



IRCS teams are providing tarpaulin sheets to flood affected families improve their housing conditions (Photo: IRCS)

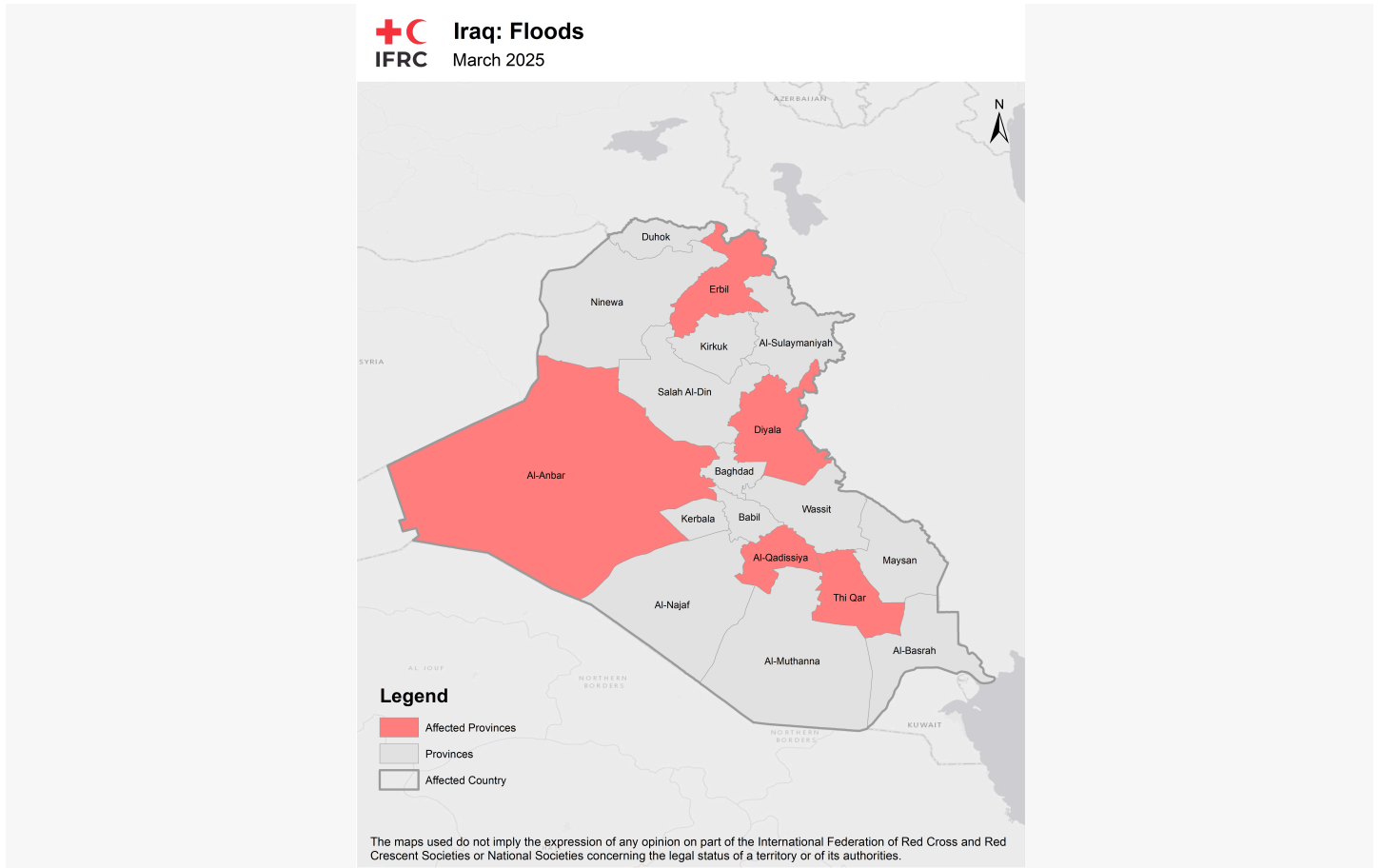
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|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Appeal: MDRIQ017 | Country: Iraq | Hazard: Flood | Type of DREF: Response |
| Crisis Category: Yellow | Event Onset: Sudden | DREF Allocation: CHF 472,691 | |
| Glide Number: FL-2025-000032-IRQ | People Affected: 31,000 people | People Targeted: 31,000 people | |
| Operation Start Date: 24-03-2025 | Operation Timeframe: 6 months | Operation End Date: 30-09-2025 | DREF Published: 25-03-2025 |

Targeted Areas: **Anbar, Diyala, Erbil, Qadisiyah, Thi-Qar**

Description of the Event

Date of event

07-03-2025



What happened, where and when?

