



IRAQ

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



29 October 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE IRAQI RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



Climate and
environment



399,300

Disasters
and crises



37,801

Health and
wellbeing



170,664

Values, power
and inclusion



843

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Iraqi Red Crescent Society			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network

Country	Funding Requirement	Funding	Expenditure
Country	6.1M		
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	2.6M	
	Funding	1.5M	
	Expenditure		1.1M
Emergency Operations	Funding	500,000	
	Expenditure		461,000
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	3.5M	
	Funding	2.4M	
	Expenditure		1.1M
HNS other funding sources	Funding	Not reported	

Appeal number **MAAIQ002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page



ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRIQ017 / Iraq Floods

Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	31,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	1,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	19,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing



Environmental problems

2,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change
- implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with






Disaster risk reduction

2,000



Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with

 Contextually appropriate health services	► 4,000
 Psychosocial and mental health services	► 4,000
 Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	► 4,000



Migration and displacement

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people

 Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	► 2,000
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ENABLING FUNCTIONS



Strategic and operational coordination

1
Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of

7
Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of



National Society development

✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers

✓ National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies

✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role

✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



Humanitarian diplomacy

✓ National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies

✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns



Accountability and agility

✓ National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions

✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism

✓ National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	84,000						
Danish Red Cross	1.6M	●		●		●	●
German Red Cross			●	●			●
Norwegian Red Cross	625,000			●			●
Swedish Red Cross	77,000				●		
Turkish Red Crescent Society			●	●	●		

Total Funding Reported **CHF 2.4M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The humanitarian situation in Iraq remains one of the most protracted and complex globally. While the overall number of people in need has decreased in recent years, the severity of their needs remains high. Those most affected continue to be individuals directly impacted by armed conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic, and cholera outbreaks. This includes internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees both within and outside of camps and vulnerable host communities. The security environment remains fragile, with Iraq classified as a high-risk country by the INFORM Index due to its continued susceptibility to conflict. Six years after the conclusion of major military operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), approximately five million of the six million people displaced between 2014 and 2017 have returned to their areas of origin. However, despite ongoing reconstruction and stabilization efforts, significant gaps and challenges persist particularly for returnees in remote or disputed regions where access to basic services remains limited due to constrained government presence and resources. Over one million IDPs have yet to achieve a durable solution. The most vulnerable among them live in informal settlements or abandoned, unfinished buildings with limited or no access to healthcare, sanitation, or protection services. Many face chronic food insecurity and heightened protection risks.

Iraq is facing escalating environmental and humanitarian challenges, increasingly driven by the impacts of climate change. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Iraq ranks as the fifth most vulnerable country globally to declining water and food availability, as well as extreme temperatures. The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, prolonged droughts, and dust storms are on the rise. Environmental degradation is widespread, with increased soil salinity now threatening agricultural productivity on approximately 54 per cent of the country's land. Historically one of the most water-rich countries in the Middle East, Iraq is now experiencing a severe and prolonged water crisis with far-reaching humanitarian, economic, social, and security implications. The situation is exacerbated by poor water management, challenges in balancing environmental and agricultural needs, and transboundary water issues. The depletion of water resources, combined with climate change and potential drought conditions, may further increase security risks and trigger population displacement. Additionally, Iraq remains vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes.

Humanitarian actors report a worsening of living conditions in affected communities. While the situation remains fragile, there is a growing consensus on the need to transition from short-term humanitarian assistance to more sustainable, long-term development strategies. In support of this shift, the humanitarian community in Iraq has begun to scale down the comprehensive international humanitarian architecture. Despite robust advocacy efforts that have helped to address immediate needs, significant challenges persist in medium- and long-term planning. Moreover, ongoing and emerging crises in other regions continue to divert attention and global resources away from Iraq, limiting the scope of international support.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society led a nationwide Climate Risk Assessment across all 18 governorates, aligning with its strategic priorities to build capacity, gather baseline data, and identify priority areas. It developed a draft national Climate Risk Analysis with support from the IFRC Climate Centre, conducted internal consultations to map local vulnerabilities, and delivered remote training to staff on climate risk concepts. The National Society also produced translated tools to aid future assessments, engaged with peer National Societies, and carried out Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) sessions, reinforcing its leadership in climate-smart programming and community-based resilience.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society launched an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to address severe floods across five governorates, including Baghdad, Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, and Thi Qar, which overwhelmed infrastructure and disrupted essential services. The National Society prioritised gender inclusivity, protection of vulnerable groups, and community engagement, while coordinating with government bodies and implementing monitoring systems for transparency. Simultaneously, it activated anticipatory measures for the

escalating Israel-Iran conflict, reinforcing contingency planning, medical readiness, radiation risk awareness and evacuation protocols in high-risk areas. Leveraging its volunteer network, the National Society strengthened local resilience and community-based response mechanisms.

