

# EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## IRAQ: RESPONSE TO HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Appeal no. MDRIQ002  
12 February 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

### In Brief

**THIS EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 10,346,868 (USD 8,338,196 OR EUR 6,420,644) IN CASH, KIND, OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 50,000 FAMILIES OR 300,000 BENEFICIARIES WITH RELIEF ITEMS AND 150,000 BENEFICIARIES IN THE HEALTH SECTOR FOR 12 MONTHS.**

#### Budget summary (in CHF)

Health and Care	1,600,000
Disaster Management	7,784,322
Organisational Development	290,000
<b>Total Operation Budget</b>	<b>9,674,322</b>
PSR (6.5%)	672,546
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>10,346,868</b>

[<click here to link directly to the attached Appeal budget>](#)

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity."

#### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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*All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

## The national context

Iraq has been in conflict since April 2003 and, increasingly, is trapped in a spiral of catastrophic violence and turmoil. To everyone's dismay the planned reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country's physical infrastructure and economy has not materialised, due in large part to continued country wide insecurity. This has evolved into political instability and a real humanitarian crisis; millions of Iraqis live in terror and despair.

After three years of efforts to stabilise the country and establish democracy, the reality is that in 2006 a total of 16,521 civilians were killed. This figure is according to government sources, although UN agencies put the figures even higher at some 35,000 people. This statistical data per se may not capture one's attention unless one attempts to put a face on each of the deceased as well as the widows and orphans left behind; people whose lives have gone from bad to worse.

The living conditions of 50 per cent of the Iraqi population according to the household survey report *Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis*<sup>1</sup> is below the poverty line. This comprehensive report was released by the World Food Program (WFP) and Ministry of Planning and Development Cooperation (MoPDC) in May 2006 and presents not only the level of food insecurity, but also data on related socio-economic indicators such as health, education and essential public services like electricity, water and sanitation. According to the report 15.4 per cent of the population live in what is termed extreme poverty- that is forced to live on less than 30 USD per month- while a huge 31.8 per cent live on between 30 and 54 USD per month, putting them in the highly vulnerable category. These figures represent a marked jump from those in the 2004 report of 11 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

In terms of food insecurity, 12.4 million people, or some 50 per cent of the 26 million Iraqi population, are reported as being at high risk, double the findings of 2004 (6.2 million). This sector of the population is presently dependent on food aid and/or in dire need of external assistance. In addition, the report contains such hard facts as average 20 per cent of children under weight and unemployment rate of 58.6 per cent<sup>2</sup> that clearly reflect the low levels of health and general living conditions in the country.

Due to the deteriorating living conditions country wide, the need for non-food items has become as important as that for food. Electricity shortages, with supply restricted to two or three hours a day, insufficient water for daily needs and collapse of the sewerage system have contributed to the increased health hazards and exposed the population to gastroenteritis, typhoid fever, diarrhoea and hepatitis. More children are falling sick due to the lack of medical assistance and unbalanced diet.

<sup>1</sup> WFP and MoPDC joint household survey report, *Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis*, May 2006

<sup>2</sup> According to Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs report, this rate has increased to 70 per cent for the period between August 2005 and August 2006

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Health services and conditions are also in a bad state. An assessment conducted by the Ministry of Health, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organisation (WHO) in early 2004 stated that 90 per cent of the health infrastructure required physical rehabilitation, connection to running tap water and a sewerage system as well as more medical supplies. Morbidity and mortality are noted to have drastically increased in 2006 even in comparison with the findings of the 2004 assessment.

A deteriorating health service with insecure access and health professionals fleeing abroad or to safer parts of the country has added to the decline of the health services. WHO sources state that health facilities and staff are targeted on a regular basis and there has been an increase in the number of medical personnel killed and injured. According to the Washington-based Brookings Institution 34,000 physicians were registered in Iraq before 2003 but by the end of 2006 about 12,000 had fled with 2,000 having been killed and 250 kidnapped.