On Thursday, March 7, 2025, most of the governorates of Iraq witnessed unprecedented heavy rains that lasted for three consecutive days, straining the capacity of the water channels and drainage networks which led to a rise in the water level and widespread flooding. Major cities such as Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar were affected, flooding streets, causing road disruptions, and the suspension of basic services, most notably sewage, power plants, potable water, and communications. Due to the severity of its impact, most governorates were forced to suspend the official working hours of schools and universities in order to ensure the safety of citizens.

In Baghdad, the heavy rainfall, which measured over 72 millimetres in just one hour, far surpassed the city's infrastructure limits, which can handle only between 24 and 38 millimetres per hour. Residential areas and roads were inundated, leading to traffic chaos and property damage. The Kurdistan Region also experienced widespread flooding, with reports of homes and businesses being affected. Authorities have been working to manage the emergency, but the scale of the flooding has overwhelmed local resources. Heavy flooding was also reported in Babil and Karbala governorates, where main roads are submerged, particularly in the cities.

In Diyala governorates, the consequences of extreme weather were compounded by an influx of floodwater. As per the media report, significant flooding from Iranian territory surged across the eastern border of Diyala, particularly affecting the sub-district of Qazaniya and the district of Mandali. The floods affected multiple areas, including Kalal Valley (also known as Greater Tarsaq Valley), as well as Oil Valley, Lima, Tahlaw, Mwailih, and Tarsaq. the torrential rains continue and

The Baghdad Operations Command announced a full mobilization, deploying specialized vehicles to assist municipal teams in draining floodwaters. Wasit Governor declared an emergency, placing municipal, civil defense, and emergency medical teams on high alert. He urged residents to avoid traveling between districts, particularly on highways, while assuring that there was no risk of flash floods in border areas. In Al-Muthanna, officials warned residents to limit movement unless necessary due to ongoing heavy rainfall. Emergency teams remain on high alert under direct orders from the governor to mitigate damage and restore normalcy as soon as possible.



The heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding have exacerbated the already dire conditions for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Bzeibiz Camp in Al Anbar. Many IDP camps, which house families displaced by years of conflicts and instability, were severely affected by the floods. Temporary shelters were inundated, leaving families without proper safety and protection. Essential infrastructure, such as water and sanitation facilities damaged, further compromising the living conditions of the displaced population. In Anbar, where thousands of IDPs reside, the floods disrupted access to basic services and humanitarian aid, compounding their vulnerability. Similarly, in southern regions, IDP communities faced significant challenges as floodwaters overwhelmed their camps, forcing many to relocate once again.



Government authorities meeting with the relevant stakeholders (Photo: IRCS)



IRCS food assistance to the flood affected families (Photo: IRCS)

Scope and Scale

Iraq is facing an increase in extreme weather events, a consequence of the ongoing global climate crisis. The impacts of changing weather patterns have already been felt in recent years, with increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and rising environmental degradation throughout the country. The shift in weather patterns, attributed to global warming, has led to unusual and intense rainfall, disrupting the typical climate cycle. This includes longer periods of both drought and excessive rainfall, driven by higher evaporation rates due to elevated temperatures. Climate change-induced disasters have different impacts on various segments of the population, depending on their level of exposure to hazards and threats, their vulnerability and ability to cope with the adverse impact of disasters, and the level of community resilience.

