

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Iraq: Response to Humanitarian Crisis

Final report
Emergency appeal n° MDRIQ002
30 April 2008

Period covered by this Final Report: 12 February 2007 to 11 February, 2008

Appeal target (current): CHF 10,346,868 (USD 8,338,196 or EUR 6,420,644)

Final Appeal coverage: 49% [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 12 February 2007 for CHF 10,346,868 (USD 8,338,196 or EUR 6,420,644) for 12 months to assist 50,000 families or 300,000 beneficiaries with relief items and 150,000 beneficiaries in health sector.

Summary:

A few years on 2003, Iraqi population is suffering from a wide range of challenges ranging from health and care and malnutrition to deterioration of life standards and security. In order to alleviate this suffering, the International Federation continued its support to the Iraqis in 2007, under the "Iraq: Response to Humanitarian Crisis" Emergency Appeal.

With the basic non-food items relief distribution, 16,000 families comprising socially vulnerable people in eight governorates severely affected by the ongoing conflict were reached.

Under the community based first aid programme, 70 basic first aid training courses were implemented. 1,400 National Society volunteers received full scale training on CBFA and 40 new trainers received advanced training. First aid kits and advanced training manuals were distributed as well. In the meantime, the school first aid programme was designed for nine governorates and in total 2,300 school first aid courses were implemented. Training of trainers and refresher courses were organised for the teaching staff.

With the request of the Iraqi Red Crescent, the polio immunization campaign was cancelled and the earmarked funds were transferred to support the school first aid programme in the nine selected governorates.

Although it was planned to construct a regional warehouse, as a result of the insecure situation and increase in the construction market tendencies during 2007, this objective was shifted to the 2008 Emergency Appeal – "Expanding Response to Humanitarian Crisis".



Distribution of relief items was a significant component of the Emergency Appeal for Iraq in 2007

In the organizational development field, a planning and reporting workshop for reporting officers; an information sharing and planning seminar/workshop; a branch development, planning and reporting workshop; and a youth and volunteers induction course for Iraqi RC branch coordinators and headquarters management staff were conducted.

Beyond the scope of the Emergency Appeal, 2,000 wheelchairs (1,800 for adults and 200 for active children) were distributed to the selected primary health care centres, hospitals, branches of Iraqi RC, and jointly with the charity organizations working with disabled individuals. In addition, an in kind donation of 5,000 tents were provided by the Iranian Red Crescent to the International Federation's Iraq operation aiming to cover the urgent shelter needs of the vulnerable population.

Response to this Emergency Appeal can be considered as of medium scale. The generous contributions received from the Swedish Red Cross and Government, Monaco Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, American Red Cross and Government, Australian Red Cross and Government, Norwegian Red Cross and Government, Netherlands Red Cross and Government, New Zealand Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Irish Red Cross and Government, and South Africa Government opened new opportunities for the implementation of the programmes. The Emergency Appeal target of CHF 10,346,848 was covered 49 per cent.

The situation



Throughout 2007, the country saw extreme violence, uncertainty of survival, street fights, and explosions

Five years after the 2003 Iraq war, the current statistics indicate up to one million casualties, eight million widows and orphans, and four million internally and externally displaced persons among the 27 million Iraqi population.

Throughout 2007, the country saw extreme violence, uncertainty of survival, street fights, explosions and deterioration of life standards. Violence has been much more intense over the last two years, mainly in Baghdad (70 percent of deaths in 2006, and 45 percent in 2007 occurred in the capital), according to the Human Rights Office Report 2006-2007 of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). Approximately 90 percent of the people who lost their lives were male; many of them being fathers and family wage-earners.

There has been a recent fall in reported rates of violence in Iraq, from 200 incidents per day in July/August 2007 to approximately 90 per day through the last third of 2007 according to UNAMI. However, the recent development of the events demonstrated that the security improvement was relative and peaks of violent could occur at any time.

Health and care

Access to essential health services is a major problem for the conflict-affected communities. Various aspects of conflict are limiting the populations' access to health services, as well as affecting public health programmes including immunization, maternal and child health (MCH) and nutrition programmes.

During 2007, the health care system was shambling, while most hospitals were lacking basic supplies, having dozens of incomplete clinics and warehoused high-technology equipment remained unutilized. In the meantime, the hospitals were grappling with an unexpected health crisis – the daily toll of bombs and sectarian clashes – which left over a hundred dead and seriously injured each day.

Another major problem is the impact of the “brain drain” on the Iraqi health care delivery system. Available figures on health providers leaving their jobs in the Ministry of Health (MoH) indicate that this trend is persisting.

Disability is another serious problem accumulated over decades. The number of disabled has been increasing since the 1980s due to the war with Iran (1980-1988), and the wars of 1991 and 2003. The major problem nowadays is that the number of disabled has been sharply rising on a daily basis due to the deteriorated security situation and the existing minefields and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) countrywide, imposing daily danger to people. Iraqis are facing extensive number of amputations, largely of lower limbs. Based on the statistics of the MoH and Iraqi Red Crescent (Iraqi RC), the number of disabled in Iraq is over 2,000,000.

