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DREF Final Report

Iraq: Civil Unrest 2014

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation Final Report	MDRIQ005
Date of Issue: December 4, 2014	Glide n° OT-2014-000010-IRQ
Date of disaster: January 2, 2014	Point of contact: Mr. Mohammed Abdisatar, Acting Secretary General, IRCS
Operation start date: February 3, 2014	Operation end date: April 4, 2014
Host National Society: Iraqi Red Crescent	Operation budget: CHF 273, 285
Number of people affected: 140,000	Number of people assisted: 25,000
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS)	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: ICRC, UN agencies, Integrated Coordination office for Development and Humanitarian Assistance (ICODHA) continues to coordinate the development of the inter-agency response plan to the humanitarian situation in Anbar Governorate. The cluster system has been activated with following clusters meeting regularly: Food, WATSAN, Health, NFI/Shelter, Protection, and Logistics. UN has been working in close coordination with the Ministry of Displacement and Migration (MoDM) and its Anbar Directorate General.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Armed Opposition Groups (AOG) entered the cities of Ramadi and Fallujah, causing displacement in the province of Anbar. This resulted to severe shortage of basic services that caused the displacement of approximately 13,500 people (during the first few days) from the affected areas to safer areas within the province of Anbar and the neighbouring Iraqi provinces.

Since the clashes started on January 2, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) was the first Humanitarian organization to respond to the needs of the displaced communities and to mobilize 11 branches to support IDPs that moved to various provinces in Iraq. As a result of the continuous military operations in Anbar province, especially in the cities of Ramadi and Fallujah, there was an acute shortage of food as the markets were closed down. There were difficulties accessing the main bridges and fuel supplies were cut off in the two cities; this resulted in the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the province in general, and in these two cities, in particular.

Iraq still faces major humanitarian challenges due to the armed conflicts that originally started in Anbar province and in June the conflict spread to Nineva and Salah El Dine, Kirkuk and Diyala. This resulted in a large and sudden wave of displacement of people which is estimated to stand at more than 1,800,000 people.

An estimated 5.2 million people are now in urgent need of humanitarian assistance due to ongoing violence and insecurity. This includes approximately 1.8 million people newly displaced since January 2014, some 1.5 million individuals in affected host communities, another 1.7 million vulnerable Iraqis who are not displaced but remain in conflict areas in Anbar, Nineva and Salah El Dine, Kirkuk and Diyala and some 215,000 Syrian refugees, who are mainly in Kurdistan Region.



Figure 1: IRCS providing aid to families

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

In response to the displacement of people inside and around the Al Anbar governorate, the IRCS has responded by moving aid convoys to affected locations after making the necessary relief plans. The IRCS staff and volunteers have distributed food and relief items to the most vulnerable affected men, women and children in collaboration with the local communities. Few locations could not be accessed due to the ongoing fighting; therefore these sites remain under vigilant monitoring awaiting the decision of the authorities in order to deliver the necessary aid on time. The IRCS has conducted a rapid assessment in the affected area which was used as a basis for the planned intervention.



Figure 2: IRCS distributing relief items to displaced communities in Anbar

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s support to IRCS shifted from development activities to emergency response as Iraq moved from a post conflict recovery/development phase to a full crisis/conflict phase. As a result, most developmental activities will be carried forward to 2015.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Six Response clusters have been activated (WASH, Health, Food Security, NFIs/shelter, Protection and Logistics). The Logistics Cluster is currently working on increasing warehouse and transport capacity. Movement of relief supplies by air is also being explored. All clusters are having difficulties in conducting their needs assessments due to the security situation on the ground; lack of access due to the security situation is a serious concern to most of the actors.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

