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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Iraq: Flash Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRIQ014	Glide n°:	FL-2021-000208-IRQ
Date of issue:	27/12/2021	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	30/04/2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 225,874			
Total number of people affected:	7,500+	Number of people to be assisted:	7,500 (1,250 families)
Provinces affected:	Erbil & Kirkuk	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Erbil & Kirkuk
Operating National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) is a voluntary humanitarian organization; IRCS has a strong branch network in the country, which is capable of providing relief in times of disasters/emergencies.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is actively supporting the IRCS in developing the Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) for the DREF request and coordinating with IRCS for information sharing with the Movement and Non-Movement partners. Furthermore, as the Movement partners in-country IRCS, IFRC, the Participating National Societies (PNSs), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are maintaining close coordination. Turkish Red Crescent is supporting flood affected families and provided with winter clothes to 200 families.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Prime Minister office of Kurdistan Region, Civil Defence, Local Government, and Health Department at Erbil and Kirkuk Governorates.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains have slammed the Kurdish region after one of the driest years in decades. On 17 December 2021, heavy rainfalls hit the country's northern Kurdish region. The heavy rains overnight caused a flash flood in Erbil, the region's capital, and Kirkuk Governorate, located in Northern Iraq. The incident caused widespread damage to houses, infrastructure, and vehicles. Muddy water swept into people's homes in Erbil's Daratu, Qushtapa, Shamamk, Zhyan, Roshinbiri, and Bahrka neighbourhoods in the early hours of the morning, forcing individuals out of their houses. According to the Kurdish region government on 19 December, 14 people were reported dead by the floods and



Figure 1: Flooding in Erbil governorate, Iraq (Photo: IRCS)

more than 7,000 people are affected by these floods, while IRCS carried further rapid assessments to confirm with the affected families. More are feared missing while search and rescue operations are ongoing. Officials urged residents to stay off the roads and avoid flooded areas. The floodwaters had receded, and government authorities had started to clear flood debris in affected areas.

Iraq has witnessed record-low rainfall this year, but officials have warned of sporadic heavy rains due to climate change. Experts have warned that record low rainfall, compounded by climate change, is threatening social and economic disasters in war-scarred Iraq. The disastrous heavy rains came at a time when Iraq was suffering with severe droughts, where seven million Iraqis have been already affected and most of the agricultural land is completely affected by the droughts spell and left people with more vulnerabilities. IFRC on the behalf of IRCS, launched the DREF operation for droughts to cater the pressing needs of the affected population in three governorates. These three governorates are amongst the hotspot governorates affected by the current drought.

Iraq is at risk of multiple disasters ranging from the natural disasters such as drought, sandstorm, heatwaves, floods, desertification and epidemics to man-made ones. Due to its diverse topography, Iraq is exposed to multiple natural hazards. Floods and epidemics pose the greatest risks in the country, followed by earthquakes and drought. The number and frequency of disasters is growing. These disasters accounted for approximately 45 per cent of deaths and 80 per cent of economic losses from disasters in the country. Recent decades have seen an alarming increase in the frequency of disaster occurrences each year and the magnitude of their social, economic and environmental impacts. Climate change continues to evolve as a critical threat to the development in Iraq, fuelling conflicts, humanitarian sufferings and population displacement. In recent years, Iraq has endured blistering temperatures and repeated droughts, but it has also been subjected to intense flash floods, which are exacerbated when torrential rain falls on sun-baked earth. Iraq is particularly vulnerable to the effects of extreme weather patterns, most likely caused by climate change due to its underdeveloped infrastructure. More heavy rain is expected in the coming days, according to the Regional Meteorology Department.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

As an auxiliary to the government, IRCS is a primary national partner to respond to disasters across the country and facilitate disaster preparedness activities with its 18 governorates branches spread across the country. IRCS has a long-term record of providing life-saving assistance to people in need in Iraq. IRCS's presence and local networks are exceptionally well established across the country, allowing IRCS to reach vulnerable populations who are not served by other humanitarian actors, such as in highly remote and hard-to-reach areas. IRCS has extensive expertise with various types of programming through multilateral projects supported by the IFRC, as well as through bilateral programmes with Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (Movement) partners and with the ICRC. This includes youth development, disaster risk management, community-based health, and first aid (CBHFA), restoring family links (RFL), community resilience (including WASH and livelihoods, etc.), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), dissemination of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), humanitarian values & Red Cross/Red Crescent principles, and rehabilitation for physically disabled people for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). IRCS volunteers play a critical role at all stages of the organization's programmes. This includes assessment, identification, and registration of target communities and internally displaced populations.

