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Iraq

LTPF Annual Report 2014

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAIQ002

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**This report covers the
period 01/01/2014 to
30/12/2014.**

*The Iraq Red Crescent President,
Federation Secretary General and ICRC,
Director General during a press briefing in
Baghdad September 2014.*

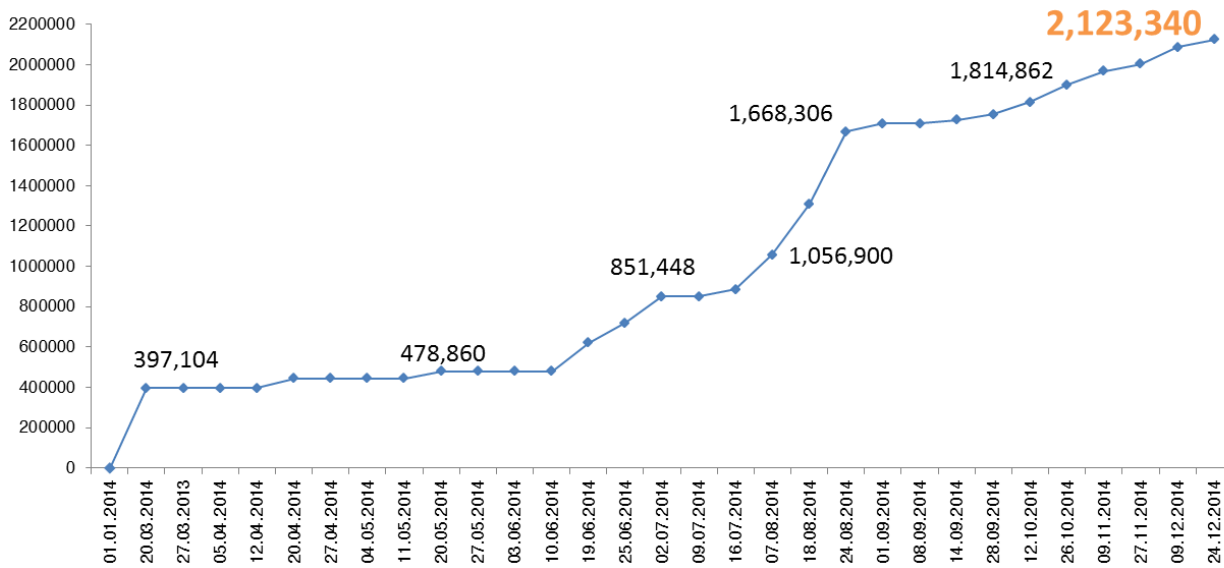


Overview

Iraq faces major humanitarian challenges due to the escalation of conflicts that originally started in Anbar province and spread to Mosul and Salah El Dine north and west of Kirkuk and Diyala. This has resulted in a large and sudden wave of displacement of people which is estimated to stand at more than 2,000,000 people country-wide.

From the beginning of January through 25 December 2014 the inter Agency Coordination Team After reaching 2 million displaced individuals in November 2014, the IDP population continued to rise as families flee their homes from continued violence in the Central and Central North region of Iraq. Of these populations, half a million individuals remain displaced from the first identified wave of displacement in 2014 following the outbreak of conflict in Anbar, thus nearing one year of displacement.

In December 2014 IOM tracked and identified 6,164 families (an estimated 36,984 individuals) as newly displaced. Overall, a decrease of nearly 30,000 individuals was observed across the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), while an increase in displacement figures was observed across several governorates in the Central North Region of Iraq, amounting to almost 70,000 individuals.



Source: IOM Iraq

Characteristics of the four displacement periods:

- During the pre-June period, 83,509 families (an estimated 501,045 individuals or 24% of the total 2014 displacement) were displaced. This population was mainly displaced within Anbar (63% or 313,686 individuals), to Baghdad (11% or 56,058 individuals), and Kirkuk (10% or 50,808 individuals).
- Between June and July, a population of 82,665 families (an estimated 495,990 individuals or 23% of the total 2014 displacement) fled their homes. During this period the conflict expanded to several governorates, forcing the population to flee to Erbil (16% or 80,112 individuals), and Najaf (14% or 70,746 individuals). Displacement within Kirkuk was also monitored reporting 80,802 individuals (16%).
- During August, the largest populations were observed to flee as an estimated 855,744 individuals were displaced (142,624 families or 40% of the total 2014 displacement). The majority of the population fled to Dahuk (51% or 435,348 individuals), and Erbil (9% or 79,950 individuals). Intra-governorate displacement sharply increased in Ninewa, reporting 131,892 individuals newly displaced (15%).
- From September 1 to date, a series of distinct, concurrent crises have been recorded in several central northern governorates triggering the displacement of an additional 270,552 individuals (45,092 families or 13% of the total 2014 displacement). During this period, 67% of the population has been affected by intra-governorate

Despite the security challenges over the past years, the IRCS has achieved impressive milestones and remarkable successes in its programme implementation, and recognizes the important role it has played and will continue to play in ensuring provision of quality Humanitarian Services in Iraq.