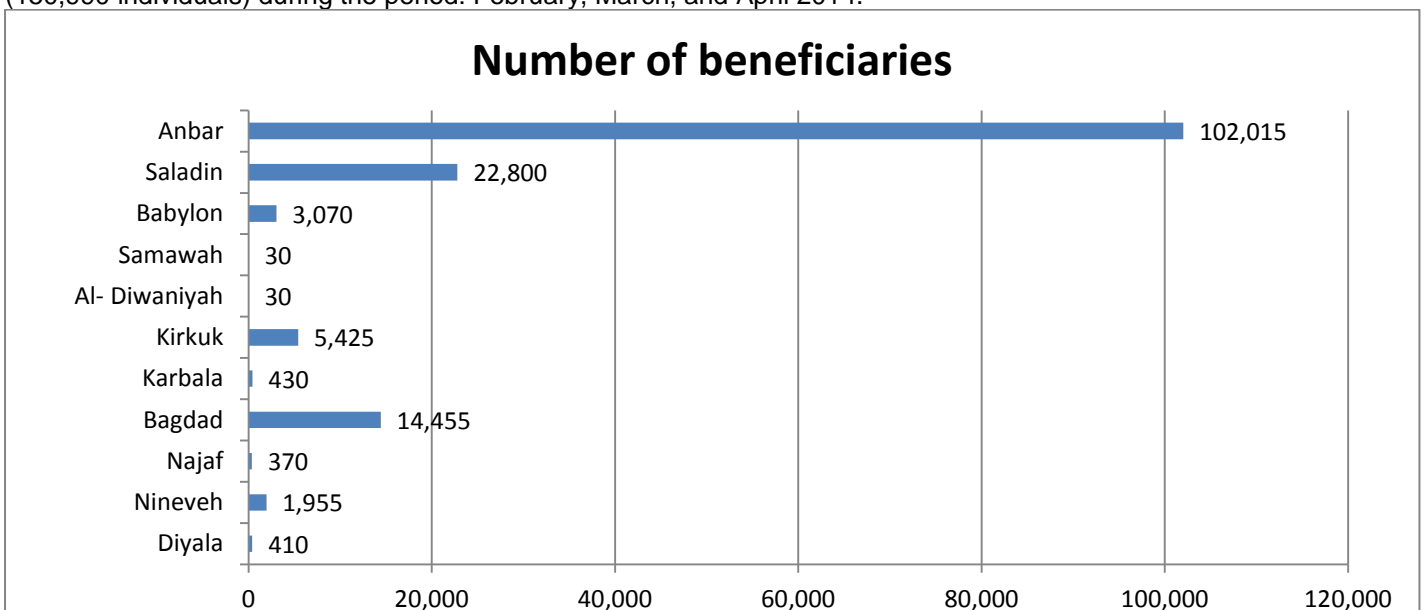
The Iraqi Red Crescent has begun conducting the assessment by the local disaster response team in the Anbar branch. Based on the latter and the number of people in need, contingency plans have been developed and these steps have been performed in the field.

Risk Analysis

IRCS has taken into account the lack of access while developing their plan in order to secure safe passages and provide assistance.

B. Operational strategy and plan

The number of families benefiting from the humanitarian aid provided by the Iraqi Red Crescent is 30,198 families (150,990 individuals) during the period: February, March, and April 2014.



Overall Objective

Increase the capacity of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in order to be prepared to provide basic humanitarian services to 5,000 families (25,000 people), who have been displaced from the cities Fallujah, Saqlawiyah and Ramadi as a result of the violent acts.

The response operations:

- The Iraqi Red Crescent society has quickly activated its disaster response systems and it was the first organization that responded to the needs of the displaced people.
- There was a quick transition from the immediate relief to the medium - long term relief within the solid plans and the management of the extensive relief goods.
- The field assessment work was ongoing throughout the operation

The table below shows the number of IDPs from Anbar that received assistance in 11 Governorates during the period February-April 2014*

