



# IRAQ

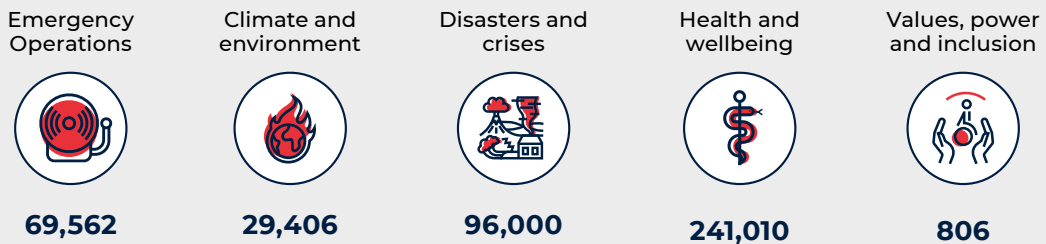
2023 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

1 August 2024

## IN SUPPORT OF THE IRAQI RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

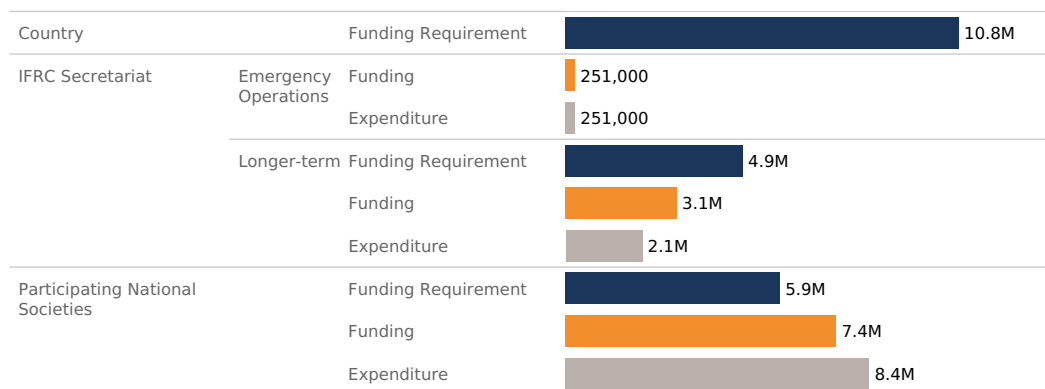


## PEOPLE REACHED



## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



### Iraqi Red Crescent Society

Overview

Funding Sources

Appeal number **MAAIQ002**

# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRIQ015 / cholera Outbreak

People reached for cholera Response per year and per country (Axe 1, and 2) , DREF, APPEAL, One wash, reports, CSP, CP3, Anticipatory action... AFTER MAPPING	70,000
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## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	People reached with activities to address rising climate risks	29,000
Disasters and crises	People reached with livelihoods support	96,000
	People reached with disaster risk reduction	12,000
Health and wellbeing	People reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services	241,000
	People reached with psychosocial and mental health services	806
	People trained by National Societies in first aid	668
Values, power and inclusion	People reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	806
	Is Community Engagement and Accountability integrated and institutionalized in the National Society policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks)?	Yes

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC Network is part of	1
National Society development	Strategy for strengthening the auxiliary role developed or implemented	Yes
	One National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of their volunteers	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	Participation in IFRC-led communication campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society is showing progress in digital transformation according to the digital maturity model outlined in IFRC Digital Transformation Strategy	Yes
	National Society have strengthened their integrity and reputational risk mechanisms	Yes

# IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society


Multilateral Support

British Red Cross



Finnish Red Cross



 Supported

# OVERALL PROGRESS

## Context

The protracted humanitarian crisis in Iraq remains one of the largest and most volatile in the world. The current humanitarian situation in Iraq is a result of the 2013 - 2017 conflict which displaced more than six million Iraqis. In addition, the pandemic and the sharp decline in oil revenues aggravated the socio-economic fragilities. The economic impacts of the protracted crises have disproportionately affected marginalized groups, especially daily-wage workers and small traders who have no stable income. The number of poor and needy families grows as a result of these multiple crises.

As of 2022, 2.5 million people in Iraq needed humanitarian assistance, including over one million internally displaced persons (IDPs). People in need are present in nearly all of Iraq's eighteen governorates, but vulnerabilities continue to be the highest in the conflict-affected governorates. Many people lost their ability to recover economically as multiple and overlapping crises affected their access to food, safe drinking water, protection, education, hygiene, and shelter.

