



IRCS conducting rapid needs assessment in flood-affected areas (Photo: IRCS)

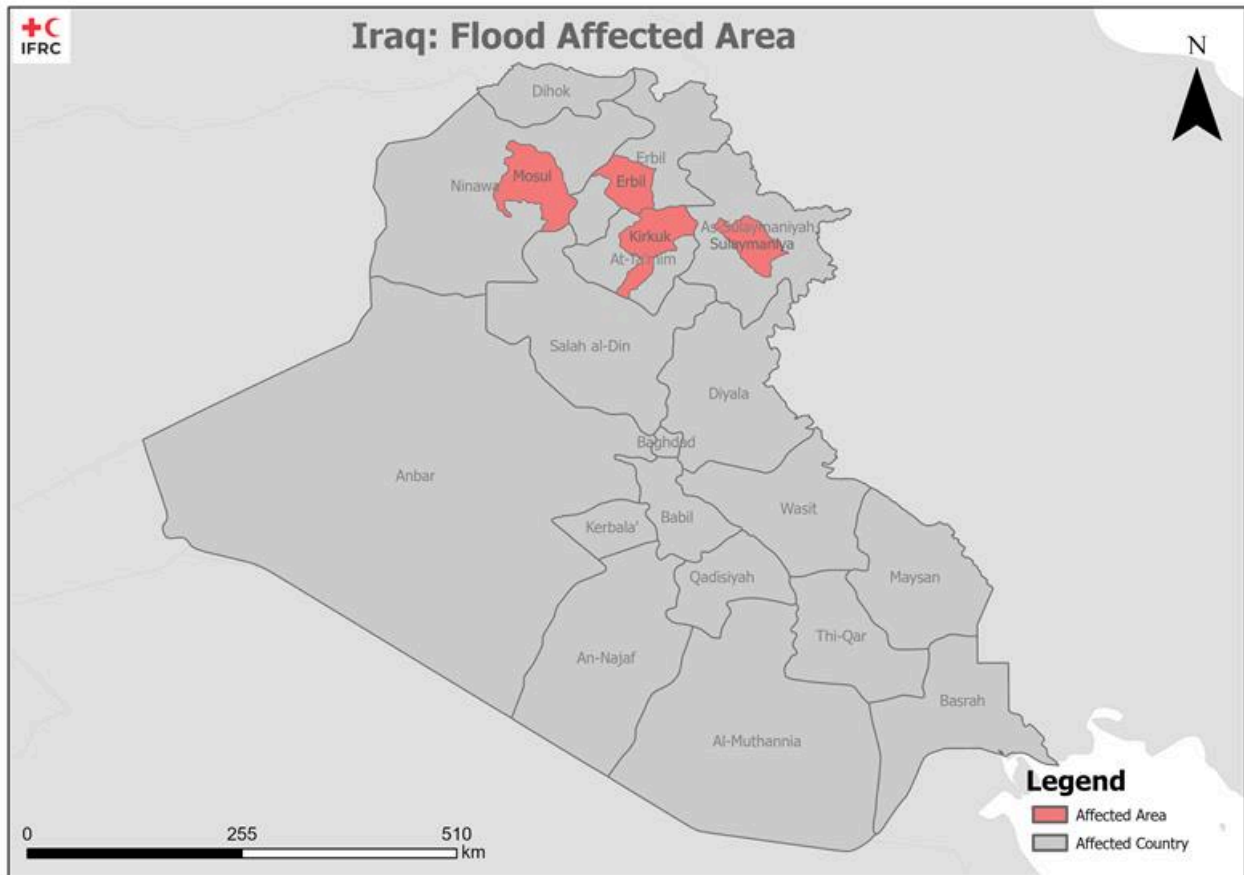
Appeal: MDRIQ019	Hazard: Flood	Country: Iraq	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 487,454	
Glide Number: FF-2025-000222-IRQ	People Affected: 16,230 people	People Targeted: 16,230 people	
Operation Start Date: 19-12-2025	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 30-06-2026	DREF Published: 19-12-2025

Targeted Regions: **Erbil, Ninawa, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk**

Description of the Event

Date of event

09-12-2025



What happened, where and when?