IRCS flood response: the IRCS remains vigilant and has been monitoring the situation since the start of the flooding. The National Society has been in coordination with the Prime Minister's office in the Kurdish region as well as with the Crisis Cell for Flood Emergency and has been attending government meetings in the governorate. The overall response is led by the Kurdish region Civil Defence authorities and evacuated the families during floods in Erbil. The IRCS national headquarters requested its governorate branch to submit primary information reports on the flooding situation in Erbil and Kirkuk. Between 17 and 19 December, the

IRCS governorate branch mobilized its branch-trained staff and volunteers to conduct rapid assessment in flood-affected areas with the support of the national headquarters technical capacity. Assessment findings revealed that 1,250 families were severely affected and in need of urgent support including 14 deaths and 55 people injured. On 18 December, the IRCS supported 309 families with cooked meals and 250 blankets. On 19 December 250 food parcels, 300 hygiene kits, and 500 blankets were dispatched from the national headquarters (HQ) to Erbil and Kirkuk branches to be distributed to most in need. Turkish Red Crescent is supporting flood affected families and provided with winter clothes to 200 families.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

The IRCS Headquarters maintain a regular flow of communication with the IFRC Iraq Country Delegation in Baghdad and with other Movement partners. Coordination and consultation with Movement partners in the country resulted in the launch of this DREF operation to avoid duplication of support. The ICRC, the German, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish Red Cross Societies are among the Movement partners present in Iraq. Since the onset of the floods, the IFRC in-country delegation has contacted the leadership and technical departments of the IRCS and the IFRC regional delegation, to share information about the Erbil and Kirkuk floods, their impact, emergency plans, and rapid response, and to provide technical support to the DREF operation.

Overview of other actors in-country

The Civil Defence Department has initiated the response in Erbil and Kirkuk governorates. Rescue operations are underway, and officials continue to search for missing people. Separately, Iraqi security forces in the country's northern Kirkuk province rescued a number of families trapped in their houses as a result of the torrential rains, according to a statement released by the Civil Defense Ministry. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and its partner World Vision International (WVI) have provided 235 flood-affected Syrian refugee families in Qushtapa camp in Erbil with emergency ready-to-eat food assistance.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning, and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Iraq has been hit by a string of disasters in recent years, exacerbating the humanitarian needs in the country. The protracted humanitarian crisis in Iraq remains one of the largest and most volatile in the world. The COVID-19 pandemic struck a country already in the grip of a humanitarian crisis, further deepening vulnerabilities and disrupting ongoing efforts to deliver aid to the most vulnerable people in acute need of humanitarian assistance. The people in need of such assistance include IDPs, refugees, returnees, and host communities in and out of camps, as well as those directly affected by the conflicts and recently affected by the pandemic. The political, economic, and social instability in Iraq is posing a challenge to the humanitarian response. The multiple crises have pushed more families into poverty.

Daratu and Qushtapa districts in Kurdish are the most affected areas by the flooding, according to the Kurdistan region authorities. Houses, cars, shops, and other infrastructure facilities, in both districts, were affected by the flood, but final statistics on the damages have not yet been released. Erbil and Kirkuk Governorates suffer from an inadequate water supply distribution network and an unsustainable drainage system. Sewers often overflow, leading to sewage escaping and mixing with stormwater. The amount of rain that fell in the city was described as unexpected by officials and residents alike.

According to the Regional Directorate General of Meteorology and Seismology, fifty-nine millimetres of rain have fallen in Erbil and Kirkuk overnight¹. Erbil province often faces severe floods during the colder seasons of the year. Hundreds of houses were damaged and stalled vehicles blocked flooded main roads in late October 2021, when the region received its first strong rainfall of the year. In the past years, several neighbourhoods of Erbil have faced severe damages due to floods.

Targeting

This operation aims at assisting the 1,250 families affected including the families of the 14 deceased, and 55 injured by the current flash floods in Erbil and Kirkuk. The IRCS is working closely with the government authorities to ensure those intervention activities are not duplicated.



