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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Iraq: Tayaran Square Explosions



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

| | | | |
|--|-------------------|---|---|
| DREF Operation n° | MDRIQ011 | Glide n°: | OT-2021-000010-IRQ |
| Date of issue: | 05/02/2021 | Expected timeframe: | 4 months |
| | | Expected end date: | 30/06/2021 |
| Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow | | | |
| DREF allocated: CHF 114,714 | | | |
| Total number of people affected: | 1,452 | Number of people to be assisted: | 1,452 (242 families) |
| Provinces affected: | Baghdad | Provinces/Regions targeted: | Baghdad |
| <p>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization; IRCS has a strong branch network in the country, which is well capable in providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies. Number of staff and volunteers are trained in disaster response. National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) are available at all levels. IRCS has also trained disaster response teams specialized in health, PSS and hygiene promotion. These members are well-trained on life saving techniques to assist rescue operations in times of need. Further, trained First Aid (FA) volunteers are also available in all branches, in readiness for immediate deployment at time of disaster for live saving purposes. IRCS has a pool of Cash Voucher Assistance trained persons, who could be deployed to set-up and assist implementation of the CVA programs. The IRCS will work through its Baghdad branch, supported by the national headquarters and National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) will be directly supporting emergency operation activities through 100 volunteers.</p> | | | |
| <p>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is actively supporting the IRCS in developing the Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) for the DREF request and coordinating with IRCS for information sharing with the Movement and external partners. Furthermore, as the Movement partners in country IRCS, IFRC, Partner National Societies (PNSs) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are maintaining a close coordination.</p> | | | |
| <p>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Local government authorities, health department and local police department.</p> | | | |

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

A double suicide bombing incident took place on Thursday 21, January 2021, in a crowded market at Tayaran Square, central Baghdad, that killed 32 people and wounded more than 100.

Targeted population by the explosions were low-income daily workers. The first bomber entered the marketplace pretending to be sick requesting help, causing people to gather around him before he blew himself up. The second bomber then drove to the scene on a motorbike and detonated his explosive vest, according to officials and state media.



Figure 1: A view of Tayaran Square Explosions (Photo: IRCS)

The injured were transferred to Al-Kindi Hospital, Sheikh Zayed Hospital, and the Neurological Wholesale Hospital. More people were affected indirectly through the disruption of their livelihood. These were daily workers, shoppers and traders of 2nd hand used clothes and other stocks. This was the biggest suicide attack in Baghdad in the last three years.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

On hearing of the explosion and mass casualties, Iraqi Red Crescent Society immediately went into action to provide life-saving care. The IRCS has conducted an assessment to set the plan of emergency intervention, whether at the level of health and psychosocial support, to decrease the impact that resulted from this explosion, as well as in determining the intervention for saving the livelihood of the families of injured and deceased. Contact has been arranged with 242 families and plans set to continue support those families in the coming weeks and months through cash transfer program. Trained volunteers and staff are providing psychosocial support to injured and to families who lost their members through psychosocial support and first aid services for injured through home visits.

The IRCS deployed its emergency medical teams at the site of the explosion has set up triage and first aid stations to ensure that people with non-critical injuries can be treated and comforted while the worst-affected survivors are being taken to hospital by the MOH, and civil defence ambulances. The IRCS has deployed Emergency Medical Teams and its fleet of 7 ambulances to the site of the explosion, to support the potentials of Ministry of Health in transferring the injured and providing first aid at triage stations.

The IRCS is already in contact with the directly affected 242 families of injured or killed members and plans to continue supporting these families in the coming weeks and months. The Iraq Red Crescent Society counts on part of its 2,500 volunteer's country-wide in order to implement the activities at local level.

Based on experience with previous operations, the IRCS has decided to support the affected families with cash assistance. CVA has been part of humanitarian response and early recovery in Iraq since 2014 through IRCS targeting displacements, in partnership with other Movement partners IRCS has established system to implement cash intervention for this response e.g.

