canadian Government), French Red Cross, German Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Kuwait Red Crescent Society, The Netherlands Red Cross (Netherlands Government), Qatar Red Crescent Society, Taiwan Red Cross Organization, Turkish Red Crescent, ICRC and a consortium including: German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> United Nations (UN) agencies are working closely with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) in Baghdad and the government of the Kurdistan region of Iraq (KRI) to ensure a coordinated assessment and response	

### Appeal History

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched in December 2014 seeking **CHF 19.1 million** to support the Iraq Red Crescent's capacity to respond to the needs of 500,000 affected people comprising IDPs and Syrian refugees affected by the Iraq and Syria crises respectively, with a focus on the delivery of food and basic non-food items, hygiene kits, winterization assistance, and disaster preparedness and disaster management capacity building.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was issued on 1 December 2015 to reflect a budget decrease to **8,130,652** Swiss francs (reduced from 19,160,853 Swiss francs) to enable the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) to deliver assistance to some 200,000 people (reduced from 500,000 people), and an extended time-frame to June 2016 (an additional 12 months, therefore an overall Appeal timeframe of 18 months).
- [Operations update n°1](#) was issued on 5 March 2016 .



Photo: Distribution of NFIs, Sulaimaniya, Iraq/IRCS

By the end of the appeal timeframe, there was a balance **CHF 160,148**. This balance will be transferred to the current appeal [MDRIQ008](#).

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

The ongoing crisis in Iraq has resulted to 3.3 million internally displaced people (IDP) across Iraq and left more than 8.2 million people in need of humanitarian assistance. (IOM, 13 August 2015 data and UNOCHA). This is in addition to over 250,000 Syrian refugees, who had fled to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I) due to the crisis in Syria.

According to the International Organization of Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) - as at 15 September 2016 - 3,322,410 IDPs (553,735 families) are in across 106 districts and 3,785 locations in Iraq, thus the displacement is escalating. The majority of IDPs (70%) are living in private settings, including: rented housing 39%, host families 29%, and hotels/motels 1%. A further 19% live in critical shelter arrangements, including: unfinished buildings (9%), religious buildings (5%), and informal settlements 4%; 8% live in camps, and the shelter type of 3% are unknown. Anbar hosts 584,364 IDPs, Baghdad 538,632, and Kirkuk 399,660 (IOM, 28/08/2015). 28% are in KR-I (875,569). 70% of IDPs are living in private settings. 19% are in critical shelter arrangements, including 4% in informal settlements (mainly in Anbar and Salah al Din), and 8% in camps, mainly in KR-I (IOM, 28/08/2015). 35% of IDPs in critical shelter arrangements are under 15 years of age (IOM, 30/06/2015). The number and spread of IDPs pose a major challenge to needs assessment and assistance. This situation has escalated to become a critical humanitarian crisis in which humanitarian needs of IDPs are growing. Based on assessments and secondary data, the priority needs for the affected population include shelter, non-food items (NFIs), income, and food support (IOM, Iraq's DTM 13 August 2015).

As the conflict enters its 18th month, it is estimated that 10 million people now require some level of humanitarian assistance.

Of these, 3.3 million are IDPs. More than 910,542 returnees (151,757 families) have returned to their homes. On return to their communities these returnees are finding that their livelihoods are fragile since damage to infrastructure and an insecure environment have left a void in their communities.

This already complex and challenging scenario is exacerbated by a number of concerns, through the planned GOI Counter-offensive to retake the Anbar corridor, Ninewa Governorate with the second largest city of Mosul and concerns about a collapse of the Mosul Dam, and a GOI and KRG budget crisis, caused to a great extent by sharp decline in the price of oil, a major income earner for Iraq.

The GOI planned military operation to regain Anbar, Ninewa including Mosul, is expected to start as soon as corridors are in place to provide free passage for those wishing to leave.

The estimated population of Mosul city ranges between 1.2–1.5 million, with approximately 600,000 people likely to leave the city seeking safety. The remaining people will most likely will be prevented from leaving by ISIL. In the wider Anbar province, up to 230,000 persons are likely to be directly affected. If the GOI moves further into Western Anbar, the number of people affected and likely displaced, would be in the vicinity of 250,000 as an overall planning estimate.

Those displaced, are predicted to move west towards Tel Afar and northeast to the Shikhan area in Dohuk, KRI and southwest to Hadr and Baaj.

Critical needs for this new wave of IDPs will be food, NFI and shelter. Access to health services and a reliable source of drinking water will also be essential.

#### *Budget Crisis*

Sharp, successive declines in the price of oil have triggered a budget crisis within the GOI and KRG. This has had a negative impact on the ability of both the GOI and the KRG to adequately respond to the crisis. The subsequent rising unemployment, in addition to unpaid civil servant salaries, is creating a new vulnerable group, which has a knock-on effect for the host communities that host communities assist.

## *Mosul Dam Compromise*

There are major concerns being voiced regarding the integrity of the Mosul Dam, Iraq's largest dam and a vital source of hydroelectric power to 1.7 million people. Due to the insecurity of the area over protracted periods, the structural checks required for maintenance of the dam have not taken place, with the structure now showing signs of compromise. To compound the concern, the dam will be at its capacity, since rainfall is heaviest during spring and snow melt also runs into the dam. If there is a significant dam breach, it is envisioned that more than 500,000 people would be displaced, along a broad swath of central Iraq from Mosul to Samarra.

Floodwaters will overwhelm major communities downstream. Those cities within a 5 mile buffer zone include Mosul (pop. 1.3m), Tikrit (pop. 241k), Samarra (pop. 240k). While Baquba and Baghdad City sit outside of the buffer zone, they lie within sufficient proximity of potential floodwaters for this to be of concern.

## **Summary of response**

### **Overview of Host National Society**

The IRCS has over 3,000 staff and over 4,000 volunteers between the headquarters and 18 branches spread across all the 18 governorates and is a key national humanitarian response agency with a principled approach to humanitarian action that is guided by the seven Humanitarian Principles in action.

The IRCS, in cooperation with RC/RC National Societies and other local and international organizations, has been supporting Syrian refugees, IDPs and returnees since the beginning of the crisis, with various services including immediate relief distribution, restoring family links (RFL), among others.