The Federation Secretary General and ICRC, Director General conducted a historic joint visit to Iraq Red Crescent Society. This sent a powerful message of movement solidarity in addressing the needs of the Iraqi displaced population. The visit highlighted the plight of the Iraq IDPs and Syrian refugees as well as highly motivated staff and volunteers of the IRCS, PNSs, Federation and ICRC.



IRCS, through the Iraqi Returnees Project funded by the Swedish Red Cross, ensure each returnee receive individual attention and follow up, to assess their needs as they re-settle back in Iraq

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
Swedish Red Cross	Memorandum of Understanding on Iraq Returnees Programme (IRP)
Japanese Government	Bakery and First Aid project
Japanese Red Cross	Capacity Building
Department for International Development DFID	Health and Social Services.

Progress towards outcomes

The IFRC support to the IRCS focuses on the following strategic direction.

- Implementation of a clear roadmap for building stronger, dynamic, and innovative NS systems guided by the IRCS 5-Year Strategic plan in line with Strategy 2020
- Strengthening Integrated Planning, designing, packaging, marketing and implementing Disaster Management, Shelter, CBHFA, Road safety and WatSan. In addition, to strengthen

the institutional capacity of IRCS and to improve programming and start the implementation of a comprehensive Recovery Programme and the IRCS Migration project.

- Development of IRCS Disaster Management Master Plan (DMMP) and Health and Social Services Master Plan (HSSMP) that provides the framework and road map for the DM and Health programme development and implementation. The DMMP and HSSMP aim at ensuring the National Society growth is planned and that the systems developed to enhance performance and accountability meet the current and future challenges in Iraq.

The Federation support uses a four element strategic framework which aims at improving IRCS services delivery. This includes supporting IRCS in the following:

- Updating legal and policy documents
- Improving staff and volunteers skills
- Standardising Operational Procedures, regulations, programmes planning, implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation guidelines, as well as contingency planning
- Upgrading equipment and prepositioning of relief stocks.

The IRCS is investing in build a reputation on its ability to deliver quality and consistent services to the vulnerable communities in Iraq through well designed, cost effective, innovation and responsiveness programmes implementation.

To ensure the Society growth is planned, and systems developed to enhance performance and accountability in a manner that meets the current and future challenges in Iraq, the IRCS developed and Launched its 5-Year Strategic Plan in February 2014. The plan defines a comprehensive change process with aim of strengthening its service delivery systems to becoming the lead National Humanitarian Organization in the Iraq.

The IRCS, have heavily invested in its Human Resources Development, this was done through both in-house training and Coaching at country level, regional and Global Training in, strategic planning, Performance. Monitoring, Evaluation and report, Disaster Management, Psychosocial support, Gender main streaming,

IRCS, with support from IFRC, Geneva, conducted the OCAC process. The self-assessment process resulted to a collective reflection and institutional learning, which helped to deepen the knowledge about the image and brand that the Society have been building and consolidating over the past few years.

In order to streamline its IRCS programme implementation and provided a strong basis for the development of new policies, during a period of major changes within Iraq legal framework. It proved particularly valuable for the strategic planning process the ultimately led to the development of a 5 year strategy.

The IRCS strategic planning exercise resulted in a renewed effort to continue to improve, effectively, the various processes and activities developed by the society, particularly through the identification of improvements, the targets to be met, with greater objectivity, the emergence of new needs and

also the clarification and the establishment of new priorities. Not only have the strategic plan had a profound effect upon the IRCS but it has also moulded the quality assurance procedure and the internal quality processes and offered new perspectives, showing us new paths for modernisation and change.

In order to keep abreast with emerging new technology with an aim of improving disaster response time and ensure high level of accountability. The IRCS have computerised and installed latest data processing software in its Finance, Administration, Human Resources and Logistics Department

Digital technology has greatly improved IRCS ability to communicate during such catastrophes. From HF Radios, VHF Radio, Satellite phones, to Facebook and Twitter , allow IRCS staff and Volunteers to communicate assessments and needs with one another and to the public both at country level and globally.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) continues to supporting the National Society in strengthening its structure at headquarters, branches, and sub-branches levels, Statutes, as well as its financial management systems.

