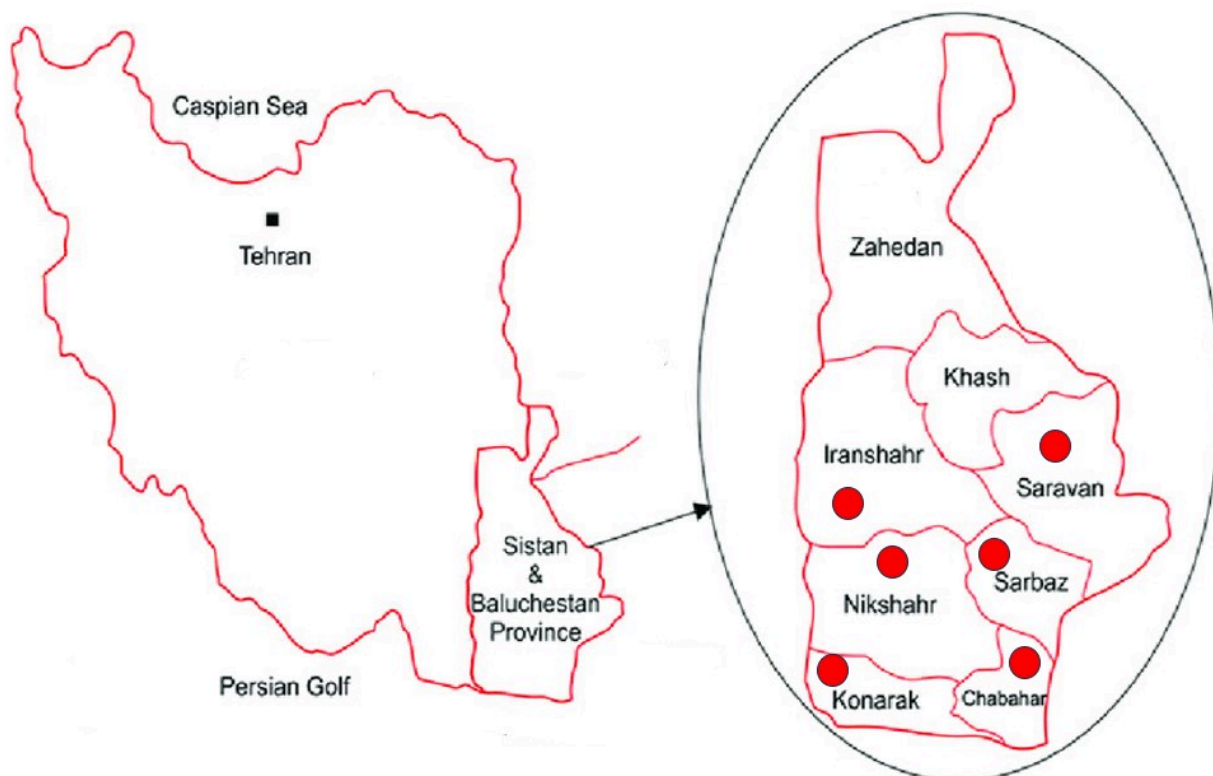




@Iranian_RCS SAR Teams & Volunteers Responding to the flood affected villages across Sistan & Baluchestan province

Appeal: MDRIR014	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 442,667	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2024-000019-IRN	People Affected: 258,387 people	People Targeted: 22,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 21-03-2024	New Operational End Date: 21-09-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 26-02-2024		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 30-04-2024	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Areas: Sistan-o baluchestan	

Description of the Event



Map of affected counties in Sistan & Baluchestan province

Date of event

2024-02-26

What happened, where and when?

Due to heavy rainfall and a severe cold wave starting from Monday, February 26th to the present day, March 8th, 2023, 844 villages, 14,725 households, and 63,343 individuals were severely affected across Sistan and Balouchestan provinces by the devastating floods. Over 3,000 hectares of farmland and banana gardens have been destroyed particularly in Konarak, Chabahar, and Dalgan. With 500 villages rendered inaccessible and 9 dams overflowing, the scale of destruction is profound, with over 20,000 homes damaged and vital power and drinking water networks disrupted in more than 520 villages. The rural communities, notably the 26,640 nomadic households, are among the most affected and vulnerable. So far, 258,387 people across 16 counties namely Khash, Sib-o Soran, Fanuj, Iranshahr, Mirjaveh, Nikshahr, Dalgaan, Chabahar, Saravan, Zahedan, Nimroz, Sarbaz, and Mehrestan have been affected.