IRCS has been responding from the beginning of the crisis with the major focus on relief food, NFI, , and WASH. IRCS has been mandated to act as the first responder to any crisis within Iraq within the first 15 days (up to 30 days) of any emergency. Since IRCS is the only national humanitarian agency operational with established countrywide infrastructure, branch and sub-office level presence in the 18 Governorates can cover effectively Iraq.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

Currently 10 Movement partners are in-country working alongside IRCS. They include French RC, German RC, Norwegian RC, Swedish RC, Qatari RC, Kuwait RC, Red Crescent of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkish RC, as well as IFRC and ICRC.

Our PNS colleagues based in Iraq maintain a close coordination with IRCS HQ. Within the limits of the allocated funding PNS have been engaged in relief, shelter, health and capacity building programming. The operating NS is IRCS exclusively and PNS present are extending operational and programming support to IRCS on management, implementation and support services.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The IRCS and IFRC continue to closely coordinate with the Iraqi Government and other humanitarian organizations to ensure an efficient and effective response to the needs of IDPs and refugees in Iraq. The IRCS, as an auxiliary to the Government, is a member of the National Disaster Response Committee, chaired by the Government Department of Migration and Displacement.

IRCS has been coordinating all humanitarian efforts, including prepositioning of emergency stocks and response with high-level government institutions, ministries, national local authorities at Governorate level and the National Humanitarian Coordination mechanism.

IRCS and IFRC are engaged in the UN coordination mechanism, cluster system along thematic areas of food, NFI, logistics and health.

## **Movement and non-Movement Coordination**

Weekly Operation Movement Coordination Taskforce meetings are held at the IRCS headquarters, Disaster Operation Centre, in Baghdad. The Taskforce analyses information from the branches, plans and coordinates response to the current humanitarian crisis, as well as strengthen coordination and partnership with internal and external stakeholders. The taskforce supports Iraq Red Crescent Society to identify ideal locations where relief supplies can be pre-positioned for rapid response in the event of influx of IDPs and refugees, plan the timely provision of relief supplies to affected populations, advise on continuous improvement mechanisms for responding to disasters, preparedness/mitigation measures to reduce the impact of the IDPs and refugees on host communities, early warning information collection and analysis as well as organizing joint monitoring and evaluation.

The IRCS and IFRC continue to coordinate with the Iraqi Government and other humanitarian organizations in order to ensure efficient and effective response to the needs of IDPs in Iraq. The IRCS is a member of the National Disaster Response committee chaired by the Department of Migration and Displacement and Prime Minister Offices.

Consultative meetings organized by the IRCS and IFRC have been held in Beirut and Baghdad to update PNSs based in MENA about the situation in Iraq, IRCS response and additional support required.

In Erbil, Duhok, and Suleimaniyah the IRCS and IFRC team attend weekly coordination meetings held at the governorate office, that are chaired by the Vice Governors (Erbil: Kurdish Regional Authorities). The meetings provide up-to date information on the urgent response operations' priorities, and address a wide range of issues linked to displaced population and services required.

Regular meetings take place between the Governor of Erbil, Director of Erbil Branch and IFRC Operations Manager aiming to enhance the coordination, while setting the regularity of interaction.

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

The IFRC works with IRCS leadership in the implementation of strategic directions and coordinating of the on-going relief response operations.

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 two 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 has been actively represented in Erbil and Duhok on shelter/NFI meetings and coordination events. 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 Erbil Branch, IFRC, French RC, Danish RC, German RC, Qatar, and Turkish Red Crescent to properly map out the activities planned or being implemented in the targeted areas. During these meetings, Movement partners share their on-going and planned activities, for a better coordination, in order to have a harmonized response and to speak with one voice during cluster meetings and other coordination meetings. There has been a joint IFRC-French RC-German RC and Qatar RC initiative to set offices within IRCS Erbil Branch premises on a cost sharing basis.. IRCS Erbil Branch as a host for the KRG-I has been providing excellent support to all PNS and IFRC based in the IRCS premises.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

IRCS-IFRC has been conducting assessment based relief support to the mentioned categories of IDPs. The results of the ongoing and specific assessments define the response. This process will be further strengthened within the Movement's response by an in depth multi-party assessment, focusing on the current needs, gaps in the humanitarian response and added value of the NS and RCRC Movement contributions. This will inform an improved targeting and prioritization for the relief and contingency planning.

Due to the rapid changes in the situation, mounting humanitarian needs and the need to ensure that the IRCS response is well planned, systems are developed and in place and the IRCS disaster response capacity is further strengthened, the IFRC support will be specifically focusing on upgrading the National Society's human resources technical skills as well as strengthening standard operational systems and procedures. This will be done through the following proposed components:

- Operational Capacity Enabling Plan (OCEP): this is a set of designed systematic and progressive trainings (basic, thematic and management trainings) supported by on-job training, coaching and mentoring. The trainings will be done in two phases: a pilot phase (first phase) for six branches and a second phase for the remaining 12 branches. An assessment will be conducted upon completion of the pilot phase so as to make necessary adjustments to the trainings in the second phase. .
- Ongoing relief response: distribution of blankets to cover 20,000 households , 20,000 family hygiene kits and; 4 Mobile Medical Units, 6 Water Purification Stations
- Contingency stock: 1,000 IFRC standard tents, 15,000 family emergency ready to consume meal parcels (prepositioned ready funding for emergency purposes) covering food needs of a family for 5 days, 15,000 family food parcels (standard Syria Crisis monthly ration).

### Beneficiary selection

Component	Target population
<b>Operational Capacity Enabling Plan (OCEP):</b>	A total of 90 IRCS staff and volunteers from the 18 IRCS will be carefully selected to participate in the trainings
<b>Ongoing relief response in case of Contingency Stock utilization</b>	The population to be reached will include 50% IDPs from Baghdad and 50% from the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI). The relief items in KRI will further be divided into 50% for Duhok, 30% for Erbil and 20% for Suleymaniah. Beneficiary selection will be based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newly displaced (first 3 days) in precarious conditions;</li> <li>• People in hard to reach areas or areas under siege but in fixed shelters;</li> <li>• Host families and people displaced for a long time who are not receiving support from other agencies (vulnerability criteria needed) but are in fixed shelters/homes/camps.</li> </ul>
<b>Contingency stock</b>	Similar to the relief response, 50% of the stock will be prepositioned in Baghdad and 50% in the KRI. The contingency stock in KRI will be further be divided into: 50% for Duhok, 30% for Erbil and 20% for Suleymaniah.