Business Line 1 – To Raise Humanitarian Standards

Outcome 1: Improving NS leadership capacities to develop and implement strategies, to ensure good performance and accountability

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Clearly defined roles and responsibilities for governance and management at all levels, as per statutes.	10	12	100%
IRCS strategy for 5 years that defines a clear roadmap for building a stronger, dynamic, and innovative NS systems in line with strategy 2020 is developed and approved by the Governing Board	20%	100%	100%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The IRCS process of developing a long term strategic plan that started in April 2013 was finally completed in the period under review and approved by the IRCS Management Board on 27th November 2013 and officially Launched on February 16th, 2014. The Function was attended by the Director of Zone, IFRC MENA, President of Palestine, Egypt and the Secretary General of the German Red Cross, among other visitors.

Outcome 2 Ensuring a well-functioning organization with sustainable systems, procedures and staff with desired level of managerial and technical competencies

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Centralised IRCS Finance, HR, Admin and logistic computerised Information Systems established and functioning	System Installed In 2012	System fully operational	System fully operational
Job descriptions for all staff & volunteers are in place in the IRCS HQ and Branches	50%	100%	50%
Financial management procedures and guidelines approved by NS auditors and financial accounting system implemented in the IRCS;	50%	100%	40%
Well-functioning and compatible financial and accounting system is in place within the IRCS structure.	10	2	20%
Internal communication strategy, procedures and tools are in place; external communication guidelines are developed and implemented	1	1	50%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

A meeting between the IRCS Finance and IFRC Finance team took place on 8th of November to discuss the budgeting and IFRC Financial Procedures.

The IFRC Finance Analyst conducted a short training on IFRC procedure to IRCS Finance staff in Bagdad on 00.00.14. This is part of the support to strengthen IRCS financial process

Outcome 3: Increasing capacity for programme development and management

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
50 IRCS staff and volunteers are trained in project planning, management and reporting;	30	20 staff and volunteers	0%
425 youth and volunteers – new comers are trained on RC/RC Movement principles	0	425 youths	0%
Comments on progress towards outcomes			
Due to the Humanitarian crisis that erupted in the year under review the above planned activities were moved to 2015			

Business Line 2 – “To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”

Outcome 1: Ability of IRCS to plan for disasters preparedness, reduce the number of deaths, injuries, and mitigate the impact of droughts on vulnerable communities, improved.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
IRCS disaster response plan developed and implemented	1	1	50%
Number of IRCS disaster response operation	4	2	100%
No of beneficiaries		120,000	960,933

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Within the first 30 days of the crisis, the IFRC deployed a rapid assessment team from 18th -25th June 2014; A DREF of 360,000 CHF was launched on 14th July 2014, a consultative meeting on the Iraq appeal was held for all PNS in Beirut on 26th June 2014. An Emergency appeal of 6.4 Million was launched on 30 June 2014 and a FACT team to support IRCS was deployed to Kurdistan on 13 July 2014.

By the end of December 2014, the IRCS had mobilized a total of 4000 volunteers, distributed 960,933 hot meals, 71,301 Food parcel and over 960,933 bottles of water to 359,688 IDPs in 17 Governorates out of 18 Governorates in Iraq. This was achieved from the IRCS own resources, Bilateral support from Partners and through the Emergency Appeal.

Through support from the Japanese Government IRCS procure 7 sets of Bakery equipment reaching 10,920 families (average 54,600 IDPs per day).

Outcome 2: To ensure safe and dignified return for Iraqi Returnees

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
14 Programme assistants of the National Society in headquarters and 6 branches implementing the IRP Project received training on psychosocial support.	14	14	0
30 Iraq returnees received safely assisted and reintegrated into their local community.	0	30	0

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Due to the own going crisis in Iraq, no Iraq returnees were received in the period under review.

Outcome 3: To increase the capacity of IRCS for an effective delivery of disaster services

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
One National Disaster Management Coordination Training held targeting 30 DM coordinators and Heads of Departments	0	1	0
One National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training targeting 30 staff and volunteers held	0	1	0

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Due to the Humanitarian Crisis during the period under review, the trainings were rescheduled to 2015

Business Line 3 – “To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development”

Outcome 1: (Community-based health and first aid): IRCS’ volunteers and communities are prepared and able to respond to health and injury priorities in the communities by increasing their capacities

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# of volunteers trained and gained the skills, knowledge and ability to provide first aid and cope with health and disasters challenges and have access to first aid kits		940 Volunteers	360
#of CBHFA Dissemination sessions and of primary care centres visited		15	0

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Through the support from the Japanese Government, 24 CBHFA and first aid training sessions were held in Arbat Camp for Syrian refugees through 360 volunteers. Each session targeted 15 refugees. The trainings were conducted by trained IRCS staff that had undergone a training of trainers (ToT) on First Aid. Iraqi Red Crescent Society also distributed 360 small First Aid kits and 24 large kits after the trainings.