- **Enabling systems:**
- Versions of SOPs and guidelines exists, including CVA in the National Society's disaster management operational guidelines
- Establishing pre-agreements with partners, including CVA in the National Society's strategic plan
- Support beneficiary profiling, registration, and data sets
- **CVA programming tools:**
 - creating and institutionalizing tools for community and beneficiary selection
 - developing tools for cash/beneficiary reconciliation
- Cash Preparedness Case Study
- Systematically undertaking cash and market assessments
- Completing a transfer mechanism feasibility assessment prior to each operation
- Developing CTP toolkit
- Resources and capacity
- Identifying a HQ CVA focal point and several field level focal points and the branches
- Training staff, including Market Assessment training (20 participants), Rapid Assessment of Markets (RAM) as well as frequent informal, on-the-job training through exchanges across branches
- Internal and external coordination with cash players in the country

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

IRCS Headquarters maintains daily communication with the IFRC Iraq Country Office in Baghdad and weekly coordination meetings with Movement partners in-country are taking place to discuss and plan activities that will improve the collective capacity and impact. Coordination and consultation with Movement partners in the country have been made the launch of DREF operation to avoid the duplication of support. The Movement partners present in Iraq include ICRC, German, Norwegian, Danish and Swedish Red Cross National Societies. Since the explosion occurred, the country office of the Federation in Iraq has contacted the leadership and technical departments of the IRCS and the IFRC regional office to share information about the explosion, its impact, emergency plans, and rapid response as well as to provide technical support for the DREF. ICRC is supporting of this operation to build on the initial response and to

strengthen the capacity of IRCS on First Aid, in response to the potential violence that may accompany the election process.

Overview of other actors in country

Local authorities dispatched police forces, army, and rescue teams to the location. Ministry of Health and Civil defense supported in evacuation and transport to hospitals. According to the IRCS team's initial observation and through the assessment that has been carried out, no such support has been extended by any government authority to the victims' families.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Iraq has experienced multiple crises in the last years because of consecutive disasters that aggravated the humanitarian needs in the country. The protracted humanitarian crisis in Iraq remains one of the largest and most volatile in the world. The COVID-19 outbreak hit a country already facing a humanitarian crisis, further deepening vulnerabilities, and disrupting on-going efforts to deliver aid to the most vulnerable people in acute need of humanitarian assistance.

The people most in need of such assistance continue to be those directly affected by the conflicts and recently affected by the pandemic compromising of IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities in and out of camps. The political, economic, and social instability in Iraq is challenging the humanitarian response. The country was just recovering from the massive conflict that resulted in population movement in 2014 and the situation was compounded in 2020 by the COVID-19 pandemic. These circumstances have highly impacted livelihoods and exacerbated food insecurity. Current high security alerts and potential escalation of demonstrations over the ever-rising hardship, in addition to possible violence to accompany the election process, may result in additional challenges to those who survive on daily irregular income. After one year with COVID-19, with the passage of time and current economic deterioration, many families are with limited and low income in the country. These multiple crises increase the number of poor and needy families. Many of the families were dependant on the Bab Al-Sharqi area / Al-Tayaran Square market and people are seeking their daily labour work and livelihoods earning.

After the responding to this explosion, the focus has shifted from saving lives to helping people who were affected by the explosion. The IRCS teams visited the affected families to better understand their needs. According to one mother, "what immediate assistance we need to buy food for family members, as we have lost our livelihoods which depends on the only son who got seriously injured in the blast and would not be able to earn for family members after his injury. Sadly, I do not have the financial means to ensure our living. He was the only earner for his family and now we have lost the daily income due to this explosion". There is an urgent need to support these families with cash assistance to recover their livelihoods.

Following the Tayaran Square attack, IRCS carried out rapid needs assessment and it was identified that there is a need to provide first aid and psychological support to the people who were directly affected by the incident especially the survivors, witnesses and those families who have lost their family members. They may struggle with or face new challenges following the event. By providing this support, IRCS aims to reduce the initial distress caused by traumatic events and to foster short- and long-term adaptive functioning and coping.

During the rapid needs' assessment, households prioritise food, debt, water, and healthcare. These were mentioned as spending priorities in the majority of discussions with beneficiaries. While food was prioritised due to them being basic needs, often prioritised due to a confluence of contextual factors, chief among them being the need to continue being able to access credit given the lack of opportunities to earn income and the need to provide for their families.

IRCS is conducting the detailed needs assessment at the moment, upon which specific needs will be identified, which will be addressed through medium to longer-term interventions.

