

DREF n° MDRIR011	GLIDE n° FF-2022-000274-IRN
Operation update n°; date of issue	Timeframe covered by this update:
Operation start date: 10-06-2022	Operation timeframe: 7 months end date: 28-02-2023
Funding requirements (CHF): 498,319	If Emergency Appeal/ One International Appeal operation, DREF amount initially allocated: CHF XX
N° of people being assisted: 84,517 (21,129 HHs)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Iran, Local NGOs, UN Agencies.	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster



Flood affected neighborhood in Firouzkoh, Tehran @IRCS

According to the Iranian Meteorological Organization, monsoon flash floods with thunderstorms started on 23rd July 2022 in 26 provinces and lasted till 30th July. Over 126,775 people were affected in 26 provinces of East Azarbayejan, Isfahan, Alborz, Bushehr, Tehran, Charmahal-Bakhtiyari, South Khorasan, Khorasan Razavi, North Khorasan, Khuzestan, Zanjan, Semnan, Sistan-Baluchistan, Fars, Qazvin, Qom, Kerman, Kohgelo-ye-va-Bouyerahmad, Golestan, Lorestan, Mazandaran, Markazi, Hormozgan, Hamedan and Yazd. The floods resulted in tremendous damage to agricultural lands, roads, infrastructure, bridges, domestic animal husbandry, residential buildings, and drinking water supply facilities. The heavy flash flood resulted in the death of 92 people (including 43

in Tehran, 1 in Charmahal-Bakhtiyari, 10 in Khorasan Razavi, 6 in Sistan and Baluchestan, 1 in Khuzestan, 2 in Semnan, 3 in Fars, 4 in Kerman, 4 in Lorestan, 5 in Yazd, 2 in Markazi and 11 in Mazandaran). As a result of the

floods, transportation was halted, and relief supplies were delivered to flood-affected cities by IRCS air rescue choppers. Also, 3,569 affected people were evacuated to safe areas by IRCS rescue teams. Outpatient services were provided to injured people, and 58 persons were transported to medical centers. In addition, aid workers pumped water out of 2,204 houses and extricated 500 vehicles.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) as the key humanitarian organization in the country extended its humanitarian support to the deprived, affected, and people in need in the last century. Established in 1922 (as the 'Red Lion and Sun Society') and became affiliated with the IFRC in 1924. It has over 8,500 staff and 1.5 million volunteers, being active through the Youth Organization, the Volunteers Organization, and the Relief & Rescue Organization. These staff and volunteers played an effective and active role across the country in various events based on their various skills and expertise. IRCS has over 500 local branches across the country. The National Society has a strong auxiliary link to the Government. It is mandated, under the Law on Crisis Management, to conduct search & rescue activities, and relief services and to provide emergency shelter and food. In addition, the IRCS is responsible for raising public awareness of disaster preparedness, including the provision of related educational activities. The National Society has committed its efforts towards the alleviation of human suffering, disaster risk reduction, and disaster response both within and outside the country.



IRCS' responding to the flood affected areas in Tehran @IRCS

The IRCS reached out to 84,517 flood-affected people in 26 provinces (168 counties, 141 cities, and 1,550 villages, 162 roads). Immediately after receiving the red-level warning from the National Meteorological Organization, the following measures were taken by the IRCS to expediate and speed up the operation response assisting flood affected populations in the provinces across the country:

- Orange category alert (preparedness) in the provinces exposed to disaster and with a forecast and red alert status issued by the National Meteorological Organization and yellow alert to all auxiliary neighbouring provinces by the Relief and Rescue Organization (RARO), as well as to the central and northern provinces across the country based on the orange level warning by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) regarding torrential rain and strong wind.
- Standby alert to air relief bases and rescue centres across the country and deploying rescue helicopters to the provinces at high risk.
- Constant information exchange with department of the NDMO.
- Video conference calls with affected provinces senior management.
- Charging/sending the food and household items to the provincial warehouses (as below table).
- Deployment of the sniffer dogs to search the missing persons.

- Mobilizing the mass media to broadcast the awareness messages (SMS, TV and social media) for the public general to take mitigation measures.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The IFRC has a presence in Iran since 1991 and has been providing technical support in capacity building initiatives and supporting IRCS in disaster management, shelter, disaster law, youth, and volunteers as well as health. There is no partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country; however, IRCS has a memorandum of understanding with the German Red Cross (search and rescue sniffer dogs' training, peer-to-peer exchange). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a delegation based in Tehran with a various number of humanitarian activities in cooperation with the IRCS and is on standby to support the IRCS operation (e.g. through health support to migrants, IHL, Protection, and Restoring Family Management).