During July-September 2007, Baghdad was facing a threat of cholera, which was rising sharply. This fact strengthened fears that the poor sanitation and the imminent rainy season could create an epidemic. As of the beginning of October, 25 districts of northern Iraq and 14 districts in the south and centre reported laboratory-confirmed cases of cholera. In the north of Iraq 13 out of the 14 districts of Suleymania governorate; all five districts of Kirkuk governorate; six out of the seven districts of Erbil governorate; and one district in Dahuk reported cases. In the centre and south, three districts each in Tikrit, Mosul and Diyala; two districts in Basra as well as one in each district of Wassit, Mosul, Baghdad and Anbar were affected. According to the MoH's report, laboratory tests confirmed 4,500 with 22 lethal cases.

Malnutrition

Existing data shows that food insecurity has contributed to a rise in malnutrition rates since 2003. Figures prior to 2007 indicate that approximately one quarter of Iraqi children is stunted as a consequence of long-term under-nourishment. Between eight to 16 per cent suffer from underweight and up to nine percent are wasted, compared to 4.4 percent in 2003 according to the Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (FSVA) of the World Food Programme (WFP).

Education

Iraq's education system was shattered by years of harsh economic sanctions and the devastation caused by the current conflict. 85% of the existing 14,000 schools in Iraq have been in need of rehabilitation. The condition of these buildings has deteriorated to such an extent that they do not provide a safe learning and teaching environment. In addition, there has been a severe shortage of school supplies, classroom furniture and textbooks and most teachers have inadequate training.

Since 2003, school attendance rates have decreased significantly, with a 40.2% drop in the number of girls attending primary school, which clearly show that the situation for children and youth in Iraq continues to worsen. A year ago World Vision warned of a 'trapped' generation of Iraqi youth, who were growing up in poverty, bearing the psychological scars of war, with few prospects for education or employment.

The Ministry of Education's (MoE) figures demonstrate that only 28 percent of Iraq's graduation aged population sat exams in 2007. In many areas, safe access to school is hampered by continued violence and roadblocks.

Water supply and sanitation

Millions of Iraqis lacked potable water and lived with bad sewage systems, which increased the incidence of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea. According to the information issued by the Ministry of Water Resources of Iraq, only 32 percent of the Iraqi population had access to clean drinking water, and only 19 percent had access to a good sewage system. Vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced people (IDPs) were forced to consume water from the rivers in some cases. Fallujah (Anbar province) and Baghdad were the most affected areas for water supply and sewerage.

Vulnerability

Although an overwhelming focus of the donor community is put on the two million IDPs in Iraq and two million externally displaced persons (EDPs) in neighboring countries, too little attention is being paid to the four million socially vulnerable inside the country as well as victims of natural disasters.

Central and southern governorates are Iraq's most volatile areas, where conflict has cut access to essential services. Fragile local economies and infrastructure have been damaged by violence, administrative failures and restrictions on movement by state and non-state actors. Iraq's vital public distribution system (PDS), which 12 million rely on for their food security, is operating at only 60 percent capacity.

Humanitarian situation and access

International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) operating in Iraq called upon the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) to provide adequate funding for emergency and humanitarian aid in Iraq. There are some 32 INGOs working in Iraq, operating directly or via implementing partners (OCHA, December 2008). More than two-thirds of the aid agencies present in Iraq in 2003 left due to the increasing violence. Since the 2003 invasion, at least 94 aid workers have been killed, 86 kidnapped, 245 injured and 24 arrested (Reuters, 21 November 2007). Five INGOs, including Mosul Human Rights Association, and Supporting Children with Cancer, closed their offices in Mosul (capital of Ninawah province) because of the recent increased violence. From operations perspective, the overall situation had its direct consequences in aspects of safe access, insecurity and as a result limited humanitarian space for action.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Today the Iraqi RC is the only non-governmental local organization that can deliver critical humanitarian services to the most vulnerable in all parts of the country under the current extreme circumstances. This is provided thanks to its effective branch structures along with its dedicated staff and volunteer base. In the reporting period, the National Society, with support from the International Federation, has continued to focus on disaster relief and health and care services.

Following the abduction of 40 Iraqi RC staff in December 2006, programmes had to be halted for two months, mainly affecting the work of the Baghdad branch. The majority of the staff had been released, but there is still no information available on the whereabouts of the remaining 12. Staff of the International Federation office based in Baghdad was also exposed to the violence and rapidly changing environment: three persons resigned due to the security considerations; one died from heart attack after receiving a threat-letter and one guard was kidnapped and released two months later.