According to the UN Environment Programme, Iraq is the fifth most vulnerable country in the world to decreasing water, food availability, and extreme temperatures. Extreme weather events such as heat, drought, and dust storms are becoming more frequent and intense due to climate change. Environmental degradation is rising across the country and increased salination threatens agriculture on 54% of land. Despite historically being one of the Middle East's most water-rich countries, Iraq's water crisis is expected to persist, and it may bring humanitarian, economic, security and social consequences, including population movement. The evolving impacts of water scarcity and environmental degradation result in increased vulnerability with individuals adopting coping mechanisms such as reducing the number of meals, neglecting health care needs, accumulating debts, and evacuating their housing units.

Furthermore, health care and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, which were already lacking before the pandemic, persisted through the outbreak of cholera in 2022 and the Crimean Congo haemorrhagic Fever.

About 66 per cent of those internally displaced in Iraq first fled their homes eight years ago. While some have managed to create lives of relative stability in displacement, more than one million people remain in protracted displacement, still lacking access to civil documentation, essential services, or livelihood opportunities.

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 such as women (especially widows), children, people with disabilities, the elderly, landless tenants, and sharecroppers are the most affected.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society organized an enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA) workshop for 28 staff members and volunteers across 18 branches. This workshop was aimed at enabling the National Society to support communities in assessing and analysing the risks they face and developing local solutions. To combat the impacts of climate change on agriculture, the National Society distributed agricultural inputs to 200 farmer families affected by drought and conducted training on climate-smart practices and soil and water conservation to improve agricultural productivity and food security in four governorates.

### Disasters and crises

The National Society remained active in communities before, during and after emergencies, helping to identify and address local needs. This included an IFRC DREF-supported response to communities affected by cholera.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society also integrated community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience approaches into its programmes. This integration is aimed at addressing the underlying causes of risks and vulnerabilities, incorporating cross-cutting themes such as gender and diversity inclusion, youth engagement,

social network strengthening, women empowerment, livelihood diversification, and protection. In this connection, 20 village disaster management committees were formed, and these committees developed community-based disaster risk management plans. In complement, disaster risk reduction (DRR) awareness sessions were held for communities, and school safety activities were undertaken in schools. To address the impact of drought affecting seven million people, the National Society distributed food parcels to vulnerable individuals, focusing on communities affected by a high prevalence of COVID-19 and poverty.

### **Health and wellbeing**

Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) support for communities continued through the work of National Society staff and volunteers trained in CBHFA. To bolster health at the community level and strengthen health systems, the National Society provided comprehensive medical support.

Through its headquarters hospital in Baghdad, the National Society offered various medical services such as emergency response, intensive care, surgery, maternal services, physiotherapy and mental health care. To meet the rising emergency care and inpatient care needs, the National Society procured medical equipment and constructed 12 emergency units at the hospital. Additionally, it also procured two fully equipped ambulances.

### **Migration and displacement**

The National Society provided appropriate support for the return and reintegration of displaced people in the country. The National Society provided healthcare, basic services and food assistance, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities to ensure a safe and dignified return for these individuals and families.

### **Values, power, and inclusion**

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society supported vulnerable populations, such as persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, elderly heads of households, and widows. Support provided included awareness sessions on hygiene promotion, disaster preparedness, and mental health and psychosocial services. An integrated strategy mainstreaming protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) was also implemented to build community trust. The National Society remained committed to child safeguarding and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), prioritising consultations with affected communities in all aspects of project planning and implementation.

### **Enabling Local Actors**

With funding received from the [Capacity Building Fund](#) (CBF), the Iraqi Red Crescent Society further strengthened its service delivery, focusing on strategic positioning, financial sustainability, youth and volunteering, integrity, and essential systems, supporting 18 branches with SSD installations. The National Society also received funding from the IFRC-ICRC [National Society Investment Alliance](#) (NSIA) to advance digital transformation and data protection efforts including the development of archiving and document classification policies. The National Society's humanitarian diplomacy efforts prioritized vulnerable people, addressing epidemic-related crises and promoting sustainable development through a Humanitarian Diplomacy guidance note on engaging stakeholders.

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

*Communities and Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) staff and volunteers undertake urgent action to adapt to the rising and evolving risks from the climate and environmental crises*

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In line with its objective to equip staff and volunteers to adapt to climate and environmental risks, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society organized an [enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment](#) (eVCA) workshop for 28 staff across 18 branches. The workshop was aimed at familiarizing programme staff with the use of eVCA for the participatory community risk assessment process. This enabled communities to assess and analyze the risks they face, the origin of these risks, the community most exposed, available coping capacities, and initiatives that can be undertaken.