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

According to the act of parliament, IRCS is the national lead for responding to the natural disaster/crisis in the country. The ministries are bound to cooperate and coordinate their activities with the IRCS. At the NDMO level, the convener of relief response is IRCS. All UN/INGOs/NGOs work under the IRCS role for initial response. Efforts of Ministries, local authorities, and national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) were coordinated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO). Sectoral services by the UN agencies including WHO, FAO, UNOCHA, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR, and UNICEF were led and implemented by line ministries. However, any response interventions were coordinated and implemented by the IRCS according to the Law. IRCS was mandated by the public authorities to fully respond to the flash flood. The efforts of the public donors and people who contributed to the operation, was coordinated through the volunteer divisions at the provincial branches. Rapid evacuation of the people in remote villages were done in collaboration with the military divisions by deploying air rescue choppers. The President, Vice-President, minister of interior, and minister of energy paid visit from affected areas to express empathy with the affected families and expedite the relief operation.

In this operation, the Ministry of Telecommunication, in coordination with the IRCS, sent mass short messages (SMS) for the people in the flood affected areas to inform them about the situation and response status.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

Following the rapid assessments in the affected areas, the IRCS identified the immediate needs and priorities of the affected populations. The initial assessments in the affected areas identified lifesaving needs in search and rescue, emergency food, shelter, and household items. Huge inundations were observed, and people needed to be safe in temporary shelters for some days. Since most of the areas were quite remote in affected provinces, access to the affected people was challenging. Impacts of COVID-19, unemployment and high fluctuation in the market caused livelihood loss among many of the communities. Since the scale of flooding was huge, the IRCS was coordinating with multiple actors to seek support. The IFRC contributed via DREF in replenishing part of the distributed items for 15,000 people (3,750 HHs). The amount of replenishment was based on the IRCS's current priorities identified the most affected and vulnerable families.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

There were constraints in the affected areas due to heavy floods. Access to the affected areas was challenging for the relief workers which required the necessity of securing and discipline in the areas where relief tent erected. Road Department facilitated and speeded up the rubble removal from the roads in order the accessibility for the relief workers were ensured. There was also risk of weak telecommunication network in the affected areas, where operational teams needed to establish their connections with the provincial and HQ cells. Coordination with local governorates and authorities took place to address the risks and provide timely service delivery.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

## Proposed strategy

Since the onset of the floods, the IRCS Relief and Rescue Organization Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) were activated to manage and coordinate the response operations at the Headquarters (HQ) level with the field support of provincial EOCs in the affected provinces, which are operational 24/7. According to the EOC of the Relief & Rescue Organization, in total 26 provinces, almost 84,517 people got assistance from IRCS. The worst affected provinces were Fars with 11,114 people, Sistan and Baluchestan 10,738 people, Kerman 8,767, Mazandaran 6,231, Tehran 3,849, Hormozgan 3,054, Yazd 2,039, and Qom 710. The IRCS senior management along with senior officials from the government visited the affected areas to assess the situation and speed up the response operation.

The response actions were as follows:

### *Relief and rescue services:*

Total people reached	Evacuated to safe area	Vehicles extricated	Houses pumped out	Emergency accommodation	Injured people transferred	Deaths
84,517	3,569	500	2,204	12,521	58	92

### *Food and basic household items distributed:*

Family tent	Blanket	Ground mat	Kitchen set	Plastic sheet	Food parcel
2,182	32,016	10,994	495	48,775	17,901

### *Logistic and operational services:*

Operational teams	1,669
Operational personnel	7,196
Relief vehicles	1,081
Rescue chopper	15

The distributed relief items per province were as below table:

SR	Province	Relief Tent	Blanket	Ground Mat	Kitchen Set	Plastic Sheets kg	Food Parcel
1	East Azarbayejan	1	8	1	-	-	-
2	Isfahan	92	2,086	408	-	7,941	474
3	Alborz	-	80				
4	Ilam	5	100	70			32
5	Bushehr	14	588	355	15	605	108
6	Tehran	98	2,2414	84	-	-	1,909
7	Charmahal-Bakhtiyari	215	4,361	1,136	298	9,119	2,265
8	South Khorasan	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Khorasan Razavi	-	33	11	11	-	3
10	North Khorasan	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Khuzestan	100	838	354	25	869	546
12	Zanjan	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Semnan	100	800	400	-	-	427
14	Sistan-Baluchistan	796	4,619	2,201	22	6,046	2,131