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)	
Objective: 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	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Iraqi RC branches and distributed to the socially vulnerable or families hit by small scale disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure procurement and supplier contracting based on longstanding experience working with local suppliers in the Iraqi market, following relevant International Federation standard procurement procedures and tender methodology. • Deliver relief supplies to Iraqi RC branch warehouses according to the needs in various governorates. • Select beneficiaries on the district/branch level based on assessments conducted by Iraqi RC staff and coordinated with local authorities. • Implement and report on relief food and non-food distribution directly by the branch level staff and volunteers of the Iraqi RC. • Monitor and report on quality and quantity of the relief supply as an integral part of the program implementation. • Focus attention on fund allocation, utilization and expenditures regulated by the International Federation's standard logistics & procurement procedures (due to relief being the largest part of the Emergency Appeal, demanding the bulk of the funding). • Involvement the Amman and Baghdad offices of the International Federation in all stages of programme implementation.



Based on Iraqi RC's field assessment and target category identification, the distribution was conducted using the lists of beneficiaries

Affected by the funding situation, the International Federation was able to raise and allocate funds to cover the distribution of 16,000 non-food family kits. Procurement, delivery and distribution were divided into two phases as per the availability of funds (1st phase – 13,000; 2nd phase – 3,000).

The beneficiaries were selected based on the criteria developed by the Iraqi RC for the category of the socially vulnerable. The target beneficiaries have been identified by the branches together with the local authorities based on pre-established selection criteria.

The socially vulnerable target group included:

- a) Families without supporter, income and shelter (less or more than five people);
- b) Families without supporter and shelter; but with low income (more than five people);
- c) Families with supporter; but without income and shelter (more than five people);
- d) Families with supporter and shelter; but without income (less or more than five people);
- e) Returnees;
- f) Widows;
- g) Orphans;
- h) Disabled.

Phase 1: Non-food items (NFIs) distribution to 13,000 families:

The financial contribution of the Australian Government via Australian Red Cross enabled the International Federation and the Iraqi RC to procure 13,000 non-food family kits, which were distributed to socially vulnerable people. For this operation, four governorates were identified based on the needs assessment carried out by the International Federation and Iraqi RC monitoring team.

Table No 1: Distribution of 13,000 non-food family kits

Branch	Family kits
Anbar	5,000
Kerbala	3,000
Suleymania	2,500
Dahuk	2,500
Total	13,000

For detailed information related to this distribution, please refer to the Operations Update no.4 at: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/07/MDRIQ00204.pdf>.

Phase 2: NFIs distribution to 3,000 families:

The financial contribution of the Swedish Government and Swedish Red Cross as well as the Red Cross Societies of Japan and the Netherlands enabled the International Federation and the Iraqi RC to procure 3,000 non-food family kits, which were distributed successfully in the following locations:

Table No 2: Distribution of 3,000 non-food family kits

Branch	Family kits
Baghdad	900
Diyala	700
Kerbala	700
Saladdin branch Hawija sub-office	700
Total	3,000



Relief distribution was provided to the most socially vulnerable population

The relief items included in the family kits were: four blankets, a heater, cooking stove, fuel jerry-cans, water jerry-cans, lamps and kitchen sets. Kitchen sets included one large size cooking pot; one medium size cooking pot; one table knife; one metal dish; four table spoons; four water cups; and one ladle.

Baghdad branch

Risafa and Karakh districts:

Each district received 450 units of NFIs and conducted distribution in the most affected areas with extensive numbers of the vulnerable families according to the table below:

Table No.3

Districts	Families
Risafa District	
Al Sadr city	75
Al Sha'ab	75
Baghdad Jadida	75
Hay Ur	75
Sabi' Qusur	75
Al Ameen	75
Karakh District	
Al AShu'la	75
Al Hurriay	75
Al Doura	75
Hay Al A'mil	75
Al Amiriya	75
Hour Rajab	75
Total	900

Diyala branch

Diyala branch received 700 kits to be distributed to the affected socially vulnerable families. The branch prioritized the districts and areas which were badly in need. Thus, the NFIs distribution was conducted in the locations outlined in the table below:

Table No.4

Districts	Families
Central branch office	125
Ba'quba office	75
Muqjadiya office	75
Al Edhaim office	45
Balad Rooz office	50
Al Khalis office	60
Mandaly office	50
Jalawla' office	50
Khanakqeen office	70
Al Abbara office	50
Buhruz office	50
Total	700

Kerbala branch

Kerbala branch received 700 kits to be distributed to socially vulnerable in the most critical areas.

Table No.5

Districts	Families
Kerbala branch centre	500
Al Hindiya	100
Ein Tamur	100
Total	700

Saladdin – Hawija sub-office

Hawija sub-office received 700 kits to be distributed to the affected/socially vulnerable families. Priorities were set by the branch based on the assessment done by the staff and volunteers. The distribution was conducted according the table below:

Table No.6

Districts	Families
Saladdin branch centre	155
Al Riyadh	71
Al Milih	48
Tal Al Dhahab	48
Al Hawayeg	48
Sitta	48
Al Salhiya	46
Al Awwa	46
Al Abbasi	60
Hor Al Sufun	41
Atharban	51
Al Aqula	38
Total	700



Relief distribution for the socially vulnerable and disabled beneficiary group in Saladdin governorate was managed by the Iraqi RC branch and monitored by the International Federation staff

Challenges:

Diyala: Starting from January 2008, a substantial military campaign was launched in Diyala province and tensions were very high. Fierce clashes between militias and Iraqi police have prompted troops to interfere and the roads were highly insecure.