IRCS' SAR teams responding to the flood affected population

Scope and Scale

The devastating flood wreaked havoc across the southern region of Sistan and Baluchestan, obliterating over 3,000 hectares of farmland and banana gardens spanning 16 counties, particularly devastating areas like Konarak, Chabahar, and Dalgan. With 500 villages rendered inaccessible and 9 dams overflowing, the scale of destruction is profound, with over 20,000 homes damaged and vital power and drinking water networks disrupted in 520 villages. The rural communities, notably the 26,640 nomadic households, are among the hardest hit, particularly in Nikshahr, Qasr-e-Qand, and Sarbaz counties. The consequences on healthcare are dire, especially for vulnerable groups such as mothers and infants. The floods have left a trail of destruction, washing away entire villages and inflicting significant damage on underprivileged communities, severely impacting agricultural assets, infrastructure, and residential buildings. The psychological toll is immense, with lingering tensions requiring substantial time and effort to address. As affected households grapple with displacement, 5,176 individuals find themselves living in makeshift tents, having lost virtually all possessions beneath layers of mud. Urgent needs include food parcel distribution, relief tents, basic household items, potable water, medication, blankets, and crucial psychosocial support to navigate the trauma and upheaval. The road to recovery was long and arduous, requiring concerted efforts to rebuild shattered lives and communities.

According to the Iran Meteorological Organization, the Orange Alert was issued on 10th March for Sistan & Baluchistan. IRCS is preparing to scale up the response for possible displacement under a new alert, which means that our DREF might request a scaleup in the coming time according to the context.

Following the heavier flash flood which affected 3 neighbouring provinces and over 295 counties and villages severely affected in Sistan and Baluchestan, the IRCS scaled up its response capacities, hence there may be a request for scaling up the DREF in the coming week.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. IRCS Website	https://www.rcs.ir/
2. Fars News Agency	https://en.farsnews.ir/news/85408129/Relief-workers-aid-19-000-flood-victims-in-Sistan-and-Baluchestan

Summary of Changes



Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	No
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	Yes

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

In response to evolving security dynamics in the targeted regions and heightened border sensitivities, a strategic decision has been made, requested by local authorities, and ratified to pivot from cash distribution intervention to the provision of essential humanitarian aid. This shift encompasses the distribution of food parcels, hygiene kits, and basic household items. The decision reflects a holistic consideration of the prevailing circumstances, including the imperative to ensure the safety and well-being of both people in need and field personnel. Moreover, recognizing the heightened expectations within affected communities regarding cash assistance, this transition aligns with a pragmatic approach to managing and mitigating potential risks while still fulfilling critical needs. By prioritizing the distribution of tangible goods, we aim to directly address immediate needs, enhance resilience, and foster a sense of security among vulnerable populations.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2024-02-26



IRCS' Multi-sectoral Response to the Flood Affected Population

Shelter, Housing And Settlements

The IRCS, in terms of shelter, has provided emergency transit camps and distributed relief tents and reached 5,076 plus 5,176 (in total 10, 252) individuals to those in dire need. In addition, IRCS distributed 3,238 ground mats for added comfort and protection, 6,323 warm blankets to ward off the chill of night, and 10,755 kg of durable plastic sheets



	<p>to shield the settlements. Recognizing the importance of warmth in the face of adversity, IRCS has also reached 618 HHs with multi-purpose heaters to offer respite from the cold. Through IRCS' air rescue helicopters (83 sorties), 43 relief consignments and 1929 food packages were distributed to 30 villages.</p>
<p>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</p>	<p>Over 7,321 10-day food parcels and 15,822 72-hour food parcels have been swiftly distributed to reach 23,143 households (92,572 individuals) to ensure food security in the wake of this catastrophe. Additionally, 65,000 drinking water bottles and 16,000 loaves of bread have been distributed among the most affected. It is noteworthy that the operation is ongoing, and the figures will be increased. Amidst the disaster, IRCS has prioritized the most vulnerable households, endeavoring to meet their basic needs with unwavering compassion. Through these concerted efforts, IRCS remains steadfast in its mission to alleviate suffering, provide comfort, and restore hope to those affected by the floods.</p>
<p>Health</p>	<p>To safeguard public health and hygiene amidst challenging conditions, IRCS has reached 467 households with hygiene kits, ensuring that individuals can maintain cleanliness and prevent the spread of diseases in temporary shelters. This intervention is ongoing. Furthermore, 16 technical MHPSS teams composed of trained youth volunteers (80 volunteers) have been dispatched from Fars, Kerman (neighbouring provinces) and Sistan and Baluchestan provincial branches to support the most affected individuals with mental health services. These teams have reached 4,281 individuals in total.</p> <p>The operations are still ongoing and referring to the Iran Meteorological Organization orange alerts, further displacement is admissible. Hence, the MHPSS response is expected to be scaled up. We are monitoring the situation.</p>
<p>Community Engagement And Accountability</p>	<p>In facilitating and reaching out to communities under inundation in remote and inaccessible areas and villages, the Helal Houses initiated the engagement of communities to get mobilized in opening the block routes and providing access to the response teams. IRCS field teams were in direct communication with communities to support the needs assessments and apply conflict-sensitive approaches for distributions. They agreed with on-ground communities regarding prioritization of the vulnerable groups.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>The IRCS has demonstrated effective coordination by collaborating with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and stakeholders. This collaborative effort aims to prevent the duplication of relief efforts and maximize the utilization of both human resources and relief supplies stored in warehouses. By fostering synergy among various entities, IRCS endeavors to optimize response efforts and efficiently address the pressing needs of the affected population.</p> <p>The Honorable President of I. R. of Iran has visited the field and praised the efforts of the IRCS and emphasized the coordinated long-term interventions by stakeholders.</p> <p>The Secretary-General and Head of the Relief and Rescue Organization (RARO) deployed right from the beginning of the operation to closely monitor the operation and coordinate the efforts of response teams and public authorities.</p> <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 on a daily basis 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 and manage the emergency camps. In this task force, 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 daily via the IRCS platform in the initial phase of the disaster response.</p>
<p>Resource Mobilization</p>	<p>The IRCS has rapidly responded to the disaster by mobilizing all relief and rescue branches, bases, and Helal Houses not only within the province but also across seven neighbouring provinces, including South Khorasan, North Khorasan, Kerman, Yazd,</p>



Chahmahal & Bakhtiyari, Bushehr, and Razavi Khorasan. To ensure efficient management of resources, the flood-affected areas have been strategically divided into zones, with each zone assigned to an auxiliary province for coordinated relief efforts. Currently, a total of 741 Search and Rescue (SAR) teams comprising 3,944 dedicated staff and volunteers have been actively engaged in ongoing operations. Leveraging a diverse fleet, IRCS has deployed 2 helicopters, 397 operational vehicles, and 33 boats to navigate through the inundated regions, providing vital assistance and humanitarian aid to those in distress. In addition, 5,227 vehicles were extricated and dewatered in 68 residential units.