Between 9 and 12 December 2025, northern Iraq was hit by intense and prolonged rainfall that triggered severe flash floods across the governorates of Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Erbil, and Ninawa. The most significant impact occurred in Sulaymaniyah, particularly in Chamchamal, Raparin, Shorash, and Takiya, where extreme rainfall reaching 173.5 mm within four hours led to sudden, destructive flooding. Water entered hundreds of homes, schools, and public buildings, causing extensive material damage and disrupting essential services. As of 12 December 2025, a total of 16,230 people have been affected: 13,614 in Sulaymaniyah, 2,400 in Kirkuk, 180 in Ninawa, and 36 in Erbil. The floods have resulted in 6 confirmed fatalities, including children, and 19 injuries, with several individuals initially reported missing. Rapid rises in water levels overwhelmed drainage systems, swept away vehicles, and forced residents in low-lying neighborhoods to evacuate to safer areas. Critical infrastructure has suffered severe damage. Multiple bridges collapsed in Kirkuk and Garmiyah, while major roads connecting Sulaymaniyah–Chamchamal and Kirkuk–Chamchamal were temporarily cut off. Floodwaters also damaged power networks, causing electricity and internet outages across several districts.

In numerous locations, schools, health facilities, shops, and warehouses were inundated, resulting in significant losses to household goods, food stocks, and local livelihoods. In the mountainous areas, heavy rainfall triggered landslides, adding to road blockages, while in Erbil, water production was temporarily suspended due to high turbidity levels in the Great Zab River. Affected families report losing essential household items, winter clothing, bedding, food reserves, and in some cases livestock. Many homes remain unsafe or uninhabitable, forcing families to seek temporary shelter with relatives or in public buildings. Immediate humanitarian needs include food assistance, essential relief items, and multi-purpose cash support to address urgent household gaps. The IRCS, working closely with local authorities, has been monitoring the situation and conducting initial assessments through its branches in all affected governorates. As the full extent of the damage continues to unfold, IRCS plans to launch a DREF operation to provide urgent and life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable households impacted by the floods.



IRCS rapid needs assessment in flood affected areas (Photo: IRCS)



Food and household items distributed to flood affected families (Photo: IRCS)

Scope and Scale

Iraq continues to experience an increasing frequency of climate-induced extreme weather events, including intense rainfall and flash floods that place significant pressure on already fragile infrastructure and overstretched public services. Communities across northern Iraq are particularly vulnerable, as inadequate drainage networks, aging public structures, and housing built with non-durable materials limit their capacity to withstand sudden and severe flooding. These vulnerabilities are further compounded by socioeconomic hardship, limited coping mechanisms, and the cumulative impact of past disasters. The recent floods affected 2,705 families across the governorates of Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Erbil, and Ninawa, with the highest concentration of damage reported in Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk. Many households in low-lying and densely populated areas saw their homes inundated within hours, resulting in the loss of essential household items, food stocks, winter supplies, and personal belongings. Families living in informal settlements and areas prone to seasonal flooding were especially affected, as their shelters were more susceptible to rapid structural damage. Children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and socioeconomically vulnerable families remain at the highest risk due to limited means to recover and heightened exposure to cold winter conditions.

Infrastructure damage has been extensive. Bridges collapsed in multiple locations across Kirkuk and Garmiyah, and major roads linking key districts were temporarily cut off, restricting the movement of emergency responders and isolating affected communities. Flooding also entered schools, health facilities, government offices, and commercial properties, disrupting access to essential services. Electricity and communication networks were interrupted across several districts, while high turbidity in the Great Zab River led to the temporary shutdown of major water production sites in Erbil, reducing access to safe water for thousands of households. Rural areas suffered notable losses of livestock, fishponds, and irrigation systems, further threatening household livelihoods.