Hawija: Security at the checkpoints was very strict. Soldiers from the fighting force stopped cars and people who were trying to enter from the neighbouring districts. The National Society did not approve sending teams to Hawija and the teams refused to go out at the time of clashes and turmoil.

Program monitoring

Monitoring missions took place in two phases - to verify the quality and quantity of NFIs delivered to the Iraqi RC nominated branch warehouses; and to make sure that the distributions were conducted according to the internationally accepted standards and the items were delivered to the socially vulnerable target group. Full scale of monitoring of operations was implemented by the monitoring unit of the

International Federation. The usual procedures and documents – Iraqi RC’s goods received note and distribution reports; International Federation’s delivery note, goods received note, monitoring form, distribution reports; warehouse visits; monitoring reports with photo attachments; and beneficiary lists – were utilised. The International Federation further developed its procedures and implementation of monitoring activities due to the conditions of high insecurity and the changing operating environments. The monitoring unit engaged in the distribution and captured some images and short movies (in order to access the three relief distribution clips, please click on [relief distribution clip 1](#), [relief distribution clip 2](#) and [relief distribution clip 3](#)).

Monitoring of dispatched relief stocks at Iraqi RC warehouses (quantitative & qualitative)

Each member of the team was supplied with the following documentation and items:

- A copy of the list of contents for quality and quantity supervision;
- Copies of International Federation monitoring forms designated for the project, which contains: name, number and date of project; monitoring date; names of representatives of the International Federation; observations and remarks such as quality and quantity of the supplied material;
 - International Federation delivery note;
 - Supplier final completion notification;
 - International Federation goods received note;
 - A summary about the item deliveries and a general outline regarding the specific needs of the monitoring process. The monitors made sure that the quantities are complete according to the share allocated per each branch, the quality matches specifications stated as per the list of contents, and took photos of items stored in branch warehouses collectively and separately.

Monitoring relief distribution

- The monitoring was based on the distribution plan set by Iraqi RC branch;
- The International Federation was notified about the relief distribution in Iraqi RC branches;
- Close monitoring of the distribution plans of the branches were conducted;
- The team conducted on spot monitoring in cooperation with Iraqi RC branch staff and volunteers to meet the recipients of the relief items and interview them, take photos while they received the items, hear their stories and observe if the distribution is conducted according to the standards.

Community based first aid (CBFA)

Objective: 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 immunization campaigns.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize 105 countrywide CBFA courses with the participation of 20 people each. • Conduct four CBFA ToT courses (20 participants each) and provide sufficient number of future trainers for the programme • Conduct 72 HIV/AIDS awareness courses (20 participants each) at the universities. • Conduct two HIV/AIDS ToT courses for 40 volunteers.



Baghdad branch was one of the branches where the Iraqi RC conducted CBFA courses

The CBFA programme is a country-wide activity that Iraqi RC has been implementing for years. Under this Emergency Appeal, the National Society has implemented 70 basic first aid training courses of seven days duration each instead of the planned 105 (16 courses in Baghdad; 12 in Anbar; four in Diyala, Mosul, Saladdin, Kerbala and Basra; and 22 in the remaining governorates). 1,400 National Society volunteers received full scale training on CBFA. 40 new trainers received advanced training in the relevant topics in the frame of the implemented two courses. 1,440 first aid kits were distributed to the participants as material support to the programme. 80 mannequins donated by the Dutch Red Cross were used as an integral teaching material. 1,400 CBFA manuals were printed and distributed to the participants as well as the 40 advanced training manuals which supported the training of trainers' part of the programme.

For detailed information related to programme implementation in this area, please refer to the Operations Update no.3 at: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/07/MDRIQ00203.pdf>.

Challenges: Priorities of the National Society were shifted mainly to relief aspects of the operations. In addition, reorganization of the health department, changes of the structure and personnel, as well as shifting the attention to other programmes, created stopovers in programme implementation.

School first aid programme

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

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first aid awareness and skills of the students in schools and in local communities have 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 180 teaching staff from selected schools in advanced first aid (nine courses of five days duration with 20 participants on each course). • Train 46,000 students and teaching staff in first aid for two days in topics such as burns, bleeding, fractures and wounds. • Refresh the knowledge of 200 personnel in school first aid (nine courses of two days for the selected nine branches.). • Provide a total of 2,300 first aid promotion courses for students and teaching staff, each course for duration of two days.