	Anbar	Babylon	Samawah	Al-Diwaniyah	Kirkuk	Karbala	Nineveh	Bagdad	Najaf	Diyala	Saladin	Total	Total with DREF allocation
Number of beneficiaries	102,015	3,070	30	30	5,425	430	1,955	14,455	370	410	22,800	150,990	
Jerry Cans	2,200	70	4	12	2,276	34	620	350	102	158		5,826	2,000
Lanterns	100	399	4	6	1,038	17		175	51	79		1,869	
Kitchen Sets	100	515	4	6	1,038	17	507	275	51			2,513	
Blankets	2,906	2,536	12	24	4,256	344	2,028	1,171	292	316		13,885	10,000
Sacks	100	614	4	6	1,038	17		175	51	79		2,084	
Food Baskets	8,500	614	4	6	774	86	341	1,780	37	79		12,221	5,000
Thermos		680		4	1,038	17	394		51	79		2,263	
Healthy Sets	997	350	4					165	51			1,567	
Pillows							494					494	
Tents						4						4	
Dates (Per Ton)	450											450	
Spongy Mattresses	200	300										500	
Hot Meals	7,675										4,558	12,233	

**NB. These figures above include items distributed with IRCS's own resources*

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The Iraqi Red Crescent provided extensive training in the areas of relief and relief operations. More than 15 thousand volunteers, 2,000 employees have contributed to the relief and programs operations during the reporting period to develop the new volunteers' capacities in the areas of disaster response and building camps.

Logistics and supply chain

IRCS utilized its strategic stocks in Anbar and Baghdad to provide relief to the affected population and used items procured locally to ensure faster and more effective response

Communications

The Iraq Red Crescent response was highly profiled in both National and International Press; over 200 interviews were done with International Media house both in English and Arabic.

Security

Security was one of the biggest challenges faced by the team. However, the Anbar Branch was able to negotiate access to most of the areas

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Monitoring and evaluation was not done as regularly as planned. This was due to lack of access to both the HQs National Society staff and IFRC team. However, the IRCS totally adhered to IFRC's standard guidelines and focus on a results-based monitoring system was ensured by the Local Branch. IFRC engaged and had open communication with the Iraqi Red Crescent to ensure a continuous improvement in the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, sustainability, accountability, and impact of the assistance delivered.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Needs analysis: The responding local branches of IRCS have good experience from previous operations but there is a need to train more volunteers due the escalating scale of the situation and related needs. This will help IRCS to enhance its response capacity to meet the mounting needs on the ground.

Early Warning & emergency response preparedness	
Outcome 1: IRCS Staff and volunteers provide effectively, efficiently and impartially humanitarian services to the most vulnerable people affected by the conflict in Al Anbar Governorate	
Output 1.1 The IRCS is equipped with skills and tools for Disaster and Crisis Management	
Planned activities	Achievements
- Conduct one emergency response planning meeting targeting staff and volunteers from Al Anbar Governorates and branches receiving IDPs.	- This activity was not carried out as planned due to security concerns
- Provide per diems for 400 volunteers and 100 staff responding to the disaster	- 100 staff have been paid for 5 days
- Provide IFRC global insurance for 400 volunteers responding to the disaster in the high risk areas of Al Anbar.	- 400 volunteers have been provided with insurance
Challenges	
Poor access due to security situation and Competing priorities did not allow for the training to be carried out.	

Shelter and Settlements

Population assisted: A total of 34,667 displaced families are sheltered in schools, public buildings and host families inside Al Anbar governorate in (Al zewiyah, Alnasaf, Albuclwan ,Almahamdah, Almashahdah, Alfalahat, Aljefa, Alsaqlaweah, Alazarkeah, Haewawa, Albu Hawa, Alna'emyah, Alkulykam, Alsisi, Alsajar, Alshahaby). In addition to the following cities outside Al Anbar governorate in (Baghdad, Najaf, Diyala, Diwaniyah, Simawa, Saladin, Nainawa, Karbala) governorates and IRCS will target 5,000 families in coordination with partners in the field through the branches.