This extreme weather event has led to severe flooding in many governorates of Iraq, exacerbated by the lack of an adequate drainage system. As a result, rainwater has not only flooded roads and streets but has also penetrated residential and commercial properties. The situation has worsened as nearby streams and rivers have overflowed, unable to absorb the immense volume of water from the continuous downpour. This has forced many residents to evacuate their homes and seek shelter elsewhere, relying on community support for assistance. The impact of the rainfall has been devastating, with multiple media reports of collapsed mud houses in rural areas and water inundation in the buildings, alongside disruptions to electricity and communication services. According to the Iraqi government, the torrential rains have claimed five lives in different governorates. Additionally, twelve public hospitals in Baghdad were inundated and disrupted to provide the proper health services. These are the only public hospitals to provide quality health services to people visiting from different parts of the country. Based on the initial assessment as reported by the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS), an estimated number of 5,000 households were severely affected.

In response to the floods that swept several Iraqi governorates, the IRCS until 11/3/2025, deployed five medical mobile teams to provide emergency services in the flood-affected areas, where they provided first aid and necessary medical services in coordination with the Iraqi Ministry of Health. In addition, the NS distributed 5,000 food parcels and 2,250 hygiene kits to support displaced families and affected communities. As part of its assessment and response efforts, the IRCS deployed 20 field teams to conduct rapid need assessments, aimed at assessing damage and humanitarian needs. The PSS and first aid teams also provided first aid to the affected families, to mitigate the psychological effects of the disaster. In response to the harsh weather conditions, tarpaulin sheets are distributed to 50 affected families to save them from heavy rains and improve their housing conditions.

Emergency response teams, including municipality workers and Civil Defense services, are deployed to rescue the people who were stuck in their homes. IRCS head of the KRI in Erbil had a meeting with the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional Government along with the ministries.

Source Information

| Source Name | Source Link |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Local media | https://www.basnews.com/en/babat/877349 |
| 2. Local media | https://www.kurdistan24.net/en/story/828562 |
| 3. Local media | https://nationalpost.com/video/57012674-fbac-11ef-b0bd-4285d057461a/heavy-rainfall-causes-floods-in-various-parts-of-the-iraqi-capital-baghdad |

Previous Operations

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years? | Yes |
| Did it affect the same population group? | No |
| Did the National Society respond? | - |
| Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s) | - |
| If yes, please specify which operation | - |

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

- Based on previous flood operations in Iraq, the early deployment of trained teams significantly supported the affected population during flooding.
- One of the conclusions drawn from the previous response was the necessity to establish a clear action plan for the affected communities and to streamline certain activities where appropriate.
- Therefore, it is imperative to develop an action plan collaboratively with all relevant branches and representatives from the target communities.
- Additionally, given that many individuals will likely be experiencing stress in the aftermath of the floods, IRCS will be conducting psychosocial support (PSS) sessions for the affected communities starting from the initial days.
- Looking ahead, it is recommended to activate staff from nearby IRCS branches to provide support and rotations in affected areas.
- Additionally, establishing communication channels with branches and authorities is crucial for coordinating these activities effectively.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

07-03-2025

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Shelter, Housing And Settlements | - In response to the floods, IRCS provided tarpaulin sheets to 50 most affected families. |
| Livelihoods And Basic Needs | - 5,000 families have been assisted with the food parcels in flood affected communities. |



| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Health | - IRCS mobilised five Medical Mobile Teams to provide emergency services in the floods affected areas to provide with the basic healthcare services and first aid in coordination with the Iraqi Ministry of Health. |
| Water, Sanitation And Hygiene | - 2,250 families have been assisted with the hygiene kits in flood-affected communities. |
| Coordination | IRCS branches are actively coordinating with local authorities in flood-affected governorates, the governor's office with the ministries (MOH, MOE, Ministry of Municipalities & Tourism, and Civil Defense Department) to gather preliminary information on the extent of damages and assess accessibility to affected areas. NS is also working closely to acquire detailed insights into the damages and ascertain the specific needs of the affected areas. Regular updates on weather forecasts are also being sought through this collaboration to ensure timely and informed response efforts. |