ECHO, IOM, and UNOCHA have been in collaboration with the IFRC delegation in IRAN. We have been coordinating operational connections between IRCS and the said entities so that possible contributions synergize for efficient response.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The IFRC Delegation to Iran stands in sincere solidarity with the affected communities and has been actively engaged in closely monitoring the response efforts of the IRCS. Through close collaboration and partnership with the International Operations Division and other concerned deputies and affiliated organizations, the IFRC Delegation has provided invaluable technical support, leveraging its expertise to craft comprehensive field reports that accurately reflect the evolving needs on the ground. Furthermore, the IFRC Delegation has played a pivotal role in facilitating communication and coordination efforts, ensuring effective dissemination of response reports and information through social media, and feeding the IFRC Go Platform to enhance situational awareness and to proceed with launching the DREF request to partially cover the operations costs. By working together synergistically, the IFRC delegation is making efforts to effectively mobilize resources, strengthen response capacities, and ultimately, contribute to the resilience and recovery of the affected population in Sistan & Baluchestan province.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>NA</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>NA</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>Concerted by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO), public authorities, army, and NGOs have proactively deployed their operational teams to the province and are supporting the IRCS to keep responding to the affected communities. The estate has started granting loans to households with damaged or destroyed houses after carrying out a detailed assessment. According to the Ministry of Interior, an amount of 8 million USD (advance payment) is allocated to the provincial governorate for reconstruction of damaged/destroyed houses and infrastructures. All damaged infrastructure and destroyed houses will receive loans and grants.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>In coordination with the government and local authorities, the UNHCR Iran has provided relief tents (2,000), hygiene items for women (2,000 packages), plastic tarpaulin (2,000), kitchen sets (2,000), and blankets (2,000) to reach out 8,000 individuals in the affected counties. Also, the IOM has procured and dispatched 6,000 hygiene kits to be distributed among the affected populations. Norwegian Red C and Caritas are planning to procure basic household items to be dispatched.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Employing a strategic and meticulously orchestrated coordination framework, a multitude of local NGOs, humanitarian organizations, as well as private and governmental institutions, have rallied behind the Iranian Red Crescent Society (IRCS) in its pivotal role as the



designated responder to natural disasters, as mandated by the National Disaster Management Organization (NDMO). This concerted effort aims to eliminate duplication of efforts, ensuring that resources are deployed efficiently and effectively to reach all affected individuals. By fostering this collaborative approach, the collective response is fortified, enabling a unified front against the adversities wrought by natural disasters. Moreover, this coordinated effort serves to maximize the impact and reach of humanitarian aid, thereby magnifying its efficacy in mitigating the suffering and restoring stability in affected communities. Through this cohesive partnership, the humanitarian community stands poised to confront the challenges posed by disaster with resilience, compassion, and unwavering determination.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The availability of safe and secure shelter became an urgent priority, as countless HHs found themselves displaced and vulnerable to the elements. The provision of relief family tents offered a temporary yet essential solution, providing shelter from the elements and a semblance of stability amidst the chaos. Additionally, the establishment of emergency camps was a vital hub for coordinating aid efforts, providing essential services, and offering a sense of community and support to those grappling with the trauma of displacement. Furthermore, while emergency shelters serve as a critical lifeline in the immediate aftermath of a crisis, a holistic approach to shelter and settlement assistance is needed to facilitate long-term recovery and reconstruction efforts. This entails not only rebuilding physical infrastructure but also addressing underlying vulnerabilities, strengthening community resilience, and ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups in the planning and decision-making processes.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The provision of food parcels and basic household items is imperative for addressing the urgent needs of households affected. The inundation has left many communities in a state of disarray, disrupting normalcy and leaving residents vulnerable to food insecurity and deprivation. In such dire circumstances, the timely delivery of food parcels and essential household items becomes paramount to alleviate suffering and prevent further deterioration of living conditions.

Moreover, the provision of these items must be tailored to address the specific needs and gaps identified within the affected communities with regard to the standard 72-hour, 10-day and on-month food packages. Conducting thorough assessments to ascertain the precise requirements of each household was essential to ensure that aid efforts were targeted and effective. Factors such as dietary preferences, cultural considerations, and the presence of vulnerable groups were taken into account to deliver assistance that was both appropriate and dignified.

In light of the ongoing humanitarian crisis, it is imperative that all stakeholders, including government agencies, humanitarian organizations, and local communities, collaborate effectively to ensure the swift and efficient delivery of aid. Prioritizing the provision of food parcels and basic household items in alignment with identified needs and gaps, was a vital intervention offered to the flood-affected households during this challenging time.



Health

Health Caravans need has been dispatched along with the MHPSS youth teams to reach the affected people with both mental and physical health services. These caravans are voluntary based and composed of basic healthcare services and public health promotive and curative interventions to the remote and most vulnerable households in villages.

It is vital since the affected households have been exposed to health hazards and water contamination hence, they need service delivery at doorsteps till the stakeholders manage to revive the basic service delivery structure.