During this period, government authorities at both the federal level and within the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) activated emergency coordination mechanisms to respond to the evolving situation. The Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) in the KRI convened emergency meetings, mobilized rapid-response units, and coordinated with civil defense, municipalities, and humanitarian actors to assess needs, clear blocked roads, and support affected communities. Federal authorities similarly engaged crisis cells and sectoral ministries to monitor conditions, issue public safety guidance, and support provincial responses. Emergency Operations Centers in affected governorates were activated to consolidate information, direct rescue efforts, and facilitate the delivery of assistance. The IRCS and government began providing urgent relief items, including food, clothing, household supplies, and temporary shelter materials to families displaced or severely affected by the floods. Initial assessments point to immediate humanitarian needs in food assistance, essential household items, winter supplies, and multi-purpose cash to address urgent gaps resulting from the sudden loss of shelter, property, and access to basic services. Historical patterns show that similar levels of extreme rainfall have repeatedly overwhelmed existing infrastructure in northern Iraq, leading to recurrent flooding, displacement, and livelihood losses. Given the scale of this event and its impact on vulnerable populations, the IRCS anticipates a potential increase in caseloads as access improves and intends to respond through a DREF operation targeting the most affected and at-risk households.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Kurdistan 24 Net	https://www.kurdistan24.net/en/story/880342/jcc-preliminary-report-details-widespread-flood-damage-across-kurdistan
2. Peregraf	https://peregraf.com/en
3. Rudaw	https://www.rudaw.net/english/kurdistan/11122025



Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRIQ017

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:

Yes, flooding affected Erbil governorate in March 2025, impacting similar population groups, to which the NS responded with DREF support. While flooding represents a recurrent hazard in the area, the current event is not considered recurrent in nature, as it differs in scale, geographical spread, seasonal timing, and severity. The compounded effects of climate variability, combined with cumulative shocks from previous floods, have further eroded household coping capacities and resulted in heightened humanitarian needs that exceed local response capacity.

The use of DREF is therefore justified to enable the NS to deliver a timely, flexible, and needs-based emergency response, addressing immediate life-saving needs and supporting the most vulnerable populations in line with IFRC DREF objectives and operational standards.

Lessons learned:

- **Coordination:** Internal coordination was effective; however, the absence of clearly defined community focal points led to confusion, competing demands, and occasional interference by local actors. Stronger community-level coordination mechanisms and clear engagement protocols are required.
- **Analysis, Planning, and Information Management:** Duplicate beneficiary registrations and the lack of unique household identifiers reduced efficiency and equity. Loss of civil documentation further complicated verification, highlighting the need for standardized registration, deduplication, and verification SOPs.
- **Cash and Livelihoods (CVA):** CVA implementation was constrained by FSP limitations, including restricted geographic coverage, connectivity issues, and delayed cash delivery. The lack of backup FSPs and service-level agreements underscored the need for improved CVA preparedness and contingency planning.
- **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** Limited CEA presence at cash distribution points and insufficient visibility of feedback mechanisms weakened transparency and communication. Clear, consistent messaging on eligibility, assistance modalities, and timelines is essential.
- **Logistics, Procurement, and Supply Chain:** Gaps in inventory management led to expired or near-expiry items, while lengthy internal approvals and the absence of emergency supplier agreements delayed procurement. Streamlined emergency procurement procedures are required.
- **Operations Support and Internal Systems:** Complex internal approval processes and the lack of emergency-specific SOPs (particularly for CVA and logistics) caused avoidable delays, demonstrating the need for simplified procedures and delegated authorities during emergencies.
- **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning:** While monitoring and reporting were strong, greater integration of real-time monitoring into decision-making and systematic follow-up on lessons learned are needed to strengthen institutional preparedness and future response capacity.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis has been undertaken in previous operations. Based on this analysis, the IRCS Child Safeguarding Risk Level is currently assessed as Medium. This assessment reflects the prevailing operational context, including



displacement, flooding, and increased engagement with children during emergency response activities. For the current Floods DREF, a medium risk level is considered appropriate, with standard child safeguarding measures implemented in accordance with IFRC and IRCS policies.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