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Secretariat | The IFRC has been actively monitoring and tracking the flooding situation in the country. Throughout the entire development process, the IFRC has maintained close coordination. IRCS is actively participating in coordination meetings and providing support for the branches' preparation. The Country Delegation of IFRC in Iraq with MENA RO support is actively supporting IRCS operation teams in conducting need assessments and in the development of the IFRC-DREF application. |
| Participating National Societies | IRCS intends to organize a coordination meeting involving Movement Partners to update on floods disaster and to share current situation and IRCS response efforts. Partners are operating in north of Iraq, but they are supporting health care, livelihoods, and cash activities mostly in IDPs areas. |

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present in Iraq, however, is not operating in this emergency.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government has requested international assistance | No |
| National authorities | In floods-affected governorates, the governor's office with the ministries established a coordination mechanism along with the MOH, MOE, and Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism. The Civil Defense Department is engaged in the rescue and evacuation of people with the support of IRCS and other relevant authorities. |
| UN or other actors | There is no as such support declared by the UN and other humanitarian actors for the floods affected people. |

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Movement Coordination Mechanism for RCRC and sectoral coordination, government ministries and governorates offices.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Findings from the rapid damage and needs assessment conducted by the IRCS and the government authorities indicated that many families were completely displaced due to severe damage to their houses. As a result, many families were forced to evacuate to the temporary residence buildings provided by the government authorities, some families with their relatives and in the host communities. As per the IRCS and the government assessment around 5,000 families are severely affected by the floods across five targeted governorates, Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar. The impact of the flooding is extensive, resulting in substantial losses for affected households. Many families lost essential supplies and household items crucial to their daily lives, including food stocks, and other household items submerged in flood waters.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The assessment revealed that the damages to businesses were severely impacting the livelihoods of the affected areas. In many areas floods washed away goods, household equipment, and basic necessities, leaving households struggling with income difficulties, further compounded by the lack of essential items. The affected families are living under extremely difficult conditions. These included the disruption of their living environment and food shortages. Given this situation, 5,000 households (31,000 people) identified food needs for at least one month as essential for these households.



Multi purpose cash grants

IRCS assessment revealed that the 200 most affected households were identified as severely damaged by the floods. To preserve the dignity of the affected families, those who lost their houses or were severely damaged by the floods will receive multi-purpose cash assistance for the rehabilitation of their destroyed shelters, food, health care, repaying debt, and house renting. This support will be provided through a one-time cash transfer as per Iraq Cash Forum - MEB value is CHF 205 (300,000 IQD), by engaging a financial service provider, based on the criteria during the assessment phase.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

There is a disruption of water supply and sanitation infrastructure in communities affected by the floods in target governorates. The contamination of existing streams and water sources exacerbated the potential epidemiological risks associated with the disaster. Immediate needs included ensuring access to safe drinking water, improving hygiene practices, and enhancing sanitation facilities, especially in evacuation centers. The displaced families lacking with appropriate hygiene and sanitation, posing a significant health risk. It is therefore necessary to provide access to safe and clean water, basic hygiene kits, and dignity kits, as well as to promote proper hygiene practices. Water sources are also contaminated by the floods yet affected populations. With drinking water sources and latrines affected, it became crucial to engage inhabitants in hygiene promotion and sensitization efforts. It is imperative to strengthen measures to safeguard water quality, sanitation, and hygiene. These measures include proper handwashing with soap and water, adequate disinfection of drinking water, and the provision of hygiene essentials such as hygiene kits, water storage containers for safe water consumption, and menstrual hygiene kits for women of childbearing age. Households also face limitations in accessing basic hygiene materials due to both the lack of supplies and the challenging living conditions. 3,000 households will be provided with hygiene kits and awareness-raising sessions in targeted communities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Access to necessities, services, and security is a challenge for the affected population. However, this is further exacerbated for vulnerable population groups such as women and girls, children, displaced individuals, migrants, refugees, persons with disabilities, and religious and ethnic minorities. With limited on-the-ground access to the most affected governorates. There is limited information available on the different and diverse population groups present and affected in the areas, which limits a more tailored approach at the planning stage. IRCS teams are constantly striving to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable populations (persons with disability, pregnant and lactating women, elderly heads of households, and widows) into their interventions. This operation will ensure equitable access to both genders.



