



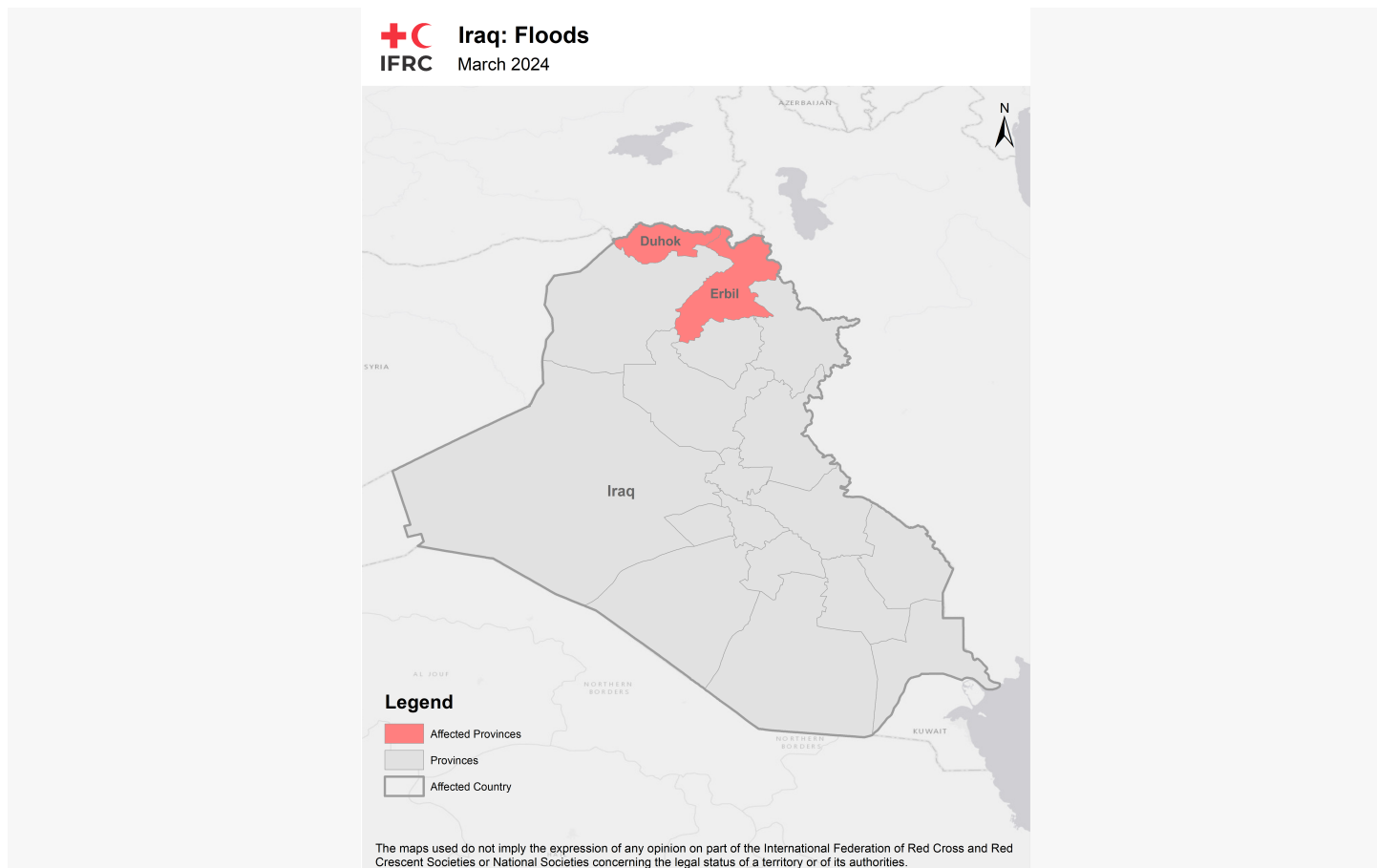
IRCS conducting rapid need assessment in flood affected areas

Appeal: <b>MDRIQ016</b>	Country: <b>Iraq</b>	Hazard: <b>Pluvial/Flash Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 499,900</b>	
Glide Number: <b>FL-2024-000035-IRQ</b>	People Affected: <b>18,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>18,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2024-04-02</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>31-10-2024</b>	DREF Published: <b>03-04-2024</b>
Targeted Areas: <b>Dohuk, Erbil</b>			