15	<b>Fars</b>	78	6,882	2,364	2	8,196	2,411
16	<b>Qazvin</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	<b>Qom</b>	-	84	-	-	-	170
18	<b>Kerman</b>	155	2,165	705	5	2,182	1,707
19	<b>Kohgeloye-Bouyerahmad</b>	104	1,857	1,127	20	9,318	3,026
20	<b>Golestan</b>	-	-	5	-	90	8
21	<b>Lorestan</b>	315	1,417	694	41	1,846	725
22	<b>Mazandaran</b>	11	436	97	-	270	607
23	<b>Markazi</b>	46	1,330	712	-	1,166	578
24	<b>Hormozgan</b>	8	712	166	10	1,127	624
25	<b>Hamedan</b>	42	406	104	46	-	50
26	<b>Yazd</b>	2	800	-	-	-	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,182</b>	<b>32,016</b>	<b>10,994</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>48,775</b>	<b>17,901</b>

The IRCS rescue choppers completed 256 flight sorties (130 hours) during the whole operation, transferred 3,327 people to safe areas, and transported the relief commodities and 6,213 rescuers (1,669 teams) to the field. To combat inundations in flood-affected areas, 120 water sludging pumps were installed, and floodwater was pumped out of 2,204 residential units.

**Actions by the IRCS Youth and Volunteer Organizations:**

- Social awareness to fundraise public donations via \*112# code.
- The national campaign "Empathy Call" launched to encourage the public general to assist the flood affected populations.
- 1,600 food parcels donated by the local donors dispatched to the affected areas.
- 167 PSS teams deployed and provided psychological support to 2,180 beneficiaries.
- 2,765 youth members participated in the operation support services (packaging, collecting, etc).
- 500 packs of educational and recreational items were distributed.

**Operational support services:**

The IRCS covered all related operational costs and expenses (such as logistics, human resources, and volunteer-related expenses).

**Human resources:**

The IRCS deployed 7,196 volunteers and staff to support the disaster response. Over 70 % of the deployed rapid response personnel were relief workers/volunteers. The volunteers are insured under a national scheme.

**Administration and Finance:**

Operational expenses such as volunteer accommodation, transportation, communication and coordination activities and field monitoring were covered by the IRCS. Finance and administration support to the operation were provided by the IRCS Headquarters, with assistance from the IFRC Country and Regional Office administration and finance teams.

**Logistics and Supply Chain:**

The IRCS made the procurements locally, aligned with the IFRC procurement regulations and standards (with the support of the Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain (GHS & SCM) MENA team. The rationale is the sanctions limitations in terms of international procurements. Relief items replenished by this DREF were available and IRCS had experience in dealing with the procurement within the DREF timeframe, with a strong compliance accountability procurement system. The IRCS fleet is one of the biggest in the region.

**Communication:**

The IRCS Public Relations department led the communications in this operation. Since the onset of the floods, IRCS disseminated daily information for public awareness and information via their social media platforms

(Twitter, Instagram, and the official website). The National Society TV studio and daily newspaper (Shahrvand Daily), both disseminated the information nationwide. The IFRC MENA regional head of communications provided additional support throughout the operation when required.

**Security:**

There was no major safety and security risks to the operational staff and volunteers. The IRCS is very well accepted by the communities in the affected regions, so access to the areas were insured.


**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER):**

The IRCS PMER role was implemented by a working group composed of relevant departments focal points (Procurement, RARO, Logistic, Education, Finance, Helal House) led by the International Division. The technical PMER capacity and support provided through IFRC Country Office and MENA Regional team. IRCS operational teams conducted monitoring visits during the first weeks of the operation and checked the distribution gaps identified by the local branches. Reporting on the operation carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF reporting standards. IFRC/ICRC/IRCS recruited a joint PMER position, which supported and facilitated the IRCS planning, reporting, and monitoring capacity. Technical support from the IFRC Regional MENA PMER team were also provided where needed.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):**