### Risk Analysis

Based on the security assessment done in Jul2014, Kurdistan was classified as a low risk area. The current security level is Yellow or Level 3. With the recent developments heightened vigilance and maintained security awareness has to be implemented while operating in Kurdistan Region. Certain sub-districts of Erbil and Duhok Governorates are out of access since the very close demarcation lines and sensitivity of areas. For operational purposes there are a set of recommended roads to be used while on field monitoring mission. Visitors and partners on mission will be advised on security and safety related matters. Travel from Kurdistan region to other territories of Iraq is not recommended due to safety reasons. Most of the roads are either blocked or not operational, flights are unusually over booked. The relative perception of security in Kurdistan may change in a short notice in case major events happen. Implementation is ongoing, but with heightened security awareness, as well as close and constant monitoring of the regional, country and local situation.

Baghdad city and Baghdad Centre Governorate, Anbar and adjacent areas remain volatile. Frequent retaliatory response hit the capital. Much elevated level of security awareness is required while operating in central districts. IFRC has been working in Iraq based on invitation from the IRCS. IRCS extends security arrangements for IFRC staff and delegates. IRCS has been hosting IFRC within the compound of IRCS providing office and facilities to the Head of Country Office and delegates. At the stage of drafting this final report IFRC delegates are accommodated in the Al Mansur Hotel with acceptable level of security services provided. The movement within Baghdad is limited to Hotel-IRCS HQ offices only.

## **B. Operational strategy and plan**

Strengthen the IRCS' capacity to respond to the needs of IDPs and refugees who have been affected by the Iraq crisis. This was achieved through the following components:

Given the new threats, future operational plans the focus remain on maintaining current activities and preparing for rapid scale-up. IFRC while maintaining and reinforcing the presence in Baghdad enhanced operations with an IFRC Disaster Management and Logistics Delegates in addition to the operations management in place for Iraq. The new Head of Country Office is active and based in Baghdad since May 2016. IFRC is planning to expand in reinforcing presence in finance and information management fields. There is a priority of the review of Contingency plans for each scenario, which are widely shared within the RCRC to ensure activities are coordinated and optimal. IRCS has been working on updating the Ninewa, Mosul liberation response plans. To this end numerous mechanisms and tools are being discussed to enhance overall coordination.

The Ninewa response operation is planned to be managed from Baghdad-Erbil strategic locations.

Given the shifting and multi-faceted profile of the situation in Iraq, and the resulting vulnerabilities, there is a need for continuous assessment and adjustments in planning to meet the changing needs. Context appropriate assessment and planning training needs to be provided to the IRCS as a priority to ensure they can accurately determine needs based on each given context, be it IDP's resulting from conflict, returnees, host communities or IDP's resulting from Mosul Dam failure. This wider assessment understanding will also ensure appropriate monitoring and evaluation takes place based on correct benchmarks.

### **Ongoing emergency response:**

Since the start of the conflict in 2014, the IRCS has been at the centre of relief assistance, running its own programmes and contributing to the implementation of PNS, ICRC and UN Agency activities. Most agencies are aware of the value of harnessing the national capacity and the IRCS, and it is unlikely that these demands on the IRCS will diminish as this crisis deepens.

In 2015, the IRCS reached 337,500 people with assistance ranging from hot meals, food parcels, and shelter items, to bread from IRCS bakeries in KRI. The IRCS also implemented a cash grant project, providing US\$100 grants for 1,400 families in Dohuk.

The IRCS maintains extensive RFL activities, and, with support from the DRC, PSS activities across the affected region and WATSAN activities with the French Red Cross.

The IRCS has also been a consistent implementing partner for both the PNS and the ICRC in activities ranging from distribution, to community outreach, community health and PSS activities throughout the reporting period.

In 2015, The IRC maintained its support to more than 1,000 Syrian Refugee families with assistance including cash grants and shelter materials.

A big chunk of funds raised under this appeal were utilised for relief procurement, handling, transportation, warehousing and distribution coverage. The majority of relief items were distributed in Central Iraq and KRG-I territories in off IDP camp context with the beneficiary priorities, such as 1. New IDP arrivals; 2. IDPs located in remote and neglected regions; 3. Highly vulnerable IDP families and female householders with children.

According to the agreed modality of relief distribution: IFRC was managing relief procurement through GLS based on International Contracts with the destination of delivery Erbil. IFRC Operations Management in close coordination with

IRCS HQ and Erbil Branch managed in-country relief transportation. According to the agreed modality of 50% Iraq Centre and 50 % KRG-I distribution of goods, the team of IFRC-IRCS staff managed transports and storage as well as relief distributions. Within the KRG-I context the relief of any kind entering to the country was further distributed as follows: out of the 50% KGR-I share: 50% Dohuk, 30% Erbil and 20% Suleymaniah.

IFRC-IRCS maintain permanent warehouses in Dohuk and Erbil. In addition the Governorate of Erbil allocated free of charge to support IRCS Erbil Branch another warehouse with substantial storage floor-space for the upcoming scenarios of the Ninewa liberation campaign and its expected displacement results.

### ***Operational Capacity Enabling Plan (OCEP):***

This is a set of designed systematic and progressive training (basic, thematic and management trainings) supported by on-job training, coaching and mentoring. The trainings include two phases: a pilot phase (first phase) for six branches and a second phase for the remaining twelve branches. An assessment will be conducted upon completion of the pilot phase so as to make necessary adjustments to the trainings in the second phase.

## **Overall Objective**

The overall objective is to mitigate the impact of conflict and insecurity to affected populations by strengthening the capacity of the IRCS to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs and refugees who have been affected by the Iraq crisis. Additionally, given the unfolding increase in military action, this overall objective includes ensuring lifesaving humanitarian assistance is provided to those vulnerable populations fleeing the currently evolving crisis in Mosul and Anbar.

The Dec 2015 revised appeal proposed three major components of the operation

- Sustained implementation of the Operational Capacity Enabling Plan (OCEP)
- Contingency Stocks for emergency situations as part of the physical capacity enabling support to IRCS and;
- Ongoing Relief Response to provide essential food and NFI support to displaced persons

## **Proposed strategy**

Overall within the funding allocation and respective target areas mainly in the field of relief IRCS-IFRC followed the initially proposed implementation strategy and distribution pattern agreed between the Partners as described in the Emergency Operational Plan of Action.

During 2015 IRCS field teams conducted 311 field surveys with an additional 65 surveys done by the IRCS/ headquarters team, to capture an accurate record of the continuously changing numbers of the families in need for different reasons, allowing follow-up of those needs to save lives and protect the dignity of those persons displaced. Meetings were held with Government Agencies, the UN and shelter managers.

Given the shifting and multi-faceted profile of the situation in Iraq, and the resulting vulnerabilities, there is a need for continuous assessment and adjustments in planning to meet the changing needs, the IRCS also uses field teams to monitor assessments on a rolling basis.

Some decision-making roles have been decentralized with Erbil Branch now being the focal point for IRCS' KRI operations.

## **Operational support services**

The high probability of a fresh influx of IDP's within the coming weeks or months, dictates that the support the IFRC provides to the IRCS through this Emergency Appeal and outlined in the EPoA, will need to be realigned and in some instances re-prioritized to ensure that the support is appropriate to meet the most critical needs. What this realignment means is to be determined after further consultations with the IRCS and all Movement partners. With the permanent changes of the operating environment and relevant shift to the Ninewa, Mosul areas within the near future IFRC-IRCS is

to make firm decision on the modality of addressing the future needs and engagement of Partners on the multi-lateral base.

Operation Management is in place since the beginning of the Emergency Appeal. From May 2016 IFRC recruited a Disaster Management Delegate and from June 2016 a Logistics Delegate. Both Delegates are based in Iraq. The Head of Country Office has been in office since May 2016.

With the support of the IFRC new Regional Logistics Coordinator and IFRC Iraq Logistics Delegate, IFRC is progressing on major logistics capacity building steps with the IRCS. This is recommended by IFRC Emergency Consultant in 2015 and highly welcomed by IRCS HQ.

## Human resources (HR)

The IRCS has more than 8,375 staff and volunteers nationwide. The IFRC and ICRC contributed and are committed to continue to support the National Society in enhancing the skills of staff and volunteers.

With the possibility of further conflict, the IFRC will need to enhance its capacity. An organogram below illustrates the IFRC Country Office structure that is being developed.

## Logistics and supply chain

Responding to needs created in Anbar and along the Mosul corridor by the military operation will stretch the logistical capacity as insecurity and the distance to some of those affected will require the availability of logistical forward hubs and a significant decentralization of coordination arrangements to impacted governorates.

As part of the wider rapid scale up, a logistics assessment will be undertaken to determine how best to enhance logistics systems, as well as identify additional strategic warehousing.

The IFRC continues to provide support to IRCS for their three existing and two additional warehouses that will be required to support the current operation. IFRC will continue supporting IRCS in terms of delivering relief at the final destination of Erbil. To this end surge logistics capacity will be used to implement an enhancement of the IRCS logistics and warehousing capacity, taking into account the likely need to plan for considerable distance from warehouse to delivery.

The appeal will cover the logistical resources necessary for the IRCS to implement its distribution, monitoring and evaluation activities. Continued support, as far from the onset of the operations, will be given to IRCS supply chain management capacities.

For the IRCS to efficiently run the logistics aspects of this appeal, IFRC will provide technical support from its country representation, Zone office and GLS – Dubai office. The appeal will strictly follow IFRC procurement rules and regulations. Logistics delegate deployed in Iraq will directly engage in procurement processes while leading and guiding the processes.

IFRC will also liaise and coordinate actions with the ICRC, logistics cluster and other key actors to ensure that the logistics operation uses all information to be as efficient and effective as possible. IFRC will also engage with the Logistics Cluster and coordinate all possible logistics related issues.

## Communications

IFRC Zone will support the IFRC Country Representation and IRCS with communications for the appeal. The IFRC senior Communications officer is working closely with the IRCS' head of communications at to promote and share communications products developed at both sides to position the National Society's response both within the Movement and externally.

The IFRC communications team will ensure a strong visibility through different internal and external communications platforms, including social media, IFRC website (MENA Zone page), as well as IFRC Newswire and daily updates.

Information will be continuously shared with the IFRC country representation and zone offices for further dissemination with partners and donors.

Direct communication has already been established with many donor national societies. Iraq country representation will continue maintaining direct information sharing with all engaged and interested parties and stakeholders.

## Information technology

### Information management

Infographic/visual updates (map, graphs and timeline) have been initiated supporting the coordination processes to collect, analyse and share information about the situation among the partners. The MENA Zone office will support IRCS in data collection and creating information products for better decision making:

- Data collection tool
- Regular Fact and Figures
- Info graphics (a quick visual update of the situation, map with IDP figures and movement and a timeline of deliverables and important events as the situation develops) and graphs
- 4Ws map when the PNSs initiate activities

Moreover, MENA zone information management support will be available to build HNSs capacity if need be. (Training staff in assessments, data collection and analysis, as well as creating various information products).

## Security

The overall security situation in many parts of Iraq remains a challenge. Iraq was declared a Level 3 emergency, the highest level of emergency response within the UN system due to the current IDP crisis which has come on top of the still-existing Syria crisis. The geographical focus of this appeal is the Kurdistan Region of Iraq, which enjoys a better security situation compared to other parts of the country. IRCS headquarters and branches are experienced in working under such circumstances and have developed knowledge of the challenges and constraints of implementing operations. IFRC deployed a security expert to develop better understanding of the situation and to support the development of additional security measures as per operational requirements in close consultation with all concerned stakeholders on the ground.

The potential threats can be mitigated by establishing a security management framework in the Kurdistan region. IFRC personnel, sites, will need to be in compliance with the Minimum Security Regulations. Security briefings, security regulations, and contingency plans will need to be instituted in order to mitigate as much as possible the volatility that may impact the region within the short term. IFRC plans to recruit a security delegate to oversee these processes.

IFRC deployed staff will continuously monitor the security operating environment with full dedication to the task. Assessment missions will be carried out and the coordination mechanism in security and safety aspects will be maintained with ICRC, UNDSS and other key security professionals in the field. Adjustments in operational aspects will be taken as measures when/if the situation dictates.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Iraq Country office requires a full time (or at least 50%) recruit PMER delegate to support mounting reporting requirements and provide further support in PMER capacity development of the IRCS operational branches and Baghdad HQ. PMER is one of the weak points in the feedback system of the IRCS-IFRC cooperation. Along this line substantial and direct IFRC support is needed to boost capacities, align systems and adjust, as well as right-tune information flow between our structures.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### 1. Institutional Preparedness and Operational Response Capacity Operational Capacity Enabling Plan (OCEP)

#### Needs analysis:

In the scope of the Needs and Capacity Assessment Mission held in November-December 2015 and its follow up missions IFRC-IRCS designed an Operational Capacity Development programme within the scope of the Emergency Appeal detailed in the EPOA.

#### Population to be assisted:

The benefiting target audience is the IRCS respective operational structures at Head Quarters and Branch level including DM, Health, WASH, Logistics department and support services to the latter.

#### 1.1 Operational Capacity Enabling Plan (OCEP)

Outcome 1: National Society level of preparedness and response for present and future disasters/crises and capacity to deliver sustainable response and services is systematically and progressively strengthened.

#### Output 1.1: IRCS staff and volunteers have the necessary skills and know how on preparedness and response

##### Activities planned:

- 1.1.1: Conduct interagency need and operational capacity assessment
- 1.1.2: Develop and institutionalize SOPs for the IRCS operational capacity development through one workshop (Orientation and Introduction to the Operational Capacity Development System)
- 1.1.3: Select 30 staff and volunteers from 6 branches to be trained in the DM Module and 6 thematic trainings for a duration of 6 months (Pilot Phase #1)
- 1.1.4: Conduct a review / assessment of Phase#1 of the training and make necessary amendments based on the findings influencing Phase #2
- 1.1.5: Select 60 staff and volunteers from 12 branches to be trained in the DM Module and 6 thematic trainings for a duration of 6 months (Phase #2)
- 1.1.6: Conduct final review of the results and benefits of the Capacity Enabling Process up on completion of Phase #2 – recommendations and follow up with recommendations for future plans.

#### Achievements

Needs and capacity assessment missions were successfully completed of which the findings and recommendations were incorporated into the operational plan and have been used to improve aspects of the operation and capacity building support to IRCS. IFRC hired a consultant to conduct and manage field needs and capacity assessment mission. The consultancy consisted of two major parts desk-top and field assessment mission with a number of meetings and visits on sites in Baghdad and KRG-I. Final mission report was concluded and presented to Partner National Societies. IFRC consultant led the process, IRCS key heads of departments, IFRC operations manager were actively engaged in the process. Iraq partnership meeting was held in April 2016 where IFRC presented the findings and proposed way forward to partners and stakeholders.

Largely due to a funding gap, only two disaster management trainings, Module II could be carried out. A training benefitting 32 staff and volunteers from the IRCS headquarters and branches was held in Erbil in December 2015. The training content included contingency planning and its activation to operate in an anticipated scenario of a crisis.

Following the contingency planning training mentioned above, another Disaster Management training focusing on needs assessment, targeting of appropriate beneficiaries, emergency response planning and reporting took place in Erbil, 13-19 February 2016, with the participation of 30 IRCS staff of HQ and branches from six governorates including Baghdad, Erbil, Dohuk, Suleymaniah, Ninewa and Anbar.

The training increased knowledge of IRCS operational staff in disaster management, planning, implementation, relief operation. Practical lessons of both trainings provided first-hand knowledge of how to deal with real time emergency

response
<b>Challenges</b>
The major challenge is the limited funding for capacity building in operations, DM, logistics and operational support services. IFRC remains committed to supporting the IRCS through the capacity building-capacity enabling component of the Emergency Appeal. The main obstacle to the timely implementation of activities under this outcome is funding, which has affected IFRC capacity to facilitate and deliver on this important area of work.
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
Having received hands-on-training, volunteers and staff gained knowledge and skills that will go a long way into improving delivery of humanitarian assistance in an effective manner. The knowledge, techniques and skills obtained from training will be cascaded down to a wide volunteer base through peer learning: untrained volunteers will be placed with trained volunteers in deployments with the hope of knowledge transfer. As an only enabling factor to conduct capacity building in any field and/or with particular attention to the operations management and associated support services delivering humanitarian services at HQ and Branch level can be effectively targeted if either IFRC receives earmarked funding for capacity building or receives more of un-earmarked funding providing better management flexibility to utilize funds as per the needs.
Higher visibility is required when conducting major Red Cross Red Crescent events. Better focus on the selected staff and volunteers necessary to maintain the longevity in office and experience and hence knowledge transfer to others.

<b>Physical capacity building: Contingency Stock</b>
Outcome 2 : The disaster management capacity of the National Society is strengthened to enable it to respond to the Humanitarian consequences of the crisis in major displacement scenarios and sudden onset response operations
<b>Output</b>
Contingency stock of emergency ready food and items of NFIs as well as health kits for emergency response for 20,000 displaced households (100,000 people) as an essential part of the physical capacity building process to be utilised for any major emergency situation in Iraq.
<b>Activities planned</b>
2.1.1: Procure and preposition 1,000 family tents in Kurdistan Region (Erbil, Duhok and Suleimaniyah) and Baghdad warehouses
2.1.2: Procure and preposition 100,000 blankets sufficient to cover 20,000 displaced households (part of the NFI: 50% MT and 50% HT specification dual season target) in Kurdistan (Erbil, Duhok and Suleimaniyah) and Baghdad warehouses enabling immediate dispatch in case of major displacement events.
2.1.3: Procure and preposition 20,000 family hygiene kits in Kurdistan Region (Erbil, Duhok and Suleimaniyah) and Baghdad warehouses
2.1.4: Preposition for immediate utilisation in case of emergencies sufficient fund to cover 15,000 Ready Family Meal (for 5 persons per family for 3 days of an emergency) Ready prepositioned fund for immediate utilisation in case of emergency
2.1.5: Procure and preposition standard 15,000 family food parcels sufficient to cover food needs of a family of 5 persons for one month period – as a consecutive food supplement element of the Emergency Ready Family Meal provision. Positioning to take place in Kurdistan Region and Baghdad
2.1.6: Monitor the evolving situation to respond to the needs and distribute preposition stocks as required
<b>Achievements</b>
The funding situation did not allow for the procurement of tents, although tents and all associated NFI supporting dignified living conditions is a top priority.
During sudden displacement scenario there usually is little or no time for IDPs to salvage and carry most essential items with them. Our efforts to provide first priority items and essential food remains of high importance in the Iraq operation.

The set target was partly was achieved as far as the available funding allowed. Some aspects of the relief ast, food, NFIs,, hygiene items and using the t remaining funding were carried over to the MRDIQ008 Iraq Emergency Appeal using the remaining funding.