The school first aid programme was designed for nine governorates including Baghdad, Anbar, Taamem, Diyala, Ninewah, Saladdin, Babel, Najaf, Kerbela. 700 school first aid trainings were held in Baghdad and 200 courses in the remaining eight governorates. The 2,300 school first aid courses of two-day duration were implemented with success and satisfaction of the selected schools, teachers and students. Nine courses of training of trainers were organised for the teaching staff with 20 participants in each course, as well as nine refresher courses for the previously trained trainers. Positive feedback was received from the parents and the MoE.

The Iraqi RC/International Federation school first aid training programme received positive reflection in the Iraqi media as well. In total, 46,000 intermediary and high school students benefited from the programme and completed it with success.

The thematic of the school first aid programme is summarized in the table below:

Table No.7

Day	1 st hour	2 nd hour	3 rd hour	4 th hour	5 th hour
1	Movement	Basic principles of first aid	Bleeding and shock	Fractures + Practical	Injuries (including practices)
2	Suffocation	Artificial respiration	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (1)	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (2)	Burns (including practices)

The programme was implemented in two phases. The first phase covered the period from 1 April to 30 May and the second phase covered 1 November to 25 December, 2007.

Programme monitoring was organized and implemented by the health department of the Iraqi RC and the monitoring unit of the International Federation in coordination with the MoE, which conducted its own monitoring in the governorates' schools.

Construction of a regional warehouse in Baghdad

Objective: Regional warehouse in Baghdad is constructed to increase the Iraqi RC warehouse storage capacity.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warehousing capacity of the Iraqi RC in the central governorates has increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and contract an external consultant in order to provide project support services. Qualify and tender a number of construction companies to deliver turn key construction services. Oversee the programme implementation and financial management. Monitor and report periodically.

There were two main reasons the International Federation decided to shift the regional warehouse construction project to the Iraq Emergency Appeal for 2008:

- As a result of the insecure situation in 2007, almost all international agencies halted construction activities in Baghdad.
- The anticipated amount of construction for the regional warehouse in Baghdad (by the end of 2006) was approximately USD 530,000. The construction market tendencies during 2007 clearly demonstrated sharp increase in the construction service charges and fees. Transportation costs also increased due to fuel prices in Iraq, which automatically affected the process.

The International Federation conducted analyses of new costs of the project motivated by the changing operating environment as well as updated market prices. A detailed budget was sent to the Malaysian Red Crescent with the request for them to support the construction as a part of the activities in 2008. This operation can be physically launched only if the project is fully funded. At this stage, the country representation is waiting for positive response from donors.

Polio Immunization Campaign

The polio immunization campaign was meant to be tripartite project, where the Iraqi RC was an implementing partner to the International Federation and World Health Organisation (WHO). Due to various operational and organizational factors, the National Society decided not to implement the project. In agreement with the donor - American Red Cross - funds earmarked for this programme were reallocated to support the school first aid programme.

Organizational Development

Objective: The Iraqi RC has enhanced its organizational and operational capacity at all levels.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain locally and install the software for the accounting system. Introduce the system in the headquarters of the National Society and extend to the Baghdad branch offices at a later stage. Train the staff of the accounting department of the headquarters and the Baghdad branches. Develop a tailor-made training for selected staff and volunteers at headquarters and in the branches focusing on project planning, writing and reporting. The trained staff and volunteers will conduct further trainings and convey the knowledge to other staff on the grass root level.

Planning and reporting workshop for reporting officers

The International Federation's Iraq representation, in cooperation with the National Society, organized a five-day workshop for reporting officers. During this workshop, the team of five dedicated programme and reporting officers developed and formulated the National Society's vision on the situation in the country, gave a presentation on the organization's response in 2006 and provided planning featured concept for 2007. The goals and expected results of the workshop were fully met. The final outcome was presented by the secretary general at the Middle East and North Africa regional information meeting in Lebanon.

Information sharing and planning seminar/workshop

This seminar/workshop was organized for programme and project managers of the Iraqi RC. Programme and project managers of disaster management, relief, logistics, health, organizational development and youth were present. The aim of the workshop was to develop capacities of the managers in planning and programming activities. Positive results were achieved and operational plans of actions were developed. The programme and project management staff of the National Society has increasingly taken responsibility and operational lead over several important humanitarian directions in planning under the Emergency Appeal.

Impact:

- Operational plans and budgets for the Emergency Appeal were completed;
- Time schedules for implementation of programme/projects were ready;
- Programme/project management staff received training on planning phases.

Challenges

- Due to high turnover of programme/project staff, periodic training is necessary to keep a high profile;
- Future nomination of staff for similar trainings and seminars should be maintained.

Branch development, planning and reporting workshop

This workshop which was originally planned within the time frame of this Emergency Appeal had to be postponed due to several reasons linked to the National Society's internal issues and availability of branch directors, disaster management coordinators and essential headquarters staff.

RC youth programmes

Objective: The Iraqi RC has developed and implemented an effective youth and volunteer management system.