The longer term prospects for the country are also being affected. The education system in Iraq is critically endangered by the insecurity and instability in the country. Disruptions are frequent because of curfews and threats made against lecturers and university students by armed gangs. Inevitably, the school drop out rate is on the increase, standing at 12.3 per cent or 1,270,996.<sup>3</sup> Going to and returning home from school involves passing dozens of road blocks and check points that may or may not be genuine and with the ever present threat that a road side bomb may explode. In addition, children feel obliged to contribute to the family income by finding employment or begging on the streets of the main cities.

Iraqis are anxiously waiting for a positive outcome to recent efforts to stop the catastrophic violence their country is enduring. The increased violence, especially in Baghdad, has forced thousands to leave their places of origin and run for their lives; mainly within the country, but also to neighbouring countries.

Statistics on the number of displaced people are scarce and are often viewed with scepticism. The most recent figures from Cluster F, the United Nations Humanitarian Assistance classification, on *Newly Displaced Populations in Iraq – 31 December 2006*<sup>4</sup> shows that 106,660 families, or some 639,960 individuals, have been displaced since the bombing of the Holy shrine at Samara in February 2006.

The breakdown of this displacement by geographic area is summarised as follows:

- 14,012 families (84,072 individuals) in northern governorates of Dohuck, Erbil and Sulaymaniyah.
- 42,278 families (253,668 individuals) in central governorates of Ninewa, Kirkuk, Anbar, Baghdad, Diyala and Salah al-Din.
- 50,370 families (302,220) in southern governorates of Babylon, Basrah, Diwaniya, Kerbala, Missan, Muthanna, Najaf, Thi-Qar and Wassit.

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) early estimates in January 2007 indicate 1.8 million Iraqis have fled to surrounding countries.

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<sup>3</sup> WFP and MoPDC joint household survey report, *Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis*, May 2006

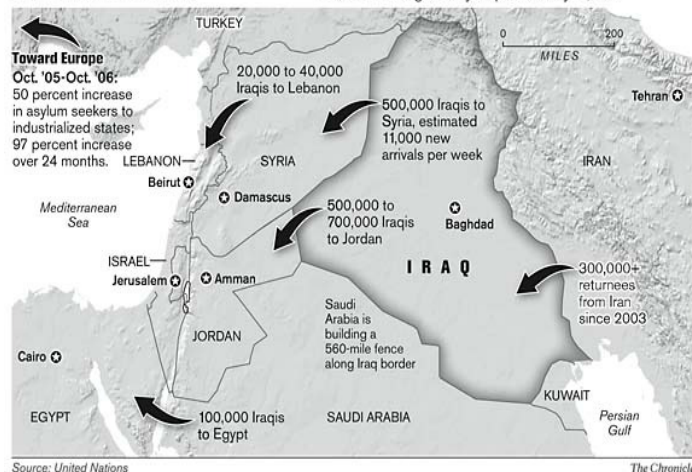
<sup>4</sup> Consolidated reports from different sources- MoDM, local authorities, International Organisation for Migration, UNHCR, IRCS and various NGOs

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### Movement in and out of Iraq

Situation as of October 2006

- ▶ Long-term internally-displaced people in Iraq: 1.2 million
- ▶ Total number of internally-displaced people: 1.5 million
- ▶ Number being forcibly displaced daily: 1,000



Iraqis in the region <sup>5</sup>	
Jordan	500,000-700,000
Syria	500,000
Lebanon	20,000 – 40,000
Iran	54,000
Egypt	100,000

Living conditions are further exacerbated by regular natural disasters such as flash floods in the spring season and if weather conditions change suddenly in the winter months.

In the midst of such a hostile working environment, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) with support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and through its strong country wide structure has continued to deliver humanitarian assistance to those most in need. Response to this appeal will enable the International Federation to support the IRCS in its continuing efforts to assist these people: those left vulnerable by the declining economy and continuing violence, and the victims of natural disasters. With this new Emergency Appeal no. MDRIQ002, the previous Appeal no. 05EA026 will be closed, and the final report will be issued by the end of April 2007.