Targeting

Several factors combined to deprive the most vulnerable families of the financial ability to answer their basic monthly needs (food, health, water and sanitation, hygiene, etc.). This explosion further exacerbated the situation, where families already struggling with weakened financial capacities risk falling into further poverty or resorting to negative coping mechanisms, with homes, businesses destroyed, and inflation increases uncertainty in the markets.

Multiple targeting criteria has been identified for three different categories to assist the families, including compensations, early recovery livelihoods intervention and families from the affected business directly or indirectly. The selection of beneficiaries will be made considering the following eligibility criteria:

- 32 bereaved families, whose family members lost their lives in the explosions.
- 110 people who are injured.
- 100 families indirectly affected by the explosion through disruption of their livelihoods.
- Children who have lost their family members and in need for psychosocial support.
- Those who witnessed the traumatic event and are in need for psychological first aid support.
- Families who have no retirement or social security.
- Families with multiple children (more than 5 under 16 years old).
- Families with disabled members.
- Elderly families aged over 60.
- Single-headed households with 3 or more children aged under 16.
- Business or enterprise existed prior to the explosion and significantly damaged.
- Business is the primary source of income for the households.
- Essential restoration work to resume business activities.

IRCS will address the urgent needs of directly and indirectly affected families. This operation aims to reach 242 families, including those who are directly affected; either injured or lost their lives and also targeting most vulnerable 100 families who are indirectly affected their daily income. Because of market disruption, many people have lost possessions, business premises, fear among business holders and visitors, and hence rebuild their business to earn the livelihoods, at a moment when the economic situation for the majority of Iraqi population is desperate. A very few people have access to an adequate social safety net and as the situation worsens, many will be unable to afford the cost of even basic healthcare. Beyond the immediate lifesaving actions, first aid assistance is needed and currently being delivered by IRCS on the ground in the aftermath of the explosions, the ongoing socio-economic crisis, further increases the vulnerabilities the families directly affected by the explosions, over the coming days.

Scenario planning

The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this point of the evolving situation and will be adjusted based on further developments and context changes. The situation in Iraq remains highly unpredictable and can get violent again in the coming days. The worst-case scenario would be events of extreme violence/explosions. Such situation would lead to days, weeks or months of intense insecurity and dire humanitarian needs. This plan of action could be reviewed and extended in time and resources in order to best respond to the quickly evolving situation.

Operation Risk Assessment

Situation with extreme violence requires implementation of tighter security measures for IRCS and could affect accessibility to the affected people. In response to the recent violence, the IRCS will continue to apply operational safety and security measures during its operations to ensure that it maintains access to the affected population, as far as possible, without undue risk to its personnel. Due to the nature of the operating environment, the IRCS is applying all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of staff and volunteers engaged in this operation and it will be prioritized. IRCS will continue to monitor the security situation and liaise closely with the security institutions to reduce the risk in the field.

- *Security situation may evolve, closures and demonstration could hamper access*
- *Affected families may re-locate to other areas, and proper tools and good understanding need to be considered while assessing the additional 110 families.*
- *IRCS may find some difficulties in reaching all affected families as defined above.*
- *This one-time assistance may create a confusion and expectations which may expose IRCS to additional pressure and demands.*
- *PSP teams will continue conducting home visits for three months and they may also be exposed to such demands.*

The current DREF operation and its operational strategy aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal, which supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support affected communities or the communities at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, as of 30 January 2021, Iraq indicates a total 618,000 cases and 13,036 deaths in Iraq. As such, there is a risk of delays due to further spread of COVID-19 as Government restrictive measures evolve to control and curb further spread. IRCS more than ever, will closely work with local authorities to jointly find the best approach to ensure humanitarian assistance is safely delivered to the displaced populations. The planned DREF

activities will follow the Ministry of Health and World Health Organization (WHO) regulations on hygiene and Social Distancing especially during household items' distributions. IRCS is working closely with the government to jointly find the best approach to ensure humanitarian assistance is provided to the displaced families. IRCS will incorporate hygiene and health promotion activities in this operation in line with the IRCS COVID-19 action plan, to assure government measures are complied with.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC [global appeal](#), which will facilitate supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19 situation. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The IRCS will keep monitoring the situation closely, focusing on the health risks, and revise accordingly if needed taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items and procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information, please consult the [Covid-19 operation page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