In addition, data collection tools included gender disaggregation where possible. An integrated strategy will be adapted to mainstream gender protection and inclusion. Special attention will be paid to the most vulnerable groups, e.g., women and children, ensuring their needs are met. Protection concerns for marginalized groups are further aggravated in such an erratic setting, including risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Referral pathways to services for SGBV are, therefore needed, and detailed assessments need to be sensitive to PGI considerations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

In the context of IRCS flood response operation in Dohuk and Erbil, addressing the needs for community engagement and accountability is paramount. Establishing effective communication channels is crucial, ensuring that information about the operation, including emergency contacts and relief distribution points, is disseminated. Through this operation, the IRCS will integrate CEA minimum standards that help ensure the community (affected population) is an integral part of the whole operation, by integrating communication and participation throughout the whole response cycle. IRCS has started with the rapid needs assessment to understand the immediate impact of the floods as well as the community needs and preferences in order to design a relevant intervention.

During the implementation, IRCS supported by IFRC, and through different and community-preferred communication channels including help desks, suggestion boxes, and a hotline will ensure collection of community feedback, analyse it, respond to it, and make the necessary course corrections. Moreover, and in coordination with PMER, satisfaction surveys will be conducted either as stand-alone or as part of the regular monitoring activities. The IRCS will continue to provide risk communication and community engagement activities related to the outbreaks in close collaboration with the health department and through preferred channels and in the preferred languages. Regular community meetings will be organized to update residents on the progress of the response operation, address concerns, and gather feedback. Information dissemination through diverse channels, including local media, community leaders, and social media, is crucial for reaching a wider audience. Engaging local volunteers from the affected community in various stages of the operation fosters a sense of ownership and connection. Establishing transparent accountability mechanisms allows the community to hold IRCS accountable for the quality and effectiveness of the flood response.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Unpredictable weather conditions, and four consecutive days heavy rains started from 7 March 2025, left main roads and streets flooded and submerged low-lying areas in many governorates of Iraq. Compounding these with accessibility to the full population in collecting the data of the affected governorates. Accurate and up-to-date information on the number of families needing assistance is crucial for effective planning and deployment of resources.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to ensure replenishment of the IRCS stocks mobilised during the flood response from March 7, 2025. This response targeted five most affected governorates: i) Al Anbar, Erbil, ii) Al Qadisiyyah, iii) Diyala, and iv) Thi Qar by providing food assistance to 5,000 families, 50 tarpaulins to the IDP families and 3,000 hygiene kits to meet the immediate needs of the flood affected people.

This response also includes procurement of 200 tents to replace the damaged tents in IDPs camps (targeting 1,240 people), and multipurpose cash assistance (targeting 200 households 1,240 people) and PGI and CEA (targeting 31,000 people) in target locations of floods affected governorates over a 6-months operation.

Operation strategy rationale

To address the immediate needs of the flood affected populations, IRCS distributed 5,000 food parcels, 3,000 hygiene kits and 50 tarpaulins to the IDPs families affected by the floods. This operation will ensure the smooth replenishment of the IRCS stocks, initially mobilised for the flood response in five governorates. IRCS will procure 200 tents to replace the damaged tents in IDPs camps, and multipurpose cash assistance to 200 households. Given the significant gaps in the reported figures of affected families and the nuanced needs identified through initial IRCS rapid assessments and the information shared by the government authorities.

The IRCS response strategy is designed to address the unmet needs of the flood-affected population in Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar. The response is designed by strategically focusing on replacement of the damaged tents in IDPs camps, food assistance, multipurpose cash assistance, and WASH interventions. IRCS aims to complement and enhance existing relief efforts. The



emphasis on gender inclusivity, risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery align with a holistic approach to ensure a resilient and sustainable response that not only meets immediate needs but also contributes to long-term community well-being in the face of ongoing challenges, those hardest hit by the catastrophic floods.