Health and wellbeing

Between January and June 2025, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society reinforced its role as a leading national health actor by delivering life-saving services across all governorates, including remote and underserved areas. It provided critical care at its Baghdad headquarters hospital and deployed Mobile Medical Units to deliver primary healthcare, outbreak response, and referrals in displacement- and climate-affected regions. The National Society tackled diseases such as cholera, diabetes, and hypertension, while leading large-scale awareness campaigns on hygiene, nutrition and vaccination. Through the Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) model, it equipped thousands of volunteers with tools for risk assessment and early detection. Coordinating closely with the Ministry of Health and partners, the National Society strengthened surveillance systems and promoted inclusive access to quality healthcare.

Migration and displacement

In the first half of 2025, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society supported the voluntary and dignified return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Iraq, focusing on areas affected by protracted crises, climate stress and water scarcity. Coordinating with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement, local authorities, and security forces, it improved access to essential services, upgraded Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) systems, and delivered community-based solutions for climate-induced displacement. Through its decentralised network and outreach, the National Society ensured sustained support throughout the reintegration journey, strengthening resilience, social cohesion and long-term recovery.

Values, power and inclusion

In early 2025, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society prioritised inclusive engagement across Iraq's 18 governorates as part of its Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) project, conducting community meetings, focus groups, interviews, and coordination sessions to capture diverse perspectives on climate risks and vulnerabilities. This participatory approach fostered local ownership and revealed the need for tailored climate adaptation strategies. Concurrently, the National Society advanced its Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) project in Nineveh, Erbil, and Basra, supporting displaced and traumatised children through psychosocial materials, staff training, and gender-sensitive support. It strengthened child safeguarding systems, aligned with global protection standards, and positioned itself as a key actor in community-led child protection across Iraq.

Enabling local actors

Between January and June 2025, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society advanced its National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) project by initiating the construction of a Vocational Training Centre in Baghdad with an initial CHF 50,000 allocation. Targeting youth, women, and displaced individuals, the centre offers market-relevant training in entrepreneurship, digital marketing, accounting, plumbing and solar panel installation. It promotes economic empowerment and social inclusion by equipping participants with both technical and soft skills. Strategic partnerships with local businesses, NGOs, and government institutions support job placements, funding, and long-term sustainability, aligning the initiative with Iraq's national development goals.

Simultaneously, the National Society strengthened its institutional capacity through regular technical working group meetings covering HR, finance, PMER, and audit. It enhanced humanitarian diplomacy efforts by engaging national and international stakeholders, advocating for principled humanitarian action, and promoting respect for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Disaster Laws. As a regional Climate Champion, it collaborated on climate resilience initiatives such as EW4All and water scarcity response. The National Society maintained strong operational coordination across branches, ensured transparent financial and HR practices, and implemented robust risk management and digital innovation strategies.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Irish Aid-funded Climate Action Journey project aimed to support the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in building its understanding of climate-related risks, strengthening its institutional positioning in national climate action, and developing tools to guide future programming. The project was implemented with technical support from the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. While the project was modest in scope and funding, and not expected to produce a comprehensive solution, it was intended to serve as a critical first step toward advancing the National Society's climate risk assessment vision. However, implementation challenges, particularly the early engagement of the Climate Centre as a de facto sole-source partner, limited flexibility in the application of tools, and weak alignment with National Society priorities, constrained the project's ability to meet its objectives. Although the final outputs offered useful background material, they fell short of delivering a structured, decision-ready climate risk assessment that the National Society could build upon in future phases.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In response to Iraq's escalating climate crisis and its growing humanitarian implications, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society initiated the first phase of a nationwide Climate Risk Assessment. This initial effort, which engaged all 18 governorates, lays the groundwork for a more comprehensive, long-term vision that the National Society holds for understanding and addressing climate risks across the country. The work undertaken in this phase was closely aligned with the National Society's strategic priorities and planning frameworks, and included key activities aimed at building capacity, gathering baseline data, and identifying priority areas for further action. The CRA project served as an important steppingstone in initiating a structured approach to climate risk assessment within the Iraqi Red Crescent Society. Despite the limited budget and scope, meaningful progress was achieved in laying the groundwork for future programming, with the Iraqi Red Crescent Society taking a clear leadership role in several areas.