# Description of the Event

## Date of event

2024-03-19



## What happened, where and when?

Flash floods caused by heavy rainfall swept through Iraq's Dohuk governorate on Tuesday 19 March. As per the Civil Defense Directorate spokesperson, heavy rains caused water inundation across the city, leading to transportation disruptions, and raising concerns about potential floodings, as forecasted by the regional meteorology department. In addition, the mudslides rush down to the roads and Duhok city suffers severe floods. This is caused by the receiving of 80 mm rainwater on Thursday in many districts across the KRI, and more rains forecasted in the country. Current torrential rains and flooding also caused damage to pavements and road infrastructure. According to the authorities, 16 villages are affected by the floods and have been cut off from the main city due to the blockage of roads. Government authorities are responding and evacuating residents in areas prone to landslides and flash floodings. Heavy floods have also been reported in Erbil city.

The provinces of Diyala, Wassit and Maysan due to their proximity to neighbouring Iran, also witnessed flooding in the past. The current rain spell resulted in small scale losses due to the flow of floods in the outskirts of Diyala governorate, Baldrouz and Al-Muqadiyah provinces, where two families are affected. In Maysan, the torrential rains continue and floods flow in the outskirts of the province in rural areas. However, weather forecasts predict more rains leading to additional floods starting on Thursday, 21st March 2024 in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq. Based on the initial assessment as reported by the Iraqi Red Crescent Society, an estimated number of 921 households were affected in Dohuk and Erbil governorates.

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. Iraq is ranked 119/182 in the ND-Gain index, reflecting that the population is highly



vulnerable to climate change with a low level of readiness. 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. With fewer resources to buffer against shocks and low investment in mitigation, the most vulnerable families suffer disproportionately when disaster strikes and among them vulnerable groups.



Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) in KRI meeting with the relevant authorities



IRCS rapid need assessment in flood affected areas

## Scope and Scale

Dohuk and Erbil governorates have been severely affected by over 48 hours of continuous heavy rainfall, resulting in widespread flooding that has submerged entire neighborhoods, including roads, streets, and houses. The scale of devastation has brought the town to a standstill, with the power infrastructure overwhelmed and critical services disrupted. This disaster initiated on Tuesday, 19 March 2024, has caused significant damage. According to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq authorities have reported at least 3 fatalities, 17 others injured, and over 921 houses damaged in Dohuk and 86 houses in Erbil, including public properties and assets damaged or destroyed around 70 cars damaged in many parts of Dohuk and Erbil governorates. The dire circumstances highlight the urgent need for a comprehensive emergency response. According to the Civil Defence Authority 950 people were evacuated and accommodated in the mosques, schools and some in hotels. Dohuk governorate is affected due to its proximity to the neighbouring country Türkiye, facing floods, torrents and caused damages, resulting in loss of human lives, and destruction of roads infrastructure, houses, assets and properties. Overall 7,440 people were displaced from their houses during the catastrophic floods. The affected areas in most parts of Dohuk province include Baroshki, Nazarki, Atiti, Naoura, Mahalla Sheli, Hay Al-Jazma, Hay Al-Shurta, Al-Ulya, Kizabra, and Mahalla Kuli.

Emergency response teams, including municipality workers and Civil Defence services, are deployed to rescue the people who were stuck in their homes. IRCS HQ and the head of the KRI in Erbil had a meeting with the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional Government along with the MOI, MOH, MOE, Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism and Barzani Charity Foundation.

The government of Iraq has historically responded reactively to disasters associated with flooding, earthquakes, drought, conflict, and industrial accidents. However, the institutional capacity of the state to effectively manage disaster risk and climate change was inhibited during the post-war transition. The humanitarian response in Iraq is characterized by various challenges. It has been found that response gaps are mostly due to lack of funding, access, partner presence, camp closures and reprioritization of beneficiaries, and other regional emergency-related challenges. Although the situation in Iraq remains precarious, community tensions, IDP and returnee intentions, and protection risks for the displaced have not driven planning processes. As a whole, the international community is struggling to develop programmes that both meet humanitarian needs and strengthen the resilience of Iraqi communities. Moreover, it appears that the