Figure 2: IRCS volunteers conducting damage assessment in Erbil governorate, Iraq (Photo: IRCS)

Scenario planning

The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this point of the evolving situation and will be adjusted based on further developments and context changes. Forecasts have provided an indication of more rain in many areas of the country including target areas, which supports the design of the overall operation, particularly food distribution, WASH, and cash assistance to the affected populations.

This might however change in the event of a new major hazard being created by the floods and prolonged drought situation. The interventions included in this plan have considered the identified risk issues. Implementation of immediate food and cash assistance will kick-start as soon as possible. More rains are expected in December 2021 and until February 2022, which can likely result in the same crisis if WASH interventions, particularly hygiene promotion, are not adequately supported. There is need to support communities to take charge of basic hygiene management in their areas and the Ministry of Health emphasizing to increase in interventions in social mobilization and community education on water treatment and storage, and on effective handwashing and sanitation practices. WASH interventions are necessary to ensure access to clean water, access to basic sanitation and improved hygiene in the target population.

These risks are grouped into contextual, operational, and institutional as in the below table:

Scenario	Humanitarian impact	Potential response
Rainfall percentage falls below normal across all parts of Iraq, and the frequency and intensity of rainfall events gradually decrease.	There is a low risk of rain-induced disasters such as floods, mudslides, resulting in minimal humanitarian crises such as displacement, the spread of water and vector-borne diseases, and the destruction of agricultural land, markets, shops, houses, and other infrastructures.	Communities can deal with any light consequences in case of an outlier hazard without humanitarian intervention. IRCS uses internal resources and branch structures to under simple community preparedness and early actions such as forecast interpretation and dissemination, collaboration with Regional Metrological and Seismic and Crisis Cell to update contingency plans, participatory

¹ <https://www.rudaw.net/english/kurdistan/171220211>

		community risk mapping among other Early Actions (EAs). IRCS uses pre-positioned stock to respond to small-scale needs in case of outlier events.
The rainfall intensity and magnitude increase from December 2021 and may begin to decrease towards the end of February 2022 in most areas of Iraq. Similar episodic events will continue to be felt in the neighbouring floods and mudslide-prone areas in upper northern governorates. Increased incidences of COVID-19 cases due to sustained community infections.	More communities will be adversely affected by the increased flooding, landslides/mudslides, and hailstorm events. Multi-hazard situations including COVID-19 will jeopardize community outreach thus increasing the burden of managing multiple crises.	IRCS will continue with the preparedness and response operation and be ready to scale up if needed. DREF operation will continue as planned in this EPoA. This EPoA will integrate COVID-19 prevention SOPs as well as include COVID-19 risk information into the planned hygiene promotion messages.
The rains and flooding events will worsen extending up to January 2022 with more governorates affected. COVID-19 cases and deaths worsen, and strict guidelines are imposed that might curtail the implementation of floods response operations.	Massive displacement of people, disease outbreaks, and flooding increase resulting in higher morbidity and mortality rates. More stringent measures by the government leading to immobilization of the humanitarian actors to undertake effective floods response operations.	Revising the DREF EPoA. Scaling up the response from a DREF to an emergency appeal. Intensifying humanitarian diplomacy for IRCS to be listed among essential services.
Operation implementation risks	Weak absorption of funds in a well-planned and effectively managed manner.	Enhanced management systems and human resources to ensure both IFRC and IRCS are accountable for the funds. Committee engagement structure at HQ and governorates levels and monitor progress.
	Low level of affected families/government authorities' engagement for operation activities as this may not be perceived as a priority.	Ensure robust engagement and communications strategies to ensure coordination where appropriate
	Vulnerable families, particularly women, people with disabilities face barriers/obstacles in relation to participation in the operation.	Ensure Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) in all phases of the operation activities Ensure effective Community Engagement and Accountability.