IRCS follows standard process and cash disbursement procedures including digital survey, analysis information, cash distributions, and post-distribution monitoring (PDM), among others. IRCS will deploy people from its CVA-trained pool to assist in the implementation of the cash interventions with support monitoring by IFRC. After the flash floods in the Kurdish Region of Iraq, IRCS was mandated by government authorities to assist the most affected families to meet the livelihoods and basic needs of the communities, multipurpose cash assistance of CHF 205 (IQD 300,000) according to the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) per family will be distributed based on the loss and damage estimation to support each family. The cash assistance will enable them to secure healthcare, education, food and shelter. In addition, many households have not only used the cash for their immediate needs but also to rebuild their businesses and other livelihoods that were interrupted or destroyed by the floods.

IRCS leverages its expertise with the support of IFRC in logistics, food and cash assistance, and resilience-building to respond to the immediate needs and to support the recovery of flood-affected people, thus helping communities rehabilitate critical community assets and livelihoods. The disbursement of the cash assistance would be through a third-party Financial Service Provider which has been very effectively used by the IRCS in recent cash distributions with the support of other partners. The IRCS will initiate this with the support of IFRC and will use the Kobo Toolbox to complete the activity to maintain maximum transparency and accountability. In WASH interventions, the main focus is access to safe drinking water, distribution of hygiene kits and awareness-raising sessions in targeted areas.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation aims at assisting the 5,000 families affected including the families of the 6 deceased, and 550 injured by the current flash floods in Dohuk and Erbil. The IRCS flood response operation in Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar will target the following groups:

- Flood-affected families: Assistance will be provided to families who have been displaced and adversely impacted by the flooding, addressing their immediate basic needs for food, health, and clean water.
- The most vulnerable and marginalized groups: Special attention will be given to the vulnerable and marginalized populations within the affected areas, including women, children, elderly individuals, and those with specific needs, to ensure their requirements are met.
- Communities at risks: The broader community residing in flood-prone regions of Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar will be targeted through risk reduction and climate adaptation initiatives, focusing on building awareness, early warning systems, and sustainable urban development.
- Displaced individuals in the recovery phase: If the situation evolves into the recovery phase, support will extend to the affected populations working towards rebuilding their lives, with a focus on livelihoods support programme and the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.
- IRCS volunteers and local authorities: Training programme will target IRCS volunteers and local authorities, equipping them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively implement the response strategy and ensure a coordinated and efficient relief operation.

Below is the number of households to be targeted under each area of focus:

- Tents: replacement of the damaged 200 tents in IDP camps (targeting 1,240 people)
- Food assistance: replenishment of the 5,000 food parcels (targeting 31,000 people)
- Multipurpose cash assistance: 200 households (1,240 people)
- WASH: replenishment of the 3,000 hygiene kits households (targeting 18,600 people)
- PGI and CEA: targeted people (31,000)

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the targeted population in the IRCS flood response operation in Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar are based on a combination of vulnerability, need, and risk considerations.

The following criteria guide the selection process:

- Priority is given to individuals and families residing in areas directly affected by flooding in Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar.
- Geographic mapping and assessment help identify the most impacted regions to ensure a focused response.



- Families experiencing displacement due to flooding are prioritized, with special attention to those facing severe consequences such as loss of shelter, limited access to clean water, and heightened health risks.
- The vulnerable groups, including women, children, elderly individuals, and people with specific needs, including migrants, refugees, and ethnic minorities are identified and targeted to ensure that their unique vulnerabilities are addressed in the relief efforts.
- IRCS will conduct thorough needs assessments to identify the specific requirements of the affected population. This includes cash, food, clean water, hygiene, and shelter / tents needs. Priority will be given to families or individuals without any support from any other organisations or local government authorities.
- The IRCS works closely with local communities and authorities to understand the context and nuances of the disaster.
- Community engagement helps in refining the selection criteria, ensuring that the response is culturally sensitive and aligned with local priorities.

These selection criteria aim to prioritize those who are most in need and at risk, ensuring that the IRCS response operation addresses the immediate and long-term challenges faced by the flood-affected population in Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar.