10-12-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	IRCS distributed 5,764 blankets to families affected by floods in Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk governorates.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	A total of 1,934 flood affected families in Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk governorates have received food parcels to meet their immediate needs.
Multi Purpose Cash	IRCS deployed teams of CVA trained staff and volunteers to assess losses, damages, and local market conditions in the affected areas. This assessment supports the design of multipurpose cash assistance, taking into account livelihoods, economic and social inclusion, while ensuring coordination to avoid duplication of resources and efforts.
Health	IRCS has deployed a Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) in Kirkuk to deliver emergency health services in flood-affected areas, providing care to approximately 250 patients. The unit is staffed by trained health personnel and equipped with essential medicines to support the response.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	IRCS teams have been deployed to assess the situation on the ground. Due to heavy flooding and limited access to safe drinking water, IRCS will provide clean water to support affected households. In addition, 250 hygiene kits have been distributed to ensure proper sanitation and hygiene for the affected families.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	IRCS prioritizes gender equality and social inclusion in all response activities. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) principles are integrated throughout the operation, with trained volunteers accompanying assessment teams and providing PGI awareness and sensitization.
Community Engagement And Accountability	IRCS ensures community engagement and accountability (CEA) throughout its operations. One of the most effective ways to build trust is to ensure that communities can always engage with the NS and that their feedback and needs are acted upon. Communities are actively involved during rapid assessments, with special attention given to the most vulnerable groups, including women and children, to ensure their needs are accurately identified and addressed.
Coordination	IRCS HQ and governorate branches are actively coordinating with local authorities to support flood affected communities. Emergency response teams have been deployed and are working alongside municipality staff and Civil Defence services to assist people trapped in their homes, including joint efforts with Civil Defence authorities to remove floodwater from affected houses. At the coordination level, IRCS management in Erbil engaged with the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional Government and relevant authorities to assess damages and identify priority needs in affected areas. In addition, IRCS is an active member of the national Disaster and Crisis Management Unit, where it fulfils core roles and responsibilities in disaster coordination and response. Regular weather updates continue to be monitored to ensure timely and informed response actions.
National Society Readiness	IRCS is well prepared to respond to the challenges caused by heavy rains and floods in northern Iraq. With a trained and experienced pool of staff and volunteers, IRCS can



	quickly mobilize resources and provide timely assistance in affected areas. Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) have already been activated to conduct rapid needs assessments and coordinate with local authorities to deliver early support to the affected population. In preparation for such crises, IRCS conducted National Response Team (NRT) training last year, equipping over 60 staff and volunteers for rapid deployment. Priority is given to food, health, WASH, and cash interventions, using trained personnel, mobile data collection, and streamlined approaches to ensure an effective and efficient response.
Assessment	IRCS mobilized staff and volunteers from the HQ and governorates to carry out a rapid assessment of the flood-affected areas. A multidisciplinary National Response Team, including specialists in disaster response, WASH, health, and CVA, worked closely with local branches to identify the urgent needs of affected communities.
Resource Mobilization	Following the onset of severe floods, IRCS reached out to IFRC for support, while initial response activities were already underway by the NS in the affected areas.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	IRCS swiftly activated its Contingency Plan by establishing Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at both HQ and governorate branches to effectively coordinate the flood response.
National Society EOC	IRCS has activated its EOCs at NHQ and at relevant governorate branches.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC has been closely monitoring the flooding situation in Iraq and maintaining active coordination throughout the response. IRCS is participating in coordination meetings and supporting the preparedness of its governorate branches. The IFRC country delegation in Iraq and MENA is providing technical support to IRCS teams for rapid needs assessments and assisting in the development of the DREF application.
Participating National Societies	IRCS will convene a coordination meeting with Movement partners to share updates on the flood situation and ongoing response activities. All support will be carefully coordinated to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication of efforts.

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	The Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional Government, along with relevant authorities, is actively engaged in the rescue and evacuation of affected people, with support from IRCS and other relevant agencies. The central government has announced relief assistance for populations in flood-affected governorates.
UN or other actors	According to the JCC, no additional support from UN and other humanitarian actors has been declared for the flood response at this stage.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The response is supported through established Movement coordination mechanisms for the RCRC, alongside IRCS coordination with the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC), the federal government, and the Kurdistan Regional Government in Erbil.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The recent floods have severely damaged infrastructure and household items, disrupting the daily lives of affected families. Many households have lost all their belongings and require essential items, including blankets, especially given the cold winter conditions in northern Iraq. IRCS is prioritizing the provision of immediate relief items to 1,000 of the most affected families to ensure safety, dignity, and basic living standards. Further assessments will be conducted to identify additional needs for household support.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The heavy rains and floods have severely impacted communities, particularly those already displaced or living in submerged areas. Rapid assessments indicate that affected households are facing significant food and nutritional insecurity, with urgent support required to meet their basic needs. Immediate priority is given to providing a one-month food basket to the most affected families to ensure access to essential sustenance and support their coping capacities.



Multi purpose cash grants

Following the recent floods in Sulamanyah, Kirkuk, Erbil, and Ninawa, affected communities face critical shortages of food and other basic necessities, compounded by limited assistance from governmental and humanitarian actors. Rapid assessments by IRCS indicate that households in the impacted areas are struggling to meet essential needs. Markets in the governorates remain functional, allowing cash-based interventions to provide affected families with the flexibility to purchase food and other essential items, addressing immediate gaps and supporting their recovery.