Due to the flooding situation, there is a high risk of water-borne disease outbreaks like Cholera and Typhoid. Public health awareness raising is also essential to take preventive measures and promote hygiene practices and safe behaviors. Thus, the health caravans will tackle such needs.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The data from the IRCS still lacks the necessary breakdown of the affected population, leading to uncertainty about who exactly is impacted. However, based on demographic information and other factors, it is anticipated that women and children will be the most



affected. Further assistance is required to ensure that the IRCS gathers detailed data to address the specific needs of those affected. The difficulty in reaching families is especially pronounced in households headed by single women. As part of response efforts, it is important to consider providing dignity kits to women in affected areas, particularly those in remote villages.

To address this gap, PGI will be integrated into all activities outlined in this DREF, with a specific emphasis on women, children, and individuals with disabilities. The IRCS will give priority to those facing challenges in accessing humanitarian services by utilizing its distinct volunteer network through the Helal Houses to provide necessary assistance. Recognizing the heightened vulnerability of children, a thorough child safeguarding analysis and risk assessment will be conducted to ensure that operations align with the principles of the IFRC's Child Safeguarding Policy, promoting the "Do no harm" approach.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

During the assessment phase of the flood, several gaps or limitations were identified, which can be outlined below:

1) Access Constraints: Floodwaters render certain areas inaccessible to assessment teams, particularly in Dashtyari, Chabahar, and Konarak which distorted the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the assessment to some extent. IRCS has mobilized air rescue and boats to cope with this constraint.

2) Time Constraints: In the immediate aftermath of the flood, a detailed assessment is impossible as the DREF application needs to be submitted in a short period. Hence, rapid assessments have been done to identify the needs of the affected population.

3) Resource Limitations: Since Sistan & Baluchestan is the biggest province in Iran in terms of area, conducting comprehensive/detailed assessments requires significant resources, including personnel, transportation, access, and equipment. In resource-constrained environments, assessment teams struggled a lot to cover vast areas or reach remote communities, resulting in gaps in data collection.

4) Coordination Challenges: Effective coordination among multiple stakeholders is essential for conducting assessments and coordinating response efforts. To enhance the coordination and tackle this constraint, a filed EOC has been set up to expedite the data collection process and to facilitate leading the operations response.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims at supporting 5,500 Households (22,000 individuals) affected by the flood that occurred on February 26 in the Eastern Southern provinces in the country. The operation will focus on the replenishing of the food parcels, and basic household items distributed by the Iranian RC (IRCS) and on supporting the provision of MHPSS services, basic healthcare services, and strengthening the capacities of the national society and the community across the target villages and counties in Sistan and Balouchestan province for 6 months.

Operation strategy rationale

After conducting an initial rapid assessment in the impacted regions, the IRCS has pinpointed the urgent requirements and top priorities of the most at-risk individuals.

In line with its mandate, the IRCS has delivered crucial aid such as search and rescue operations, first aid, food distribution, and emergency shelter provisions.

Through this DREF allocation, the national society intends to address the following:

- Emergency health needs of the affected population:

1. The NS intends to deploy 1 health caravan to the affected area, the caravan will be a mobile unit that provides basic health services to the people in need.

2. The NS will provide MHPSS services to the 22,000 affected population.

- Shelter assistance

During its response to the impacts of the floods, the NS provided emergency shelter assistance to the affected population and continues to do so. The DREF will replenish 8,000 blankets, 3,200 ground mats and 550 tents from the NS stocks.

- Livelihoods

The NS has already started its response and provided food parcels to the affected population. Under the DREF, the NS will replenish 1,800 (14 days) food parcels.

- PGI

In terms of Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis, the IRCS follows the IFRC guidelines and policies. The risk assessment analysis checklist was translated into Persian, and the first sessions were conducted for coordinating division. Further plans to roll out sensitization to the operational divisions could not be materialized due to the underfunded recovery plans of the country delegation. The IFRC will support the NS conduct the Child Safeguarding analysis and the IFRC focal point will explore with the NS how to better improve the existing systems and procedures to ensure awareness and sensitivity to the protection, gender and inclusion needs within the NS programming.



- NS Development

The DREF will support capacity building trainings on topics of procurement, DREF tools, and community emergency response training CERT.

The DREF will also support the NS capture learnings from this operation by conducting a lessons learnt workshop to feed into future operations.

The DREF will also cover logistics costs and PDM and monitoring activities costs.