With technical input from the IFRC Climate Centre, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society now has a draft national-level Climate Risk Analysis that outlines major climate hazards and their potential implications. While the document does not constitute a full risk assessment, it introduces foundational concepts and provides a starting point for future data collection, prioritization, and strategic planning.

Parallel to the Climate Centre's support, the National Society conducted internal consultations across several governorates to begin identifying climate-related risks and vulnerabilities. This localized mapping effort is a critical contribution to understanding climate impacts at the community level and reflects the National Society's growing capacity to assess and address risks in diverse operational settings.

Furthermore, a remote training session was conducted with National Society staff, covering climate risk concepts and assessment methodologies. While primarily conceptual in nature, the training helped build internal awareness and served as a platform for dialogue about how to operationalize climate resilience within existing services. The project also delivered a small suite of translated tools, including a stakeholder mapping template, indicator menu, and discussion guides, that can support future assessment efforts. These materials provide useful reference points but will require further customization to match the institutional structure and field realities of Iraqi Red Crescent Society.

Through the development of a tailored concept note, engagement with peer National Societies, and internal reflection on climate priorities, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society has articulated a clearer vision for its climate-smart programming. The project also supported positioning the National Society for future resource mobilization and external partnerships.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has carried out Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment ([eVCA](#)) sessions across targeted governorates. As the lead organization, it maintains a continuous presence in communities before, during, and after emergencies. Its staff and volunteers are embedded within these communities, positioning them uniquely to identify local risks, propose context-specific solutions and mobilize community engagement. This localized approach reinforces the role of National Societies as the preferred partners for effectively addressing and adapting to climate and environmental risks.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC remains committed to strengthening the capacities of the National Society to respond to climate and environmental challenges. This includes integrating climate and environmental considerations into plans, programmes and operations, building the knowledge and skills of staff and volunteers, and enabling the National Society to leverage their auxiliary role, an essential element in being recognized as partners of choice at the national level.



The Iraqi Red Crescent Society continues to lead critical interventions in communities hit hardest by climate-related disasters. (Photo: Iraqi Red Crescent Society)



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In March 2025, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society launched an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) in response to floods that affected five governorates in Iraq. The flood overwhelmed the country's drainage systems and infrastructure. Governorates including Al Anbar, Erbil, Al Qadisiyyah, and Thi Qar were heavily affected, with Baghdad receiving 72 mm of rain in one hour, exceeding its capacity. The floods disrupted essential services such as sewage, electricity, potable water and communications. Internally displaced people were among the most vulnerable, facing waterlogged shelters and damaged water and sanitation facilities. The strategy emphasized gender inclusivity, protection of vulnerable groups, and community engagement, with a focus on resilience and climate adaptation. Coordination with government ministries and local authorities was established, and monitoring mechanisms were put in place to ensure transparency and effectiveness. The DREF operation was designed not only to meet immediate humanitarian needs but also to support long-term recovery and preparedness in the face of increasing climate-induced disasters in Iraq.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society also implemented [anticipatory measures](#) to address the potential humanitarian impacts of the escalating Israel-Iran conflict. With a focus on high-risk scenarios, such as military strikes and radioactive exposure, the National Society is reinforcing contingency planning and enhancing its readiness to deliver rapid medical assistance, raise radiation risk awareness and implement evacuation protocols in vulnerable southern and eastern governorates. Leveraging its volunteer network, the National Society is strengthening local resilience and community-based response mechanisms to minimize health, environmental and displacement-related risks.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provides both financial and technical assistance to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society remains a leading national humanitarian actor in health service delivery across Iraq, uniquely positioned with operational presence in all governorates, including remote and underserved regions. The National Society continues to implement life-saving health interventions that reach populations often neglected due to access constraints, insecurity, or systemic gaps in service provision. In coordination with the Ministry of Health, the National Society plays a vital role in strengthening Iraq public health system through both facility-based services and extensive community outreach.

At its headquarters hospital in Baghdad, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society provides a broad spectrum of critical care services, including emergency and intensive care, physiotherapy, maternal and child health, chronic disease management, surgical support, and mental health and psychosocial services ([MHPSS](#)). These efforts are directly contributing to the national strategy for improved health outcomes and resilience in crisis-affected areas.