Health

Flood-affected communities in Iraq are at high risk of health issues, including waterborne and vector-borne diseases, injuries, and respiratory infections due to displacement and cold weather exposure. Disrupted access to healthcare has created an urgent need for medical assistance, first aid, medications, and disease prevention interventions. Rapid assessments by IRCS highlight increased risks of diarrhoea, typhoid, pneumonia, acute respiratory infections, and anaemia among affected populations. To address this, IRCS has deployed a Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) in Kirkuk, while Sulamanyah also remains in need of immediate health services. In coordination with the Ministry of Health, IRCS continues monitoring affected areas, providing first aid, psychosocial support, and referrals to medical care as required.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In flood-affected areas, stagnant water has become a breeding ground for disease vectors, and damaged sanitation facilities have increased hygiene risks. Most households rely on pour-flush latrines connected to septic tanks, many of which have been flooded, leading to open defecation and heightened hygiene concerns, particularly for women and girls. Critical infrastructure, including water points, communal latrines, and household latrines, has been damaged. IRCS assessments indicate urgent needs for hygiene kits, basic household items, and WASH services, as communities require support to manage hygiene locally, while government authorities provide emergency water supply. The Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) has requested IRCS assistance for response operations, including dewatering of affected areas, and IRCS has deployed its Emergency Response Teams (ERT) to support the authorities in these efforts. Initial assessments highlight that Sulaymaniyah and parts of Kirkuk governorate urgently need safe water provision due to contamination from floodwaters.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

IRCS is actively working to ensure that all flood-affected populations have access to essential services, protection, and support, with particular attention to vulnerable groups such as women, children, displaced persons, refugees, migrants, persons with disabilities, and



minority communities. Despite access challenges in some affected areas, IRCS is implementing inclusive and gender sensitive approaches to ensure equitable participation in all interventions. Vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, elderly-headed households, and widows are prioritized to meet their specific needs. Protection risks, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), are being addressed through established referral pathways and tailored support. By integrating protection, gender, and inclusion considerations into all assessments and response activities, IRCS aims to strengthen the resilience and well-being of the affected communities.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

To enhance the effectiveness of the current flood response, IRCS will conduct a three-day ToT for local branch staff and volunteers before implementing community awareness sessions. This ToT will strengthen their capacity to deliver flood preparedness, risk reduction, and climate-smart DRR interventions, ensuring that messaging and support provided to communities are timely, accurate, and actionable.

Following the ToT, community awareness sessions will engage affected populations on flood risks, preparedness measures, and climate change impacts, promoting practical strategies to reduce disaster risks and protect livelihoods. This activity is directly linked to the ongoing operation, as it enhances response efficiency, supports immediate relief efforts, and contributes to long-term community resilience, all to be implemented within the six-month operational timeframe in Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Erbil, and Nineveh.



Community Engagement And Accountability

In the ongoing IRCS flood response, strong community engagement and accountability remain a priority. Multiple communication channels have been established to share updates, emergency contacts, and relief information, ensuring affected communities actively participate in planning and feedback. Rapid needs assessments continue to guide timely adjustments to interventions. IRCS, with IFRC support, collects feedback through help desks, suggestion boxes, hotlines, and engagement with local leaders, analysing it to inform immediate actions. Risk communication and public health messaging are ongoing in coordination with health authorities. Local volunteers are actively involved, fostering ownership, while accountability mechanisms ensure the community can monitor and provide input on the quality and effectiveness of the relief operation.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Heavy rains caused widespread flooding, submerging main roads and low-lying areas across affected governorates. This limited access to communities and hindered comprehensive data collection. Accurate and timely information on the number of families in need remains essential for effective planning, prioritization, and efficient deployment of resources to support flood-affected populations.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this operation is to replenish IRCS emergency stocks mobilized during the flood response initiated on 10 December 2025, which supported the four most affected governorates: i) Sulaymaniyah, ii) Kirkuk, iii) Erbil, and iv) Nineveh. The initial response focused on addressing immediate needs through the provision of food assistance to 5,000 households, 6,000 blankets, and 2,000 hygiene kits for flood-affected populations.

