



IRAQ

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



14 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE IRAQI RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



18

National Society
branches



113

National Society
local units



2,400

National Society
staff



11,853

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



22,333

Climate and
environment



3,109

Disasters
and crises



81,549

Health and
wellbeing



59,817

Values, power
and inclusion



17,579

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Iraqi Red Crescent Society				
Overview		Funding Sources		
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	1.9M	
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported	
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported	
IFRC network				
Country	Funding Requirement	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	3.1M		
	Expenditure	2.3M		
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

MDRIQ016 / Pluvial/Flash Flood

EF1 - 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 National Society is part of	1
EF2 - National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	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	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	<div></div> 22,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	<div></div> 8,000
	Number of communities / sites provided with shelter-related response	<div></div> 7,000
	Percentage of households provided with CVA assistance that have not sold any livelihood assets as a coping strategy	<div></div> 3,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	<div></div> 21,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	<div></div> 7,000
	Number of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services in emergency situation	<div></div> 2,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	<div></div> 2,000
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of teachers and education personnel (incl volunteer facilitators) trained on safeguarding, protection, gender or inclusion (PGI) in affected areas	<div></div> 2,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	<div></div> 2,000

Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information

80%

National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

Yes

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	3,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	1,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	82,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	65,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	1,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	310
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	60,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	49,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	22,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	1,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	18,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
National Society development	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
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 ..	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					Enabling Functions
		Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	
British Red Cross			●	●		●	
Danish Red Cross	2.1M		●			●	
German Red Cross			●	●			
Norwegian Red Cross	653,000			●			●
Swedish Red Cross	82,000		●	●			
Turkish Red Crescent Society	200,000		●				

Total Funding Reported **CHF 3.1M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

After nearly four decades of conflict and instability, Iraq remains in a fragile humanitarian state despite the official end of hostilities with ISIL in 2017. While over 80 per cent of the 6.1 million displaced persons have returned home, more than one million people—many of whom fled over eight years ago—remain in protracted displacement, often in inadequate shelter without access to essential services. The country's political, economic, and social instability, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic and widespread corruption, continues to hinder recovery efforts. Vulnerable groups, including internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, returnees, and host communities, face worsening humanitarian conditions, including food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, limited access to health care, and rising mental health concerns.

The health sector, already weakened by decades of war, sanctions, and emigration of skilled professionals, is further strained by the pandemic and recurring violence. Infrastructure remains inadequate, and shortages of medicines and medical personnel persist. Despite efforts by the Ministry of Health and international partners to enhance primary health care and health information systems, access to quality healthcare is still out of reach for many, particularly in conflict-affected areas. Inadequate health services, compounded by socio-economic vulnerabilities, have pushed many to adopt negative coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage, exacerbating protection risks.

Environmental and security challenges further compound Iraq's humanitarian crisis. The country ranks among the most climate-vulnerable in the world, facing recurring droughts, extreme heat, dust storms, and severe water scarcity, which threaten agriculture and could trigger further displacement. Meanwhile, ongoing political instability, sectarian tensions, and weak governance—exacerbated by systemic corruption—pose serious risks to social cohesion and the effectiveness of humanitarian interventions. Despite these challenges, efforts are underway to develop durable solutions, including frameworks for sustainable return and reintegration, but long-term structural reforms remain essential to ensure lasting recovery.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society conducted sessions on enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (EVCA) in target governorates. The National Society, as a lead organization, is present in communities before, during, and after emergencies. The staff and volunteers who come from these local communities are best placed to define the risks that the communities face, but they are also best placed to identify the local solutions to address needs and to mobilize the communities.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society integrated community-based disaster risk reduction and resilience approaches into its mid-term and longer-term initiatives of the programme. This allows the identification of underlying causes of risk and vulnerability factor of the Iraqi population. The National Society also promoted community-based disaster risk reduction and resilience building to mitigate the risks through specific activities and take into consideration cross-cutting topics such as gender and diversity inclusion, youth engagement, social network strengthening, women empowerment, livelihood diversification and protection. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society also successfully implemented the IFRC disaster response emergency fund (DREF) operation related to flash floods in Iraq.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society completed the construction of a 12-unit emergency facility at its headquarters, featuring emergency wards, a trauma room, consultation spaces, and links to an operational theatre. Through its "Building Trust during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Humanitarian Settings" initiative, the National Society conducted risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) campaigns, alongside comprehensive water, sanitation and

hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions to improve hygiene and prevent disease spread. Under the Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) project, it provided mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) through caregiver sessions and community-based trainings in Erbil, and strengthened coordination with local communities in Basra, Ninewa, and Erbil through meetings, field visits, and project orientations.

Migration and displacement

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has been regularly coordinating with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement to secure sustainable return of displaced people in Iraq. The National Society has worked on the implementation of durable solutions to issues related to the return of displaced people, as well as to provide appropriate support and approaches for return and reintegration of migrants in the country.