Starting from the rapid needs assessment, communities were engaged to report the priority needs and helped the intervention in an evidence-based and community-driven approach. In addition, community feedback mechanism set up by the IRCS teams and through Helal Houses network. The IRCS Audit and Investigation department was responsible to receive feedbacks and complaints through channels like on-site monitoring and social network mechanism like 112 hotline, NS social media (Instagram, Twitter, and Telegram account). Also, the IRCS staff and volunteers informed the beneficiaries on the works and interventions, the purpose of the assistance, the eligibility and selection criteria and the availability of feedback mechanisms. The IRCS used service desks at main distribution points to respond to beneficiaries’ requests. The IRCS Public Information Awareness and Information Sharing framework helped prevent and address misinformation and rumours, especially in relation to the distribution of relief items through the development of appropriate feedback systems. IRCS developed the implementation of community-based approaches via Helal House network, which is the smallest local center in villages and remote areas (also in urban settings) were local communities gather voluntarily to act as the first responders to disasters and mobilize the local resources in dealing with preparedness and response activities.

**C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN**

 <p><b>Shelter</b>  <b>People reached: 15,000 (3,750 HHs)</b>                  Male: 7,650                  Female: 7,350</p>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements	15,000	15,000
# of blankets distributed replenished	7,520	7,520
# of tents distributed replenished	500	500
# of ground mats distributed replenished	2,557	2,557
# of plastic sheets distributed replenished	8,871 kg	8,871 kg
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
This DREF operation planned to replenish 8,871 kg of plastic sheet, 2,557 of ground mats, 500 family tents, 7,520 blankets. In order to replenish the DREF committed stocks of tents and blankets, the IRCS requested an extension for 2 months to complete the re-tendering process. The second tender was held only for		

blanket and tent since the new prices were dependent to the currency rate and raw materials prices due to the fluctuation in the market. IRCS managed to replenish all items under this DREF within the timeframe.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached:

Male:

Female:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with 72-hour food ration	15,000	15,000
% of people reached and satisfied with the food assistance provided	80%	92 %
# of households provided with 72-hours food ration	3,750	3,750

### Progress towards outcomes

The IRCS rescue and relief teams from the 26 target provinces were deployed to provide food assistance to complement the household items. While relief workers started to conduct needs assessment, rescue choppers completed 256 flights (130 hours) during the whole operation and transported the relief and food commodities to the vulnerable people in hard reaching areas. Food parcels were distributed in the 26 affected provinces of Isfahan, Ilam, Bushehr, Tehran, Charmahal-Bakhtiyari, Khorasan Razavi, Khuzestan, Semnan, Sistan-Baluchistan, Fars, Qom, Kerman, Kohgeloye-Bouyerahmad, Golestan, Lorestan, Mazandaran, Markazi, Hormozgan, Hamedan and Yazd.