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Society has increased its number of youth and volunteers, with a balanced gender ratio, that are effectively trained in Red Cross/Red Crescent (RC/RC) principles, first aid, humanitarian assistance, and social service activities. • The retention rate of youth and volunteers has greatly improved. • Youth and volunteer participation in planning and management of National Society 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 Iraqi RC and the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct volunteer induction course training with follow up trainings in the branches being implemented by participants. • Organize dissemination and advocacy campaigns in the universities and other institutions (conducted by volunteers of the Iraqi RC). • Confirm the approval of the youth and volunteering policy by the governing board of the Iraqi RC and follow up dissemination among volunteers in the branches.

Youth and volunteers induction course for Iraqi RC branch coordinators and headquarters management staff

The course was organized by the International Federation's representation during 21-24 January 2008 in Amman, Jordan for the selected 22 branch youth and volunteers' coordinators and headquarters management staff in cooperation with the Swedish Red Cross.

The four-day induction course included the following themes: Fundamental principles; human rights; overview of the international legal system; history of international humanitarian law (IHL); IHL and its implications; means and methods of warfare; the emblem; protection of civilians; RC/RC Movement; history of the Movement; mandate and role of Movement components; General Assembly, Council of Delegates and International RC/RC Conference; Strategy 2010; National Societies; well functioning National Society; volunteering management; volunteering policy; youth; organisational development; and capacity building of a National Society.

The training materials were presented to each individual participant to enable them to further the implementation of independent trainings in their branches. Branches will provide a plan of action for the volunteers and the new staff of the Iraqi RC, and implementation will be done in 2008. The International Federation's representation will closely monitor the process of local branch level follow up trainings.

Another positive outcome of the workshop was the fact that youth officers managed to meet each other, which is impossible in the present circumstances in Iraq. As a result, open discussions related to information sharing, coordination activities of branches with the headquarters, and procedures related to reporting of activities have been discussed. Participants agreed that follow up coordination meetings will be scheduled on a yearly basis.

This knowledge can be used as an additional tool for further dissemination of RC/RC principles in the universities for recruitment of new volunteers for the Iraqi RC.

Medical relief of wheelchairs (beyond the original scope of the Emergency Appeal) based on the additional contribution of the Australian Government and Australian Red Cross

Iraqi RC distributed 2,000 wheelchairs (1,800 Sentra EC armrest for adults and 200 for active children) to mitigate the suffering of the most in need disabled individuals. The beneficiaries were selected as per the criteria developed by the National Society. These were based on:

- Information provided by the governorates' offices and local authorities;
- Assessment of the lists of beneficiaries by the Iraqi RC;
- Assessment and study of documents related to the disability of the beneficiary individual. These included:
 - proven disabled (based on medical record) combined with low income;
 - proven disabled (based on medical record) lacking support of the Iraqi RC and other organizations;
 - inclusion in the priority beneficiary list of the Iraqi RC;
 - proven disability (based on medical record) deriving from mine, road-side bomb and UXO explosions;
 - proven disability (based on medical record) of child (minimum age of 4).



Iraqi RC distributed 2,000 wheelchairs to mitigate the suffering of the most in need disabled individuals

Distribution of wheelchairs

The wheelchairs were distributed to the selected primary health care centres, hospitals, branches of Iraqi RC, and jointly with the charity organizations working with disabled individuals.

Primary health care centres

Eight wheelchairs were distributed through 30 primary health care centres in the conflict areas: Al-Adil, Al-Amiriya, Al-Doora, Al-Saideya, Al-Gazaliya, Al-Husainiya, Al-Sha'ab, Rehmaniya, Sader, Kademiya, Baya'a, Yosefiya, Mahmodiya, Abu-greeb, Hay Alamil, Doora, Karkh, Adamiya, Bakriya, Khadra'a, Sleekh, Al-Taji, Tarmya, Sabe al boor, Al-Zowiya, Al-Resala, Al-Eilam, Al-Zahra, Al-Hebna, and Al-Dolae. In total, 240 wheelchairs were distributed.

The procurement and supplier contracting was based on International Federation standard procurement procedures and tender methodology. The wheelchairs were delivered to Iraqi RC branch warehouses according to the needs in various governorates. Monitoring and reporting on quality and quantity of the medical relief supplies was an integral part of the program implementation.

The beneficiaries were selected on district/branch level based on assessments conducted by Iraqi RC staff and in coordination with local authorities. The distribution of wheelchairs was conducted through the Iraqi RC branches and sub-branch offices with the active participation of the staff and volunteers of the National Society.



Wheelchairs were distributed by the Iraqi Red Crescent staff and volunteers through the branch structure

Hospitals

The main hospitals – Al-Kaem, Saladdin, Diyala, Samara, Babil, Al-Ramadi, Yarmuk, Sader, Kende, Abu-greeb, and Karama – in the six most conflict areas were provided with wheelchairs. In total, 660 wheelchairs were distributed in hospitals countrywide.