Over a six-month implementation period, the operation will support 16,230 people through the procurement and distribution of 5,000 food parcels, 6,000 blankets, and 2,000 hygiene kits, alongside multipurpose cash assistance for 500 households. PGI and CEA approaches will be integrated across all activities to ensure a people-centred, inclusive, and accountable response in the targeted flood-affected locations.

Operation strategy rationale

To address the immediate needs of the flood-affected population, IRCS distributed 1,934 food parcels, 250 hygiene kits, and 5,764 blankets to families impacted by the floods. These initial life-saving actions were implemented as part of the immediate response to stabilize affected households and reduce exposure to further risks.

Building on this response, DREF operation seeks to replenish emergency stocks mobilized during the initial phase and to address



remaining humanitarian gaps identified through IRCS rapid assessments and information shared by government authorities. The operation targets flood-affected communities in Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Erbil, and Nineveh, where cumulative impacts of recurrent flooding and climate variability have significantly reduced household coping capacities.

The response prioritizes essential household items, food assistance, multipurpose cash assistance, healthcare services, and WASH interventions, ensuring assistance is timely, needs-based, and complementary to government and partner efforts. PGI and CEA are integrated across all activities, alongside risk reduction and climate-informed approaches, to support both immediate relief and early recovery.

IRCS will implement the cash and voucher assistance (CVA) component in close coordination with IFRC, deploying trained CVA personnel. Multipurpose cash assistance of IQD 300,000 per household, aligned with the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), will enable the most affected families to meet essential needs such as food, healthcare, shelter, and education, while supporting the restoration of livelihoods disrupted by the floods. Cash transfers will be delivered through a contracted Financial Service Provider, with registration, monitoring, and post-distribution monitoring conducted using Kobo Toolbox to ensure transparency and accountability.

Health and WASH interventions will address immediate public health risks. IRCS will deploy Mobile Health Units and ambulance services, providing health services to 250 patients and facilitating referrals to hospitals as needed. WASH activities will focus on access to safe drinking water, distribution of hygiene kits, and hygiene promotion sessions in targeted locations.

Through this re-enlisted DREF response, IRCS, with the support of IFRC, aims to stabilize the situation of flood-affected households and deliver a coordinated, effective, and accountable humanitarian response in line with IFRC DREF standards.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will support 2,705 flood-affected families (16,230 people) across Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Erbil, and Nineveh, including families of the 6 deceased and 19 injured. Targeting is differentiated by sector specific needs, with CVA and in-kind support reaching different but overlapping population groups based on assessed vulnerability and type of impact.

- In-kind assistance (food parcels and household items): Food assistance (5,000 households) and blankets (1,000 households) will target flood-affected families experiencing immediate food insecurity or loss of essential household items, including displaced households, families sheltering in damaged homes, and those without immediate market access.
- Multipurpose Cash Assistance (CVA): CVA will target 500 households whose shelters, livelihoods, or essential assets were significantly damaged but who retain access to functioning markets. These households are assessed as able to use cash safely and effectively to meet priority needs such as food, rent, healthcare, education, and livelihood recovery.
- Health services: Health assistance will target 16,230 people, prioritizing flood affected communities with increased health risks, including injuries, chronic illnesses, and heightened exposure to waterborne and infectious diseases.
- WASH assistance: WASH support will reach 6,000 people living in areas with damaged water infrastructure, stagnant floodwater, or limited access to safe drinking water and hygiene facilities.
- PGI and CEA: PGI and CEA activities will be integrated across all sectors, reaching 16,230 people, with a focus on women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other groups at heightened protection risk.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Selection criteria are based on severity of impact, vulnerability, and sector specific needs, informed by IRCS rapid assessments and coordination with local authorities.

- Severity of damage: Priority is given to households with damaged shelters, loss of food stocks or assets, disrupted livelihoods, or increased health and WASH risks.
- CVA-specific criteria: CVA beneficiaries are selected based on verified damage to livelihoods or household assets, access to functioning markets, ability to safely receive cash, and absence of sufficient alternative assistance.
- In-kind and services criteria: Households lacking immediate access to food, essential items, healthcare, or safe water are prioritized for sectoral assistance regardless of cash feasibility.
- Vulnerability considerations: Female headed households, households with older persons, persons with disabilities, children, injured members, or protection concerns are prioritized across all modalities.
- Gap analysis and complementarity: Households not adequately covered by government or other humanitarian actors are prioritized to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication.
- Community validation and CEA: Final beneficiary lists are validated through community engagement, feedback mechanisms, and



coordination with local authorities to ensure transparency, fairness, and accountability.