**Food:** In total 17,792 family food monthly rations were procured and delivered to IRCS warehouses. Following the set distribution formula of relief, IRCS-IFRC fully utilized and distributed the total amount made available. Food in the Iraq context remains priority due to the grave nature of the crisis in specific locations in Anbar, Ninewa, Kirkuk, Divaniah, Slah Al Din and other areas.

Thus 17,792 HH benefited through one month food ration, in total 106,752 people were reached. The reached target number of HH in Iraq is 50% and 50% in KRG-I.

From the NFI category IFRC managed to supply the following quantities:

- 22,450 mattresses,
- 59,052 blankets,
- 18,667 tarpaulins,
- 11,975 kitchen sets,
- 3,800 hurricane lamps,
- 22,333 jerry cans,
- 6,070 kerosene heaters.

NFI items were delivered to IRCS warehouses in Baghdad, Erbil, Dohuk and Suleymaniah and distributed as per the described methodology (formula) and in a coordinated manner.

### Challenges

Family tents and emergency food ready for consumption were not funded, therefore could not be procured. Due to the generally low funding response some procurement could not take place.

Similar to earlier point, the coverage of IRCS support to displaced populations was low compared to what was planned for due to funding shortages.

### Lessons Learned

Joint information and publicity efforts of IRCS and IFRC to bring more attention to the crisis and ongoing displacement. Resource Mobilization gaps can only be narrowed through wider publicity and donor relations at regional and country levels.

Despite shortage of funding, IRCS's support to branches and volunteers with other agencies, including government helped timely distribution of aid to displaced people in remote locations.

## Shelter and Settlements

**Needs analysis:** IRCS maintains continuous monitoring and assessment missions all over Iraq mainly in the exposed areas. Prior to any relief distributions IRCS run rapid field assessment and fact finding missions where local specifics are clarified, access roads are cleared, numbers of beneficiaries and case-linked needs are verified.

**Population to be assisted:** 20,000 HH through implementation of relief winterisation programme including necessary coverage with NFI in case of displacement of sudden arrivals.

### Shelter and settlements

Outcome 3: Immediate seasonal relief needs of displaced people affected by the Iraq crisis and ongoing violence are met.

**Output 3.1:** The relief needs of 20,000 households (100,000 persons) are met through provision of non-food items during summer and winter– as part of the regular response to the ongoing crisis and progressing displacement in the North and Central Iraq

3.1.1: Conduct an assessment by IRCS staff / volunteers in coordination with the Shelter/NFI cluster, local government, and Movement partners to identify targeted distribution of stocks as needed

3.1.2: Procure and distribute 100,000 blankets (sufficient to cover needs of 20,000 HH) in Kurdistan Region (Erbil, Duhok and Suleimaniyah) and Baghdad, Iraq Central.

3.1.3: Monitor the procurement and distribution and provide due reports as required

### **Achievements**

In the NFI category, blanket line item was only partially funded with 59,052 blankets procured. IFRC GLS and country operations managed the procurement and shipment with consecutive in-country distributions and full utilization of the item. NFI as part of the relief was distributed to the displaced in Baghdad, Anbar, Erbil, Dohuk Governorates.

All relief distributions are initiated based on clear beneficiary lists either from Authority sources or IRCS own assessment missions. IRCS operational branches do ongoing assessment missions and beneficiary list verification assessment missions at local levels. IRCS HQ is requested based on clear mission report on authorizing the fact of distribution of identified items and in set numbers.

### **Challenges**

Since the Emergency Appeal was generally underfunded this only a half of the target number has been covered. All blankets as part of the NFI was needs-specifically distributed in Iraq Centre and KRG-I territories to the displaced.

### **Lessons Learned**

The situation of displaced people rapidly increased with needs of basic assistance. Thus, the prepositioned relief supplies were insufficient in meeting growing needs.

## **Health**

**Needs analysis:** within the frame of continuous IRCS run needs assessment missions it came out as an obvious needs to cover this field, though the funding gaps have not contributed to cover this area.

**Population to be assisted:** Statistical data shows the health sector situation in the affected governorates.

Health
<b>Outcome 4: Improved rapid access to basic Health Care services</b>
<b>Output 4.1:</b> 130,000 IDPs and refugees are provided with appropriate health services through 4 mobile units in 2015
<b>4.1.1:</b> Procure and utilize according to the needs 4 Mobile Medical Units in Kurdistan Region (Erbil, Duhok and Suleimaniyah) and Baghdad warehouses enabling immediate dispatch in case of major displacement events.
<b>Achievements</b>
The health sector was not funded by Emergency Appeal. Therefore, no planned activities could be implemented. Nevertheless, IRCS with its own resources and support of PNSs have provided health care to IDPs through deployment of fixed health centers in camps in Kurdistan, Baghdad, Anbar, Najaf, Karbala and Babel.
In addition to health care, with support of Danish RC and German RC, IRCS Health Department has carried out several training courses of first aid.
<b>Challenges</b>
Funding shortage. This specific field has not been funded. The majority of income came against the Emergency Appeal MDRIQ007 with earmarking mainly for specified relief items.

## Lessons Learned

IFRC is to consider wider publicity and targeted RM action with traditional and non-traditional donor partners.

## Water sanitation and hygiene

### Needs analysis:

As part of the field assessment and needs analysis measures, IRCS maintain continuous monitoring of the exposed locations. Prior to any distribution and new flow of displaced movement IRCS run rapid field assessment missions to verify numbers and clarify needs. Consequently decision is made in relief item inclusion on a certain intervention.

### Water sanitation and Hygiene

**Outcome 4:** Immediate reduction in risks of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

**Output 4.1:** At least 100,000 IDPs and refugees have access clean and safe water and proper hygiene solutions

### Activities planned

4.1.1: Procure and utilize according to the needs 6 Water purification units in Kurdistan region (Erbil, Duhok and Suleimaniyah) and Baghdad warehouses enabling immediate dispatch in case of major displacement events.

4.1.2: Procure and distribute 20,000 family hygiene kits in Kurdistan Region (Erbil, Duhok and Suleimaniyah) and Baghdad, Iraq Central.

### Achievements

With Japanese Government contribution to the emergency appeal, IFRC procured two RO Water Purification units with two bladder and two Oxfam tanks. Items were shipped to Iraq and stored until further decision on utilization and/or direct need for deployment.