Branches of Iraqi RC

Anbar branch received 170 wheelchairs; Saladdin and Diyala branch received 100 each. The remaining 15 Iraqi RC branches received 20 wheelchairs to address the most urgent cases. The total number of wheelchairs distributed to Iraqi RC branches was 670.

Jointly with the charity organizations working with disabled individuals

330 wheelchairs were distributed in the following areas, jointly with charity specialised organizations working with disabled individuals: Al-Zaora, Sader, Shames, Al-Mara'a, Al-Moslema, Nahtha alboasa, Al-Amaal, Noor alshmes, Rahma, Al-Oma, Al-Ataa, and Aleka'a.

In addition, 100 wheelchairs were distributed by the health department of Iraqi RC.

Implementation mechanism

A relief management team registered and identified beneficiaries at the distribution desk based on the accepted ID cards. In return of the head of household's signature and ID card number, the relief was handed over. Iraqi RC relief supervisor controlled the process of correct distribution mechanism and made sure that duplication was avoided.

The whole process of physical distribution was monitored by the Iraqi RC branch supervisors, as well as headquarters.

Programme coordination

Through coordination with the respective Iraqi RC disaster management department and branches, disaster management staff of International Federation's Baghdad office managed to conduct the necessary monitoring of quality and quantity of the items procured and distributed. Field monitoring visits were accomplished jointly with the Iraqi RC staff.

Challenges and constraints

During the implementation phase of the programme, the significant lack of security remained a dominating factor in the majority of governorates of Iraq. Especially the phase of the project monitoring witnessed some difficulties. The distribution of wheelchairs took place during a period of time in the month of Ramadan, when there were accessibility problems countrywide. Although the violence was present, the monitors were able to reach distribution locations with various problems and conduct field monitoring and distribution screening. Iraqi RC programme managers and branch staff were able to negotiate with the armed groups to access the destinations.

In kind donation of tents provided by the Iranian Red Crescent

In kind donation of 5,000 tents provided by the Iranian RC to the International Federation's Iraq operation aimed to cover urgent shelter needs of the vulnerable population. The value of the donation was CHF 1,000,000 and was directly handed over as in-kind donation during a cross border operation.

Conclusion

Another very difficult year is behind in the realm of the Iraqi context. In 2007, the Iraqi RC mainly focused on responding to the emerging challenges directly linked to the ongoing conflict and violence in the country. As a result, less attention was paid on capacity building of the National Society.

The political and security related situation influenced human resources of the National Society, specially in Baghdad branch and some other "hot spot" areas where tension was high (Bashra, Anbar Diyala, etc). Increased level of turnover of the Iraqi RC staff/volunteers is an acute problem.

Funding was delayed and was not adequate to cover the plans, programmes and activities of the Emergency Appeal. The coverage comprised cash and in-kind donations including Australian RC donation for wheelchairs and fist aid kits, and the Iranian RC in-kind donation of 5,000 tents. Taking into consideration the above,

adequate management decisions were implemented to get the highest possible benefit out of the available funds and rationally utilize them for the priorities. Financial aspects of the operations were closely monitored by regular management meetings, strengthened financial control mechanisms, and close follow-up of the procurement processes of NFIs, wheelchairs, first aid kits, etc.

The security situation has seriously influenced the scope of activities planned under the capacity building of the National Society. As a result, the branch development, planning and reporting workshop was shifted to the beginning of 2008. However, two major events took place within the reporting period: information sharing and planning seminar/workshop; and youth and volunteers induction course for branch coordinators and headquarters management staff. These events contributed to the general capacity building of the National Society in a positive extent since Iraqi RC has begun to recognize the importance of the reporting according to the international standards. In general terms, the National Society reporting showed improvement by the end of the year, although there is still a long way to go. Special attention should be given in 2008 to planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

In the health area, in addition to the traditional CBFA programme, the school first aid programme, as a new project, demonstrated good results and was considered by the community as an important project by all parties involved (MoH, Iraqi RC, International Federation, school teachers, and school children). The school first aid programme is planned to be extended to the 18 governorates in 2008.

Although the tripartite agreement between the Iraqi RC, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and International Federation was signed, it could not be implemented in 2007. Operational plans for 2007 were developed in a coordinated way with the signatories to this agreement, but follow up and implementation was done on bilateral basis. The level of coordination between the International Federation and ICRC was on a good level and was implemented in a systematic manner. The Iraq representation of the International Federation, operating both in Iraq and from Jordan, maintained extensive coordination with other international agencies including United Nations and INGOs.

Financial information

A Final Financial Report is attached below. The remaining funds of CHF 44,366 from this Emergency Appeal are expected to be transferred in three months time to the new Emergency Appeal – Iraq: Expanding Response to Humanitarian Crisis (MDRIQ003) – provided that no donor will request partial return of their contribution to this operation.

How we work

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.

The International Federation's activities 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.