- Secretariat services

As a mitigation measure to procurement issues, the DREF will support the deployment of 1 procurement surge profile to support the national society during this operation.

The NS has maintained vigilance over the situation, particularly focusing on the quality of aid provided to affected families. Operational teams of the IRCS at the provincial level and neighbouring provinces adapted to changing needs and risks, including issues related to accessing affected communities, availability of relief supplies, and community satisfaction. The IFRC country delegation to IRAN has aided and will support the relevant IRCS departments in abiding by necessary related measures and needful reports. Surge capacity will be designated to ensure the effectiveness of interventions, with their responsibilities and qualifications determined by the IFRC MENA and GVA levels considering selection criteria, availability, and contextual factors. The IFRC delegation teams will collaborate to oversee and facilitate the execution of activities, ensuring adherence to timelines and proper implementation of planned initiatives.

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 were carried out in conjunction and consultation with the local authorities. Priority was given to those who lived in damaged houses, those with disabilities, women-headed households with children, and unemployed people. Emphasizing a proactive stance towards addressing pressing needs, particular attention was accorded to households grappling with severe challenges, including those residing in structurally compromised dwellings, individuals with disabilities requiring specialized support, women-headed households caring for dependent children, and unemployed individuals facing economic hardship. In line with this commitment to comprehensive support, a diverse range of essential provisions will be disbursed to affected families. This includes food parcels, basic household items, MHPSS, and basic healthcare services.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

People in need have been selected upon the following criteria:

- People residing in the affected villages or counties;
- People with severely or completely damaged houses;
- Households headed by women, i.e., widows, divorced or separated women without income;
- Households with person(s) living with disabilities and other socially marginalized groups;
- Households with insufficient coping mechanisms;

Total Targeted Population

Women	10,780	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	30%
Men	11,220	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	22,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
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Possible blockage of funds transfer due to conscious approach of the intermediary banking channel	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 investigated. To keep donor-compliant/operational advances reconciliations intact, IFRC/IRCS offices receive daily technical financial support at the country level.
Deteriorating weather conditions due to further devastating floods that may hinder access	Activating the contingency plan to dispatch teams and stocks from the neighboring provinces.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

There was 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.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 297,987
Targeted Persons: 8,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of relief tents replenished	550	-
% of HHs satisfied with the quality of relief tents	80	-
# of ground mat replenished	3,200	-
% of HHs satisfied with the quality of ground mat	80	-
# of blanket replenished	8,000	-
% of HHs satisfied with the quality of blanket	80	-

Progress Towards Outcome

The relief tents, blankets and ground mats were distributed and, the same will be procured and replenished in the IRCS' warehouses to ensure that they are well-prepared to respond effectively to any future emergencies as per policies and protocols.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 59,427
Targeted Persons: 6,000

Indicators



Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs received food parcels	1,800	1,800
% of HHs satisfied with the food parcels	80	-
# of food parcels replenished	1,800	-

Progress Towards Outcome

The food parcels were distributed successfully however, the same will be procured and replenished in the IRCS' warehouses. By replenishing our stockpiles, we ensure that we are well-prepared to respond swiftly to any future emergencies.



Budget: CHF 21,300

Targeted Persons: 22,000

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people received MHPSS services	22,000	4,281
% of people satisfied with MHPSS services	80	-
# of deployed health caravans	1	-
% of people satisfied with healthcare services	80	-
# of people received healthcare services	22,000	-

Progress Towards Outcome

The IRCS' Health Convoys or Caravans, along with the MHPSS (or SAHAR Youth) Teams, have demonstrated exceptional dedication and unwavering commitment in reaching out to the affected individuals and households and have served the vulnerable. Their tireless efforts extend beyond the mere provision of physical care; they embody a holistic approach to healing, addressing both the physical and mental well-being of those in need. With compassion as their compass, these teams navigate through challenging terrain and adverse conditions to ensure that no one is left behind. Their arrival brings not only medical relief but also a sense of hope and reassurance to communities grappling with the aftermath of disaster.