absence of a national platform to coordinate the efforts of institutions at all levels of government poses serious limitations for existing institutional and legislative systems for disaster management and climate actions. At the same time, a general decline in international support for Iraq is foreseen, thus it is anticipated that an exit of actors is to be seen. Humanitarian funding in Iraq is declining dramatically. Current funding is insufficient to maintain core services in IDP camps, much less fill the gaps in public services. Humanitarian organizations have recorded a deterioration of living standards in affected communities and certain IDP camps with gaps in service attributed to lack of funding evident in several camps. Shortfalls in food, WASH, and health services are particularly critical.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional Government along with the MOI, MOH, MOE, Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism	<a href="https://shafaq.com/en/Kurdistan/Civil-Defense-rescues-more-than-100-people-trapped-by-floods-in-Duhok">https://shafaq.com/en/Kurdistan/Civil-Defense-rescues-more-than-100-people-trapped-by-floods-in-Duhok</a>

## 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	Iraq Flash Floods - MDRIQ014

**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:**

The previous flood operation (Iraq Flash Floods - MDRIQ014) was implemented in 2021 – 2022 in Erbil governorate mostly affected areas were urban settings, and although it impacted the same governorate, the affected population and the areas were not the same. Current floods had a significant impact when the national government decided to request international assistance to manage the response due to the magnitude of the event. Noting that for this time, the floods affected the Dohuk (rural and urban), and Erbil (mostly rural) areas.

### Lessons learned:

Based on the previous flood operation in Erbil and Sulaymaniyah governorates of Iraq. The early deployment of the IRCS-trained teams significantly supported the affected population during flooding in terms of providing first aid, evacuation, health care services, food assistance and shelter support. People in affected areas are now compliant with preemptive evacuations carried out by the authorities.

- Despite the challenges faced in following standard procurement procedures, constant communication and support from IFRC MENA in that regard was a helpful element that should be replicated in future interventions.
- Using primary data sources to collect information about families.
- Building and maintaining a strong relationship and appropriate level of communication with all stakeholders.
- The pre-intervention trainings were successful at ensuring that the volunteers deployed had the required skill set to implement the intervention effectively.
- Emergency response requires a strong volunteer base.
- IRCS staff and volunteers should be trained on safe access and contingency planning.
- Constant communication and support from IFRC MENA regarding the standard procurement procedures was a helpful element



that should be replicated in future interventions.

- Additionally, online meetings were organized by the country delegation, including IRCS and the MENA RO technical teams, which further aided IRCS in the implementation of the operation.
- Multi-lateral coordination with local government authorities was successful and is to be sustained over time.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

2024-03-19

<b>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</b>	IRCS has distributed 1,200 blankets to the 86 flood-affected families in Erbil governorate.
<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	200 flood-affected families have received ready-to-eat food in Erbil governorate.
<b>Multi Purpose Cash</b>	The IRCS deployed teams including CVA-trained staff and volunteers to collect information on loss and damage and analyze the local markets and secondary sources in affected areas. This effort aims to enable IRCS to design multipurpose cash activity for this response. The IRCS teams are assessing the situation related to livelihood impact and economic and social inclusion to coordinate joint interventions and to ensure there is no duplication of resources and efforts.
<b>Health</b>	IRCS will deploy 1 ambulance from Erbil branch to Dohuk. Trained health staff are ready to be deployed. Basic medicines have been mobilized for the Mobile Health Unit.
<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	IRCS teams have been deployed to assess the situation at ground. Due to the heavy flooding in the area, considering the limited availability of clean drinking water for affected households. IRCS will initiate the response to dispatch clean drinking water for affected families.
<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	IRCS has given a high priority to ensure gender and social inclusion of all concerned in the response and operation activities. IRCS mainstream protection gender and inclusion element in the intervention. Trained volunteers are deployed with the assessment team and conducted PGI sensitization.
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	IRCS ensures community engagement and accountability elements in operation and the most effective ways of building this trust are to make sure that people always can engage with the NS and to guarantee that NS will act based on their feedback and needs. Communities are engaged during the rapid assessment and special attention is paid to the most vulnerable groups, e.g., women and children, ensuring their needs are properly identified.
<b>Coordination</b>	IRCS HQ and governorate branches are actively coordinating with the ministers and local authorities. NS has deployed emergency response teams and is working to gather with the municipality workers and Civil Defence services to rescue the people who were stuck in their homes. IRCS HQ and the head of the KRI in Erbil had a meeting with the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional Government along with the MOI, MOH, MOE, Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism and Barzani Charity Foundation to acquire detailed insights into the damages and ascertain the specific needs of the affected region. Regular updates on weather forecasts are also being sought through this collaboration to ensure timely and informed response efforts.
<b>National Society Readiness</b>	IRCS stands well prepared to respond effectively to the challenges posed by heavy rains and floodings in the northern governorates of Iraq. With a substantial pool of trained volunteers and staff, IRCS is equipped to swiftly mobilize resources and provide efficient assistance in the affected areas. Demonstrating its commitment to a proactive response,