### National Society priorities, capacities and Federation support

The National Society's core programmes focus on health and relief assistance to the most vulnerable groups across the country. These activities are in line with the Federation's Strategy 2010 and Global Agenda and are in response to the prevailing vulnerability patterns in Iraq. The priority programmes outlined in the current appeal have been designed during joint consultations and deliberations on existing situations in the country between the IRCS, the Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

The IRCS has accumulated vast experience over the years and, by demonstrating neutrality and impartiality, gained public trust and confidence - very important assets when delivering emergency services in the present country wide crisis. Today the IRCS is one of the few organizations, if not the only one, that can deliver critical humanitarian services to those most in need in all parts of the country through its branch structure and dedicated staff and volunteers.

In 2006 IRCS achieved the following:

- Delivered relief assistance to 37,500 socially vulnerable families (225,000 people) and people affected by natural disasters;
- Promoted awareness of personal hygiene and preventable diseases. This included monitoring national immunisation campaigns for between 70,000 - 90,000 children in a programme organised annually by the Ministry of Health, WHO/UNICEF;
- Expanded its basic first aid activities by training 60 trainers and 1,240 staff and volunteers;
- Trained 720 people in ways of preventing HIV/AIDS;

<sup>5</sup> These figures are from October 2006. As the economic and security situation remains troubled, the number of Iraqis that have moved to neighbouring countries is probably higher in February 2007.

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- Rehabilitated and equipped two IRCS hospitals and one warehouse in Salah al-Din city;
- Trained 150 staff and volunteers to improve IRCS's capacities in the field of planning, reporting and financial issues as well as youth and volunteers management.

### **A positive response to this Emergency Appeal will help the Federation/IRCS meet the immediate needs by:**

- Providing non-food emergency relief items<sup>6</sup> to 50,000 families (300,000 people) from the socially vulnerable sectors of the population. The following criteria has been developed jointly by the IRCS and government ministries responsible for social welfare programmes:
  - a) Families without a provider or income or shelter;
  - b) Families without a provider or shelter but with a little income;
  - c) Families without a provider, but with some income and/or shelter; and
  - d) Families with a supporter, but with no income or shelter.

People affected by natural disasters will also be cared for. The society's capacity to respond quickly to future disasters will be strengthened.

- Covering 150,000 beneficiaries for 12 months with health and care related programme activities as the following:
  - a) Training 2,100 Iraqi Red Crescent staff /volunteers in Community Based First Aid (CBFA);
  - b) Training 46,000 school children in basic first aid in nine selected governorates in most at-risk areas;
  - c) Training 300 volunteers to be trainers in basic first aid/HIV and promotion of health awareness;
  - d) Training 1,440 volunteers in HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness; and
  - e) Monitoring four rounds of national polio immunization campaigns for a target of 100,000 under five years of age children.

The structural and operational capacity of the IRCS needs to be built to effectively respond to the needs of disaster victims and to reduce vulnerability of social groups and at-risk communities. Specifically, to enhance the response capacity of the IRCS the IRCS will expand its sub-offices in the most affected nine Governorates, mainly in Baghdad.

In terms of organizational development, the IRCS seeks to enhance and consolidate its performance at headquarters and branch levels, including developing its youth and volunteer base, to ensure the society's activities in health and care, disaster preparedness and response.

## **Movement Coordination**

The collective commitment of the Federation and the ICRC, to ensure complementary and coordinated programme support of the Movement to the IRCS, is expressed in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed in 2006. This MoU has been the basis for successful cooperation between the Movement components and an extension of this document to cover 2007 is currently being worked upon.

There have been two important partnership meetings in 2006. The first in March was held in Geneva and the second in early July in Istanbul. The ICRC, IRCS, the Federation and representatives from participating and neighbouring National Societies attended. The main purpose of these meetings was to brief all stakeholders on the current security situation in Iraq and the challenges this posed to delivering humanitarian services. The briefings included proposals on alternative operational modalities, as well as reviewing future strategies in responding to this complex emergency. In both instances, the participating National Societies were actively involved in finding solutions to the challenges experienced by IRCS on a day to day basis.

Following the recommendation from the Istanbul meeting for a consolidated and unified approach to the needs in Iraq by the components of the Movement, coordination meetings between ICRC, IRCS and Federation delegation

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<sup>6</sup> Blankets, kitchen sets, cooking stoves, mattresses, pillows, water and fuel jerricans, water thermoses, lamps, kerosene heaters, tents.