The National Society continued to be present in communities before, during, and after emergencies as a lead organization. The staff and volunteers from local communities helped better define the risks that the communities faced. They also assisted in formulating the local solutions to address the local needs and mobilize the communities.

With climate change affecting agriculture production in Iraq, institutionally strengthened and improved technical capacities in the agriculture sector can improve Iraq's ability to respond to climate risks. To address the challenges facing agriculture and to improve farmer outcomes, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society distributed agriculture input to 200 farmer's families affected by the drought. Agricultural inputs included eggplant/brinjal seeds, cucumber seeds, peas, rye seeds, tomato seeds, cauliflower seeds, insecticides, spades, and manual spray pumps. Orientation trainings were conducted with the local communities in vegetable gardening. The training included climate-smart practices, soil, and water conservation and targeted 200 farmers in four governorates on how to increase agricultural productivity and address food security challenges.

#### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the Iraqi Red Crescent Society's capacities to work on climate and environmental crises in communities and enhance the integration of climate change and environmental sustainability into plans, programmes, and operations. It also assisted in the capacity building of staff and volunteers to address the climate crisis and help National Societies leverage their auxiliary role. Several in-country Participating National Societies also supported the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in addressing the needs of local communities affected by the climate crisis.



### Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit [IFRC GO page Iraq](#).

<b>NAME OF OPERATION</b>	Iraq - Cholera Epidemic
<b>MDR-CODE</b>	MDRIQ015
<b>DURATION</b>	8 months (6 July 2022 to 28 February 2023)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 362,606
<b>PEOPLE TARGETED</b>	22,951

The DREF allocation of CHF 362,606 in July 2022 supported the Iraqi Red Crescent in assisting approximately 22,951 people affected by the Cholera Epidemic in the governorates of Sulaymaniyah, Al Muthanna, Baghdad, Kirkuk, Babel, Thi Qar, and Al Qadisiyyah. The National Society supported the targeted people over an eight-month period with assistance through the deployment of Mobile Medical Units, awareness-raising sessions at the community level, Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) usage, and training community leaders on cholera and its treatments.

### *Communities take action to increase their resilience to evolving and multiple shocks and hazards*

#### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

Due to its diverse topography, Iraq is exposed to multiple natural hazards such as droughts, sandstorms, heatwaves, floods, desertification, and epidemics. These risks will continue to occur for the foreseeable future making it critical for the communities to partake in developing resilience to it. As a result, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society integrated community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience approaches into the mid-term and longer-term initiatives of its programmes.

The integration allowed the National Society to identify and take into consideration the underlying causes of risks and vulnerability factors of the Iraqi population. The National Society took into consideration cross-cutting topics such as gender and diversity inclusion, youth engagement, social network strengthening, women empowerment, livelihood diversification, and protection during the incorporation of DRR.

The National Society formed 20 village disaster management committees and organized community-based DRR awareness-raising sessions for the targeted communities, educating 6046 participants. It also developed 20 community-based disaster risk management plans for the local communities by ensuring community engagement and approaches. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society also organized school safety activities in 20 targeted schools through awareness sessions, evacuation plans, and mock drills.

#### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the National Society by providing technical assistance.



The Iraqi Red Crescent Society volunteers load mattresses, blankets, and non-food items for those in need in Mosul, 29 April 2017. (Photo: Finnish Red Cross)

*People affected by crises and disasters have their needs met through access to in-kind assistance and support that is timely, adequate, and flexible and strengthens their agency*

#### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

At least seven million people in Iraq have been affected by droughts in recent times, taking a massive toll on access to water, food, and basic services such as electricity, in addition to farmer livelihoods. To bridge the basic nutrition gaps created, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society distributed food parcels to the most vulnerable families. With the support of

the Ministry of Planning and public authorities, the most vulnerable communities were selected. The selections were based on surveys and statistics highlighting the areas with the highest COVID-19 incidence as well as the highest poverty rates.

As a result, 96,000 people received a one-time food parcel in line with the Ministry of Health's quality standards for consumables. All foods were tested for quality control prior to distribution, and all manufactured goods were purchased with a minimum of 12 months expiry date. The food parcels that were distributed contained five kilograms of rice, a litre of cooking oil, and a kilogram each of sugar, chickpeas, lentils, and beans, in addition to tomato paste, salt, and tea.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the National Society by providing technical assistance.