Values, power, and inclusion

In 2024, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society prioritized the inclusion of vulnerable populations across its interventions by integrating protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) and community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) strategies. It delivered hygiene promotion, disaster preparedness, and all-female mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) sessions, using gender-disaggregated data to inform programming. Under its livelihoods initiatives, the National Society emphasized support for women-headed households and ensured their full participation in project planning and implementation. A feedback mechanism was implemented across 18 governorates to capture community input and measure the impact of health awareness activities on behaviour change.

Enabling local actors

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society is implementing the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) to enhance its data protection policies, document classification, and archiving systems. A market analysis study was conducted to prepare for the launch of a research and archiving centre, with staff and volunteers trained on the new systems. Additionally, the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) has improved branch efficiency by equipping 18 governorate branches with SSDs, boosting the performance and sustainability of services.

The National Society developed a humanitarian diplomacy guidance briefing note to strengthen engagement donors and policymakers. Additionally, the National Society's ForeSEE project, initiated after COVID-19, tackled bottlenecks, improving the National Society's accountability and responsiveness. Ongoing [digital transformation](#) aims to streamline key functions such as finance, HR, logistics, and project management, making the organization more agile and effective.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has been implementing the Government of Japan-funded project around humanitarian assistance to the Iraq population with healthcare services and food to address lifesaving needs of families affected by the complex crisis. The National Society requested for an extension to finalize the remaining activities related to hospital construction and additional food parcel procurement for eight months, from January 1 to 31 August 2024 with no-cost extension.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society conducted sessions on enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment ([EVCA](#)) in target governorates. The National Society, as a lead organization, is present in communities before, during, and after emergencies. The staff and volunteers who come from these local communities are best placed to define the risks that the communities face, but they are also best placed to identify the local solutions to address needs and to mobilize the communities. The National Society remains the partner of choice in effectively mitigating and adapting to climate change and environmental risks in the country.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts in increasing its capacities to work on climate and environmental crises in communities, enhancing the integration of climate change and environmental sustainability into plans, programmes, and operations. It supports building the capacities of staff and volunteers to address the climate crisis and help the National Societies to leverage their auxiliary role.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for flood in Iraq.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Iraq Pluvial/Flash Flood
MDR-CODE	MDRIQ016
DURATION	6 months (02 April 2024 to 31 October 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 499,900
PEOPLE TARGETED	18,000

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,900 in April 2024 supported the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in aiding approximately 18,000 people affected by flash floods in the areas of Dohuk and Erbil. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as shelter, housing and settlements, livelihoods and basic needs, multipurpose cash assistance to vulnerable families, WASH interventions, health emergency response, among others.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Iraq stands at risk of being exposed to multiple disasters ranging from natural disasters such as drought, sandstorm, heatwave, flood, desertification to man-made disasters. Due to its diverse topography, the country is exposed multiple hazards. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has integrated community-based disaster risk reduction and resilience approaches into its mid-term and longer-term initiatives of the programme. This allows the identification of underlying causes of risk and vulnerability factor of the Iraqi population. The National Society also promoted [community-based](#)

disaster risk reduction and resilience building to mitigate the risks through specific activities and take into consideration cross-cutting topics such as gender and diversity inclusion, youth engagement, social network strengthening, women empowerment, livelihood diversification and protection.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide both financial and technical support to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in meeting the challenges posed by increasing threats of both man-made and natural disasters in the country. The National Society is supported through the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal to swiftly provide emergency services whenever needed.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society, with support from the Japan Government Fund (JSB), implemented the construction of 12 emergency unit at the National Society headquarters which has now been completed. This emergency unit includes emergency wards, trauma room, consultation room, and facilitated connected with the operational theatre. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society, under its initiative Building Trust during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Humanitarian Settings, carried out several activities to build trust in public health responses through risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) campaigns. It worked to enhance community participation in preparedness and response to various health issues, including emergencies and outbreaks. Under the same programme, in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, the National Society has worked on enhancing the overall wellbeing of affected families through a comprehensive WASH and health activities which improve people's hygiene and prevent the spread of diseases. These hygiene promotion activities enable people to prevent water, sanitation and hygiene-related diseases by mobilizing and engaging the population, their knowledge, and resources.

Under the Children Affected by Armed Conflict (CAAC) project, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society has been actively engaged in supporting children affected by armed conflict since 2013. This programme has evolved over the years to include a variety of interventions aimed at providing holistic support to children and adolescents in conflict-affected areas. In 2024, the National Society conducted two training in Erbil for staff and volunteers from the three governorate branches. This included a caregiver's sessions in November and a community-based psychosocial support training also in November.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has established coordination with local communities in target governorates of Basra, Ninewa, and Erbil. The National Society organized two coordination meetings with branch heads, other stakeholders and field/camp visits and it also conducted an orientation on CAAC project with governorate branches, local communities, and stakeholders in three target governorates.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society for its activities outlined under health and wellbeing. This support consists of amplifying and enhancing the National Society's objectives such as building the capacity of local communities on community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), community-based surveillance, WASH interventions, among a range of other healthcare services.