Below table indicates potential impact of the pandemic on this DREF operation and how IRCS will respond to the situation in the event of COVID 19 mitigation measures being implemented in Iraq.

| COVID-19 measures | Standard epidemic control measures | Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions) | Sustained lockdown and restriction of movement during the implementation period |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Likelihood | HIGH Government is currently very supportive of COVID-19 compliant humanitarian interventions. | Medium Until now, the GNA has applied a curfew from 20:00 – 06:00 and for 48 hours every Friday and Saturday, which are outside working hours. Unclear measures in LNA-controlled areas. | Medium Until now, the GNA has applied a curfew from 20:00 – 06:00 and for 48 hours every Friday and Saturday, which are outside working hours. Unclear measures in LNA-controlled areas. |
| Impact on operation | Low On high alert. Will keep monitoring. | Low The operation needs to be sure to adhere to the epidemic control measures. Will keep monitoring and adjusting appropriately. | High Operation will speed up implementation from kick off, taking advantage of the pre-lockdown window of opportunity. |
| Mitigating measures | IRCS with support from IFRC is implementing its COVID-19 Plan. This operation is sensitive to this approach. | Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for replenishments. If this happens, a timeframe extension will be considered. | Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for replenishments. If this happens, a timeframe extension will be considered. |

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

This operation aims at assisting at least 32 families of deceased, 110 families of wounded and 100 families indirectly affected by the explosions through disruption of their livelihoods and means of income. The operation will be implemented within four months period. The primary focus of this operation will be:

The unconditional/multipurpose cash assistance will be provided to the targeted families as per the following:

- 32 families of deceased will receive a one shot of 500 USD. With loss of breadwinner, each family in this category will be supported for a period of at least three months.
- 110 families of wounded will receive a one shot of 300 USD. Each family in this category will require assistance for basic needs and healthcare for two months before their injuries are fully recovered and they are able to resume their income generation.
- 100 families indirectly affected by the explosion through disruption of their livelihoods will receive a one shot of 100 USD.

IRCS response aims at enhancing the overall wellbeing of the affected families through a comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and cash voucher assistance (CVA) response that is linked to a medium to long-

term programme focused on recovery and rehabilitation. IRCS approach includes awareness, livelihood, disability support and social cohesion under the MHPSS umbrella, considering them as vital components for enhancing resilience of the target families.

IRCS will work closely with other stakeholders to avoid duplication of work and efforts. At present, IRCS has a PSS trained volunteers who will be the main technical person. IRCS will engage the technical staff to ensure quality of operation activities. Furthermore, surge support will be deployed for a period of one month to assist the operation. There are three cash interventions for the response operation, families of those affected by the explosions with deceased, wounded persons and those who lost their livelihoods.

CVA without conditions as multi-purpose cash assistance will enable recipient households to define and meet a variety of their most urgent needs. In Iraq, vulnerable households affected by explosions prefer cash. It gives households greater autonomy by allowing for economic prioritisation and providing real choices. Participants felt better able to meet a more diverse range of needs, better able to balance their financial accounts, and felt less reliant on others for incomes especially the families who lost their dependence during the explosions or become disabling. As a result, the CVA without conditions on spending generally brought positive psychosocial effects and improvement of their livelihood through restarting with small project. These explosions are caused of the closure for number of small businesses, which used to employ a large proportion of the population, and the subsequent dramatic decrease in income opportunities for the local population. The downturn in trade which led to unpredictable high inflation and deflation on the local markets and market instability. The irregular payment of government wages. Thus, it was impossible for the most vulnerable families to purchase basic commodities to have enough energy for heating and cooking in the house and adequate hygiene. Moreover, even if food and other basic commodities were generally available in local markets, the access is restricted by high prices. The operation will help to address the immediate needs of the vulnerable affected by the explosion indirectly through unconditional/multipurpose cash assistance activities.

IRCS assessment revealed that, those families affected by the explosions require direct support to cover their basic needs and medical follow up. Most of these families' livelihoods were dependent on the market, with wages of 10 to 15 USD daily in long and hard-working conditions. In absence, affected families need eminent support at least in the coming months until they have resourced into new coping strategies.