Operation Risk Assessment

The situation in Iraq is punctuated with episodes of extreme violence which requires the implementation of stringent security measures for the IRCS to operate. The IRCS continues to apply all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of the staff and volunteers engaged in this operation with a heavy reliance on its strong acceptance within the community. The IRCS will continue to monitor the security situation and liaise closely with the security institutions to reduce identified risks in the field. The following risks could affect the effective implementation of the operation:

- The weather forecasts predict continued rainfall experiences in many parts of Iraq, which comes with continued threats of flooding and mudslides, potentially affecting more people than the target population in this EPoA.
- Continued floods events might hinder access to affected and at-risk communities due to the destruction of infrastructures, such as roads and bridges. This will impede the work of the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, as well as other responders who will not be able to reach the affected communities in a timely manner.
- The staff and volunteers involved in the operation may be at risk of contracting COVID-19. Exposure is reduced through strict observation of the COVID-19 national guidelines and where required. The COVID-19 effects on the already existing tensions appear to be mixed. The COVID-19 outbreak hit a country already in the grip of a humanitarian crisis, further deepening vulnerabilities, and disrupting ongoing efforts to deliver aid to the most vulnerable people in acute need of humanitarian assistance. As of December 25th, accumulated cases since the start of the pandemic is 2,092,156 cases, with number of deaths at 24,115 and 2,062,247 fully recovered, average number of daily cases in the current week and the week before maintained at less than 1000 cases/day.
- Affected families may relocate to other areas, and proper tools and good understanding need to be considered.

The current DREF operation and its operational strategy are aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal, which supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support affected communities or the communities at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. The IRCS is working closely with the government authorities to jointly find the best approach to ensure humanitarian assistance is provided to the displaced families. The IRCS will incorporate hygiene and health promotion activities in this operation in line with the IRCS COVID-19 action plan, to assure government measures are complied with.

The IFRC, through IRCS, continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crises should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The National Society will continue to closely monitor the situation, focusing on health risks, and revise accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that may arise, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items and procurement issues, and movement of IRCS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. IRCS has trained staff and volunteers in management and protection policy to ensure the safety of the volunteers during the COVID-19 response and other humanitarian operations.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

This operation will be implemented over a four months period. IRCS response aims at enhancing the overall wellbeing of the affected families through a comprehensive mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), NFIs, food parcels and cash voucher assistance (CVA) response. Under the mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) umbrella, the IRCS approach includes awareness, livelihood, disability support, and social cohesion, all of which are considered as vital components for enhancing the resilience of the target families.

The assistance will be provided to the targeted families as per the following:

- 1,250 families will receive food parcels.
- 1,250 families will be reached by hygiene kits and PSS activities.
- 1,500 blankets will be distributed.
- Families of the 14 deceased will receive a one-off grant of 1,000 USD (equivalent to 1.5 million IQD).

IRCS with its auxiliary status to the government has been mandated to support 14 families of deceased with cash assistance (USD 1,000) per family for post funeral rituals and other social, spiritual activities/miscellaneous basic needs, food, health, water and non-food etc.

IRCS staff and volunteers who are involved in the response activities and closely working with other stakeholders to avoid any duplication of work and efforts. At present, IRCS has a PSS-trained volunteer who will serve as the primary technical person. The IRCS will mobilize the technical staff to ensure the quality of operation activities. Throughout the intervention timeframe, IRCS will provide psychosocial support and first aid treatments where needed, to those who have been directly affected as well as families who have lost family members. They may struggle with or face new challenges following the event. By providing this support, IRCS aims to reduce the initial distress caused by traumatic events and to foster short- and long-term adaptive functioning and coping. Post-distribution monitoring will be conducted at the end of the operation.

Essential household items: The flood damaged the infrastructure, including equipment and amenities, disrupting the daily lives of these families in the affected areas. The IRCS aims to ensure that families severely affected by the floods can live in safety and dignity through access to essential household items, thereby strengthening their self-reliance and positive coping mechanisms. The IRCS is focusing on providing immediate relief items to the 1,250 families most affected by the flash floods. 1,500 blankets will be directly distributed to meet the current needs. Further detailed assessment will be conducted to determine the need for additional household items.

Livelihoods and basic needs: The rapid assessment teams concluded that the floods jeopardize household food and nutrition security, calling into question their ability to meet their basic needs in the coming days. Thus, the priority needs of affected households lie in the coverage of immediate food needs with 1 month food basket.

Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA): Since 2014, cash assistance has assumed a growing significance in the humanitarian response with a solid evidence base emerging to support its efficacy in meeting a range of basic needs in Iraq. There has been a gradual trend towards consolidation and harmonization of cash assistance, which aims of building a harmonized approach to multipurpose cash assistance delivery, fostering closer operational coordination, and expanding geographic reach. IRCS has been involved locally in CVA since 2016 in collaboration with IFRC, ICRC, French RC, German RC, and Danish RC in Baghdad, Duhok, Erbil, Mosul, Talafar, Sinjar, and Salah-Al-Din governorates covering different modalities of Cash, Voucher Assistance programmes and operations. Although IRCS is not new to CVA, all previous CVA interventions have been implemented in collaboration with Movement partners. IRCS followed the standard process and cash disbursement procedures including digital survey, analysis information, cash distributions, post-distribution monitoring (PDM), among others. IRCS will deploy the people from its CVA-trained pool to assist the implementation of the cash interventions with support

monitoring by IFRC. After the flash floods in the Kurdish region of Iraq, IRCS were mandated by government authorities to assist the 14 families of deceased members through multipurpose/unconditional cash assistance to receive USD 1,000 for post funeral rituals and other social/spiritual activities, in addition to miscellaneous basic needs, health, and essential household items etc. Furthermore, for this operation, IRCS will directly distribute the cash to the affected families.

Health and Care: According to the rapid need assessment of floods led by IRCS, there are chances of common diseases in the areas affected by the recent floods, diarrhoea, typhoid, pneumonia, acute respiratory infections and anaemia due to the winter season. The IRCS in coordination with the Ministry of Health will continue to monitor the situation in the affected areas through targeted visits for provision of first aid and PSS to the affected families, including referrals to medical care.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): In WASH, infrastructures such as water points, communal latrines, household latrines in many houses have been damaged. The IRCS team visited affected houses, where there are needs of household items but other basic health and WASH services and hygiene kits due to the flash floods. There is a need to support communities to take charge of basic hygiene management in their areas considered by government authorities and are supporting with the water supply during the emergency response.

Human resources

As part of the implementation of this DREF, the IRCS will mobilize their technical staff from the disaster management department. IRCS has mobilized 62 volunteers and will continue to mobilize more as needed. Furthermore, implementation will be supported by volunteers and staff members from both the IRCS HQ and the IFRC country delegation. Mobilization of NDRT and surge support deployment will be ensured to support the National Society for the operational period if needed.

Logistics and Supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including cash interventions in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures for DREF operation. All cash disbursement activities will be followed in accordance with the IFRC cash procedures and disbursement to the targeted populations. Any additional logistics support can be made available by the IFRC MENA, Operational Logistics, Procurement, and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Unit in Beirut as per need.

Communication

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.

Security

The IRCS will be supported by the IFRC Iraq Delegation and the IFRC MENA Regional Delegation in monitoring the security context and through the provision of technical safety and security input, as needed, during the humanitarian response.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

After finalizing the Plan of Action, IFRC PMER 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 in efficient evidence generation. Hereafter, continuous monitoring on 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 lessons learnt workshop will be conducted by IFRC staff with the participation of IRCS staff. This workshop will serve in reflecting on the DREF implementation and taking stock of that for future responses while informing response preparedness planning efforts.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Through this DREF, the IRCS will integrate CEA minimum standards that help ensuring the community (affected population) is an integral part of the whole appeal, by integrating communication and participation throughout the whole 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 hotline will ensure collecting community feedback, analyze 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 COVID-19 in close collaboration with the health department and through preferred channels and in the preferred languages.

Administration and Finance

A Project Grant Agreement will be signed between the IFRC Iraq Delegation and the IRCS, to outline the parties' responsibilities regarding the implementation of the activities planned within the DREF operation, and to ensure that the appropriate guidelines are respected in terms of the use of DREF allocations. The Regional Delegation Programme Quality and Monitoring Unit team and IFRC Iraq Country Delegation team will support IRCS to technically monitor and evaluate the DREF. In addition, IRCS has a permanent administrative and financial department, which will ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with the conditions of the agreement.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 2,000

Male: 1,200

Female: 800

Requirements (CHF): 32,333

Needs analysis: 1,250 families whose houses were flooded had lost most of their household items. IRCS has mobilised 500 blankets from their warehouses for distribution in Kirkuk and Erbil, and will be topped up by an additional 1,500 blankets under this DREF,

Risk analysis: The detailed assessment may indicate that the number of people in need of blanket assistance may be higher than initially estimated. In addition, the winter season and health conditions may predispose the affected populations to risks, such as pneumonia and the possibility of COVID-19 transmission.

Mitigation: Detailed assessments will be carried out and if there is an additional need then this EPoA will be revised.