In parallel, the National Society prioritizes decentralized and community-led health programming. Through the deployment of Mobile Medical Units (MMUs), volunteers and health teams deliver essential primary healthcare, outbreak response, and referral services in areas affected by protracted displacement, environmental degradation, and climate-induced shocks. These services have proven vital in addressing communicable and non-communicable diseases, including cholera, Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD), Crimean-Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF), diabetes, and hypertension. Recognizing the importance of prevention and early action, it implements large-scale awareness campaigns focused on hygiene promotion, nutrition, disease prevention, and vaccination support. This includes community-based engagement around COVID-19, vector-borne diseases, and seasonal epidemics.

The National Society is also enhancing community health preparedness through the Community-Based Health and First Aid ([CBHFA](#)) model, equipping thousands of trained volunteers with simplified, locally adapted tools to assess risks, disseminate life-saving information, and support early detection and referral systems. Operating in a complex and fragile health landscape, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society continues to strengthen its coordination with government authorities and health partners, reinforcing surveillance systems and promoting inclusive, equitable access to quality health services. Its people-centred, evidence-informed, and locally grounded health approach ensures that no community is left behind in times of crisis or recovery.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continues to play a key role in strengthening the National Society's institutional health capacities. This includes supporting the development and implementation of the National Society's Health Strategy, integrating climate and health considerations across programmes and operations, and enhancing the technical competencies of staff and volunteers. Capacity-building efforts also focus on enabling Iraqi Red Crescent Society to fully leverage its role as one of the largest humanitarian organisations in the country, positioning the National Society as a key partner to national authorities in delivering sustainable and locally driven health solutions.

The **British Red Cross** and **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under MHPSS outreach initiatives.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provided support for training of staff and volunteers on health initiatives.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society continues to play a pivotal role in addressing the complex needs of displaced and returnee populations across Iraq particularly in areas affected by protracted crises, climate-related stress and water scarcity. In close coordination with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement, local authorities, and security forces, the National Society has supported the voluntary and sustainable return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) through tailored interventions that prioritize dignity, safety, and long-term reintegration.

The National Society's interventions focus on improving access to essential services, including health care, food assistance, and basic infrastructure while upgrading water, sanitation, and hygiene ([WASH](#)) systems in underserved areas. The National Society also provides technical support on return processes and delivers community-based solutions that respond to climate-induced displacement, degraded water resources, and rising vulnerabilities. Through its decentralized network and community outreach, the National Society ensures that displaced families are supported not only during the return process but also throughout their reintegration journey, contributing to resilience, social cohesion, and sustainable recovery.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its interventions under migration and displacement.

The **ICRC** provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As a core part of the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) project across Iraq's 18 governorates, the National Society prioritized inclusive and participatory engagement to ensure the assessment was grounded in local realities. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society conducted community meetings with local leaders and communities, focus group discussions, key informant interviews and coordination meetings with relevant government authorities and offices. These engagements were instrumental in capturing diverse perspectives on climate-related risks, community vulnerabilities, and existing coping mechanisms.

This collaborative and participatory approach strengthened the credibility of the CRA while fostering local ownership and trust. It revealed a clear demand for localized integrated climate adaptation strategies that reflect the unique vulnerabilities and priorities of each governorate. The process also underscored the critical role of coordinated planning among communities, government authorities, and humanitarian partners in building long-term climate resilience.

The National Society's Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) project is designed to support highly vulnerable children, particularly those residing in informal settlements across Nineveh, Erbil, and Basra. Many have experienced displacement, trauma, and disrupted education, placing them at heightened risk of emotional distress, protection concerns, and developmental challenges. In response, the National Society implemented a comprehensive set of interventions including the development of age-appropriate psychosocial and resilience-focused materials, and capacity-building trainings for staff and volunteers on child protection, caregiver engagement and inclusive recreational activities.

The National Society staff were oriented on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) standards, child safeguarding systems were strengthened, and gender-sensitive support packages were developed within the Anticipatory Action framework. The project also reinforced its commitment to global standards through the signing of the IFRC Pledge on Child Protection in and through Education and initiated policy alignment discussions with Movement partners, positioning the National Society as a key factor in sustainable, community-led child protection efforts in Iraq.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supports the Iraqi Red Crescent Society for its initiatives under values, power and inclusion which includes Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI). Furthermore, the National Society is supported in its capacity building efforts and in development of relevant strategies.

The **British Red Cross** supports the delivery of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) awareness sessions with local communities.