These criteria ensure that IRCS assistance is directed to those most affected and most at risk, while also supporting inclusive, accountable, and needs-driven humanitarian action across the flood-affected governorates.

Total Targeted Population

Women	8,058	Rural	50%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	50%
Men	8,172	People with disabilities (estimated)	3%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	16,230		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Delays in financial and narrative reporting by the NS may affect timely implementation.	Country delegation and RO will conduct regular coordination meetings and follow-up with the NS to ensure timely reporting and implementation.
Sociopolitical instability (demonstrations, security incidents, movement restrictions) may disrupt operations and limit access.	IRCS security framework will be applied throughout the operation, with continuous context analysis, coordination with authorities, and proactive access negotiations.
Prolonged displacement may increase vulnerabilities, including protection risks, mental health concerns, and inadequate shelter.	IRCS will support government-led shelter interventions and prioritize assistance to displaced families through coordinated response efforts.
Marginalized groups (women, persons with disabilities, older persons) may face barriers to accessing assistance.	Flexible implementation approaches, targeted outreach, and strengthened CEA mechanisms will ensure inclusive and equitable access to services.
Evolving needs and changing field conditions may reduce relevance of planned activities.	Regular operational reviews with stakeholders and communities will allow timely adjustments based on feedback and needs.
Standing floodwater may increase the risk of waterborne and infectious diseases.	WASH interventions will prioritize safe water access, hygiene kit distribution, and health promotion campaigns on sanitation and



disease prevention.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

While Iraq continues to face political, economic, and environmental pressures, no major security threats are anticipated for IRCS staff and volunteers during this flood response operation. IRCS maintains strong acceptance within communities and enjoys trusted relationships with local authorities across the affected governorates, which supports safe access and smooth implementation of activities.

Although the country still hosts a significant number of IDPs and humanitarian funding remains limited, IRCS has gained substantial operational experience from past emergencies, contributing to safer and more efficient field operations. Child safeguarding remains a priority, with IRCS fully adhering to IFRC guidelines and policies to ensure the protection of children throughout all response activities.

The operation follows a community-led approach, ensuring local participation, ownership, and accountability, which further strengthens safety and operational acceptance. Clear coordination and defined roles between IRCS headquarters and governorate branches will support a well-managed response across affected areas. Given the extensive needs in Iraq, IRCS's technical expertise and strong presence within communities make it a key actor in delivering essential services and supporting local authorities in a safe and coordinated manner.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 53,250

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of flood affected families provided with blankets	1,000
% of HHs who reported receiving the blankets in a timely manner	70

Priority Actions

- Reimbursement of the expenses related to the beneficiaries registration and verification in target governorates
- Procurement of 6,000 blankets for flood-affected families
- Distribution of blankets to the targeted affected households



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 108,630

Targeted Persons: 16,230

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households reached with food assistance for basic needs	5,000

% of HHs reporting that the food parcels met their basic needs	80
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Priority Actions

- Reimbursement of the expenses related to the beneficiaries registration and verification in target governorates
- Procurement of 5,000 food parcels for flood-affected families
- Distribution of food parcels to the targeted affected households



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 110,228

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of families reached with multipurpose cash assistance for basic needs	500
% of families assisted with Cash who were able to meet their basic needs	85

Priority Actions

- Conduct baseline assessment for Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA)
- Distribute multipurpose cash assistance to 500 most vulnerable families in the targeted governorates
- Cover Financial Service Provider (FSP) transfer fees



Health

Budget: CHF 48,990

Targeted Persons: 16,230

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Mobile Medical Units deployed to provide health services support	2
# of people affected by flood received health services provided with Mobile Medical Unit	16,230
# of individuals in the targeted population reached with health awareness-raising activities	3,200
# of suspected infectious disease cases detected and referred for immediate health response	-

Priority Actions

- Deploy two Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) for three months in Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk (2 * MMUs * 3-months)
- Conduct community-level awareness raising sessions
- Provide psychosocial support and counselling for flood-affected individuals and families
- Develop and distribute posters, brochures, and other IEC materials