Total Targeted Population

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Women | 15,252 | Rural | 50% |
| Girls (under 18) | - | Urban | 50% |
| Men | 15,748 | People with disabilities (estimated) | 3% |
| Boys (under 18) | - | | |
| Total targeted population | 31,000 | | |

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

| Risk | Mitigation action |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Delays in the financial and narrative reporting from the NS. | Country delegation and the RO to organize regular meetings and follow up with the NS for timely implementation of the response activities. |
| The impact of the sociopolitical situation, e.g., (demonstrations, attacks, and disruptions in operation activities) could lead to movement restrictions, operation delays, the occurrence of security incidents limiting access etc. | The IRCS security framework will apply throughout the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. Context analysis will be done regularly to assess the situation. All possible efforts to secure access and acceptance will be explored in advance through coordination and communication with the conflicting parties. |
| Prolonged displacement can lead to increased vulnerability, mental health issues, and challenges in providing adequate shelter for displaced families. | IRCS will support the government with the shelter response interventions. |
| Marginalized and vulnerable groups, particularly women, and disabled face barriers/obstacles in relation to participation in response operations. | Flexibility in operation implementation to adapt to evolving needs and more appropriate timing for specific interventions. Regular operation response reviews with stakeholders to gauge progress, interest, and relevance. Ensure Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). |
| Stagnant water in flooding areas can give rise to waterborne diseases, posing a health risk to the affected population. | Prioritize the distribution of clean water, conduct regular health awareness campaigns on water sanitation and hygiene practices and health related issues promptly. |

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Iraq is at a turning point, leaving behind the effects of three decades of political turmoil and armed conflicts that deeply impacted its people. The country has been experiencing relative stability and advancing towards sustainable development but continues to face protracted humanitarian and development needs, as well as a volatile security situation.

Over 1 million Iraqis are internally displaced, with approximately (109,000) IDPs living in 21 camps in the KRI. While many IDPs hope to return to their homes, many may be unable or unwilling to do so because of their specific profiles or the situation in their areas of origin, while the programme and operations funding needs have not been met. There is no high risk of security for the operational staff and volunteers.

IRCS is very well accepted among the communities and is well connected with the local communities and government authorities in flood affected areas. In terms of Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis, the IRCS follows the IFRC guidelines and policies. Putting the community at the centre of intervention, a community-led approach will embrace by beneficiaries with great enthusiasm to support response activities following the end of operation funding. To provide an effective and well-coordinated regional and governorates coverage in complex emergency crises, the primary role, functions, and relationship of IRCS governorate branches will be clearly defined. The extensive needs in Iraq make IRCS's experience relevant and makes them a strategic aid partner to provide service delivery and build capacity of the government line departments and local community.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 79,077

Targeted Persons: 1,240

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| # of families reached with the tents in flood affected areas | 200 |
| # of tents distributed and replaced in the IDPs camps | 200 |

Priority Actions

- Reimbursement of the expenses related to the beneficiaries registration and verification in target governorates
- Carry out the procurement of 200 tents for floods affected families in the camps
- Conduct the distribution of tents to the affected families



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 136,586

Targeted Persons: 31,000

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|-------|--------|
|-------|--------|

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| # of households reached with food assistance for basic needs | 5,000 |
| # of livelihood household items distributed (segregated by item) | 5,000 |

Priority Actions

- Reimbursement of the expenses related to the beneficiaries registration and verification in target governorates
- Replenishment of the stocks - 5,000 distribution food parcels among the target communities
- Reimbursement of the expenses related to the distribution



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 47,126

Targeted Persons: 1,240

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| # of families reached with multipurpose cash assistance for basic needs | 200 |
| % of families assisted who were able to meet their basic needs | 85 |

Priority Actions

- Prepare the baseline assessment for Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA)
- Conduct the distribution of multipurpose cash assistance (Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar)
- Financial Service Provider (FSP) transfers fee



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 99,311

Targeted Persons: 18,600

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| # of assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities carried out | 5 |
| # of individuals in the targeted population reached with awareness-raising activities | 18,600 |
| # of hygiene kits distributed to targeted households | 3,000 |
| # of households trained on the use of the hygiene kits | 3,000 |
| # of awareness-raising activities conducted | 220 |

Priority Actions

- Reimbursement of the expense related to the initial assessments of the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in targeted communities

- Carry out awareness sessions on health and hygiene promotion specifically on handwashing and the use of latrines
- Replenishment of the stocks - 3,000 hygiene kits distributed hygiene kits among the target communities
- Reimbursement of the expense related to the training in targeted communities - use of distributed hygiene kits
- Reimbursement of the expenses related to IEC materials (posters and brochures etc.)