Contact information

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[<Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRIQ002 - Iraq - Response To Humanitarian Crisis

Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/2-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/2-2008/2
Appeal	mdriq002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,760,436	8,245,311		310,160	30,963	10,346,869
B. Opening Balance	0	0		0	0	0
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Government (from American Govt, PR&M)		246,798				246,798
American Red Cross	106,936					106,936
Australian Red Cross		65,931				65,931
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	262,750	1,734,150		105,100		2,102,000
Australia - Private Donors		9,524				9,524
Danish Red Cross	18,270					18,270
Finnish Red Cross	162,000					162,000
Irish Government		11,660				11,660
Irish Red Cross		1,920				1,920
Japanese Red Cross	231,800	61,000				292,800
Monaco Red Cross				49,200		49,200
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	23,904	21,425				45,329
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)		4,198				4,198
New Zealand Red Cross				11,164		11,164
Norwegian Red Cross	122,313	-0				122,313
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norway - Private Donors)				6,099		6,099
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	412,952					412,952
On Line donations		26,036				26,036
South Africa Government				3,477		3,477
Swedish Red Cross	88,490	820,451			18,969	927,910
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	22,123	261,632			10,076	293,830
Unidentified donor	-0					-0
United States - Private Donors		2,447				2,447
C1. Cash contributions	1,451,536	3,267,171		175,040	29,045	4,922,792
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)		1,258				1,258
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		1,258				1,258
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Danish Red Cross	142,892					142,892
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	142,892					142,892
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	1,594,428	3,268,430		175,040	29,045	5,066,942
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,594,428	3,268,430		175,040	29,045	5,066,942
Appeal Coverage	91%	40%		56%	94%	49%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRIQ002 - Iraq - Response To Humanitarian Crisis

Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/2-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/2-2008/2
Appeal	mdriq002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	0		0	0	0
C. Income	1,594,428	3,268,430		175,040	29,045	5,066,942
E. Expenditure	-1,563,410	-3,255,082		-175,040	-29,045	-5,022,577
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	31,018	13,347		0	0	44,366

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRIQ002 - Iraq - Response To Humanitarian Crisis

Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/2-2008/3
Budget Timeframe	2007/2-2008/2
Appeal	mdriq002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,760,436	8,245,311		310,160	30,963	10,346,869	
Supplies								
Construction Materials	1,118,055						1,118,055	
Clothing & textiles	3,020,000		693,072			693,072	2,326,928	
Medical & First Aid	323,588	316,306	49,134			365,440	-41,853	
Teaching Materials	220,000	136,320				136,320	83,680	
Utensils & Tools	1,382,405		615,829			615,829	766,576	
Other Supplies & Services			815,363			815,363	-815,363	
Total Supplies	6,064,047	452,626	2,173,399			2,626,024	3,438,023	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	10,000		1,391			1,362	2,753	7,247
Medical Equipment	481,525							481,525
Others Machinery & Equipment		1,362				-1,362	0	0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	491,525	1,362	1,391			0	2,753	488,772
Transport & Storage								
Storage		353					353	-353
Distribution & Monitoring		6,572					6,572	-6,572
Transport & Vehicle Costs	97,418	18,464	42,685		11,137		72,286	25,132
Total Transport & Storage	97,418	25,390	42,685		11,137		79,211	18,207
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	279,447	31,807	274,342		5,000	25,507	336,656	-57,209
Regionally Deployed Staff	32,486							32,486
National Staff	616,006	135,855	265,353		42,101		443,310	172,696
National Society Staff	140,000	32,141					32,141	107,859
Consultants			6,300				6,300	-6,300
Total Personnel	1,067,939	199,804	545,995		47,101	25,507	818,407	249,532
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	880,956	504,217	26,021		54,379		584,617	296,339
Total Workshops & Training	880,956	504,217	26,021		54,379		584,617	296,339
General Expenditure								
Travel	183,382	41,890	51,250		31,040		124,180	59,202
Information & Public Relation	244,937	55,861	7,024		1,685		64,571	180,366
Office Costs	271,931	35,723	88,500			51,968	176,190	95,741
Communications	85,427	-844	23,320		7,686	34,942	65,104	20,323
Professional Fees			712				712	-712
Financial Charges	155,768	88,840	49,966		-5,542	11,876	145,140	10,628
Other General Expenses	124,465	57,923	25,526		16,177	-97,136	2,490	121,974
Total General Expenditure	1,065,910	279,393	246,298		51,045	1,650	578,387	487,523
Depreciation								
Depreciation	6,527		7,714				7,714	-1,187
Total Depreciation	6,527		7,714				7,714	-1,187
Programme Support								
Program Support	672,547	100,619	211,580		11,378	1,888	325,464	347,082
Total Programme Support	672,547	100,619	211,580		11,378	1,888	325,464	347,082
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	10,346,869	1,563,410	3,255,082		175,040	29,045	5,022,577	5,324,292
VARIANCE (C - D)		197,026	4,990,229		135,120	1,918	5,324,292	