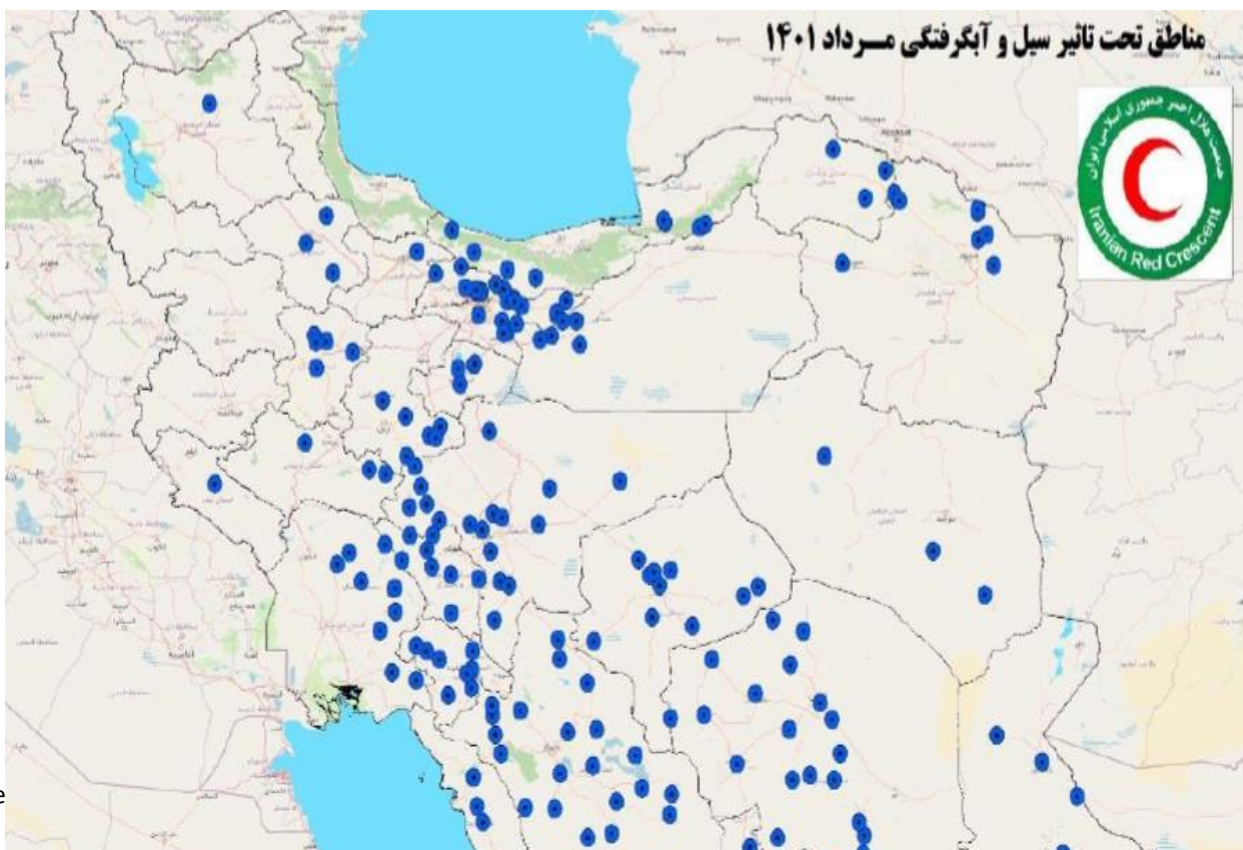
## Secretariat Services

### Outcome 1:

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge deployments	1	1

### Progress towards outcomes

A finance surge delegate was deployed to deal with the financial bookings and reconciliation of the required documents with the country office and continuous follow up with IRCS focal points.



## D. Financial Report

The Financial Report is shown below.

bo.ifrc.org > Public Folders > Finance > Donor Reports > Appeals and Projects > DREF Operation - Standard Report 2022

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# DREF Operation

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

### MDRIR011 - Iran - Central/Southern Floods

Operating Timeframe: 11 Aug 2022 to 28 Feb 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/8-2023/11	Operation	MDRIR011
Budget Timeframe	2022/8-2023/11	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 06/Dec/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>498,319</b>
DREF Response Pillar	498,319
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-494,800</b>
Closing Balance	3,519

### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	235,034	237,888	-2,853
PO02 - Livelihoods	259,025	256,169	2,856
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>494,059</b>	<b>494,056</b>	<b>3</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	4,260	744	3,516
EA03 - National Society Strengthening			0
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>3,516</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>498,319</b>	<b>494,800</b>	<b>3,519</b>

# DREF Operation

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

### MDRIR011 - Iran - Central/Southern Floods

Operating Timeframe: 11 Aug 2022 to 28 Feb 2023

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Prepared on 06/Dec/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>463,905</b>	<b>463,903</b>	<b>3</b>
Shelter - Relief	119,919	223,369	-103,449
Clothing & Textiles	100,770		100,770
Food	243,216	240,534	2,682
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>4,000</b>		<b>4,000</b>
International Staff	4,000		4,000
<b>General Expenditure</b>		<b>699</b>	<b>-699</b>
Travel		677	-677
Financial Charges		22	-22
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>30,414</b>	<b>30,199</b>	<b>215</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,414	30,199	215
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>498,319</b>	<b>494,800</b>	<b>3,519</b>

# Contact information

Reference documents

Click [here](#) for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

## In the Iranian Red Crescent Society

- **Under Secretary General** Dr. Behnam Saeidi, IRCS, International Affairs & IHL, phone: +98-21 88662618; email: [intdep@rcs.ir](mailto:intdep@rcs.ir)
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## In IFRC Geneva

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## For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Goran Boljanovic, Regional Head of Supply Chain- MENA; phone: +961 5 428 505; email: [goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org](mailto:goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org)

## For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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## How we work

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

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace