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Emergency Appeal

Iraq: Population movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal no. MDRIQ007	500,000 people to be assisted	Appeal initially launched July 2014
Glide no. OT-2014-000074-IRQ	CHF 19.1m Appeal budget	Revised (latest) December 2014
		Ends December 2015

Summary

This Appeal replaces the former Iraq Population Movement appeal (n° MDRIQ006) initially launched in July 2014 and the Iraq element of the Regional Appeal for Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq Population Movement (no MDR81003), and seeks a total of CHF 19m to support the Iraq Red Crescent's capacity to respond to the needs of 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. Appeal n° MDRIQ006 has been closed. With the remaining funds of some CHF 1.6m (based on a provisional statement of accounts) to be transferred to Appeal n° MDRIQ007 based on donor's confirmation, the net request is some CHF 17.5m. This planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this point of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and ongoing assessments.

Click here to view more details in the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPOA\)](#), [revised budget](#) and [contact details](#).

The disaster and the response to date

Internally displaced: since January 2014, conflict has resulted in a dramatic deterioration of the security situation in Anbar, Ninewa, Salah Al-Din, and Diyala governorates,

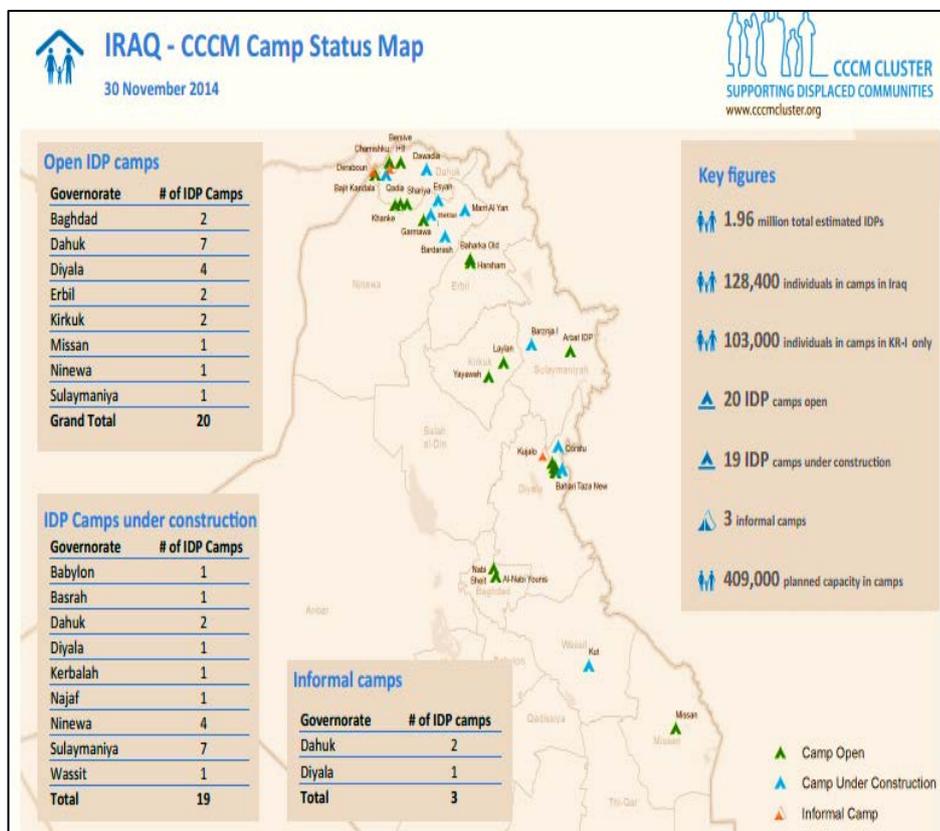
Syrian refugees: with the Syria conflict now in its fourth year, some 2.8 million Iraqi's have returned home, and some 200,000 Syrian refugees have sought protection and assistance in Iraq.

Late June 2014: CHF 364,486 DREF allocated; Emergency Appeal launched for CHF 6.4m for 180,000 people.

June – December 2014: operational implementation (2 Ops Updates issued).

Number of internally displaced (1.9 million) and Syrian refugees (225,373) increase dramatically, necessitating a revised and increased appeal.

December 2014: Revised appeal launched for CHF 19m for 500,000 people



Map courtesy of the Shelter Cluster

The operational strategy

Needs assessment and beneficiary selection

The following assessments were conducted by various agencies:

- Iraq Internal Displaced Crisis Assessment: conducted by the Shelter and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Clusters to determine the immediate needs of IDPs in northern Iraq
- Joint multi-sector needs assessment of Syrian Refugees in Camps in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (September 2014): conducted by REACH Initiative, UNHCR and the World Food Program (WFP).
- Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) of the Syrian refugees staying in host communities (September 2014): conducted by REACH Initiative, UNHCR and the World Food Program (WFP).
- The Inter-Agency Vulnerability Assessment carried out in August 2014.



Thousands of Iraqis and Syrian refugees were forced to leave their homes because of the ongoing clashes and seek refuge in safer parts of the country. Photo credit: IRCS

These assessments revealed the following vulnerability profiles:

- Physical and economic vulnerability more visible due to loss of lives, destroyed infrastructure and means of livelihoods, and subsequent increased food insecurity among communities exposed and displaced by to the current conflict
- Social and health vulnerability which results from displacement and consequent loss of assets and dislocation from means of production. These include post-war health hazards, and the risks inherent in living in current insecurity situation and a poor health system
- Psychological vulnerability induced by the loss of family members, assets, and the frustrations of dependence on hand-outs
- Environmental vulnerability due to contamination and degradation of land, deforestation and loss of opportunities for self-reliance.

The Inter-Agency Vulnerability Assessment carried out in August 2014 classified the following factors that increase the vulnerability of IDPs:

- Absence of family or community networks in current location can lead IDPs to be more vulnerable, as they are unable to rely on support from relatives in safe areas, or frequently are unable to access those areas. As the conflict forces an increasingly ethnically and culturally diverse IDP population to seek refuge in northern Iraq, many recently displaced persons do not have pre-existing family connections in safe areas.
- IDPs with a different religious-ethnic profile from the host community are more vulnerable. The religious-ethnic profile of IDPs in and around the KRI is becoming more varied, especially in the areas in and around Diyala, Kirkuk and Sulaymaniyah governorates. The influx of IDPs from varied locations and ethnic groups has the potential to create host community or cross-community tensions, especially in areas with a history of ethnic or sectarian conflict, or where there was severe military repression before 2003.
- The influx of new IDPs is having a negative impact on the existing IDP populations. IDPs that were displaced before June 2014 are facing greater uncertainty over their future movement and the sustainability of assets as new waves of IDPs impact on rental costs and other expenditures. Similarly, there is a significant risk of greater pressure being placed on refugee populations, especially in the KRI. Further, the rapid increase of IDP influx could impact the ability of previously displaced populations to access services, as well as exacerbate or create host community resentment towards IDPs, or highlight sectarian divisions.
- The inability to reach safe areas in the north of Iraq, or the desire to travel to areas in the south makes IDPs more vulnerable to the direct effects of conflict and less able to access services.
- Humanitarian assistance is more available in safe areas, especially in the KRI itself. Those unable to enter these areas are less able to access services, and many make a journey through conflict areas to the south to seek assistance

Operational strategy: strengthen the capacity of the IRCS to respond to the needs of IDPs and Syrian refugees who have been affected by the Iraq and Syria crises respectively.

Based on the assessments and discussions with IRCS and other stakeholders, the proposed operational strategy covers:

- **Disaster preparedness and disaster management capacity building:** IRCS branches will be strengthened in terms of warehouse management and logistics where 36 staff and volunteers will be trained. To ensure proper data management, 90 staff and volunteers will be trained in data collection and analysis. Finally, 15 staff and volunteers will be trained in site planning and risk management to strengthen the IRCS emergency planning capacity. Repairs will be made to the IRCS warehouse in Dohuk City and its office.
- **Shelter, settlements and non-food items (NFIs):** the Iraq Red Crescent will provide a total of 36,000 households with NFIs during the last quarter of 2014. In addition, these households will receive winterization kits and vouchers for clothes during the last quarter of 2014 and first quarter of 2015. A total of 10,408 households have already been reached with these winterization kits. The areas of intervention will include Northern Iraq (50%), Central Iraq (30%) and Southern Iraq (20%)
- **Food security and livelihoods:** 10,000 households will receive food parcels that consists of a one month ration. The distribution will be conducted upon need in the three regions as mentioned above.
- **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** the Iraq Red Crescent will provide mobile baths and latrines to 10,000 people in transit. In addition, 24,800 people will be provided with safe and sufficient water using Reverse Osmosis (RO) unit and WATSAN Kit5. Volunteers will be trained to ensure proper maintenance of the water treatment units. The population targeted in water and sanitation provision will also be sensitized on proper hygiene practices to contribute to the reduction of water and sanitation related diseases.
- **Health and care:** Three mobile units will be procured and equipped to ensure that 130,000 IDPs and refugees receive the much needed health services. Volunteers will be trained in advanced first aid to enable them provide support to medical staff in the clinics. Discussions are underway with Norwegian Red Cross who will fund part of these activities. In addition, 2,250 IDPs and refugees as well as 2,250 people from host community will be provided with first aid services which include distribution of first aid kits and training in first aid skills. IRCS is currently being supported bilaterally by a National Society consortium comprising the German, Norwegian and Swedish RC societies. Discussions are also ongoing with Norwegian Red Cross for possible funding. Under this, IFRC will support with procurement of 1,750 first aid kits.

To improve the physical and psychological health of IDPs and Syrian refugees, awareness will be created on communicable and non-communicable diseases targeting 60,000 people in all the 18 Governorates. These activities will be conducted by Iraq Red Crescent volunteers trained in CBHFA. In addition, Danish Red Cross is funding the psychosocial activities that will be conducted. This will include open days, festivals, home visits, awareness session on domestic violence as well as individual and community psychosocial support. A total of 18,000 people are targeted

Proposed sectors of intervention

A detailed description of the sectors covered by the operation is reflected in the revised detailed plan of action. The sectors outlined below are those in which there are planned or ongoing activities, and where funding gaps exist. Subsequent reports – operations updates and final report – will be based on the revised plan of action.

Coordination and partnerships

The coordination between IRCS, IFRC and the Iraqi Government is being strengthened, to ensure a more efficient response to the needs of refugees and IDPs in Iraq. IFRC relocated its office to IRCS headquarters and is deploying an IFRC interim operations manager to support a better coordination of the current and future Iraq Red Crescent operations in the country. The IRCS has been responding to the most urgent needs of Syrian refugees in Iraq since the beginning of the Syrian crisis in parallel to other partners. Related vital coordination occurs at different levels as summarized below:

ICRC: A Cooperation delegate is now in the region and has met several times with the FACT Team Leader before their departure in order to increase the collaboration and find synergies between the National Society, the IFRC and ICRC. The ICRC information confirms that it has: distributed one-month food rations and other relief items (blankets, tarpaulins, jerry cans and kitchen sets) to more than 540,000 IDPs in 118 locations in most of the country's affected provinces; delivered medicines and surgical items to 66-health care facilities in 10 cities affected by the armed conflict to meet the needs of over 170,000 wounded or injured; provided clean drinking water for 1'170,000 people, including IDPs, host communities and residents; conducted visits to places of detention, restoring family links activities, and dissemination of IHL. The deployment planning of the ERU mobile medical teams is being coordinated with the ICRC.

Red Cross Red Crescent in-country coordination: to make sure that Red Cross Red Crescent action responding to the most vulnerable is in line with the IRCS mandate and plan. IRCS leads the committee in which several partners participate including the IFRC, Swedish, Norwegian, German and French Red Cross, and Qatar Red Crescent.

The Syrian Refugee Operation Coordination committee analyses, plans and coordinates response to the Syrian refugees as well as strengthening coordination and partnership with Internal and external stakeholders. The committee members support Iraq Red Crescent Society to identify ideal locations along the Iraq-Syrian, border where relief supplies can be pre-positioned for rapid response in the event of influx of refugees, plan the timely provision of relief supplies to affected populations, advise on continuous improvement mechanisms for responding to disasters, support preparedness/mitigation measures to reduce the impact of Syrian refugees on host communities, collect and analyse early warning information, and organize joint monitoring and evaluation.

The IRCS has also been an active member of the Movement Advisory Platform (MAP) and mini-MAP process and has participated in all meetings with Movement partners in this forum, to seek to improve coordination and joint working around the response to the Syria Crisis.

External Coordination: coordination meetings chaired by UNHCR also take place, in which ICRC and other non RCRC partners attend. ICRC is informing Movement partners of the committee about future plans and meeting updates.

IRCS coordinates with partners outside the Movement such as the Ministry of Migration and Displacement, which leads meetings involving UNHCR, Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and others to discuss the needs and the response to Syrian refugees' needs.

Erbil is the commercial hub of the region and has also become a hub for most agencies, including UNFPA, WFP, ACTED, Save the Children, Norwegian Refugee Council, UNICEF and UNHCR. The cluster system has been activated and various agencies are carrying out assessments to identify needs and gaps and develop contingency plans should the situation continue to escalate. IRCS and IFRC are already involved in the WATSAN cluster and started to closely coordinate with UNICEF. IFRC is engaged in the coordination efforts through the cluster system, in order to avoid duplication and is supporting IRCS to engage, however, further support in this area may be needed.

A shelter assessment conducted by IFRC's FACT together with IRCS concluded that there are shelter needs that should be addressed. With this revised plan of action, IFRC will engage in the shelter cluster in coordination with UNHCR leadership. IRCS is also engaged in the Food Security cluster.

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 1: Immediate and winterization items to meet the needs of vulnerable households are met as soon as needed.

Output: The winter needs of 36,000 households (180,000 persons) are met through provision of winterization non-food items.

Activities planned:

- 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
- Procure and distribute winterization non-food items to of 36,000 households as required in North Iraq (50%), Central Iraq (30%) and Southern Iraq (20%). This will include mattresses, hygiene kits, heaters/cookers, jerry cans, winter blankets, tarpaulins, ropes and duct tapes as well as kitchen sets
- Procure one warehouse tent
- Monitor the evolving situation to respond to the needs and distribute and/ or preposition stocks as required

Output: The winter needs of 36,000 households (180,000 persons) 50% from North Iraq, 30% from Central Iraq and 20% from Southern Iraq are met through provision of vouchers for clothes (one voucher is CHF 100)

Activities planned:

- Conduct an assessment by IRCS staff / volunteers in coordination with the Shelter/NFI cluster, and Movement partners to identify most vulnerable beneficiaries
- Procure and distribute vouchers of clothes to 36,000 in North Iraq (50%), central Iraq (30%) and Southern Iraq (20%)
- Monitor the evolving situation to respond to the needs and distribute and/ or preposition stocks as required

Outcome 2: Immediate most essential non-food items to meet the needs of vulnerable households are met as soon as needed

Output: 36,000 households (180,000 people) are provided with non-food items (NFIs) kits

Activities planned:

- Conduct an assessment by IRCS staff / volunteers in coordination with the Shelter/NFI cluster, and Movement partners to identify targeted distribution of stocks as needed
- Procure and distribute NFIs to 36,000 vulnerable households as required in North Iraq (50%), Central Iraq (30%) and Southern Iraq (20%)
- Monitor the evolving situation to respond to the NFI needs and distribute and/ or preposition stocks a required

Food security; Livelihoods

Outcome 3: The food needs of the most vulnerable households are addressed

Output: 10,000 households (50,000 people) are provided with food parcels that consist of a one month food ration

Activities planned:

- Conduct an assessment by IRCS staff/volunteers in coordination with the Food Security cluster, authorities and Movement partners to identify targeted distribution of stocks as needed
- Procure and distribute food parcels to 10,000 vulnerable households as required in North Iraq (50%), Central Iraq (30%) and Southern Iraq (20%)
- Monitor the evolving situation to respond to the food needs and use of stocks

Water; Sanitation; Hygiene promotion

Outcome 4: The immediate reduction in risks of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Output: 10,000 people in transit have access and are using sanitation facilities that meet SPHERE standards in terms of quantity and quality

Activities planned:

- Purchase 200 mobile baths for first emergency response to reach 10,000 people (male/female separated facilities)
- Purchase 200 mobile latrines for first emergency response to reach 10,000 people (male/female separated facilities)

Output: 24,800 people in North, Central and South regions of Iraq have access to safe and sufficient water that meets SPHERE and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality

Activities planned:

- Purchase 1 mobile RO units 4,000L/H and Voltage of 380, with storage tank capacity Of 10,000L for water treatment, to benefit 4,800 people in South of Iraq
- Purchase spare parts for the RO unit to ensure they are properly serviced and maintained
- Train 30 volunteers in operation and maintenance of RO units
- Purchase of 2 WATSAN Kit5 for water treatment and ensure 20,000 people in North and mid-region Iraq are receiving clean and safe water
- Train 30 volunteers in operation and maintenance of WATSAN Kit5

Output: 36,000 HH in North Iraq (50%), Central Iraq (30%) and Southern Iraq (20%) have improved knowledge of hygiene practices

Activities planned:

- Assess the Knowledge, attitude and practices of the targeted IDPs and refugees
- Assess the capacity of volunteers in hygiene promotion
- Develop/adapt and produce training packages on hygiene practices. if the existing materials are available they can be adapted to Iraq context
- Develop/adapt and produce IEC materials that will be used in conducting awareness sessions
- Train 80 volunteers in hygiene promotion (Select 20 volunteers from the trainees to participate in ToT on hygiene promotion).
- Conduct awareness sessions on hygiene practices to reach 7,000 IDP and refugee families and host communities (3500 in North, 1750 in mid-region and 1750 in south Iraq) in coordination with the health and relief teams
- Conduct a ToT for 20 volunteers already trained in hygiene promotion. These ToTs will cascade hygiene promotion training to volunteers in all the IRCS branches.
- Provide hygiene kits to 36,000 IDPs and refugee families in 2015 (1 kit per family) in the North

Health and care

Outcome 5: Improved rapid access to basic Health Care services

Activities planned:

- Purchase 3 mobile clinics to provide emergency medical services for IDPs and Syrian refugees
- Equip the mobile clinics with lifesaving equipment.
- Conduct advanced first aid training for volunteers who will assist in the mobile clinics
- Put in place a database system for patients supported by the mobile clinics through EMS.
- Visit Lebanese Red Cross Mobile Clinics for information sharing

Output: 130,000 IDPs and refugees are provided with appropriate health services through 3 mobile clinic in 2015

Activities planned:

- Provide FA Service to 2,250 IDPs and refugees ----supported by Norwegian Red Cross (agreed verbally)
- Train relevant staff and volunteers on data collection and analysis of data received on FA services
- Purchase 6,250 FA kits from the local market
- Train 1,750 volunteers from IRCS on First Aid
- Train FA skills to 2,250 IDPs and Syrian refugees
- Train FA skills to 2,250 hosting communities
- Organize a ToT for 1,750 volunteers on basic FA
- Distribute personal FA kits to 1,750 volunteers, 2,250 IDPs and Syrian refugees and hosting communities

Output: 2,250 IDPs and refugees as well as 2,250 people from hosting community in 15 Governorates are provided with First Aid services

Activities planned:

- Provide FA Service to 2,250 IDPs and refugees ----supported by Norwegian Red Cross (agreed verbally)
- Train relevant staff and volunteers on data collection and analysis of data received on FA services
- Purchase 6,250 FA kits from the local market
- Train 1,750 volunteers from IRCS on First Aid
- Train FA skills to 2,250 IDPs and Syrian refugees
- Train FA skills to 2,250 hosting communities

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize a ToT for 1,750 volunteers on basic FA Distribute personal FA kits to 1,750 volunteers, 2,250 IDPs and Syrian refugees and 2,250 hosting communities
Outcome 6: Improved physical and psychological health related to communicable and non-communicable diseases
Output: Improved knowledge on treatment, care and prevention of communicable and non-communicable diseases
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the level of knowledge, attitude and practices of the targeted IDPs and refugees with a special focus on communicable and non-communicable diseases Assess the capacity of volunteers in CBHFA Develop/adapt and produce training packages on CBHFA. If the existing materials are available they can be adapted to Iraq context 1.3.4: Develop/adapt and produce IEC materials that will be used in conducting awareness sessions on communicable and non-communicable diseases Conduct awareness on Infectious/communicable diseases such as Cholera, respiratory infections to 60,000 people in all Governorates through 1,200 sessions (per 50 persons for each) during 13 months (December 2014-December 2015). Conduct awareness on non-communicable diseases (chronic diseases, Aids, etc.) to 60,000 people in all Governorates through 1,200 sessions (per 50 persons for each) during 13 months
Output: The Psychosocial well-being and resilience of Iraqi IDPs and Syrian Refugee families have improved through the provision of psycho-social support (PSP) during the year 2015
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize PSP training for 450 IRCS Staff and Volunteers to provide psycho-social support to Iraqi IDPs and Syrian Refugee families and host communities during the year 2015 Conduct Psychosocial activities for 18,000 people

Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Management Capacity Building
Outcome 7: The disaster management capacity of the National Society is strengthened to enable it to respond to the consequences of the crisis
Output: IRCS branches are strengthened in terms of warehouse management and logistics
<p>Activity planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Trainings for 36 IRCS staff and volunteers in logistics and warehouse management (12 in North, 12 in Central and 12 in South regions of Iraq)
Output: IRCS Data management capacity is strengthened to provide accurate data on its activities
<p>Activity planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 90 staff and volunteers in data collection and analysis (30 in North, 30 in Central and 30 in South regions of Iraq)
Output: IRCS emergency planning capacity is strengthened with a special focus on site planning and risk management
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 15 staff and volunteers in site planning (5 in North, 5 in Central and 5 in South regions of Iraq) Train 15 staff and volunteers in risk management (5 in North, 5 in Central and 5 in South regions of Iraq)
Outcome 8: The disaster management warehouse quality and storage capacity of the National Society is strengthened to enable it to respond better to the consequences of the crisis
Output: IRCS warehouse in Dohuk city is improved in terms of its physical state and storage capacity.
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interior painting and lighting repairs to Dohuk warehouse main building General repairs to warehouse office.

Communications and humanitarian diplomacy
Outcome 9: Increased visibility of activities related to the crises in Iraq
Output: IRCS has improved its capacity in communication through participation in trainings, seminars and workshops
Activity planned:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRCS and IFRC staff participate in an emergency communication workshop for all National Societies involved in the Syria Crisis
Output: Emergency communication is enhanced through production and dissemination of communication products
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract a consultant to produce a public report/positioning paper based on evidence-based studies and analysis on specific issues affecting the target populations Produce 2 episodes from Iraq of the web documentary Organize 2 media trips/events for visibility of RCRC activities in Iraq Support production of communication materials, web stories, press releases, Q&A, key messages (KM), reactive lines as and when necessary
Outcome 10: Enhanced positioning of Movement towards becoming a key partner for Major Donors
Output: Well-coordinated positioning and global representation for the Movement is ensured
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in international meetings to present the actions of IRCS in response to the crises. Share Field Operations to Donors through photos/aid-materials exhibitions in donors' countries in cooperation with Movement partners.
Output: Enhanced coordination with Movement and non-Movement partners on information and facts regarding the humanitarian situation and needs
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In coordination with communications unit, develop position papers Q/As and reactive lines based on clear and transparent view on the operations Engagement in local events to demonstrate what IRCS is doing as well as highlight the gaps that need support Organize meetings and events in Iraq (Photo exhibitions, receptions, and presentations) to highlight IRCS activities to stakeholders
Output: Enhanced capacity of IRCS in Humanitarian Diplomacy
<p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in Humanitarian Diplomacy meetings at global level Conduct Humanitarian Diplomacy training for high level IRCS management Conduct negotiation skills training for IRCS staff

Operational support services
<p>Human resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The IFRC Country Office in Iraq is headed by a Country Representative, who is currently leading the operations in the country. IFRC deployed a FACT to support the IRCS with relief planning, logistics systems and reporting. This team left and handed over to an interim IFRC Operations Manager who is working at field level with a logistics delegate to continue supporting IRCS The Operations Manager Vacancy Position has since been advertised and a suitable candidate will be recruited soon to support the National Society At the MENA Zone office, an overall operations coordinator is in place to provide support for the Syria operation in Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon. In addition, technical staff (international and national) are available to provide support to the Iraq team in areas that include information management, human resources, PMER, information technology, communication, finance, administration and logistics. <p>Logistics and supply chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRCS has six strategic warehouses across the country; however, the strategic warehouse in Salah Al-Din governorate which was supposed to be the major warehouse for Kurdistan region is no longer accessible. The IFRC will provide support to IRCS for their three existing and two additional warehouses that will be required to support the current operation. 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 follow IFRC procurement rules and regulations.

- 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.

Communications

- The IFRC Zone will support the IFRC Country Representation and IRCS with communications for the appeal. An IFRC Audio Visual delegate was deployed on June 24 to support IRCS capacity in generating quality audio visual content to profile the response of the IRCS and promote the beneficiaries' needs. IFRC Communications surge support will be deployed to support IRCS in positioning the National Society as a key responder and to coordinate awareness and publicity activities and sensitize the public, media and donors on the situation and the response. 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.
- As we enter in the fourth year of the Syria Crisis, communication has a key role to play in increasing the awareness of the humanitarian impact of the crisis and the situation of the refugees, including in Iraq. In following the Movement Communication Strategy, the IRCS and IFRC reiterate the call for unimpeded and safe access to those most in need, to address the needs of the most vulnerable and give voice to the voiceless. This is why there is a need to be proactive, to change the approach on communication and strengthen internal and external communication, with particular regards to visibility on the media and new tools ,also for advocacy, such as public reports, positioning papers and a documentary called "Living in Syria Crisis" (with several episodes from Iraq). It is also vital in doing so communications are well coordinated with Movement partners, including PNS and the ICRC, to ensure that the Movement is giving common messages and coordinates its communications strategies, approaches and tools.
- Operations are scaling up and communication must help this process both internally and externally with donors and partners, underlining activities on the field, enhancing Red Cross Red Crescent Role, having a continuous flow of information, providing web-stories, AV materials, advocacy tools, visibility. IFRC will provide, if needed, technical support and training to IRCS.
- 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.

Humanitarian Diplomacy

- This plan proposes support for the Humanitarian Diplomacy activities in Iraq as well as in IFRC's MENA zone to develop, advice and carry forward agreed upon strategies for engaging external actors and promoting a harmonized image and position of Movement in close coordination and consultation with the IRCS and with other Movement partners in Iraq (the ICRC and National Societies). The humanitarian diplomacy function would provide the necessary support to the IRCS and Movement partners in Iraq to ensure smooth coordination of key messages, advocacy tools, and communications outputs highlighting Movement response in Iraq, while also coordinating policy dialogue, stakeholder mapping and resource mobilization actions internationally and support for the IRCS capacity building in HD and this will be done to ensure coordinated messaging and approaches.

Information management

- An Information Management (IM) delegate is in place to take the lead in establishing information management (flow and quality of information) for the Middle East and North Africa zone. This includes developing IM strategy for the zone to have smooth information flow between IFRC and partners. In addition to developing new IM tools and implementing at country level that includes data collection tools, reporting templates, resource mapping system and maps, IM is also providing quality assurance for information products produced by various departments with analysing data to provide a complete picture of the size and nature of response and identifying gaps to enhance coordinated action. Moreover, IM support is provided to all the departments in polishing their reports with useful visuals for better decision making. 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, and will support efforts to build HNSs capacity (training staff in assessments, data collection, analysis and creating various information products).

Resource mobilization in emergency operations

- IFRC continues through its Resource Mobilization and the IFRC Iraq country representation to support IRCS with donor and government relations and mapping, targeted advocacy activities, evidence based positioning materials, partners and Movement meetings, partners' communication. In addition to that, the Resource Mobilization team and the IFRC country representation will support IRCS in efficient reporting ensuring quality and timing submission of reports to donors.

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 main 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. However, as this appeal now extends its scope to include the provision of assistance in other parts of the country, it is also important that there is communication and coordination between Movement partners (IRCS, IFRC and ICRC) to ensure a coherent security approach and management.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

- Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is an integral component of all IRCS programmes supported by the Federation. Monitoring will be achieved through ongoing assessment of activities through standard management reporting lines, looking at efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, sustainability, impact and challenges, and through identifying areas for improvement.

Administration and Finance

- The IRCS Finance Department ensures appropriateness of the accounting records and the adequacy of internal control systems to ensure and safeguard the interests of the Partners and beneficiaries in order for the funds to be spent efficiently and effectively while attaining programme objectives. The IRCS has taken steps to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Finance staff through the computerisation of the Finance process as well as building the skills of the technical staff accordingly.

Budget

See attached IFRC Secretariat budget for details.

Walter Cotte
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Elhadj Amadou As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

Contact Information

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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 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**.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

04/12/2014

MDRIQ007 Iraq - Population Movement

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	810,000			810,000
Shelter - Transitional	0			0
Construction - Housing	0			0
Construction - Facilities	0			0
Construction - Materials	0			0
Clothing & Textiles	4,500,000			4,500,000
Food	950,000			950,000
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,248,750			1,248,750
Medical & First Aid	28,217			28,217
Teaching Materials	68,289			68,289
Utensils & Tools	1,418,400			1,418,400
Other Supplies & Services	2,088,000			2,088,000
Emergency Response Units	0			0
Cash Disbursements	3,600,000			3,600,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	14,711,656	0	0	14,711,656
Land & Buildings	0			0
Vehicles	120,000			120,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	1,800			1,800
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
Medical Equipment	0			0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	121,800	0	0	121,800
Storage, Warehousing	108,000			108,000
Distribution & Monitoring	0			0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	834,716			834,716
Logistics Services	0			0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	942,716	0	0	942,716
International Staff	799,000			799,000
National Staff	57,200			57,200
National Society Staff	24,000			24,000
Volunteers	73,000			73,000
Total PERSONNEL	953,200	0	0	953,200
Consultants	56,775			56,775
Professional Fees	0			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	56,775	0	0	56,775
Workshops & Training	876,011			876,011
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	876,011	0	0	876,011
Travel	107,500			107,500
Information & Public Relations	13,333			13,333
Office Costs	18,000			18,000
Communications	18,000			18,000
Financial Charges	2,000			2,000
Other General Expenses	0			0
Shared Office and Services Costs	170,420			170,420
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	329,254	0	0	329,254
Partner National Societies	0			0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0			0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	1,169,442	0		1,169,442
Total INDIRECT COSTS	1,169,442	0	0	1,169,442
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	0			0
Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS	0	0	0	0
TOTAL BUDGET	19,160,853	0	0	19,160,853
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions	1,600,000			1,600,000
Bilateral Contributions	0			0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,600,000	0	0	1,600,000
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	17,560,853	0	0	17,560,853