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have been stepped up at field level. This appeal document is therefore the product of a thorough consultative process between the operational partners and in accordance with the MoU signed in early 2006. The joint planning team followed a process that included:

- The IRCS presenting their priority needs and what it plans to do in 2007;
- The Federation agreeing to mobilise support for those programmes related to the socially vulnerable and victims of natural disasters;
- The ICRC also agreeing to mobilise resources to assist programme activities related to populations exposed to and/or affected by armed conflict and violence in Iraq.

## **Iraqi Red Crescent Society and Federation Planned Activities**

### **Disaster Management**

#### **Background and achievements to date**

The socio-economic situation in the country has continued to worsen, and it appears it will continue for some time to come. Widespread unemployment, collapse of the social security network and the public utility supply systems have contributed to the fast increasing number of families categorised as “extremely poor” (less than one US dollar per day). A further blow to these families came with the drastic increase of fuel and gas prices at the beginning of 2006. According to an official information source from the Ministry of Finance, from August 2005 to August 2006<sup>7</sup> inflation increased to 76.3 per cent.

People particularly hit are those in the low or no income bracket, single parent families, disabled people, orphans and the older generations without family support. These people are therefore the beneficiaries of the IRCS/Federation DM operation and who will receive the largest share of relief assistance.

In 2006, the IRCS/Federation joint operation distributed relief assistance to over 37,500 families (225,000 individuals) out of the planned 60,000 families. The short fall in the planned response was mainly due to Emergency Appeal 05EA026 receiving only 44 per cent of the appeal target of CHF 7,953,524.

Particularly during the winter season the non-food items that the IRCS distributed were essential. 2006 also saw seasonal flash floods from the tributaries of the two major rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates. The first floods were in early February, affecting 10,000 families, and the second in early November affected over 7,000 families. Such seasonal flooding further aggravate living conditions for socially vulnerable people living in governorates in northern, central and low lying areas in the south of the country.

Although the situational analysis shows food insecurity to be a primary concern, it is important to consider that the Government provides the bulk of the food distribution through its Public Distribution System (PDS) which is an extension of the *Oil for Food* programme that was introduced together with the UN during the 13 years of international sanctions. WFP provide food assistance to 3.5 million targeted beneficiaries in collaboration with relevant government ministries (Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education). Other agencies involved in food distribution include National Societies from neighbouring countries, ICRC, UNHCR and its affiliated NGOs.

As a result, IRCS and the Federation made the decision to distribute essential non-food items (NFI) – a gap not well covered by other agencies. The composition and type of items given out changes depending on the specific needs of the beneficiaries and the weather conditions at the time of distribution.

**Overall programme goal:** The suffering of families left vulnerable by the economic decline and collapse of the social security systems in the country and by natural and human-made disasters is alleviated.

The DM programme has three components: disaster relief, disaster preparedness and Capacity Building of Physical Structure, each with a specific objective.

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<sup>7</sup> Ministry of Finance, September 2006

## Disaster Relief

**Objective 1:** The suffering of 50,000 socially vulnerable families and victims of natural disasters such as floods is alleviated by delivering non-food items.

### Expected results:

- 40,000 target family beneficiaries (240,000 people) have received emergency relief items.
- 10,000 family kits are procured and pre-positioned as contingency stock at the IRCS branches and distributed to the socially vulnerable or families hit by small scale disasters.

## Disaster Preparedness

In the past three years, the staff and volunteers of the IRCS have received skills training in disaster preparedness and response. The planned DM training for 2007 is in accordance with the request presented by the IRCS and agreed by the ICRC and the Federation delegation. It will follow an integrated training approach whereby ICRC and Federation funding and expertise will be pulled together to build the capacity of the IRCS staff and volunteers. Training will include:

- **Camp management training:** Organised by the Federation, the training includes water/sanitation. It is recognised as one of the priorities because the IRCS is involved in managing about ten transit camps;
- **Computerizing stock movement in the warehouses:** One of the top priorities in light of the planned expansion of such facilities in the country (see objective 2); and
- **Radio communication training:** Using communication equipment and preventive maintenance to enhance timely information flow between branches and headquarters.