Population to be assisted: 2,000 people affected by the floods in Kirkuk and Erbil will be assisted with blankets

Programme standards/benchmarks: Procurement will be done according to the IFRC standard and Sphere standard.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of people reached with basic household items to save their lives during the response (Target: 7,500)			
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# of blankets distributed (Target: 1,500)			
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4
	Month				
AP005	Carry out the procurement of 1,500 blankets for the affected families	X	X		
AP005	Conduct the distribution of blankets to the affected families		X		



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,802

Female: 3,698

Requirements (CHF): 81,323

Needs analysis: The floods have damaged the infrastructure including equipment and amenities which led to the disruption of the routine functioning of these facilities in the affected areas. Several residential houses were damaged with some public assets together during the flash floods leading to loss of essential basic needs including food stocks. The current intervention, which consists of distributing food parcels to 1,250 families can only cover the needs for one month and providing cash assistance to 14 families

Risk analysis: The detailed assessment may indicate that the number of people in need of food assistance may be higher than initially estimated, as well as the possibility of COVID-19 transmission.

Mitigation: Detailed assessments will be carried out and if there is an additional need then this EPoA will be revised.

Population to be assisted: A total of 1,250 families - 7,500 people in Erbil and Kirkuk governorates will be targeted by food parcels of which 14 families will receive multipurpose cash assistance.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The Iraqi Red Crescent Society, after analysing its priority needs, capabilities and context, decided to start working on the standard operating procedures for its cash assistance programs by distributing the cash grant directly by the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (direct cash distributions). IFRC will also support the IRCS to ensure effective participation of affected communities and accountability throughout the project cycle by setting up feedback and complaints platforms as guided by the IFRC community engagement and accountability (CEA) standards and Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS).

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of households that have enough food, cash or income to meet their survival threshold (Target: 1,250) % of people who report that they are satisfied with the assistance they received.			
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of households reached with food assistance for (basic needs) (Target: 1,250)			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP008	Conduct the Identification, registration, and verification exercises of people to be assisted	X			
AP008	Carry out the procurement of food package	X			

AP008	Conduct the distribution of food package	X	X		
AP008	Conduct post-distribution monitoring			X	
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	<i># of families reached with multipurpose cash assistance for (basic needs) (Target: 14)</i>			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP081	Verify and orientate people to be provided with cash assistance	X			
AP081	Prepare the baseline assessment for Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA)	X			
AP081	Conduct the distribution of multipurpose cash assistance to 14 families (USD 1,000)	X	X		
AP081	Implement CEA activities such as setting up targeting committees as well as feedback and complaints mechanism	X	X	X	X
AP081	Conduct post-distribution monitoring				X



Health

People targeted: 414

Male: 210

Female: 204

Requirements (CHF): 9,798

Needs analysis: Following the flash floods in the Kurdish region of Iraq in Erbil and Kirkuk governorates, in addition to physical injuries, the wounded and family members of the deceased suffered from psychological distress that requires mental health and psychosocial support interventions at home in addition to first aid to the injured.

The health department will carry out home visits to provide psychosocial support interventions to the families of the deceased (14) and the wounded (55) to reduce the impact of psychosocial needs and will provide 69 homes with psychosocial support services, including: psychological first aid (PFA) and First Aid to care for the wounded.

Risk analysis: The detailed assessment may indicate that the number of people in need of health support may be higher than initially estimated.

Mitigation: Detailed assessments will be carried out and if there is an additional need then this EPoA will be revised.

Population to be assisted: 14 families of the deceased and 55 flood-injured people, particularly those who require home follow-up.

Programme standards/benchmarks: the programme standards or benchmarks will follow international standards such as Sphere.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	# of people reached with psychosocial support (Target: 414)			
	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	# of home visits done through PSS activities (Target: 69)			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP023	Training of volunteers in psychosocial support in emergency		X		
AP023	Assessment of PSS (psychosocial support) needs and resources available in the community	X			
AP023	Provide Psychosocial Support (PSS) to people affected	X	X	X	X
AP023	Provision of PSS to staff and volunteers	X	X	X	X



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,802

Female: 3,698

Requirements (CHF): 57,073

Needs analysis: The current rains and resultant floods across the northern region of the country have caused damages to sanitation facilities and contaminated water sources, raising the risk of disease outbreaks such as cholera and typhoid. It is also expected that the number of pneumonia cases will rise, particularly among the most vulnerable groups of people, such as expectant mothers, children under the age of five, people living with chronic illnesses, and the elderly. There is also a requirement for the provision hygiene items to support the WASH needs of the affected communities. The affected communities need support with Hygiene Kits to ensure that they maintain their dignity despite the effects of floods in their communities.

Risk analysis: Accurate data measurement and subsequent evaluation will be essential, as well as achieving a simple and thorough transmission of knowledge to communities in each of the activities. The detailed assessment may indicate that the number of people in need of people in need WASH support may be higher than initially estimated. In addition, there is a high risk of pneumonia as well as the possibility of COVID-19 transmission.

Population to be assisted: A total of 1,250 families – 7,500 people in Erbil and Kirkuk governorates will be targeted by WASH interventions.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The operation will seek to meet minimum standards for WASH as provided for in the SPHERE handbook.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.	<i>% of the targeted population reached with hygiene promotion activities (Target: 100%)</i>			
	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<i># of hygiene kits distributed to target communities (Target: 1,250)</i>			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP030	Carry out the procurement of hygiene kits	X			
AP030	Orient the targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits	X	X		
AP030	Distribute the hygiene kits among the targeted communities	X	X		
AP030	Implement hygiene promotion activities targeting the identified needs		X	X	X

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 45,346

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	<i># of IRCS branches that are well functioning (for the operation) (Target: 1)</i>			
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i># of insured volunteers (Target:62)</i>			
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4
AP040	Ensure the safety and security of IRCS volunteers	X	X	X	X
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>IFRC support to launch a DREF to raise financial and human resources (Target: Yes) Coordination tools and mechanisms are in use for the operation (Target: Yes - Ops/Surge Support) % ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies (Target: 100%)</i>			
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i># of surge deployments in support of the operation (Target:1)</i>			

	Activities planned	1	2	3	4
	Month				
AP046	Ensure that IFRC surge support is on standby for any surge deployment	X	X	X	X
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues. (Target: Yes)</i>			
	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	<i># of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1) # of post-distribution monitoring exercise conducted (Target: 1)</i>			
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4
	Month				
AP055	Conduct Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) for DREF operation				X
AP058	Conduct post-distribution monitoring activities				X
AP058	Develop and implement an M&E plan in close coordination with IFRC Regional Delegation Programme Quality and Monitoring Unit and IFRC Iraq Delegation	X	X	X	X

Funding Requirements

DREF OPERATION

MDRIQ014 Iraq Floods

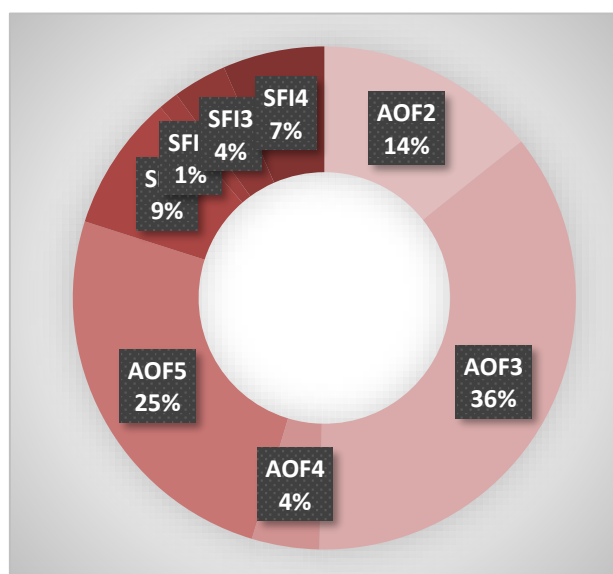
20/12/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	27,600
Food	46,000
Cash Disbursement	12,880
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	86,480
Land & Buildings	34,500
Land, vehicles & equipment	34,500
Distribution & Monitoring	12,880
Logistics, Transport & Storage	12,880
International Staff	2,760
National Society Staff	184
Volunteers	18,400
Personnel	21,344
Workshops & Training	43,010
Workshops & Training	43,010
Office Costs	13,875
General Expenditure	13,875
DIRECT COSTS	212,089
INDIRECT COSTS	13,786
TOTAL BUDGET	225,874