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 43,665

Targeted Persons: 15,200

Indicators

Title	Target
# of individuals in the targeted population reached with hygiene promotion awareness	3,200
# of hygiene kits distributed to targeted households	2,000
% of HHs reporting satisfaction with the contents of the Hygiene kits	80

Priority Actions

- Conduct health and hygiene promotion sessions, focusing on handwashing and proper latrine use
- Procure 2,000 hygiene kits for distribution to target communities
- Distribute the hygiene kits among the identified beneficiaries in the target communities



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 11,715

Targeted Persons: 3,220

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff and volunteers attended response and climate-smart DRR training	20
# of community members reached with flood awareness sessions	3,200

Priority Actions

- Organize a three-day ToT for staff and volunteers on effective response operations and integration of climate-smart DRR practices
- Carry out community awareness sessions on flood risks, preparedness, and climate-change impacts



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 36,210

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of movement coordination meeting conducted	2
# of monitoring visits conducted	4



# of child safeguarding analysis	1
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Priority Actions

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



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 74,767

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of PDM conducted	1
# of LLW conducted	1
# of volunteers insured	60

Priority Actions

- IRCS Administration Cost (5%)
- IRCS staff salaries (3%)
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring
- Conduct Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) for DREF operation

About Support Services

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

A total of 60 trained IRCS staff and volunteers from the four floods affected governorates and the NHQ is engaged in this operation. They are supporting activities across all sectors, including health, WASH, household item distribution, cash assistance, PGI, and CEA. As the operation progresses, additional local volunteers will be mobilized and trained to strengthen community-level engagement and ensure timely, culturally appropriate support to affected families. All volunteers participating in the response will be fully covered under this operation.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

IRCS volunteer teams reflect a broad range of gender, age, and cultural backgrounds, consistent with the diversity of the communities NS serve. Female volunteers are actively engaged in all sectors, ensuring culturally appropriate support, particularly for women, children, and other vulnerable groups. While some gaps remain in ensuring balanced representation across all affected areas. IRCS continues to recruit and mobilize local volunteers, including women and youth, to strengthen inclusiveness. Ongoing capacity building and community-based volunteer engagement help ensure that the response remains culturally sensitive, trusted, and accessible to all segments of the affected population.



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

The operation will be fully supported by in-country programme and operations, with PMER providing technical guidance for detailed needs assessments, post-distribution monitoring, lessons learned workshops, operational updates, and final reporting, ensuring a coordinated, accountable, and evidence-based response for flood-affected communities. All procurement activities will be managed by IRCS through local suppliers, covering both replenishment and distribution of relief items, with distribution tenders expected to be completed promptly. For Cash and Voucher Assistance, a Financial Service Provider has been identified, and agreement is in place to ensure smooth and transparent cash transfers.

How will this operation be monitored?

The IFRC country delegation, with support from the MENA team, will assist IRCS in developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure systematic implementation and effective tracking of all activities. IRCS will conduct continuous monitoring of the operation, with technical guidance from IFRC, to ensure timely and effective delivery of assistance. Community feedback will be actively collected throughout distributions and addressed promptly, ensuring culturally appropriate and high-quality support. A final report, capturing all relevant outcomes and indicators, will be submitted three months after the completion of activities. Additionally, a lesson learned workshop will be facilitated by IFRC with IRCS participation to review the DREF operation, draw key insights, and inform preparedness and future response planning.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The IRCS communications team, supported by the IFRC delegation and MENA communications team, will ensure effective internal and external communication throughout the operation. Key activities include issuing press releases, web stories, and social media content to provide timely information on the humanitarian situation, community needs, and response efforts. Daily coordination will be maintained between IRCS and IFRC to ensure accurate and consistent messaging. Capacity building initiatives, such as online learning sessions, will enhance volunteers' skills in field documentation and content creation. IFRC will support media relations, content production, advocacy messaging, and management of reputational risks, ensuring a unified and trusted voice among Movement partners. IRCS staff and volunteers will also maintain the visibility of both IRCS and IFRC throughout the operation, while transparent communication channels will keep affected communities informed and engaged.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRIQ19 - Iraqi Red Crescent Society Iraq Floods - 2025

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	376,478
Shelter and Basic Household Items	53,250
Livelihoods	108,630
Multi-purpose Cash	110,228
Health	48,990
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	43,665
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	11,715
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	110,977
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	36,210
National Society Strengthening	74,767
TOTAL BUDGET	487,454

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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