The **Danish Red Cross** has contributed by facilitating gender-based violence (GBV) awareness sessions to enhance community knowledge and response capacities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Participating National Societies providing direct technical and financial support to the **Iraqi Red Crescent** include the **Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross** and the **Turkish Red Crescent**.

Movement coordination

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. 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

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society closely coordinates with the Iraqi Government and humanitarian organizations at National and Governorates level. The National Society coordinates its activities with the Prime-Minister's office, ministries, local governments/directorates in targeted governorates, and the Ministries of Health and Environment, Education, Displaced, and Reconstruction, as well as other national and international humanitarian organizations.

The National Society, as an auxiliary to the Government, is a member of the National Disaster Response Committee chaired by the Government Department of Migration and Displacement.

Shelter and essential household items, food clusters and WASH cluster meetings are held every two weeks with national and international humanitarian organizations. These meetings facilitate implementation in the field concerning the scope of support and identification of beneficiaries (avoiding duplication and enhancing synergies), to ensure that the National Society and the broader Red Cross Red Crescent stakeholders cooperate and collaborate where possible, with the considerable UN and I/NGO presence. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has prioritized those agencies with which it engages, primarily the UN agencies. There is some engagement with the following the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) clusters: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, chaired by UNHCR; Shelter/NFI Cluster, chaired by UNHCR; and the Food and Nutrition Cluster, chaired by WFP, WHO - Health Cluster Emergency Response, and other humanitarian organizations with a significant presence in Iraq, though mostly based in KRI.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society, through its National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) project, is advancing the construction of a Vocational Training Centre in Baghdad with an initial CHF 50,000 allocation, aiming to address long-term socio-economic challenges and contribute to sustainable development. This initiative will provide market-relevant skills training in areas such as entrepreneurship, digital marketing, accounting, plumbing, and solar panel installation targeting vulnerable groups including youth, women, and displaced individuals. The centre promotes economic empowerment, social inclusion, and capacity building by equipping participants not only with technical expertise but also essential soft skills to enhance employability and self-reliance. Designed for long-term sustainability, the project leverages strategic partnerships with local businesses, NGOs, and government institutions to facilitate funding opportunities, job placements, and ongoing support. By aligning with Iraq's national development goals, the centre supports innovation, entrepreneurship and workforce readiness.

As part of its National Society development plan, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society has organized regular technical working group meetings with dedicated committees for HR, finance, PMER and audit. These meetings serve as a collaborative platform for structured dialogue, knowledge sharing and technical review.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC is actively contributing to the enhancement of key institutional functions, particularly in Human Resources, finance, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and audit. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) are utilized for National Society development initiatives. .



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy efforts to address the country's evolving humanitarian landscape. This includes supporting vulnerable populations, responding to climate-related shocks, epidemics, and disasters, and building community resilience to contribute to sustainable development. Through active engagement with national authorities, local communities, and international stakeholders, the National Society advocates for principled humanitarian action rooted in the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. A Humanitarian Diplomacy Guidance briefing note has been developed to support strategic engagement by senior-level Movement representatives. This outlines key priorities such as reinforcing the National Society's auxiliary role, promoting long-term programmatic approaches over fragmented aid, advocating for respect of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), and Disaster Laws further encouraging investment in local humanitarian capacities.

In parallel, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society maintains strong operational coordination with Movement partners and stakeholders at all levels. This collaboration extends to joint climate resilience initiatives, including Early Warning for All (EW4All), water scarcity response, and climate advocacy, where the National Society serves as a regional Climate Champion. Additionally, it is actively engaged in advocacy around disaster law, humanitarian access, and addressing internal institutional challenges from previous operations. At the community level, it ensures that local voices shape programme design and delivery, while at the national and global levels, it champions policies that strengthen locally led action and sustained humanitarian impact.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Iraqi Red Crescent Society's efforts under humanitarian diplomacy, working to ensure that the National Society leverages its auxiliary role to advocate for humanitarian interventions and to promote the role of the National Society. It works to ensure that the National Society is recognized as the primary responder to disasters in the country and supports the National Society in developing tailored key messages for humanitarian diplomacy engagements.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society, through strong coordination between its Headquarters and governorate branches, has maintained a consistent and accountable approach in delivering humanitarian programmes across Iraq. This has been achieved through transparent financial management, inclusive human resource practices, and effective safeguarding guidelines that prioritize staff safety, gender balance, and professional development. Accountability to partners and donors is ensured through timely reporting and compliance systems.