Budget by Area of Intervention

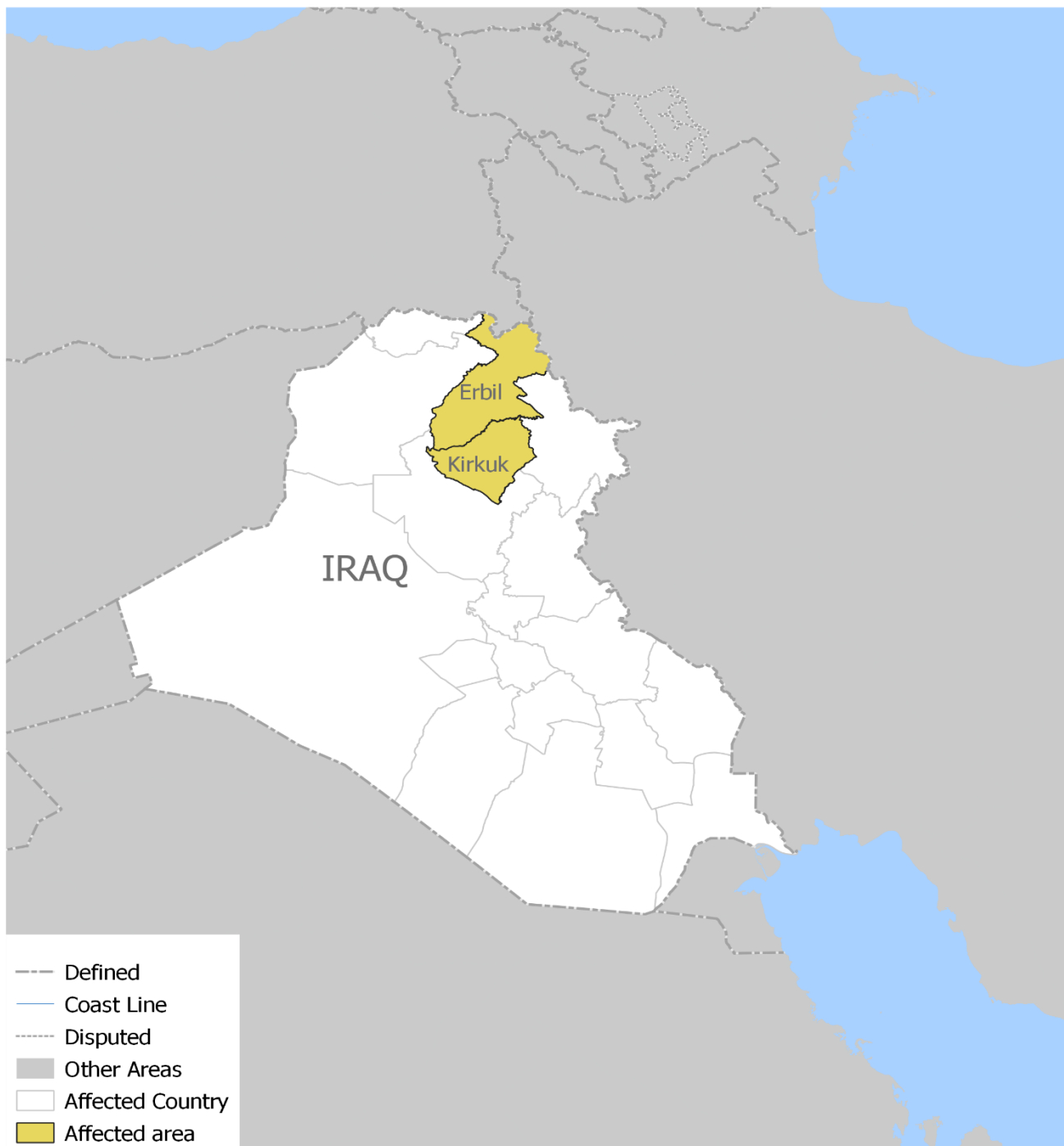
AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	32,333
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	81,323
AOF4	Health	9,798
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	57,073
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	19,792
	Effective International Disaster	
SFI2	Management	2,939
	Influence others as leading strategic	
SFI3	partners	7,838
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	14,776
TOTAL		225,874



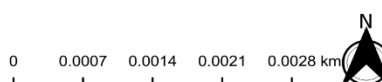


22 December 2021
MDRIQ014
FL-2021-000208-IRQ

Iraq : Floods Disaster Relief Emergency Funds



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.



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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.