## **Health and wellbeing**

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*The health and well-being of communities are protected and improved through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services throughout life*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society functions in a complex humanitarian situation compounded by several disease outbreaks such as Cholera, Congo haemorrhagic fever, and COVID-19 which negatively affect the weak community-based surveillance and health management information systems. As a result, the National Society is committed to building the capacity of local communities on a community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach to empower communities and their volunteers to take charge of their health. These tools are simplified and adapted to the local context.

With the aim of bolstering individual and community health through community-level interventions and health system strengthening, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society provided medical support to the population. Through its headquarters hospital in Baghdad, the National Society provided medical support including emergency response, intensive care, physiotherapy, and mental health care. It also delivered primary and secondary healthcare including services for expectant and new mothers, treatment for chronic diseases, surgery, and rehabilitation for the wounded, and health education activities. This utmost need in emergency cases is considered a fundamental component of health systems in Iraqi Red Crescent Society hospitals as they are essential in preventing, diagnosing, treating, and rehabilitating safely and effectively.

To accommodate the sharp increase in inpatient care needs, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society has procured medical equipment for the National Society headquarters in Baghdad. This increased the capacity of the health facility and improved access to high-quality emergency care for the population of Iraq. The National Society also implemented the construction of 12 Emergency Units at headquarters which has been completed.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society also procured two fully equipped ambulances to be operated and managed to support ambulatory services in the country. All procurements were done in compliance with the IFRC procurement policies and procedures and approved by the Global Procurement team in Geneva and Budapest. Additionally, the hospital requirements and specifications of the Iraqi Ministry of Health were met.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society staff and volunteers were also involved in the building trust programme during the COVID-19.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided support to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in its endeavour to reach vulnerable populations and those in remote areas with life-saving assistance. This support is provided in tandem with Movement partners and other donors.

*Communities have increased access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

To ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness in the communities, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society has been incorporating hygiene and health promotion activities in its programmes. During shrine visits to Karbala and Baghdad, the National Society delivered messages aiming at enhancing the overall well-being of the affected families through comprehensive WASH and health activities with the engagement of 108 volunteers and staff from the local branches.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the National Society by providing technical assistance.



## **Migration and displacement**

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*Migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well access to durable solutions when appropriate*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The National Society has been engaged in the implementation of durable solutions to issues related to the return of displaced people. Their work included providing appropriate support for the return and reintegration of the displaced in the country. The National Society provided technical advice on returns and adequate support, health, basic services, food assistance, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) facilities to ensure safe and dignified return.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has been regularly coordinating with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement joint forces to secure the sustainable return of displaced people in Iraq.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the National Society by providing technical assistance.



## **Values, power and inclusion**

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*The IFRC Network contributes to a positive change in communities through wider understanding, ownership, dissemination and application of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, focusing especially on young people's knowledge, skills, and behaviour*

### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society teams are constantly striving to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable populations (persons with disability, pregnant and lactating women, elderly heads of households, and widows) in their interventions. All programme interventions ensured equitable access to all genders. In addition, data collection tools included gender disaggregation where possible. Most importantly, awareness sessions on hygiene promotion, and disaster preparedness, in addition to all-female mental health and psycho-social service sessions were delivered by the National Society teams.

An integrated strategy to mainstream protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) elements in the intervention were also implemented. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society worked to build trust with communities to make sure that people engage with the National Society and to guarantee that it will act based on their feedback and needs.

Based on the community structures in the governorates, the National Society focused on women's participation and decision-making in the community as an essential element. It promoted elders as active agents in all activities including longer-term social inclusion initiatives. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society governorate teams were equipped

with referral information and received orientation on protection, gender, and inclusion to support house-to-house visits when difficulties in access may be increased.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society is committed to ensuring the implementation of the [IFRC Code of Conduct and Child Safeguarding Policy](#), as well as the obligations of volunteers, staff, and management to ensure zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse ([PSEA](#)). Beneficiary groups were involved in all aspects of the project planning and implementation, to ensure their needs were met.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the National Society by providing technical assistance.

## **ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS**



### **Strategic and operational coordination**

#### **IFRC membership coordination**

The Iraqi Red Crescent maintained daily communication with the IFRC's Delegation in Iraq, as well as with participating National Societies, based on need. There are coordination mechanisms for the IFRC and Iraqi Red Crescent at the national government level in the country. During the implementation period, the IFRC and the Iraqi Red Crescent were represented in disaster management and health departments and clusters at the governorate level.