	<p>IRCS has already activated Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and trained personnel for the initial rapid needs assessment. This includes coordination with local authorities and the provision of early support required by the affected population.</p> <p>In anticipation of such crises, IRCS conducted a National Response Team (NRT) training last year and trained over 30 staff members and volunteers, positioning them to be rapidly deployed whenever and wherever their expertise is needed. IRCS also prioritizes the health, WASH and Cash interventions, engaging a trained pool of staff and volunteers, mobile data collection, and ensuring a streamlined and efficient approach to addressing the challenges posed by the ongoing heavy rains and floodings.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	The IRCS mobilized 80 staff and volunteers from its governorates and national headquarters to conduct the assessment of the affected areas. A multidisciplinary National Response Team was mobilized, consisting of personnel in technical areas of, Response, Disaster Management, WASH, Health, and CVA. The team arrived in Dohuk and Erbil on 19 March to conduct a Rapid Needs Assessment in collaboration with the IRCS KRI branches.
<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	Since the triggering of severe floodings, IRCS has reached out to the IFRC for support, however, initial response activities have started by the NS in flood-affected areas.
<b>Activation Of Contingency Plans</b>	IRCS has swiftly put its Contingency Plan into action by activating Emergency Operation Centers (EOCs) both at the HQ and at the governorates branches.
<b>National Society EOC</b>	IRCS has activated its EOCs at NHQ and at relevant governorate branches.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	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 governorates branches preparation. The country delegation of IFRC in Iraq and MENA is actively supporting IRCS operation teams in conducting need assessments and in the development of the IFRC - DREF application.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	IRCS intends to organize a coordination meeting involving Movement Partners to update on flood disaster and to share current situation and IRCS response efforts. Partners are operating in Erbil and Dohuk, but they are supporting health care, livelihoods, and cash activities mostly in IDPs areas. The Turkish Red Crescent showed its interest in providing an assistance to the 100 families with the food parcels in floods affected areas. IRCS will ensure to avoid any duplication for this response.

## 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

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional Government along with the MOI, MOH, MOE, Ministry of Municipalities and Tourism and Barzani Charity Foundation. The Civil Defence Department is engaged in the rescue and evacuation of



	people with the support of IRCS and other relevant authorities. The central government has announced relief assistance to the people affected in the Dohuk governorate.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	According to the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) of the Kurdistan Regional there is no as such support declared by the UN and other humanitarian actors for flood response.
<b>Are there major coordination mechanism in place?</b>	
Movement Coordination Mechanism for RCRC, and IRCS coordination with the Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC) and ministries in Erbil.	

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Essential household items need: 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. These people have lost all their belongings, and are in need of the essential household items such as blankets, kitchen sets, cooking stoves and water containers etc. The IRCS is focusing on providing immediate relief items to the 3,000 families most affected by the flash floods to meet the current needs. Further detailed assessment will be conducted to determine the need for additional household items.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The devastating rains and floods have exacerbated the situation, particularly for those who had already evacuated their homes, and overall, for the residents of submerged areas. There is a prevailing anticipation that the people in the areas severely affected by the calamity will urgently require support for their livelihoods and basic needs. The rapid assessment teams concluded that the floods jeopardized 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.



### Multi purpose cash grants

In the aftermath of the floods in Dohuk and Erbil, a critical need for sustenance has emerged, exacerbated by the absence of food assistance from both I/NGOs and government authorities. The affected people in Dohuk and Erbil have faced considerable challenges in securing essential nourishment. Recognizing this dire situation, the IRCS is gearing up to address the food needs of the flood-affected population. According to the IRCS rapid need assessment, families who are affected by the severe floods face food shortages and a lack of other basic needs. In the mentioned governorates, the markets are operational, and effective response and access to cash allow people to purchase goods where they are available in order to cater to the scarcity of food and basic needs of the affected community.