IRCS is a member of the Country Cash Working group for coordination of cash interventions with other humanitarian actors. IRCS follows the SMEB as part of a broader strategy, which focused on aligning multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) in Iraq with the new strategic parameters for the humanitarian response, going forward. The steps outlined below have contributed to the process, which involved the clusters, Cash Working Group (CWG) membership as well as the technical expertise of CWG staff.

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)

| Category | Products | Expenditure per household/month (USD) | Comments |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Basic Need | Food basket | USD 67.79 | Most urgent basic needs |
| | WASH (Hygiene items and Water) | USD 29.30 | |
| Total one-off expenditures | | USD 97.09 | Round off to 100 USD, Assistance for 1 month, one off |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Basic Need | Food basket | USD 67.79 | Most urgent basic needs |
| | WASH (Hygiene items and Water) | USD 29.30 | |
| Health | Health expenditure (pain killers, bandage) | USD 35.00 | Cost of health expenditure because of injury |
| | Visits (4/month) | USD 15.00 | |
| Total one-off expenditures | | USD 147.09 | Round of to 150/month. Assistance for 2 months, one off |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Basic Need | Food basket | USD 67.79 | Most urgent basic needs |
| | WASH (Hygiene items and Water) | USD 29.30 | |
| Non-food | Transportation | USD 32.01 | |
| | Communication | USD 20.30 | |
| Miscellaneous | Support for miscellaneous expenses | USD 50.00 | One time support for unforeseen expenses due to death in the family |
| Total one-off expenditures | | USD 199.40 | Support for 3 months @ 150 USD/month. 450 USD + 50 USD one time top up. One off |

Throughout the intervention timeframe, IRCS will continue providing through targeted home visits psychosocial support and medical follow up on the wounded, including first-aid treatments and post-distribution monitoring.

Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA) in IRCS

The IRCS has managed the CVA interventions, the cash distribution was done in 2019 for 1,641 families in Dohuk for (refugees, IDPs and host communities) supported by Danish Red Cross. In 2020 multipurpose cash assistance is also provided to 671 families of (refugees, IDPs and host communities) in Dohuk and Erbil. IRCS followed the standard process and cash disbursement procedures including (digital survey, analysis information's, distributions cash, PDM) etc. IRCS will deploy the people from its CVA trained pool to assist the implementation of the cash interventions. Furthermore, IRCS will work together with financial service providers (FSP) to transfer direct cash to people.

Human resources

As part of the implementation of this DREF, the IRCS will mobilize their technical staff from disaster management department. Since the beginning of the protests, IRCS has mobilized 100 volunteers and will mobilize more as per the need. IFRC will coordinate any required surge deployment for the support to the IRCS response in the framework of the DREF operation. Furthermore, implementation will be supported by volunteers and staff members existing in both IRCS HQ and IFRC country office. Mobilization of NDRT and surge support deployment will be ensured to support the National Society for operation period.

Logistics and Supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including cash interventions in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures for DREF operation. All cash disbursement activities will be in accordance with the IFRC cash procedures, contracting with the FSP and disbursement to the beneficiaries. Any additional logistics support can be made available by the IFRC MENA, Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Unit in Beirut as per need.

Communication

To the extent needed, IRCS will be supported by the IFRC Iraq Country Office and the IFRC MENA Regional Office in coordinating various activities aimed to inform the public, the national and international media on the situation, needs on the ground and on the humanitarian response. This DREF operation will ensure the IRCS has the required visibility during its response.

Security

The IRCS will be supported by the IFRC Iraq Country Office and the IFRC MENA Regional Office in monitoring the security context and through the provision of technical safety and security input, as needed, during the humanitarian response.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The IRCS will oversee all monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects of the DREF. IFRC through its Head of Iraq Country Office will also provide technical assistance to ensure the effective implementation. A final report will be published three months after the end of the operation. Review and lessons learnt workshop will be organized by IFRC and IRCS to reflect on the DREF implementation and to take stock of that for future responses and to inform response preparedness planning efforts.