The National Society has implemented context-sensitive risk management approaches, including regular security assessments and field-level monitoring, to ensure continuity of operations in complex and high-risk areas. Strengthened supply chain systems and monitoring and evaluation plan have supported results-based programming that is responsive to community needs and changing humanitarian conditions.

In addition, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society has integrated digital tools and innovation into its programme implementation to enhance agility and service delivery. Investments in digital literacy have strengthened data collection, improved analysis, and supported more informed decision-making. Local innovation is encouraged by the engagement of the local community for programme designing that adapts to the specific needs of communities while remaining aligned with national priorities and donor requirements. Continuous learning and adaptive management are at the core of its operations, ensuring that programmes are inclusive, people-centred, and sustainable.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Community trust must be nurtured, not assumed: Initial challenges in awareness and acceptance, particularly around sensitive topics such as mental health and psychosocial support, highlighted the need for sustained, respectful community engagement. Trust and participation grew significantly when communities experienced the relevance of support, reinforcing the importance of a people-centred, inclusive approach from the outset
- Local ownership strengthens sustainability: In areas with limited infrastructure, community members actively contributed by offering spaces and supporting implementation, reinforcing the importance of participatory approaches that empower communities to co-create and sustain solutions
- Shifting from transactional to transformative engagement: In some locations, previous aid models had created expectations of material incentives. Through consistent communication and delivery of meaningful support, communities shifted their engagement toward valuing social and psychological well-being, demonstrating the power of dignity-based humanitarian action
- Stronger coordination and field-level presence are critical in complex contexts: Programme delivery in politically sensitive environments benefits from clearer roles, responsive leadership, and robust coordination between headquarters and branches to uphold humanitarian principles and maintain access in dynamic operational settings
- Shared vision enhances coherence: Lessons from initial misalignment in project scope stress the importance of structured inception phases that include agreed definitions, shared indicators, and realistic timelines. This ensures coherence across stakeholders and allows for adaptive management
- Contextualization is not optional, it is essential: Technical materials and tools must be adapted to local realities through dialogue and iteration. This enhances their relevance, usability, and acceptance by both staff and communities
- Short-term interventions can lay foundations for systemic change: Even within limited timeframes, targeted initiatives can generate momentum, identify gaps, and establish pathways for longer-term resilience, capacity strengthening, and institutional learning

SUCCESS STORIES



1

When Zainab Saw the Light Through the Window of Hope

At the beginning of one of the introductory sessions for the 'Guided Child Handbook' programme, while registering the participating children's data, the team noticed a twelve-year-old girl who stated that she was studying in the fourth grade, although her age would normally correspond to the sixth grade. This unusual discrepancy drew the facilitators' attention, and they closely followed up on her case until they reached the fourth session of the handbook, titled 'My Feelings'—a safe space where children express their emotions through drawing and talking.

Here, Zainab drew a painting full of sorrow, soaked in pale grey colours. When asked, "Why are you sad?" she responded through tears: "My father didn't let me continue my studies because the school is far away..." At that moment, Zainab was not the only one in pain; her peers shared with her feelings of support and empathy in a scene that truly embodied one of the core pillars of psychosocial support: peer encouragement and a sense of safety within the group.

The team decided to continue closely following her case and invited Zainab's father to participate in the adult sessions of the 'Caregiver Handbook.' He accepted the invitation, and in the third session, which addressed 'Communicating with Our

Children and Protecting Them from Violence,' the importance of education as a tool for empowerment and as an effective weapon against all forms of violence—especially structural violence resulting from deprivation of basic rights—was highlighted.

Zainab's father was deeply affected by the words and the content. At the end of the session, he requested a private conversation with the facilitators. With visible emotion, he said: "I stopped my daughter from studying because of my circumstances, but I want to send her back. I don't want to be the reason for her sadness anymore..." The team responded with deep empathy: "We are here to support you, and we will work together to get Zainab back to school and ensure she has a future she deserves."

Subsequently, intensive efforts were launched in coordination with the relevant educational authorities in the Al-Zubair Directorate of Education. Contact was made with the concerned officials, and an agreement was reached to reintegrate Zainab into the educational process.

By the ninth month, Zainab's father carried her school papers in his hand, his heart full of hope, as he headed back to school to enrol his daughter—not just as a student, but as a story of human triumph over deprivation, and as living proof that psychosocial support is not just a programme, but a life restored.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **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) 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.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IQ_Iraq MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [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](#)

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