#### **Movement coordination**

The National Society chairs monthly coordination meetings for Movement partners, including the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and participating National Societies present in Iraq. The Iraqi Red Crescent Task Force was originally established to develop the National Society's strategic plan and later to coordinate response operations. Since the end of the war in Mosul, the Task Force has been converted to a Movement coordination forum. Additional technical groups are also in place for disaster and crisis management, health, WASH, and National Society development. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Iraq, the ICRC helps displaced people, refugees and civilians in places affected by fighting during times of crisis. It improves access to clean water and health care, visits detainees and enables them to maintain contact with their families and supports the authorities' efforts to clarify the fate of people missing from earlier conflicts. The ICRC also supports the National Society in its development and operations, as a primary partner with a focus on the [Safer Access](#) approach. This approach promotes safer access to people affected by conflict and violence while minimizing risks to staff and volunteers. The ICRC also continues to support the National Society in explosive remnants of war, relief stocks and other activities falling within its operational mandate.

#### **External coordination**

At the national and governorate level, the Iraqi Red Crescent coordinates its activities with the Prime Minister's office, local governments in the targeted governorates, the Ministries of Health, the Environment, Education, Displaced, Reconstruction and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Additionally, the Iraqi Red Crescent coordinates with other national and international humanitarian organizations. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society governorate branches administration shared updates and progress of resilience and humanitarian assistance programme activities in cluster meetings which occur monthly at the national level and are coordinated by the respective cluster lead agencies through Cluster Coordinators. Meetings are attended by cluster partners, members and observers and aim to strategize and coordinate humanitarian activities at the cluster or sector level, as well as to share information on challenges and bottlenecks faced at the operational level.



## National Society Development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

For its humanitarian work, The Iraqi Red Crescent Society received the [National Society Investment Alliance \(NSIA\)](#) bridge award aimed at preparing National Societies for the NSIA Accelerator or other investments. The National Society has been implementing it to enhance its system and to create archiving and document classification policies. A market analysis study is also designed under the project for the research and archiving centre's services to assess the current situation and determine the baseline for the project. It will prepare the specialized working team of staff and volunteers for the centre including roles and responsibilities. Training will be conducted for headquarters and branch-level staff to build their capacity to using of the new policies, document classification, and archiving.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has also been implementing the [Capacity Building Fund \(CBF\)](#) project to strengthen and enable the increase in the scale and quality of services of programme delivery. The National Society consider it critical to strengthen strategic positioning, financial sustainability, youth and volunteering, integrity, and the underpinning systems, structures, and change management capacities for development. The CBF is supporting 18 governorate branches.

### IFRC network joint support

**The IFRC** is engaged with the National Society both on a bilateral basis and in different groups, aiming to support the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in its National Society Development implementation. It also jointly runs the [IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance \(NSIA\)](#) with the ICRC, which is supporting the Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

Several Participating National Societies lead support to the National Society in financial development, strengthening the data management system, WASH, and running a portfolio of multiple grants mainly focusing on health, livelihoods, and disaster risk reduction. Some of them are supporting the National Society with humanitarian assistance through multipurpose cash assistance strengthening community-based preparedness for the conflict-affected population.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society focused its [humanitarian diplomacy](#) efforts on the prioritized humanitarian concerns to support vulnerable people and their basic needs. It also focused on emerging crises related to epidemics and supported communities in building local resilience and contributing to sustainable development.

The National Society also developed the Humanitarian Diplomacy guidance briefing note. This document served as a guide for senior-level Movement partners wishing to engage with donors, policymakers, and other relevant stakeholders with an interest in Iraq. It reiterated the position of the National Society as the main responder to disasters in the country, promoted [fundamental principles](#) and values, and called for donors and partners to invest in longer-term programming.

### IFRC network joint support

**The IFRC** supported the National Society with its humanitarian diplomacy efforts on the prioritized humanitarian concerns to support vulnerable people.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society received the National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) award through which has been enhancing its system to create [digital transformation](#) and data protection.

Another project that the National Society undertook in the year was the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) project. It involved the implementation of a standard IT solution across key areas including project management, finance, human resources, logistics, partnerships and resource development, and planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER). The effective and user-friendly platform allows digital processes to integrate, automate, be useful, agile, and accountable for all our staff.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supported the National Society through the ForeSEE project. It was launched after the National Society's COVID-19 response when some bottlenecks that affected the agility of humanitarian work were revealed. Following this, the IFRC reviewed critical systems and process issues and implemented solutions that have made the organization more effective and responsive.

The IFRC further allocated resources to improve the network's agility in 2023. For instance, it did so through the ongoing digital transformation work with the country delegation and to upgrade the National Society with digitization.



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) and which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Iraq 2023 Financial Report](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

### Contact information

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