IFRC managed to raise funding for 29,790 hygiene parcels for displaced families, thus some 178,740 people benefited from hygiene kit distributions across Iraq.

As per the implementation strategy proposed in the EPOA and agreed distribution modalities from the early stages of the crisis. Any sort of relief entering to Iraq was distributed as 50% Baghdad, Iraq Center and 50% KRG-I. The KRG-I share was further distributed as follows: 50% Dohuk due to the heavy caseload, 30% Erbil and 20% Suleymania. In the course of the implementation of the Emergency Appeal in all aspects of relief we followed the agreed distribution modality.

During the reporting period, IRCS has conducted several assessments in IDP camps to establish specific WASH needs i.e. drinking water to be provided. One of the important priorities identified is rehabilitation of WASH network in host and liberated communities. IRCS is seeking longer-term funding commitment to address such rehabilitation work.

In addition to assessments, 7 RC volunteers and staff were trained on how to set up and manage the RO units, and ensure sustainability of the facilities.

There was an initial plan for procurement of 6 water purification units in Kurdistan and Baghdad.

Despite the low funding, IRCS with its own resources deployed the IRCS WASH technical team in the field to operate 15 RO units. Through these RO units, IRCS provided drinking water to 156,040 people in 5 governorates (Baghdad, Babylon, Thiqr, Wassit, and Karbala). Meanwhile, with other funding support additional 3 RO units have arrived to reinforce the capacity of drinking water supply.

Apart from drinking water support, 42 volunteers were trained and deployed in IDP camps to promote hygiene and sanitation awareness. During the awareness campaign, they conducted awareness sessions targeting populations,

particularly children in camps. According to monitoring reports, 6,237 people were provided with hygiene knowledge i.e. hand washing, waste disposal, safe storage of water and use of hygiene kits. The hygiene awareness campaign was found to be effective in preventing potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases.

### **Challenges**

The WASH intervention could not be spread across to all IDPs due to limited capacity. Had IRCS well-functioning additional RO units deployed in and around camps, more beneficiaries would have been assisted with drinking water during 0-3 days of emergency phase led by IRCS.

### **Lessons Learned**

Operating in evolving situation, IRCS is investing in the area of RO units to increase its coverage of beneficiaries. In addition, it focuses on training of volunteers and staff across branches on hygiene education to be immediately mobilized for prevention of potential water borne diseases.

## **Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors**

### **Achievements**

IRCS made very well delivering humanitarian and within the context of the emergency appeal to the displaced beneficiaries in Central Iraq and KRG-I territories. Within the limits of the allocated funding IFRC-IRCS implemented and delivering our final report on the achievements.

### **Challenges**

With worsening of the situation in Iraq and the due Ninewa liberation campaign ahead of us, IRCS needs to get prepared and pre-positioned with needed relief in strategic warehouses. In general due to the long lasting nature of the crisis, IRCS has depleted major relief stocks in food, NFI and hygiene. IRCS set reserve was 10,000 food and NFI at all time as stocks to be kept in warehouses. Now, this level is radically down in the very face of the new, expected crisis in Mosul, Ninewa. In the particularly underfunded IFRC-IRCS emergency appeal, it has been a challenge to meet the target, expectations towards IFRC to provide relief to IRCS with the ultimate goal to deliver services at very time of the needs emerge.

As the situation it is at the time of drafting this paper/report, neither IFRC, not IRCS is in the position to express that "ready for response action". Leftover on MDRIQ 007 was transferred and charged to the new emergency appeal MDRIQ 008 with still low funding pattern.

Humanitarian access to hot spot areas of Iraq is limited or not accessible due to the known situation. IRCS is being challenged and do well delivering services and relief to the needy.

### **Lessons Learned**

More emphasize on publicity and information management needs to be done in the interest of Iraq case and IRCS as the main humanitarian actor in the country. IRCS needs and requires more pragmatic and funded capacity building programming. Though the capacity building plan is a good and valid one, due to funding shortage only one major training could take place.

IRCS needs more capacity building in information management and report writing at programme and HQ department levels. With an enhanced level of report writing ability IRCS would be better placed to go public and demonstrate its action.

IRCS will need urgently more disaster management, logistics, and operational capacity building at HQ and Branch levels with emphasize on relief and internal tracking systems including warehouse management and data processing. The priority is on the active IRCS Branch level implementation of capacity building action plan with the HQ DM and logistics unit.

Establishing information management unit at the IRCS national headquarters and standardized formats to be used to capture, store and use in a systematic way is a priority.

## Contact information

### For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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## 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRIQ007 - Iraq - Population Movement

Timeframe: 22 Dec 14 to 30 Jun 16

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Dec 14

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/10-2016/12	Programme	mdriq007
Budget Timeframe	2014/10-2016/6	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
<b>A. Budget</b>			<b>8,130,652</b>			<b>8,130,652</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
Airbus			37,136			37,136	
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)			398,657			398,657	
British Red Cross			284,372			284,372	
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors*)			238,224			238,224	
Finnish Red Cross			8,710			8,710	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)			567,318			567,318	
Icelandic Red Cross			8,694			8,694	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)			29,107			29,107	
Irish Red Cross Society			16,273			16,273	
Italian Red Cross			32,189			32,189	
Japanese Government			1,012,771			1,012,771	
Japanese Red Cross Society			167,808			167,808	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)			433,204			433,204	
On Line donations			4,103			4,103	
On Line donations (from Australia - Private Donors*)			64			64	
On Line donations (from Bahrain - Private Donors*)			83			83	
On Line donations (from Barbados - Private Donors*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from Brazil - Private Donors*)			12			12	
On Line donations (from Bulgaria - Private Donors*)			12			12	
On Line donations (from Canada - Private Donors*)			52			52	
On Line donations (from China - Private Donors*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from Cyprus - Private Donors*)			3			3	
On Line donations (from Denmark - Private Donors*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from Dominican Republic - Private Donor*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from Egypt - Private Donors*)			65			65	
On Line donations (from Fiji Private Donors*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from Finland - Private Donors*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from France - Private Donors*)			17			17	
On Line donations (from Germany - Private Donors*)			8			8	
On Line donations (from Great Britain - Private Donors*)			132			132	
On Line donations (from Greece - Private Donors*)			29			29	
On Line donations (from Hong Kong - Private Donors*)			13			13	
On Line donations (from Hungarian - Private Donors*)			2			2	
On Line donations (from India - Private Donors*)			12			12	
On Line donations (from Indonesia - Private Donors*)			3			3	
On Line donations (from Ireland - Private Donors*)			10			10	
On Line donations (from Italy - Private Donors*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from Japan - Private Donors*)			26			26	
On Line donations (from Jordan - Private Donors*)			2			2	
On Line donations (from Kuwait - Private Donors*)			26			26	
On Line donations (from Malaysia - Private Donors*)			8			8	
On Line donations (from Netherlands - Private Donors*)			4			4	
On Line donations (from New Zealand - Private Donors*)			5			5	
On Line donations (from Nigeria private donors*)			1			1	
On Line donations (from Oman - Private Donors*)			24			24	
On Line donations (from Panama Private donors*)			1			1	