Administration and Finance

A Project Agreement will be signed between the IFRC Iraq Country Office and the IRCS, to outline the parties' responsibilities regarding the implementation of the activities planned within the DREF operation, and to ensure that the appropriate guidelines are respected in terms of the use of DREF allocations. The IRCS has a permanent administrative and financial department, which will ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with conditions of the agreement.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 1,452

Male: 668

Female: 784


Requirements (CHF): 57,786

Needs analysis: The National Society has developed a baseline by collecting and analysing data, considering a range of different potential scenarios, and agreeing on potential programming response options, resources and capacities required. The electronic evaluation using the (KOBO COLLECT) program, and then the data is analysed using the (SPSS) program so that it can deliver on a large scale within four (4) months. The field of cash preparedness was able to successfully achieve its own standard operating procedures (SOP) in an immediate response during the previous programs. IRCS is a member of the country cash working group for coordination of cash interventions with other humanitarian actors. Cash transfers in Iraq are a well-established transfer modality for the delivery of humanitarian aid with experienced humanitarian actors, FSPs and good policy environment. Under this operation, multipurpose cash grants will be distributed to 242 families affected by the explosions in Tayaran Square in central Baghdad for basic needs and restoring their livelihoods.

Population to be assisted: The families of the beneficiaries are among the poor families who come to this place for the purpose of work or to buy needs at a cheap price and they come from various governorates of Iraq to the Bab al-Sharqi region (Al-Tayaran Square) for this purpose, meaning 242 families, or nearly 1,452 people. Those affected families are in need of food security, to preserve human dignity.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The Iraqi Red Crescent Society, after analyzing its priority needs, capabilities and context, decided to start working on the standard operating procedures for its cash transfer programs by directly distributing the cash grant (direct cash distributions). IFRC will also support the IRCS to ensure effective participation of affected communities and accountability throughout the project cycle by setting up feedback and complaints platforms as guided by the IFRC community engagement and accountability (CEA) standards and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). The guidelines from the cash working group as well as the IFRC Cash in emergency toolkit will be instrumental as reference during implementation.

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|-----------------|---|--|----------|----------|----------|
| P&B Output Code | Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods | # of people targeted/reached families with adequate cash assistance (Target: 1,452 (242 families)) | | | |
| | Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs | # of families of deceased receiving unconditional/multipurpose cash assistance (Target: 32 families) # of wounded families receiving unconditional/multipurpose cash assistance (Target: 110 families) # of indirect affected families receiving unconditional/multipurpose cash assistance (Target: 100 families) | | | |
| | Activities planned Month | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AP081 | Select beneficiary households, prepare beneficiary lists and sensitize them on the assistance process | | | | |
| AP081 | Discussions and agreements with FSP | | | | |
| AP081 | Multipurpose/unconditional cash assistance for 32 families of deceased will receive USD 500 for post funeral rituals and other social/spiritual activities/miscellaneous basic needs, health, and non-food etc. | | | | |
| AP081 | Multipurpose/unconditional cash assistance for 110 families of wounded will receive the amount of 300 USD for a period of two months for basic needs and health | | | | |
| AP081 | Multipurpose/unconditional cash assistance for 100 families indirectly affected by the explosion through disruption of their livelihoods will receive a one shot of 100 USD for basic needs | | | | |



Health
People targeted: 1,452
 Male: 668
 Female: 784
Requirements (CHF): 42,155

Needs analysis: After the explosion occurred in Al-Tayaran Square in the Bab Al-Sharqi region, the wounded suffered from the shock of the explosion and the need to be visited home to provide primary health care to the wounded. The health department will carry out 296 home visits to provide psychological support to the families of the deceased and the wounded and reduce the impact of trauma and will provide 80 home first aid services to care for the wounded.