Shelter and settlements	
Outcome 1: The humanitarian needs related to shelter for 2,000 (out of 5000 targeted) most vulnerable families displaced from Al Anbar Governorate are effectively and efficiently met.	
Output: 2,000 families are provided with NFIs consisting of blankets, jerry cans.	
Planned activities	Achievements
- Conduct rapid needs assessment in the affected areas (when security situations allows)	- The IRCS Anbar Branch conducted regular assessment to determine the location and needs of the beneficiaries
- Identify and register most vulnerable families	- Beneficiaries were register and signed for items received
- Distribute NFIs to 2,000 displaced families	- 2,000 jerry cans distributed - 10,000 blankets distributed
Challenges	
The IDPs moved constantly as the security situation escalated to other areas with Anbar Province and later to other Provinces in Central part of Iraq	
Lessons learned	
Risk analysis very important and well clearly developed at the planning phase allows the NS to respond in a more effective way, which was the case of the IRCS, who managed to reached out to the people in need and meet the target sets, in spite of security challenges. Fast deployment of volunteers is critical in times of crisis, in order to meet the growing needs of the most vulnerable population.	

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Needs analysis: The affected families are facing shortage of food and basic needs due to forced migration and curfew imposed in Al Ramadi. In addition, markets have closed as a result of the demolition of the main bridge to the affected area.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods	
Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of 5,000 displaced families from Al Anbar Governorates are met.	
Output 1.1: The supplementary food parcel consists of (4.5 kg rice, 2 kg sugar, 1 kg lentils, 1 kg beans, 1 litre of oil, 0.5 kg tea, 830 gm tomato paste, 500 gm pasta, 500 gm noodles) distributed to 5,000 families for one month	
Planned activities	Achievements
- Conduct rapid needs assessment in the affected areas (when security situations allows)	- The IRCS Anbar Branch conducted regular assessment to determine the location and needs of the beneficiaries
- Identify and register most vulnerable families	- The IRCS Anbar Branch conducted regular assessment to determine the location and needs of the beneficiaries
- Distribute food parcels to 5,000 most vulnerable families	- 5,000 food parcels have been distributed
Challenges	
The needs were far greater than projected however IRCS was able to mobilise its own resources and responded to a greater number than projected in the DREF requested	
Lessons learned	
The magnitude of disasters and needs have drastically increased over time, therefore there is need to relook at the current acceptable limits of DREF	

C. THE BUDGET

Contact information

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1. Revised DREF Final Report budget [below](#)
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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.

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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

MDRIQ005 - Iraq - Civil Unrest

Timeframe: 03 Feb 14 to 03 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Feb 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/2-2014/8	Programme	MDRIQ005
Budget Timeframe	2014/2-2014/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		273,285				273,285	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		273,285				273,285	
C4. Other Income		273,285				273,285	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		273,285				273,285	
D. Total Funding = B + C		273,285				273,285	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		273,285				273,285	
E. Expenditure		-273,284				-273,284	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1				1	

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			273,285			273,285		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	134,348		105,716			105,716	28,633	
Food	89,566		120,957			120,957	-31,391	
Utensils & Tools	5,374		4,502			4,502	872	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	229,288		231,175			231,175	-1,887	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,374		8,320			8,320	-2,946	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,374		8,320			8,320	-2,946	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	11,196						11,196	
Volunteers	717		16,319			16,319	-15,602	
Total Personnel	11,912		16,319			16,319	-4,406	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	4,478		322			322	4,157	
Total Workshops & Training	4,478		322			322	4,157	
General Expenditure								
Travel	2,687		2,664			2,664	23	
Office Costs	896						896	
Communications	1,791		199			199	1,592	
Financial Charges	179		-2,394			-2,394	2,573	
Total General Expenditure	5,553		470			470	5,083	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	16,679		16,679			16,679	0	
Total Indirect Costs	16,679		16,679			16,679	0	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	273,285		273,284			273,284	1	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1			1		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	273,285		273,285	273,285	273,284	1	
Subtotal BL2	273,285		273,285	273,285	273,284	1	
GRAND TOTAL	273,285		273,285	273,285	273,284	1	