### Health

It is essential to understand that health-related needs are likely to emerge as critical priorities in such situations. Floods often pose significant health risks, including waterborne diseases, injuries, and the potential spread of vector-borne illnesses. Given the fact that displacement of families, access to healthcare services couldn't be compromised, and there may be an increased demand for medical assistance. Adequate medical supplies, including basic first aid and medications, may become crucial in addressing immediate health concerns, disease prevention measures, access to healthcare through Mobile Health Units.

According to the rapid need assessment of floods led by IRCS, there are chances of common diseases in the areas affected by the 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 MPSS to the affected families, including referrals to medical care.





## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In flood afflicted areas, stagnant water can become a breeding ground for disease vectors, and disrupted sanitation facilities may lead to poor hygiene conditions. The majority of the population in the area is using pour flush latrines connected with septic tanks. Due to recent flooding and heavy rains, in some parts of the area, septic tanks have been filled with rain/flood water, leading to open defecation and rising problems related to personal hygiene, especially for women and adult girls in affected areas. 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. The JCC invited and called upon to Civil Defence and other authorities IRCS for its response service on a need basis to help the affected population and start dewatering from affected areas. According to the IRCS initial assessment report, Dohuk and some part of Erbil governorate need emergency water supply due to rainwater contamination.



## 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, 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 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, as the second round of heavy rains started from 24 March 2024, left main roads and streets flooded and submerged low-lying areas in adjoining governorates 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

The objective of DREF response aims at supporting the Iraqi RC response to the floods that hit Dohuk and Erbil by providing assistance to 3,000 affected families (18,000 people) through a comprehensive Healthcare service (targeting 18,000 people), essential household items (targeting 7,200 people), food assistance (targeting 13,800 people), WASH (targeting 7,500 people) and multipurpose cash assistance (targeting 500 households 3,000 people) and PGI and CEA (targeting 18,000 people) in target locations of floods affected governorates over a 6-months operation.

## Operation strategy rationale

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 Dohuk and Erbil. The response will be designed by strategically focusing on essential areas such as essential household items, food assistance, multipurpose cash assistance, health care services, 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 has been involved locally in CVA since 2016 in collaboration with IFRC, and other Movement partners in Iraq covering different modalities of Cash and 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, 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 USD 300 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 food, healthcare, education, 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 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. Deployment of 2 Mobile Health Units (MHUs) and ambulance service are the main services under Health based on the needs identified by the rapid assessment of IRCS. The MHU will provide basic health care services with the support of one ambulance used for referring patients to governorate level hospitals.

# Targeting Strategy

## Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation aims at assisting the 3,000 families affected including the families of the 3 deceased, and 17 injured by the current flash floods in Dohuk and Erbil. The IRCS flood response operation in Dohuk and Erbil 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 Dohuk and Erbil 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:

- Essential households items: 1,200 households (7,200 people)
- Food assistance: 2,300 households (13,800 people)
- Multipurpose cash assistance: 500 households (3,000 people)
- Health care services: 18,000 people
- WASH: 7,500 people
- PGI and CEA: 18,000 people

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the targeted population in the IRCS flood response operation in Dohuk and Erbil 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 Dohuk and Erbil. 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, 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, health services, and other essential needs. Priority will be given to families or individuals without any support from any I/NGO or local government authorities.
- Communities in flood-prone areas are prioritized for risk reduction and climate adaptation measures. This includes those at higher risk due to geographical factors, inadequate infrastructure, or a history of recurrent flooding.
- 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 Dohuk and Erbil.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	8,874	Rural	50%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	50%
Men	9,126	People with disabilities (estimated)	3%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	18,000		



# Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
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).
Deteriorating weather conditions as per the Metrological Department cause further devastating floods in the region that may hinder access.	Activation of the contingency plan to deploy teams and pre-positioned stocks from the neighbouring governorates.
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 mobilize Mobile Health Units to address and mitigate health-related issues promptly.
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.

## Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

A series of political, economic, and environmental stresses posed challenges to operations in the past. Nevertheless, the operations also yielded many valuable lessons that will guide for this operation management for the duration of the floods operation. Due to the slowing rate of return for IDPs, more than half of the 1.4 million IDPs are still hosted in the region, 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 center 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 54,315

**Targeted Persons:** 7,200

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of families reached with essential household items	1,200
# of shelter household items distributed (segregated by item)	1,200

### Priority Actions

- Selection and verification of beneficiaries, registration of beneficiaries
- Carry out the procurement of 1,200 essential household items for floods affected families
- Conduct the distribution of to the affected families



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 91,377

**Targeted Persons:** 13,800

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of households reached with food assistance for basic needs	2,300
# of livelihood household items distributed (segregated by item)	2,300

### Priority Actions

- Conduct the Identification, registration, and verification exercises of people to be assisted
- Carry out the procurement of food package
- Conduct the distribution of food package



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 146,438

**Targeted Persons:** 3,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of families reached with multipurpose cash assistance for basic needs	500



% of families assisted who were able to meet their basic needs	80
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## Priority Actions

- Prepare the baseline assessment for Cash Voucher Assistance (CVA)
- Conduct the distribution of multipurpose cash assistance (Dohuk & Erbil)
- Financial Service Provider (FSP) transfers fee



**Budget:** CHF 69,012

**Targeted Persons:** 18,000

## 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	18,000
# of individuals in the targeted population reached with awareness-raising activities	7,500
# of awareness sessions conducted	-

## Priority Actions

- Deployment of two Mobile Medical Units (MMU) for 3 months in Dohuk and Erbil
- Awareness raising sessions at community level in Dohuk and Erbil
- Production of posters and brochures / IEC materials



**Budget:** CHF 40,470

**Targeted Persons:** 7,500

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities carried out	2
# of individuals in the targeted population reached with awareness-raising activities	7,500
# of hygiene kits distributed to targeted communities	1,000
# of communities trained on the use of the hygiene kits	20
# of awareness-raising activities conducted	-



## Priority Actions

- Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities
- Carry out awareness sessions on hygiene promotion specifically on handwashing and use of latrines
- Procurement of 1,000 hygiene kits distribution hygiene kits among the target communities
- Train targeted communities in the use of distributed hygiene kits
- Production of posters and brochures / IEC materials



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 25,028

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of surge deployments in support of the operation	1
# of monitoring visits conducted	4

## Priority Actions

- IFRC PMER surge support cost
- IFRC monitoring visits
- Child Safeguarding analysis
- Finance Advisor cost



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 73,260

**Targeted Persons:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of post-distribution monitoring conducted	2
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1
# of monitoring visits conducted by the NS	4
# of NS volunteers insured	80

## Priority Actions

- Conduct post-distribution monitoring
- Conduct Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) for DREF operation
- IRCS monitoring visits
- IRCS Administration cost
- IRCS volunteers cost
- Ensure the safety and security of IRCS volunteers (volunteer insurance cost)



# About Support Services

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

Initially 80 trained volunteers and staff from two governorates and NHQ is deployed. During the operation, local volunteers will also be preferred and trained to better support the operation. In total, 80 staff and volunteers will be involved across different sectors. The volunteers will be covered as part of this operation.

## Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Surge support will be required for four months with a PMER profile to assist with the detailed need assessment of the NS, PDM, conduct a Lesson Learned Workshop, and assist in operational update and final reporting before the end of the operation timeframe.

## 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 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 learnt 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

### MDRIQ16 - Iraqi Red Crescent Society Iraq Floods - 2024

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>401,612</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	54,315
Livelihoods	91,377
Multi-purpose Cash	146,438
Health	69,012
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	40,470
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>98,289</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	25,028
National Society Strengthening	73,261
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>499,900</b>

*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:

**National Society contact:** Husam SABRI, Head of International Relations Department, relations.dept@ircs.org.iq

**IFRC Appeal Manager:** Hosam FAYSAL, Regional Head of Health, Disasters, Climate & Crises (HDCC) Unit - MENA, hosam.faysal@ifrc.org

**IFRC Project Manager:** Cristhian CORTEZ CARDOZA, Head of Delegation for Lebanon and Iraq, cristhian.cortez@ifrc.org

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Nader Bin SHAMLAN, Operations Coordination, HDCC - MENA, nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org

**Media Contact:** Mey Al Sayegh, Head of Communications MENA, mey.elsayegh@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

