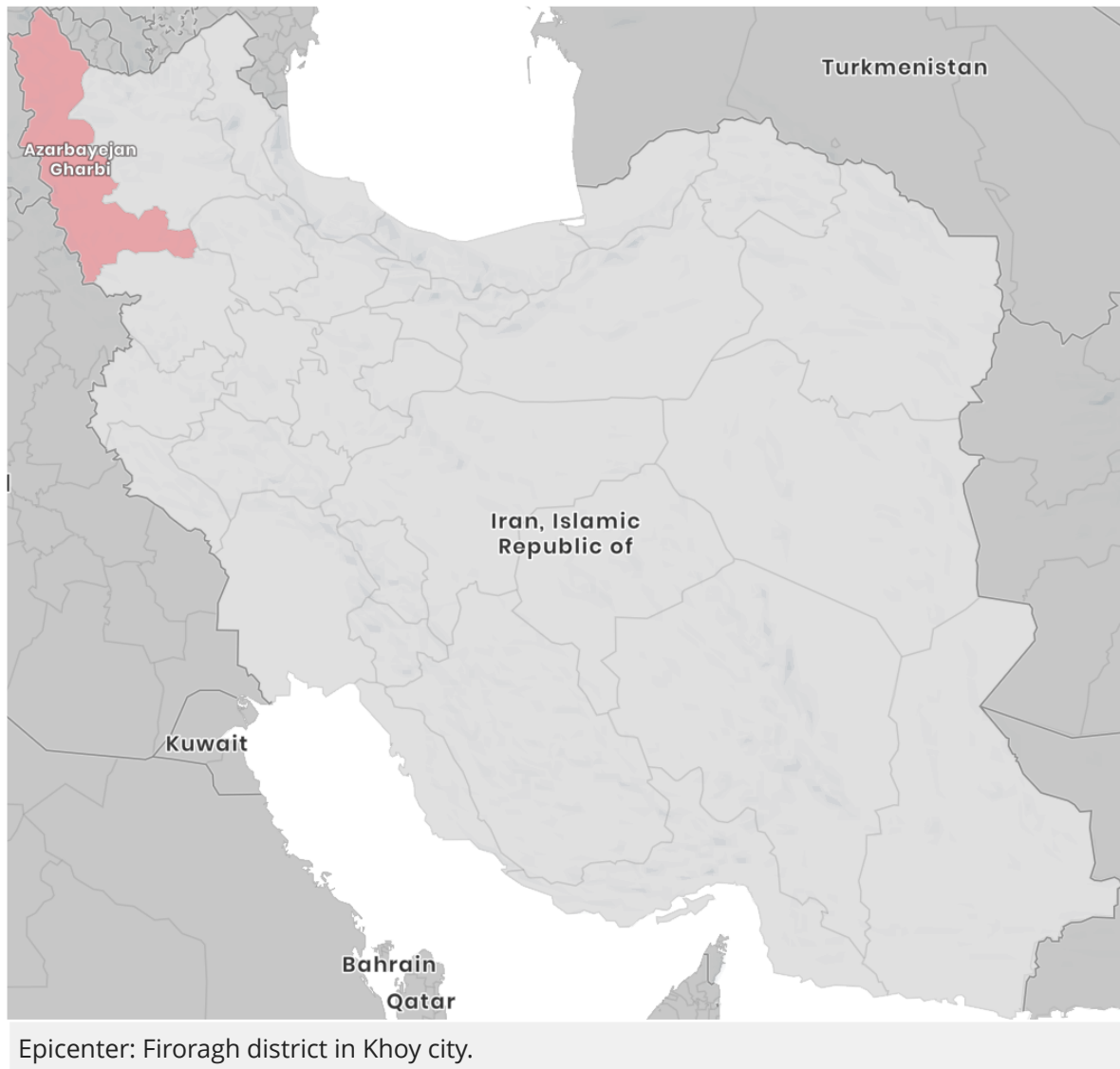




Rapid Response Team of the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) assessing the affected areas. © IRCS

Appeal: MDRIR013	DREF Allocated: CHF 418,545	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Earthquake
Glide Number: EQ-2023-000007-IRN	People Affected: 41,426 people	People Targeted: 12,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2023-02-01	Operation End Date: 2023-06-30	Operation Timeframe: 4 months
	Targeted Areas:	Azarbayejan Gharbi	

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

According to the Iranian Seismological Center, a 5.4 magnitude earthquake hit Firozagh village in Khoy city in West Azarbaijan province of North-Western Iran on 18 January 2023 at 13:19 p.m. local time at a depth of 12 km. At 13:19 p.m., a 3.6 magnitude earthquake struck the same location. So far, twenty-one aftershocks have been recorded, with the largest being 4.2 at 18:25 p.m. (see: http://irsc.ut.ac.ir/newsview_fa.php?&eventid=188976&network=earth_ismc__).

The nearest village, Vaar, is 10 kilometers away from the epicenter. An earthquake with a magnitude of 5.4 that struck the same region on 5 October 2022, left 1,308 people injured.

The most severely affected village during the last earthquake was Morteza Gholi Kendi, which is located in Khoy City. One province and one city (55 villages) make up the affected area, which has a total of about 10,284 households (41,426 people). In Khoy city, the Firozagh district has been hardest affected. The tremor has been felt by residents of the cities of Salmas, Chaldoran, Chaypareh, Poldasht, and Uroumia. Due to active faults in numerous locations of the country, Iran is prone to several disasters, including earthquakes. The activated fault in this location that generated the earthquake is known as Siyah Cheshme-Khoy.



IRCS community-based volunteers preparing hot meals for 5,000 affected people. © IRCS

Scope and Scale

According to the Ministry of Health's Emergency Medical Services (EMS), 252 people were injured, the majority of them as a result of escaping out of fear. The 5.2 magnitude earthquake caused cracks in the walls of buildings and residences near the epicenter. The rapid response team assessed 62 rural districts (villages) and one urban area. According to the initial assessment, about 2,100 dwellings require 20-60% of reconstruction works. The earthquake, combined with the region's winterization season, in which temperatures drop below 10 degrees Celsius at night, inadequate gas pressure, and increased prices of basic commodities, particularly heaters and cooking stoves, hampered the livelihoods of the affected population. The IRCS Relief and Rescue Organization issued a red alert to West Azarbayejan and an orange alert to the bordering provinces of East Azarbayejan, Kordestan, and Ardebil. During the initial phase of the disaster, the IRCS provided basic assistance to almost all families that had been physically and mentally affected with urgent needs, particularly the elderly, women-headed households, and those with special needs.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	Yes
If yes, please specify which operations	MDRIR012 West Azarbayejan 2022

Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation

The province of West Azarbayejan was struck by an earthquake on 5 October 2022, then again on 18 January 2023, this time affecting different villages and rural areas in Dizaj Diz district, Morteza Gholi Kendi village. The Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) has requested eight DREFs and two Emergency Appeals in the last two years. These previous DREFs have prompted the IRCS system to scale up its capacity while responding to multiple crises. Internal key bodies within the IRCS are becoming more involved and acquainted with the IFRC tools and financial

procedures.

The National Society is receiving emergency funds in accordance with the overall situation in the nation, which necessitates that its internal system and structure be strengthened along with knowledge of how to fulfil the donors compliance and requirements.

A working group of representatives from operational and support services divisions has been formed since August 2022 to oversee and monitor standard procedures. Three workshops about Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and DREF components have been held in the last six months with the support of IFRC. According to the IRCS Treasury\ General, provinces that attended the PMER workshop produced standardized and consistent financial reports, demonstrating the value of trainings. The IRCS Treasury General issued a unified protocol mandating all provinces to adopt IFRC document reconciliation forms. This approach is being applied and will be implemented in all IFRC-supported trainings to emphasize the importance of PMER for both emergency and non-emergency projects/programs. This is considered as a learning opportunity for the organization in which the operations and support divisions are sensitized and will cooperated together. It was also observed that the aspects of community engagement and accountability needed to be streamlined. According to the outcomes and findings of the PMER workshop held in October 2022, key personnel and departments at the provincial level are also required to obtain training. Participants in the DREF training in October 2022 were also provided with the opportunity to gain knowledge on how to produce model disaster reports in accordance with the new DREF application components. They were also introduced to the IFRC emergency tools, primarily DREF and EA.

Current National Society Actions

Livelihoods And Basic Needs	As of January 26, 2023, 2,752 food parcels and 1,500 bottled water have been distributed to the most vulnerable families. Food parcels are prepared for a household of four for the first 72 hours. Canned fish, canned rice, canned beans, dried dates, tea bags, and noodles are all included in food packages. These supplies are already in IRCS provincial stockpiles for emergency response.
National Society EOC	The IRCS Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the Relief and Rescue Organization (RARO) and all 32 provinces are available round-the-clock, seven days a week. The RARO EOC was activated immediately after the Iran Seismological Institute issues an alert. Provincial EOCs are also internally integrated for response activities. A video conference connection was also set up nationwide for management and coordination between the provincial branches and the RARO headquarters. The IRCS EOC also communicates with the EOCs of the Health, Police, and Road departments.
Health	The IRCS youth volunteers will be deployed to the affected villages to provide mental and psychological support to those who suffered from the disaster. These SAHAR (Physiological Support Services in Farsi) teams are made up of trained youth members who work with operational teams to establish child-friendly settings and provide essential support to women, children, and the elderly. Meanwhile, women groups from local Helal Houses actively assisted the relief effort in gathering data and protecting the lives of vulnerable groups through consultation and assessment of community needs, so they could assist operational teams targeting, among others, nursing mothers, the elderly, and people who require specialized medical care. These women groups from the targeted areas assisted IRCS Youth teams in conducting MHPSS sessions. The Helal House, as the zero-ground response center, is the smallest local branch of the IRCS, typically in rural areas, and its primary duty is to support the local branches. It is run by local volunteers and community members who provide key disaster preparedness and response services to

	<p>the local communities. In the first 72 hours, IRCS female volunteers actively contributed to the provision of 5,000 hot meals. These engaged community volunteers performed a critical and vital role because they are well-aware of the context and can facilitate access to the most vulnerable populations.</p>
Community Engagement And Accountability	<p>The community was involved in reporting the priority needs that helped shape the intervention in an evidence-based and community-driven approach, starting with the rapid needs assessment. Additionally, IRCS has established a community feedback mechanism through the 112 hotline. The IRCS operational teams are alerted to conduct the registration, carry out the post-distribution survey, and handle any complaints received via social media and the complaint mechanism (via RARO hotline 112). All food parcels and household items include contact information so that recipients can get in touch with the relief managers to express any concerns or provide feedback.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>The IRCS operational teams from neighboring provinces are on standby. Logistics, warehouses, and fleet facilities are called for deployment. Psychosocial Support (PSP) teams are organized to be deployed to support families affected by the disaster. The IRCS deployed 200 operational personnel (42 teams: 39 from West Azarbayejan Gharbi and 3 from East Azarbayejan), 41 relief and rescue light vehicles, and one communication emergency response vehicle. A consignment of 1,500 food parcels for 72 hours, 1,000 electric heaters, 150 tents, 200 blankets and 51 ground mats were sent to the region from the provincial stocks. Video conference is set to allow for clear observation and assessment from the field to the headquarters. The air hopper and sniffer dogs were instructed to remain on standby in the event of new shocks and damage. The IRCS has mobilized its relief and rescue resources from the affected province and neighboring provinces. The RARO Deputy for Relief and Rescue Operations was deployed to the field to oversee and manage the overall operation activities. The Helal House, as the zero-ground response center, is the smallest local branch of the IRCS, typically in rural areas, and its primary duty is to support the local branches. It is run by local volunteers and community members who provide key disaster preparedness and response services to the local communities.</p>
Coordination	<p>The IRCS is a key member of the inter-agency coordination mechanism at the national and provincial levels. At the provincial level, the Disaster Management Taskforce is organized, and meetings are held with the participation of the city Governorate, the IRCS Managing Director, the Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Road and relevant governmental departments to prepare and mobilize resources for emergency accommodation in order to set up an emergency camp with a capacity of 100 tents in two sport gymnasiums. In this taskforce, IRCS is in charge of search and rescue, emergency food and shelter, and public awareness. The public is also being informed about the response operation via social media. The IFRC country office team, as well as the IRCS Deputy for International Affairs, attended the coordination meeting in order to provide the required support the IRCS operation.</p>
	<p>The EOC in the affected province was notified by the EOC HQ at the IRCS Relief and Rescue Organization (RARO) as soon as the Iranian Seismological Institute confirmed the earthquake. Three assessment teams from the Salmas and Khoy relief bases were immediately dispatched to the rural districts. The IRCS Helal Houses in Khoy City were requested to assist with the initial assessment process, which they carry out under the auspices of the local branches and report to the relief division of the Khoy city branch. The kick-off emergency response management meeting was held via video conference</p>

Assessment	<p>call between the emergency operations centers in the affected province and RARO. Information was also exchanged at the provincial level between the IRCS EOC, EMS, and Road department in order to oversee and manage the situation.</p> <p>As additional support for the province, one assessment team made up of four personnel was also dispatched to the field by RARO. The preliminary assessment will be completed within the first week of the disaster. If the communities' evolving needs become apparent and there is a need for additional response activities, a more complete assessment will be conducted. Teams from the IRCS's research department will carry out the survey or evaluation for this operation.</p>
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<p>So far, 4,234 emergency relief tents, 2,966 blankets, 2,535 electric heaters, 495 valors, and 1,019 ground mats have been distributed in the most-affected villages. On 25 January 2023, the IRCS Secretary General announced that 21,170 people in total have received relief and rescue assistance, according to the data shared by the RARO Emergency Operation Center. As an additional support from Tabriz's provincial branch, 1,000 electric heaters have been delivered to the affected province to be distributed among families.</p>

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	<p>The IFRC country delegation is in close coordination with the IRCS senior management and through the International Affairs Department. The IFRC country office team attended a coordination meeting in RARO EOC on 19 January to assess the situation and provide possible support to the IRCS operation. During the coordination meeting, a call was set with the IFRC regional office to discuss the needs and support modality. EOC Tehran got the team connected to EOC in west Azarbayejan, and detailed briefings on the needs were presented. This engagement aimed to assist in the creation of this DREF Application.</p>
ICRC	<p>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 will intervene and provide possible supports upon the request by the IRCS management.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>There are no Participating National Societies.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	<p>No</p>
National authorities	<p>The humanitarian efforts of the ministries, local authorities, national Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and the IRCS are coordinated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO) under the Ministry of Interior. IRCS is mandated to deliver relief, rescue, and emergency shelter at times of disaster. Sectoral services are led and implemented by line ministries. The governmental bodies and institutions are engaged in the ongoing opera-</p>

	tion. IRCS is responsible to respond to this earthquake. To fulfill its mandated role of crisis response, the IRCS used all of its resources from the center and neighboring provinces.
UN or other actors	UN agencies including WHO, FAO, UNOCHA, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNHCR, and UNICEF are present in the country and collaborate with the line ministries. In addition, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have a limited presence in the country. Any form of relief assistance during an emergency will be coordinated with the IRCS. In the event that UN agencies intervene, a country level coordination framework should be established in accordance with the IRCS's request. There is no request for UN agency intervention in this operation from IRCS.
Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?	

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Emergency sheltering is one of the most important needs for the affected households because residential areas in rural settings are partially damaged by the earthquake (about 2,100 residential units between 20 and 60%). Up until the housing situation is stabilized by the secondary in-depth assessment by the appropriate authorities, people who are afraid of the tremor and aftershocks, as well as those whose houses have cracks in the walls, must stay and be housed in emergency tents. People needed an emergency shelter as well as other household items like a blanket, ground mat, and heaters because they were afraid to stay inside their homes following the earthquake and its aftershocks, as well as because of the cold weather.

These tents are erected in front of each household area or yard to monitor their properties and household security. Because the low temperatures are rising at night and there is an urgent need for shelter, the IRCS delivered critical household items and family tents to affected families and set up two camps in Firoragh district with a capacity of 100 family tents. Due to the cultural customs of the affected people, feasibility, ease of erecting, and availability, the emergency tent is a suitable/acceptable sheltering alternative in such a context. Electric heaters are also supplied in the two campgrounds due to winterization. At the same time, the IRCS is responding to numerous provinces that are dealing with winterization and low gas pressure. Due to the limited access to fuel and gas, people in the eastern and western provinces are receiving electric heaters and ovens to help them deal with the rising challenges.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The IRCS has mobilized basic response kits from provincial branches and Relief and Rescue Organization emergency stocks; therefore, these items must be replenished. The basic response kits are utilized during the initial stages of a disaster. Because the area is prone to earthquakes, it is suggested that more Helal houses be equipped with these kits in their local communities and used in the event of disasters. Because many provinces in Iran are facing climate-related crises and are prone to multiple crises (primarily flood and earthquake), IRCS SOPs are developed and approved to strengthen community-focused preparedness and response actions, as well as sensitization measures, through Helal Houses capacities in terms of trainings, human resources, and equipment.

The aim of this DREF is to strengthen the capabilities of IRCS volunteers and local communities to become familiar with the many types of hazards, risk reduction strategies, and fundamental preparedness interventions. The community Helal Houses, on the other hand, will serve as a venue for the local communities to get together and receive the IRCS standard trainings on various themes, particularly first aid, climate change adaptation, and risk reduction measures. First aid supplies, torches, hoes, shovels, ladders, uniforms, boots, whistles, rope, and radio communication equipment are the essential components of the response kits.

Given that women make up 50% of the population in the affected areas, they must be involved in the processes of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. It is critical to identify and address the needs, capacities, and vulnerabilities of women's groups in current and future emergencies. As a result, sensitization workshops and training for such groups will prepare them to deal with rapid onset and climate-driven risks. Women's groups are encouraged to participate in MPHSS sessions led by trained youth volunteers. These workshops attempt to lessen the effects of the disaster on the affected populations and help them return to normal life.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to the initial assessment conducted by the IRCS rapid responders, emergency food is the top priority of the affected populations. The event impacted the households' food security due to the poor economic

circumstances in recent months, winterization, and limited access to gas and basic utilities. Emergency food packages for the first 72 hours are an appropriate alternative since they include foods in accordance with Sphere standards and respect local food cultures, as well as meeting the urgent food demands of the affected communities. Food parcels are standardized in accordance with national health criteria and are designed to feed a household of four members. Due to the country's challenging economic situation and rising commodity prices, people in affected villages will receive two rounds of food parcels (a 10-day package for a family of four containing rice, edible oil, tea, sugar, canned beans, and canned fish) to help mitigate the impact on their livelihoods in the coming months. The 10-day package will be issued every two months to assist people in dealing with the economic crisis. Every two months, a 10-day package will be distributed to assist people in dealing with the economic situations. This is the IRCS RARO standards package, which adheres to the Ministry of Health specifications. This is only an emergency support, and people will receive long-term assistance from other governmental agencies to return to their normal lives. Winter in Iran's western provinces lasts until the end of March. As a result, humanitarian aid must continue in impacted areas so that people can cope with the negative effects of the earthquake and the economic situation. IRCS female volunteers are distributing 5,000 hot meals to the displaced/affected population with the support of the community, mobilized through Helal houses and volunteers. Natural resources (gas supply/fuel) are hampered in practically all north, west, and eastern regions due to adverse weather conditions. As a result, food distribution to the displaced and severely impacted is critical. Future meteorological conditions suggest that the same patterns will continue. As a result, most vulnerable people require at least some continuation of food (hot meal or primarily dry ration) to mitigate the harmful consequences.

The country's economic situation is also causing communities to lose their established livelihoods. Rising prices and inflation can be tracked using the following links:

- Food Inflation in Iran - December 2022 Data - 2012-2021 January Forecast - Historical (tradingeconomics.com)
- Inflation Rate in Iran - December 2022 Data - 1957-2021 January Forecast - Historical (tradingeconomics.com).

It was observed that food commodity prices increased from 32% to 368%.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF aims at supporting 12,000 people (3,000 households) in the affected areas for four months, by providing them with food parcels, heaters, ground mats, and blankets, and strengthening the capacity of the National Society.

Operation strategy rationale

Following rapid assessments in the affected districts, the IRCS identified the most vulnerable individuals' immediate needs and priorities and is responding by providing food and basic household items. As part of its initial response mandate, the IRCS provides lifesaving assistance, search and rescue, first aid, food distribution, and emergency sheltering. This DREF will seek to meet the emergency needs of the targeted vulnerable population by covering a portion of the food and livelihoods of 3,000 affected households (12,000 people). The National Society will continue to monitor the situation, with a particular focus on the quality of food and other commodities delivered to affected families. IRCS operations teams at the provincial level will consider evolving operational needs and risks, such as operational challenges relating to access to the impacted population, availability of relief items, and community satisfaction. The IFRC country office will assist the IRCS relevant departments in compiling the needed DREF reports. A surge operation manager will be appointed to ensure the efficiency of the interventions. His/her role profile will be determined by the IFRC MENA and GVA levels based on the overall selection competencies, availability, and context-specific factors. The PMER and NSD team will coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the activities in order to meet the timeframe and to ensure that the planned activities are implemented properly and on time.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The IRCS has prioritized the most vulnerable households among affected populations in the affected districts based on primary data obtained from the Welfare organization, and the selection criteria will be carried out in conjunction and consultation with the local authorities. Priority will be given to those who live in damaged houses, those with disabilities, women-headed households with children, and unemployed people. Food and essential household items, such as 10-day food baskets, blankets, heaters, and ground mats, will be distributed to affected families. Each family will receive one food package, one ground mat, one heater, and eight blankets. The electric heaters are safe and made in accordance with Iranian Standard Organization norms. People in Iran are familiar with how to use them as everyday facilities.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria will be based on primary data acquired from local authorities, the Housing Foundation, and welfare organizations. The following are the selection criteria.

1. People whose houses are severely or partially damaged.
2. People living in houses where the winterization impacted their living conditions due to low gas pressure.
3. Households headed by women, such as widows, divorced or separated, and women without income.
4. Households with person(s) living with disabilities.
5. Households with insufficient coping mechanisms.
6. Households from vulnerable occupational groups.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	5,880	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	%	%
Men:	6,120	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	%	
Total targeted population:	12,000		


Risk and security considerations


Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Funds transfer delays	The IFRC legal, financial and treasury departments have worked to unblock the banking transfers at various levels. Since the start of 2022, the IFRC managed to transfer almost all requested amounts to the country. At the national, MENA regional, and GVA levels, efforts are underway to strictly adhere to agreed protocols and are in constant communication with stakeholders to meet the needs so that funds transfers can happen with high speed. Banking channels and related compliance protocols are regularly consciously looked into. In order to keep donor-compliant/operational advances reconciliations intact, IFRC/IRCS offices receive daily technical financial supports at the country level.

Aftershocks	The continual exchange of information regarding what people can do in the event of an earthquake. Social media and short messages are exchanged and channeled to the affected people and neighboring areas to follow mitigation measures. IRCS sets up evacuation centers in the safe zone in case there is a displacement.
Procurement and reporting delay	<p>Due to the financial situation and market fluctuation, the IRCS will facilitate the procurement process to be timely done based on the national guidelines and regulations. The tendering process will start when the funds transfer to the IRCS RARO account. This might take time due to the sanctions. However, after conducting the PMER and DREF training for key sectors and with the new approaches in the IRCS financial and procurement departments, the process will start when the DREF is formally approved. A coordination working group is set up for increasing the speed and quality of the requires activities and following the deadlines. The planned activities are presented with the relevant stakeholders to have an integrated approach in meeting the IFRC guidelines. The IFRC CO is materializing capacity building fund tool for the NS to get access to program management digitalized tool for quality assurance.</p> <p>The IRCS will handle the procurement. From a technical standpoint, the IFRC Procurement Lead has already completed a one-month mission as part of the Afghan Appeal operation to streamline local procurement processes and to confirm and support local procurement mechanisms. The IRCS relevant departments have been instructed to adhere to the IFRC procedure. Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, storage, and forwarding to distribution sites, in accordance with the operation requirements and aligned with IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. Sourcing of relief items /food packages is to be done primarily from the local market, with adequate certification process (independent inspection) to be carried out. Technical approvals to be sought/received from IFRC through the support of IFRC MENA, Supply Chain Management Unit (IFRC GHS&SCM MENA) in Beirut. Any additional logistics support can be made available by the IFRC GHS&SCM MENA, as needed.</p>
Climate triggered shocks and winterization in the affected province	Updating NS multiple crisis contingency plan from the neighboring provinces will be activated according to the needs of the affected province and more international resources will be mobilized from IFRC / DREF.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation	
There is no high risk of security for the operational staff and volunteers. IRCS is very well accepted among the communities and is well connected with all sectors in the country and the affected areas.	

Planned Intervention

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 25,560
		Targeted Persons	1
Indicators		Target	
# of surge personnel deployed		1	
# of reports published		2	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The deployment of IFRC surge operation manager.• Operation financial and narrative updates and final reports published.	

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 297,135
		Targeted Persons	12000
Indicators		Target	
% of households who reported that they are satisfied with the shelter assistance quality		80	
# of heaters replenished (as per the market fluctuation and demand, the quantity might change)		3000	
# of blankets replenished		24000	
# of ground mats replenished		3000	
# of households reached with household items		3000	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Replenishment of distributed heaters.• Replenishment of distributed blankets.• Replenishment of distributed ground mats.	

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 79,875
		Targeted Persons	12000
Indicators		Target	

# of households reached with food parcels	3000
% of households who reported that the food parcel covered their needs for (72 hours)	80
% of households who reported to be satisfied with the food parcel's quality	80
Priority Actions:	• Replenishment of distributed food parcels.

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 15,975
		Targeted Persons	50
Indicators		Target	
# of Helal Houses equipped with the basic response kits		10	
# of Lessons Learned Workshop conducted		1	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Helal Houses in the affected province will be equipped with basic response kits.• Conducting lessons learnt workshop for the managers and operational personnel in the affected province.	

About Support Services

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

There are 200 operational personnel in total, with 75% of them being volunteers. There are 42 teams from two provinces on the field. They are conducting needs assessment, carrying out food and household items distribution, and providing psychological support to the affected population. Volunteers are covered under the IRCS insurance scheme. The IRCS covers the costs of food, transportation, and lodging for relief workers and youth volunteers.

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

An IFRC operation manager will be deployed to support the country delegation and Iranian RCS for managing and coordinating the DREFs operations under the standard IFRC role profile.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The IRCS will handle the procurement. From a technical standpoint, the IFRC Procurement Lead has already completed a one-month mission as part of the Afghan Appeal operation to streamline local procurement processes and to confirm and support local procurement mechanisms. The team has been instructed to adhere to the checklist provided by the IFRC MENA Logistic department. Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, storage, and forwarding to distribution sites, in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned with IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. Sourcing of relief items /Food Packages is to be done primarily from the local market, with adequate approvals to be sought/received from IFRC through the support of IFRC MENA, Supply Chain Management Unit (IFRC GHS&SCM MENA) in Beirut. Any additional logistics support can be made available by the IFRC GHS&SCM MENA, as needed.

How will this operation be monitored?

A joint PMER position was recruited by the IFRC, ICRC, and IRCS to build the PMER system and in-country capacity. The recent support from the IFRC Regional MENA PMER also helped to revise the tools that would be used in DREFs. Technical PMER capacity and support will be provided through the IFRC MENA Regional PMER team. Meanwhile, the IRCS Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and operation division will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of this emergency operation. The monitoring activities entail Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys that will be conducted with the recipients of relief items distributed. The PDM will measure the satisfaction of targeted people, along with the timeliness, relevance, and reach of the support provided. Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF reporting standards, with a final report within three months after the end of the operation. An end-of-operation lessons learned exercise will take place to capture the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the operation as well as to ensure that the best practices are captured to inform the planning and designing of future operations.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

The IRCS has a strong Public Relations Department which leads the communications in this operation. Since the outset of the earthquake, the IRCS has been disseminating daily information for public awareness and information via their social media platforms (Telegram, Twitter, Instagram, and the official website). The National Society owns a TV studio and a newspaper, both disseminated nationwide. The IFRC MENA regional head of communications will provide additional support throughout the operation if required.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRIR013 - Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran
Khoy, West Azarbayejan 2023

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	377,010
Shelter and Basic Household Items	297,135
Livelihoods	79,875
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	41,535
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	25,560
National Society Strengthening	15,975
TOTAL BUDGET	418,545

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:**

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[Click here for the reference](#)