**Objective 2:** Technical skills of the staff and volunteers in disaster management have developed; mechanisms for emergency communication and effective resource mobilisation are established.

### Expected results:

- Knowledge, skills and capacity of IRCS staff and volunteers in disaster preparedness and response is improved through training courses and practical field exercises.
- Computerised control of relief stock movement is set up.
- Information flow from branches to headquarters and between the branches is improved as capacity of technical personnel has increased.

## Capacity Building of Physical Structure

The strategic plan for IRCS warehouse structure development includes:

- **North** (Salahadin) to cover the northern Governorates of Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Ninewa. The construction was completed in 2006;
- **Centre** (Baghdad) to cover the central governorates – hard pledge already secured from the Malaysian Red Crescent for the warehouse, which will be completed in 2007; and
- **South** (Basra) to cover the southern governorates (2007 plan).

The IRCS/Federation operation has, in the course of 2005 and 2006, rehabilitated and reconstructed a zonal warehouse at Salahdin branch, and rehabilitated the Baghdad branch office; both positive inputs towards building the structural and operational capacity of the society.

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The plan for 2007 foresees the construction of warehouses in Baghdad, using a pledge received from the Malaysian RC in response to the 2006 appeal, and in Basra branch areas - an expansion of the DM operational structure development.

**Objective 3:** Two regional warehouses in Basra (main port) and Baghdad are constructed to increase the IRCS warehouse storage capacity.

### **Expected results:**

- The completion of two Regional warehouses of Basra and Baghdad have increased the storage/preparedness capacity and enhanced the timely response of the society in times of natural and/or human-made disasters.

## **Health and Care**

### **Background and achievements to date**

The IRCS health programme has focused primarily on promoting first aid, health education, polio immunisation and psychological support in 18 governorates throughout Iraq. The scope of activities has substantially expanded in recent years and the plan for 2007 will consolidate and sustain the progress made. The activities run by the society complement the national government health programmes in reducing the rate and prevalence of the most common health ailments.

The IRCS/Federation joint operation has rehabilitated two public health care centres; four hospitals (two maternity and two surgical) of 190 beds and two psycho-social programme (PSP) or vocational training centres in the past two years. These efforts have been appreciated as part of the contribution to improve the national health and care services in the country. In 2006 alone, IRCS trained 60 first aid trainers and provided basic first aid training to 1,240 staff and volunteers. Further more, it has conducted 36 courses on prevention of HIV/AIDS.

In the past three years, over 625,000 people have benefited from the primary/community health services; 1,000 families and 200 children have received psychological support; and some 100,000 children have received the full dose of polio and measles vaccines during the course of eight campaigns in which the IRCS plays a crucial monitoring role.

The polio vaccination campaigns are in fact an important feature of the national health strategy. In 2006 IRCS was involved in all three of the campaigns held; the planned fourth round was not carried out due to funding problems. The 2006 national polio campaign vaccinated between 70,000 – 90,000 children against polio. In these campaigns, the IRCS monitors were instrumental in identifying unvaccinated children (defaulters) through house visits. The monitors identified two main reasons why children had missed their vaccinations:

- 52 per cent were not at home when the vaccination team visited; and
- 31 per cent of the children's homes were not visited by the vaccination teams.

The monitoring findings were submitted on the same day to the coordinators of the regional/district immunization campaign teams who requested revisits to the identified homes. As a result, the coverage rate of the 2006 campaigns increased to nearly 100 per cent.

**Overall programme goal:** Reduce the prevalence of common health problems in the 18 governorates of Iraq by providing training and mobilising to IRCS volunteers and community organizations.

### **Community Based First Aid Programme**

The Community Based First Aid (CBFA) Programme envisaged under this appeal is an integral part of the global approach developed by the ICRC, IRCS and the Federation to target training needs of the IRCS in health aspects. It is comprised of the following activities:

- Training in basic CBFA and advanced training in first aid (ToT) – supported by the Federation;

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- Advanced Training in Prevention of HIV/AIDS (ToT) as an integral part of the first aid programme – supported by the Federation;
- School first aid – supported by the Federation;
- Training of emergency first aiders – supported by ICRC; and
- Training of trainers on first aid for war wounded – supported by ICRC.