Through their collaborative efforts, they provide a beacon of light in times of darkness, offering solace and support to individuals facing physical ailments and psychological distress alike. Their presence serves as a testament to the resilience of the human spirit and the power of collective action in times of adversity.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 4,260

Targeted Persons: 0

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached through child safeguarding analysis	1,000	-
% of deployed staff and volunteers oriented in PGI sensitization and minimum standards	100	-





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 10,650

Targeted Persons: 1

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of deployments	1	-

Progress Towards Outcome

The alert for the deployment of the surge procurement capacity was sent out. The surge personnel is expected to support the NS carry out the procurement processes in alignment with the IFRC procedures and provide a training for the national society of procurement procedures and best practices. By synchronizing the deployment of surge capacity with targeted training initiatives, we are laying a strong foundation for resilience and preparedness within our organization and among the national society's and delegation's engaged staff. This proactive approach not only enhances our operational capabilities but also underscores our steadfast commitment to delivering timely and effective assistance to those in need.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 49,043

Targeted Persons: 150

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of participants in CERT Trainings	150	-
% of participants satisfied with CERT training	80	-
# of participants in Lesson Learnt Workshop	25	-
% of participants satisfied with Lesson Learnt Workshop	80	-
# of participants in procurement training	25	-
# of PDM visits performed	3	-

Progress Towards Outcome

For the Community Emergency Response Training (CERT), we need to highlight that Sistan & Baluchestan is the biggest province in Iran in terms of topography. The population is scattered and more nomadic. Hence IRCS has 346 Helal Houses (248 rural & 49 urban) to provide first responder services during disasters and public awareness services during peacetime. 10 HH will be selected from the worst-hit rural areas and according to the IRCS selection criteria (population, density, risk index, etc.) The average catchment of every Helal House is 400 Households. The eagerly anticipated training session is scheduled to commence imminently, marking a significant step forward in response efforts. Through ongoing collaboration and capacity-building efforts, we are laying the groundwork for a more resilient and prepared society, capable of weathering the challenges of an uncertain future.

About Support Services

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

In total, 40 staff & 612 volunteers along with their role will be engaged in the DREF operation as below:



- 1) Intl Division: Internal IRCS coordination & follow up between operations & support service division. (5 staff & 2 volunteers)
- 2) SG Helal House Secretariat: Technical support, training implementation, field visits coordination and logistic facilitation (2 staff)
- 3) Volunteers Org.: Stakeholders engagement, volunteers mobilization, cash and voucher intervention assessment, internal reporting and distribution planning in the process of service providing, and lists of the people in need (3 staff)
- 4) Presidential Office: Overall authorization of approach, methodology and budget utilization for IRCS at HQ and province (1 staff)
- 5) Helal Houses at the branch level: Response and preparedness activities at the local grass root level, community mobilization and supporting access and conflict resolution (150 volunteers)
- 6) Sistan & Baluchestan Provincial Branch: Main implementer in the field, accountable for fulfilling the plan of action, providing the venue, accommodation, etc. for field visits and local authorities coordination and reporting. Also, people reached list provision and preparation. (15 staff & 300 volunteers)
- 7) Provincial Communication: Providing promotion of humanitarian actions at local and provincial media (1 staff)
- 8) Health Caravans: Providing basic health services to the local communities (1 staff & 80 volunteers)
- 9) Youth Division: Implementing and mobilizing youth members for the MHPSS services (1 staff & 80 volunteers)
- 10) Security, Logistics & IT: Ensuring access and coordination meetings with local authorities, provision of fleet, communication and IT services to connect HQ with local branch. (8 staff)
- 11) EOC, RARO: Interconnectedness center and operations for data collection (3 staff)

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

One surge personnel will be deployed for one month to provide technical services to support the IRCS in the procurement procedures.

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

The IRCS will handle the procurement with technical support from the IFRC delegation to Iran and the IFRC Regional MENA delegation.

How will this operation be monitored?

Technical PMER capacity and support have been and will be provided through the IFRC country delegation and the MENA Regional PMER team. 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

MDRIR014 - Iranian Red Crescent Society Iran floods 2024

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	382,974
Shelter and Basic Household Items	297,987
Livelihoods	59,427
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	21,300
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,260
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	59,693
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	10,650
National Society Strengthening	49,043
TOTAL BUDGET	442,667

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

4/30/2024

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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