The **British Red Cross** and the **Danish Red Cross** supported the Iraqi Red Crescent Society with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) sessions. Additionally, the Danish Red Cross conducted awareness sessions on non-communicable diseases.

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society through community health training to individuals.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the National Society through its healthcare in danger programme for staff at government primary healthcare centres and provided community healthcare sessions to individuals. It also supported pre-hospital services, including first aid.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the National Society with WASH interventions through safe water access and hygiene promotion.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has been regularly coordinating with the Ministry of Migration and Displacement to secure sustainable return of displaced people in Iraq. The National Society has worked on the implementation of durable solutions to issues related to the return of displaced people, as well as to provide appropriate support and approaches for return and reintegration of migrants in the country.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provides support to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in its activities that specifically target vulnerable migrant population that are risk of suffering from acute needs. It also supports the National Society in its engagement with stakeholders for advocating for the plight of migrants and to highlight the National Society's role in alleviating the condition of vulnerable people in Iraq.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has worked to ensure the inclusion of vulnerable populations into its interventions. The National Society's data collection tools include gender disaggregation data wherever possible. Most importantly, awareness sessions on hygiene promotion, disaster preparedness, in addition to all-female mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) sessions were delivered by the National Society. The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has also integrated a strategy to mainstream gender, protection and inclusion ([PGI](#)) and community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) element into all areas of intervention.

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has incorporated community engagement and accountability throughout the project, especially under the livelihoods components where particular focus was given to women-headed families along with their full participation in all aspects of the project. The National Society encourages community inclusive approaches with a focus on community participation, involving communities in needs identification, decision-making, planning, implementation, and evaluation of interventions. The National Society ensures that local government authorities, civil society organization and community-based organizations become more engaged, informed, and responsible for their own recovery.

The National Society follows the RCRC minimum Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) actions for the planning and implementation of activities at community level. The National Society implemented a feedback mechanism as per the BHA project guidelines where feedback was conducted in 18 governorates of Iraq with the local community after each activity to understand the community's need and the extent to which they benefit from health awareness sessions and their impact on community behaviour change on health-related aspects.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided support to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in establishing a systematic community feedback mechanism along with other technical support priorities of the National Society. The IFRC also supports the National Society's commitment to ensuring the implementation of IFRC [Code of Conduct](#) and [Child Safeguarding Policy](#), as well as obligations of volunteers, staff, and management to ensure a zero tolerance towards sexual exploitation and abuse.

The **British Red Cross** supported the National Society with sexual and gender-based violence awareness sessions to community members while the **Danish Red Cross** provided support with gender-based violence sessions.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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.

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 is a member of the National Disaster Response Committee chaired by the Government Department of Migration and Displacement and of the country's main emergency coordination mechanisms, including the National Operation Cell (NOC), Operations Room for Displaced People, Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre (JCMC) and Joint Crisis Coordination Centre (JCC). At the national and governorate level, the Iraqi Red Crescent coordinates its activities with the Prime Minister's office, local government, and directorates in targeted governorates, and with the Ministries of Health and Environment, Education, Displaced and Migrants, and Reconstruction and Development. It also coordinates with other national and international humanitarian organizations.

The National Society also has strong relations with Iraqi ministries and educational institutions to support learning, developing staff capabilities and coordinating online and in-person trainings in the National Society headquarters. The Iraqi Red Crescent and the IFRC actively engage in several Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster meetings with other national and international humanitarian organizations, including in Erbil. Cluster and working group meetings on shelter and non-food household items, food, and WASH are held every two weeks, and include national and international humanitarian organizations. The Iraqi Red Crescent has also established partnerships with other key stakeholders, including the EU, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Development Programme. Through these organizations, it implements projects related to water and sanitation, awareness of environmental and mine risks, and the Joint Coordination and Monitoring Centre, which identifies risks and divides response mechanisms among the relevant ministries, organizations, and institutions.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society has been implementing the National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) to enhance its system create data protection policies and archive and document classification policy. The National Society has also designed a market analysis study under the project for the research and archiving centre's services and to assess the current situation and determine the baseline for the project. This will prepare the specialized working team of staff and volunteers for the centre which includes roles and responsibilities. Training will be conducted for Headquarters and branch level staff to build their capacity on using the new policies, documents classification and archiving.

The National Society has been implementing the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) to strengthen and enable the increase of the scale and quality of services of the programme delivery. Strengthening the strategic positioning, financial sustainability, youth and volunteering, integrity, and the underpinning systems, structures and change management capacities is a critical enabler for such development. The CBF project supports 18 governorate branches with the installation of SSDs to make branches more effective and efficient and enhance the performance with the workflow and sustainability.