**Objective 1:** The CBFA programme is expanded to 18 governorates and localities by increasing the participation of its volunteers in the national health intervention programmes, including HIV/AIDS and immunisation campaigns.

### **Expected results:**

- 2,100 volunteers get training in basic first aid and will have the basic skills to provide first aid services.
- 80 IRCS volunteers will have received advanced training (ToT) in first aid.
- 40 volunteers (field programme coordinators) will have received advanced training in HIV/AIDS (ToT) and accelerated activities for the peer groups studying in colleges and universities in particular;
- 1,440 volunteers trained in HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness.

**Objective 2:** The rate of vaccine preventable diseases has reduced by advocating and actively participating in the monitoring of the national immunization campaigns; by mobilizing its volunteers and staff and by working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health and WHO/UNICEF that are responsible for the campaign.

### **Expected results:**

- 500 IRCS volunteers (20 in each of the 17 branches plus 160 Baghdad) will have developed their capacity in planning and organizing immunization campaigns; consolidated and expanded IRCS involvement in monitoring the national immunisation campaigns.
- Monitoring the 2007 four rounds of immunization campaigns covering 100,000 children will have been successfully implemented; and IRCS monitors have significantly contributed to the success of the national polio immunization campaigns through its feedbacks report on conduct of the immunization work.
- The occurrence of these childhood diseases, deaths and disabilities are significantly reduced.

## **School First Aid**

The Federation IRCS plan for 2007 is to promote first aid skills and awareness in the school communities as one of the accident preventive measures. The knowledge acquired during first aid courses, both by teachers and students, will be transferred to school communities and will be crucial in the prevailing situation of today's Iraq.

**Objective 3:** The school first aid programme has been strengthened and consolidated in selected governorates extremely exposed to ongoing armed conflicts and arbitrary killings.

### **Expected Results:**

- The first aid awareness and skills of the students in schools and in local communities has improved in the selected nine governorates.
- 180 teaching staff from selected schools have received advanced training in first aid and implemented the programme in their respective schools and local communities.
- 46,000 students have received first aid courses of two days duration on selected/priority topics – burns, bleeding, fractures and wounds.

The targeted schools in the nine governorates include 500 in Baghdad and the remaining 160 in Anbar, Kirkuk, Diyala, Musul, Salahdin, Basra, Najief and Karbala. A total of 2,160 first aid promotion courses for students, each lasting for two days, will be provided. A further nine first aid "training of trainers" workshops of five days duration for 180 volunteers will be conducted for selected teaching staff of the respective schools in the nine governorates.

## **Organizational Development**

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### **Background and achievements to date**

To improve its overall performance, the IRCS recognized the need to work on some basic organizational development (OD) issues. In the last year it has strengthened the society's legal base, rationalized management and operational structures, increased human and financial resources, developed IRCS branches and developed plans for recruiting and retaining youth and volunteers to ensure effective service delivery.

As a consequence of the socio-political instability in the country in the past three years, the IRCS has suffered from a high turn over of staff. The plan for 2007 therefore envisages addressing the most important and basic weaknesses such as:

- Improving project and report writing. This project started in 2006;
- Developing financial and reporting systems and procedures; and
- Training human resources in achieving the set objectives.

The skills training initiatives mentioned above, though crucial, have not yet taken root in the day to day management of the society. This is partly because of the frequent interruptions caused by the security situation in the country, the over whelming workload expected of the society and the high turn over of staff and volunteers already explained. This is not to mention the difficulties working with the insecurity in the country in general. The Federation is, however, committed to organising the refresher courses needed to successfully build sustainable human resources capacity.

**Overall programme goal:** The IRCS capacity to provide effective and efficient services to vulnerable groups is strengthened in full compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and its own Constitution.

**Objective 1:** The IRCS has enhanced its organizational and operational capacity at all levels.

#### **Expected results:**

- Human resources and financial management systems have been developed, and successfully implemented at the headquarters and branch levels.
- The headquarters and branches have improved their programme planning, accounting, monitoring and reporting systems.
- Coordination and communication between the headquarters and the branches has improved through structured meetings and regular information sharing.