Population to be assisted: Injured people by the explosions specially those who need home follow-up

Programme standards/benchmarks: the programme standards or benchmarks will follow international standards such as Sphere

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|-----------------------|---|--|----------|----------|----------|
| P&B Output Code | Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment | <i># of people reached with first aid services to reduce the health risks (Target: 80)</i> | | | |
| | Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities. | <i># of affected people receiving first aid (Target: 80)</i> | | | |
| | Activities planned Month | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AP022 | Conduct training of 60 volunteers on Psychological First Aid (PFA) | | | | |
| AP022 | First aid follow-up for injured people | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened | <i># of people reached with psychosocial support (Target: 1,452)</i> | | | |
| | Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff | <i># of people reached through PSS activities (Target: 1,452)</i> | | | |
| | Activities planned Month | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AP023 | Assessment of PSS needs and resources available in the community | | | | |
| AP023 | Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis | | | | |

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 14,774

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|-----------------------|---|---|----------|----------|----------|
| P&B Output Code | S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform | <i># of IRCS branches that are well functioning (for the operation) (Target: 1)</i> | | | |
| | Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected | <i># of insured volunteers (Target: 100)</i> | | | |
| | Activities planned Month | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AP040 | Safety and security of IRCS volunteers | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------|----------|----------|
| P&B Output Code | Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured | <i>IFRC support to launch a DREF to raise financial and human resources (Target: yes) Coordination tools and mechanisms are in use for the operation (Target: Yes - RDRT) %/ ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies (Target: 100%)</i> | | | |
| | Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained | # of surge deployments in support of the operation (Target:1) | | | |
| | Activities planned Month | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AP046 | IFRC surge support is on standby for any surge deployment | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable. | <i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues. (Target: Yes)</i> | | | |
| | Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming. | # of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1) | | | |
| | Activities planned Month | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| AP055 | Post-distribution monitoring | | | | |
| AP055 | Lessons Learned Workshop for DREF operation | | | | |

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRIQ011-Iraq: Tayaran Square Explosions

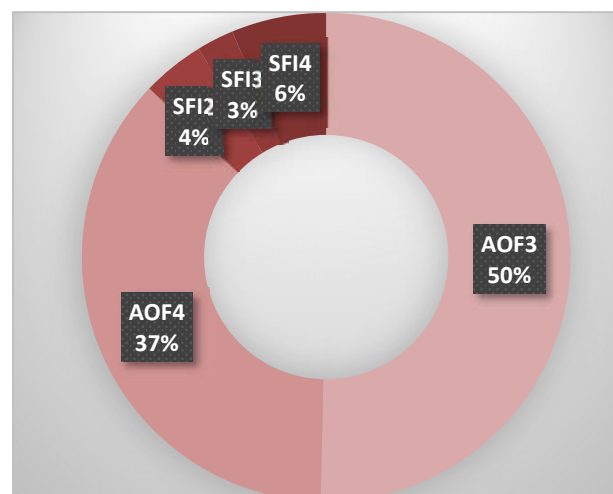
04/02/2021

Budget by Resource

| Budget Group | Budget |
|---|----------------|
| Medical & First Aid | 32,911 |
| Cash Disbursement | 52,480 |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 85,391 |
| Workshops & Training | 7,561 |
| Workshops & Training | 7,561 |
| Travel | 6,226 |
| Office Costs | 6,756 |
| General Expenditure | 14,761 |
| DIRECT COSTS | 107,713 |
| INDIRECT COSTS | 7,001 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 114,714 |

Budget by Area of Intervention

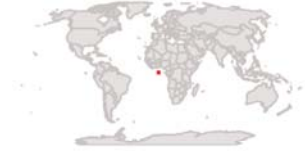
| | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| AOF1 | Disaster Risk Reduction | |
| AOF2 | Shelter | |
| AOF3 | Livelihoods and Basic Needs | 57,786 |
| AOF4 | Health | 42,155 |
| AOF5 | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | |
| AOF6 | Protection, Gender and Inclusion | |
| AOF7 | Migration | |
| SFI1 | Strengthen National Societies | |
| SFI2 | Effective International Disaster Management | 4,737 |
| | Influence others as leading strategic | |
| SFI3 | partners | 2,842 |
| SFI4 | Ensure a strong IFRC | 7,195 |
| TOTAL | | 114,714 |



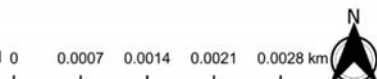


29 January 2021
MDRIQ011
OT-2021-000010-IRQ

Iraq - Tayaran Square Explosions Disaster Relief Emergency Funds



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.



Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Regional Office:** Nadine Haddad, PMER Manager; phone: +961 71 802 775; e-mail: Nadine.Haddad@ifrc.org

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 Humanitarian 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:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**