Outcome 2 Increased capacity of youth in schools as well as teachers in responding to health and injury priorities at school and in communities.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# of students and teachers trained in health promotion, hygiene and first aid by conducting 3500 training course in 18 governorates.	70,000 students and teachers trained in 2012	70,000	15,600

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Due to the Humanitarian Crisis during the Period under review the School first Aid Programme was rescheduled to 2015.

Outcome 4: (Psycho-Social support): IRCS volunteers in hot spots acquired social skills by their participation in the workshops of assistants support

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
# of staff and volunteers who have received psychosocial support training	15 Project Monitors trained in 2012	0	0
# of people who have received psychosocial support	6052 Syrian Refugees and 52 Iraq returnees in 2012	50 Iraq Returnees 2700 Syrian Refugees	1000%

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The period under review recorded a total of 1,135,288 people displaced. Over 4000 volunteers were mobilized to provide support to the affected communities.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

In line with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Strategy 2020, the Iraq Red Crescent (IRCS) delivers services aimed at enhancing community resilience to disasters and public health emergencies. This includes protecting livelihoods and strengthening capacity to recover from disasters and crises, enabling a healthy and safe way of living, and promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace. In order for this to be successful, it will need careful coordination and planning of all its aspects.

One area that is essential is external stakeholder management: informing, consulting and co-opting all the various levels of stakeholders to ensure their support and active participation in the Initiative.

It is necessary that the ownership of the Initiative lies within Iraq Red Crescent, and that all processes and activities be fully led by them. This is particularly important for external relations activities, which they themselves would need to carry out.

Experience suggests that building up goodwill for IRCS programmes through careful communications and advocacy is an investment that results from improved relations and open doors for additional sources of resources

Coordination of such efforts is key to ensure a professional approach and effective external relations. The process must be led by the IRCS, with the IFRC's role being one of technical support and advice.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority	Recommended Action
	High Medium Low	
Security	H	Monitor and take appropriate action Revise security regulations and evacuation plans
Increase in Iraq IDP	H	Develop Contingency plan
Increase in Syrian Refugees	H	Revise Regional Appeal and upscale relief interventions

Lessons learned and looking ahead

Throughout the cooperation between the Federation and the IRCS, a transparent process of communication has been maintained based on IFRC's principles and standards.

- It is important to be realistic about the administrative and managerial capacity of the Iraq Red Crescent to meet these needs even if financial resources are not available. The typical post-conflict National Societies inherits a history in which it has never managed to build an effective Management system even prior to the civil war. The legacy of war has made this task even harder.
- IRCS continued to be committed to reducing the risk and impact of disasters through community preparedness, increasing community access to adequate and nutritious food, reducing deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases in communities, as well as increasing the capacity to implement disaster preparedness, response and recovery in an integrated approach
- Technical and resource mobilisation support continued to be provided to IRCS to align its programmes with the IFRC Strategy 2020, while taking into account emerging issues such as climate change and migration. This has contributed to strengthened disaster preparedness and response, community based health as well as capacity development for the IRCS and the communities.
- The integrated approach promoted by the Federation also enhances the quality of service delivery, which was modelled to ensure holistic support to vulnerable communities.
- Further support will be provided to build NS capacities for national fundraising and diversification of resource mobilization efforts beyond the traditional Partner National Societies.
- Gender balance has been taken into consideration to ensure equity and diversity.
- The Iraqi returnees programme resulted in an increased awareness of the needs and constraints involved in providing quality services, and generated great interest in learning more about counselling methods relevant to providing services to returnees. The National Society's ability to respond to future similar cases and programmes has been built further through holding trainings, providing significant opportunities for discussions and exchange of experience,.
- The documentation capacity of the IRCSs is gradually becoming more systematic and providing a strong base for shared knowledge and expertise.

Financial situation

The decrease in funding resulted to shift in implementation strategy to focus on systems development and decrease programmes implementation as well as drastic reduction of admin and support cost.

Click below to go directly to the financial report:

<https://fednet.ifrc.org/Docs/LTPF%20Process/Development%20Operational%20Plans/2015/SP681IQ15arf.pdf>

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 nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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