### **RC Youth Programmes**

The youth and volunteers sections of the society have been strengthened in terms of organisational structure, human resources and systems/procedures. The IRCS has more than 5,500 active volunteers regularly engaged in various services and programmes. This experience has been instrumental in initiating a new strategic plan and operating procedures to ensure uniformity of the management systems at the headquarters and branch levels. In 2007, youth projects will be run in selected branches, with particular focus on prevention and vulnerability reduction.

**Objective 2:** The IRCS has developed and implemented an effective youth and volunteer management system.

#### **Expected results:**

- The society has increased its number of youth and volunteers, with a balanced gender ratio, that are effectively trained in RC/RC principles, first aid, humanitarian assistance, social service activities.
- The retention rate of youth and volunteers has greatly improved.
- Youth and volunteer participation in planning and management of IRCS services including advocacy, and at the level of policy/decision making has increased both at the headquarters and branch levels.
- The role of the youth and volunteers in vulnerability reduction is increasingly recognized by the IRCS and the community.

## Management and Coordination

### Background and achievements to date

The presence of the International Federation in Iraq has been maintained largely through the good services of the IRCS and a small Federation office in Baghdad. This office provides technical and management support to their IRCS counterparts, and has been engaged in the monitoring as well as reporting of on going programme activities. The Federation delegation moved to Amman, Jordan and manages the office in Baghdad from a distance.

The ICRC and Federation delegation plans and programmes are closely coordinated, improving the impact they have on the overall performance of the society. Likewise, the IRCS is committed to synchronising its response operations with the agreed plans of the Movement. More than ever it appreciates the value and importance of coordination with the Movement components, national organisations and UN agencies in its effort to maximise the benefits to people who are vulnerable to man-made and natural disasters.

**Objective:** Ensure that the IRCS receives practical support and professional advice in all aspects of its operational management related to the achievement of the objectives outlined in this emergency appeal.

### Expected results:

- All projects included in the emergency appeal are implemented in an effective and efficient way within the defined time frame.
- The required resource for programmes implementation has been effectively mobilized on time.
- The society's level of collaboration with other agencies and with established NGOs has enhanced.

### Budget:

See Annex 1 for details.

Susan Johnson  
Director  
National Society and Field Support Division

Markku Niskala  
Secretary General

**[Budget below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)**

## **APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY**

Iraq, Response to Humanitarian Crisis

Annex I

MDRIQ002

### **RELIEF NEEDS**

500	Shelter	
505	Construction Materials	1,162,000
510	Clothing & Textiles	3,020,000
520	Food	
523	Seeds & Plants	
530	Water & Sanitation	
540	Medical & First Aid	340,000
550	Teaching Materials	220,000
560	Utensils & Tools	2,000,000
570	Other Supplies & Services	
<b>Total Relief Needs</b>		<b>6,742,000</b>

### **CAPITAL EQUIPMENT**

580	Land & Buildings	
581	Vehicles Purchase	
582	Computers & Telecom Equipment	10,000
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	
587	Medical Equipment	
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	

### **TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES**

590	Storage - Warehouse	
592	Distribution & Monitoring	
593	Transport & Vehicles Costs	120,000

### **PERSONNEL**

600	International Staff	288,000
640	Regionally Deployed Staff	
661	National Staff	746,000
662	National Society Staff	140,000
670	Consultants	50,000

### **WORKSHOPS & TRAINING**

680	Workshops & Training	879,035
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### **GENERAL EXPENSES**

700	Travel	134,000
710	Information & Public Relations	237,115
730	Office running costs	255,323
740	Communication Costs	60,849
750	Professional Fees	
760	Financial Charges	
790	Other General Expenses	12,000

### **PROGRAMME SUPPORT**

599	Programme Support - PSR	672,546
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<b>Total Operational Needs</b>	<b>3,604,868</b>
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<b>Total Appeal Budget (Cash &amp; Kind)</b>	<b>10,346,868</b>
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<b>Available Resources *</b>	<b>1,486,868</b>
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<b>Net Request</b>	<b>8,860,000</b>
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\* Expected to be transferred from the current Appeal (M05EA026) to this one.