Under the National Society's flood-related DREF operation in 2024, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society carried out National Society strengthening exercises in Erbil and Dohuk where staff members and volunteers carried out post-distribution monitoring and engaged individuals from families that had received assistance. The National Society also conducted a lesson-learned workshop which helped project teams to address root causes of problems, minimize their recurrence in future projects, and gather valuable insights to enhance effectiveness.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC is providing support to the Iraqi Red Crescent Society in its National Society development initiatives. The IFRC is closely coordinating with Partner National Societies regarding the capacity building of the National Society staff and volunteers and to reinforce Red Cross Red Crescent presence in the country. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA), the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF), and the Empress Shoken Fund are utilized for National Society development objectives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society is focusing its humanitarian diplomacy efforts on the prioritized humanitarian concerns to support vulnerable people and their basic needs, emerging crisis in relation to epidemics/pandemics and climate change, hosting community in terms of building local resilience and contribute to sustainable development. In this regard, the National Society is working on strengthening and disseminating the role the played by the National Society. It has also developed a humanitarian diplomacy guidance briefing note. This document serves as a guide for senior-level Movement partners engaging with donors, policymakers and other relevant stakeholder with an interest in the ongoing situation in Iraq.

The National Society's humanitarian diplomacy efforts work to:

- Promote the auxiliary role of the National Society as an evidence-based trustable, credible and professional organization in the country
- Reinforce the position of the National Society as the main responder to disasters in the country
- Promote RCRC principles and values and International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
- Advocate towards more localization among donors and international partners with the necessary investment in local capacities of the National Society
- Call for donors and partners to invest in longer-term programming

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts under humanitarian diplomacy to promote the work of the National Society with stakeholders and to highlight the role of the National Society as the primary responder in Iraq during disasters. The IFRC also provides technical support for the development of policies, documents, and briefing notes regarding humanitarian diplomacy.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society is working on the ForeSEE project, which was launched after the scale of the COVID-19 pandemic revealed bottlenecks which affected the agility of the National Society's humanitarian work. In its efforts to increase accountability and agility, the National Society has worked on critical systems and process issues and has implemented solutions that have made the organization more effective and responsive. To improve its agility, the National Society is working on the ongoing digital transformation work and to upgrade the National Society through digitization.

The enterprise resource planning (ERP) project is an organizational priority involving the implementation of a standard IT solution across key areas of the National Society, 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 and automate successfully for all the staff.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Iraqi Red Crescent Society to become a strong, effective local organization that is trusted, accountable, and can carry out programmes for at-risk communities at scale. The IFRC is supporting the National Society through the ForeSEE project and is reviewing critical systems and project issues within the National Society. The IFRC has allocated resources to improve the network's agility. This goes hand in hand with a culture of agility to meet ever-growing need and changing humanitarian needs quality and effectively.

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 Annual 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

- Follow up activities are critical in medium-term projects to ensure success of addressing food needs and social cohesion initiatives
- Development and promotion of new approaches to programming are essential to achieve a shift from care and maintenance to a more empowering and participatory package of assistance. Such approaches should be anchored in bottom-up programming principles and seek to distance themselves from any overt promotion of specific durable solutions
- The governorate branches need to be more strongly supported by the National Society headquarter in the field, through better coordination structure, and with a clear and defined role and functions to implement the projects in complex emergency environment

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Building Trust Project

The Iraqi Red Crescent Society began the Building Trust Project across the 18 governorates in Iraq, with the specific aim of increasing community trust towards vaccination against virus and increasing awareness and knowledge about communicable diseases. By March 2024, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society had successfully set up its feedback mechanism to produce regular analysis reports, handle routine and sensitive feedback, and inform the activities of the National Society. Through this project, community feedback and other community engagement approaches have been further institutionalized within the National Society, which will support emergency preparedness and community trust in the future.



2

RCCE Interventions in Iraq

When haemorrhagic fever outbreak in Iraq posed significant health risks, particularly to butchers and cattle owners, the Iraqi Red Crescent Society's Risk Communication and Communication Engagement (RCCE) team implemented a comprehensive intervention to address this crisis. This case study evaluated the impact of these interventions through three surveys: a quantitative survey with butchers and cattle owners, a qualitative survey, and a survey with volunteers and staff involved in the intervention. Since the outbreak required immediate and effective communication and engagement to prevent its spread, the RCCE team focused on raising awareness, distributing personal protective equipment, and engaged directly with affected communities. This intervention helped improve knowledge and practice among butchers and cattle owners, who were at high risk due to their close contact with the livestock.

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 Annual 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 annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual 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 31 December 2024. 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 2024 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 AR Financials](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRIQ016](#))
- [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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