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

On Line donations (from Philippines - Private Donors*)	0	0
On Line donations (from Qatar Private Donors*)	115	115
On Line donations (from Russia - Private Donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from Saudi Arabia - Private Donors*)	35	35
On Line donations (from Singapore - Private Donors*)	28	28
On Line donations (from South Africa - Private Donors*)	4	4
On Line donations (from Spain - Private Donors*)	4	4
On Line donations (from Swedish - Private Donors*)	31	31
On Line donations (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)	24	24
On Line donations (from Taiwan - Private Donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from Thailand - Private Donors*)	5	5
On Line donations (from Trinidad & Tobago - Private Donors*)	0	0
On Line donations (from Turkey - Private Donors*)	2	2
On Line donations (from Ukraine private donors*)	1	1
On Line donations (from Unidentified donor*)	8	8
On Line donations (from United Arab Emirates - Private Donors*)	140	140
On Line donations (from United States - Private Donors*)	1,313	1,313
On Line donations (from Vietnam - Private Donors*)	1	1
Other	1,047,282	1,047,282
The Canadian Red Cross Society	27,060	27,060
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)	14,492	14,492
The Netherlands Red Cross	5,193	5,193
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)	6,578	6,578
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>4,341,506</b>	<b>4,341,509</b>
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>		
Finnish Red Cross	150,329	150,329
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>150,329</b>	<b>150,329</b>
<b>Other Income</b>		
Fundraising Fees	-1,857	-1,857
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>-1,857</b>	<b>-1,857</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>4,489,982</b>	<b>4,489,982</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>4,489,982</b>	<b>4,489,982</b>

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>			4,489,982			4,489,982	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>			-4,329,834			-4,329,834	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>			160,148			160,148	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRIQ007 - Iraq - Population Movement

Timeframe: 22 Dec 14 to 30 Jun 16

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Dec 14

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/10-2016/12	Programme	mdriq007
Budget Timeframe	2014/10-2016/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>				<b>8,130,652</b>		<b>8,130,652</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	615,245			217,160		217,160	398,085	
Shelter - Transitional				41,981		41,981	-41,981	
Clothing & Textiles	1,443,416			747,517		747,517	695,900	
Food	1,427,000			387,407		387,407	1,039,593	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	985,450			281,270		281,270	704,180	
Medical & First Aid	0						0	
Teaching Materials	0						0	
Utensils & Tools	762,610			824,673		824,673	-62,062	
Other Supplies & Services	16,817			20,644		20,644	-3,827	
Cash Disbursement	0						0	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>5,250,538</b>			<b>2,520,651</b>		<b>2,520,651</b>	<b>2,729,887</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	260,000			4,844		4,844	255,156	
Computers & Telecom	0			103		103	-103	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>260,000</b>			<b>4,947</b>		<b>4,947</b>	<b>255,053</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	113,107			118,082		118,082	-4,975	
Distribution & Monitoring	150,000			285,107		285,107	-135,107	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	18,840			48,772		48,772	-29,932	
Logistics Services	282,768			187,849		187,849	94,919	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>564,715</b>			<b>639,809</b>		<b>639,809</b>	<b>-75,094</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	791,079			511,346		511,346	279,733	
National Staff	47,700			59,350		59,350	-11,650	
National Society Staff	74,100			32,140		32,140	41,960	
Volunteers	50,000			12,995		12,995	37,005	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>962,879</b>			<b>615,831</b>		<b>615,831</b>	<b>347,048</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	3,550			48,522		48,522	-44,972	
Professional Fees				27,244		27,244	-27,244	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>3,550</b>			<b>75,766</b>		<b>75,766</b>	<b>-72,216</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	309,982			12,832		12,832	297,150	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>309,982</b>			<b>12,832</b>		<b>12,832</b>	<b>297,150</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	86,188			78,028		78,028	8,161	
Information & Public Relations	0			1,941		1,941	-1,941	
Office Costs	16,200			10,883		10,883	5,317	
Communications	16,200			7,519		7,519	8,681	
Financial Charges	13,500			10,098		10,098	3,402	
Other General Expenses				1,335		1,335	-1,335	
Shared Office and Services Costs	141,049			55,465		55,465	85,584	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>273,137</b>			<b>165,268</b>		<b>165,268</b>	<b>107,869</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	495,612			261,192		261,192	234,420	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>495,612</b>			<b>261,192</b>		<b>261,192</b>	<b>234,420</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRIQ007 - Iraq - Population Movement

Timeframe: 22 Dec 14 to 30 Jun 16

Appeal Launch Date: 22 Dec 14

Final Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/10-2016/12	Programme	mdriq007
Budget Timeframe	2014/10-2016/6	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>				<b>8,130,652</b>			<b>8,130,652</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	10,238			28,385			28,385	-18,147
Pledge Reporting Fees				5,152			5,152	-5,152
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	10,238			33,537			33,537	-23,299
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>8,130,652</b>			<b>4,329,834</b>			<b>4,329,834</b>	<b>3,800,817</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>				<b>3,800,817</b>			<b>3,800,817</b>	

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRIQ007 - Iraq - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 22 Dec 14 to 30 Jun 16

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**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2014/10-2016/12	Programme	mdriq007
Budget Timeframe	2014/10-2016/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Migration	8,130,652		4,489,982	4,489,982	4,329,834	160,148	
Subtotal BL3	8,130,652		4,489,982	4,489,982	4,329,834	160,148	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8,130,652</b>		<b>4,489,982</b>	<b>4,489,982</b>	<b>4,329,834</b>	<b>160,148</b>	