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 21,300

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|----------------------------------------------|--------|
| # of movement coordination meeting conducted | 2 |
| # of monitoring visits conducted | 5 |
| # of child safeguarding analysis | 1 |

Priority Actions

- Organize a movement coordination meeting
- Monitoring and evaluation visits
- Child Safeguarding analysis



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 89,291

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|-------------------------|--------|
| # of PDM conducted | 2 |
| # of LLW conducted | 1 |
| # of volunteers insured | 100 |

Priority Actions

- Conduct post-distribution monitoring
- Conduct Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) for DREF operation
- Ensure the safety and security of IRCS volunteers
- NS administration cost (7%)
- NS staff salaries cost (3%)



About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

Initially 100 trained volunteers and staff from five governorates (Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, Diyala, and Thi Qar), and NHQ is deployed. During the operation, local volunteers will also be preferred and trained to better support the operation. In total, 120 staff and volunteers will be involved across different sectors. The volunteers will be covered as part of this operation.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Procurement is planned under this operation and will be done by the NS. For the disbursement of multipurpose cash assistance, IRCS will sign an agreement with Financial Service Providers (FSP).

How will this operation be monitored?

IFRC country delegation with the support of the MENA team will support IRCS by developing a holistic monitoring and evaluation plan. The plan will serve in systemizing the related activities and ensure their proper implementation, thus serving efficient evidence generation. Hereafter, continuous monitoring of the implemented activities will be applied by IRCS with related technical support provided by IFRC, thus ensuring effective implementation. Simultaneously, IRCS will ensure that community feedback is collected throughout the distribution and responded to within a timely manner to ensure high-quality and culturally appropriate assistance is provided. Three months after terminating the implementation of planned activities, a final report will be submitted entailing the relevant information. In addition, a lesson learned workshop will be conducted by IFRC staff with the participation of IRCS staff. This workshop will serve to reflect on the DREF implementation and take stock of that for future responses while informing response preparedness planning efforts.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

IFRC MENA Communications team and IFRC Iraq Delegation will support the communications team of IRCS to get international and regional visibility about the humanitarian situation, the needs, and the response. Issuing press releases, web stories, and digital content for social media will be coordinated on a daily basis with the IRCS. Learning by doing skills share will be organized online to improve the photo shooting of volunteers in the field. Specifically, IFRC will aid in media relations and content gathering, producing and distributing communication material and resources, as well as using social media platforms (e.g., Facebook, Twitter) to promote advocacy messages through global and regional platforms. Furthermore, IFRC will assist in managing reputational risk at the country level and ensure that Movement actors at the country level speak and act with a unified voice to build trust among partners, donors, and other stakeholders. For visibility, IRCS will ensure that staff and volunteers of IRCS uphold the visibility of IRCS and IFRC.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRIQ17 - Iraqi Red Crescent Society Iraq Floods - 2025

Operating Budget

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Planned Operations | 362,100 |
| Shelter and Basic Household Items | 79,076 |
| Livelihoods | 136,586 |
| Multi-purpose Cash | 47,126 |
| Health | 0 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 99,311 |
| Protection, Gender and Inclusion | 0 |
| Education | 0 |
| Migration | 0 |
| Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | 0 |
| Community Engagement and Accountability | 0 |
| Environmental Sustainability | 0 |
| Enabling Approaches | 110,591 |
| Coordination and Partnerships | 0 |
| Secretariat Services | 21,300 |
| National Society Strengthening | 89,291 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 472,691 |

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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IFRC Project Manager: Abdul Basit Khan SWATI, Manager, Programme and Operations, abdul.basit@ifrc.org, 009647833239278

IFRC focal point for the emergency:

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